



Kenya National Survey for Persons with Disabilities



Main Report

National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development
and Kenya National Bureau of Statistics



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**National Coordinating Agency
for Population and
Development (NCAPD)
and
Kenya National Bureau of
Statistics (KNBS)**

November 2008

The implementation of the Kenya National Survey for Persons with Disabilities and the preparation and printing of this report were supported financially and technically by the Department for International Development (DFID), the World Bank, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The views expressed herein are those of the authors, and do not necessarily reflect the views of the supporting institutions.

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Published by: National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development
PO Box 48994 - GPO, Nairobi 00100, Kenya
Tel: 254-20-271-1600/01
Fax: 254-20-271-6508
www.ncapd-ke.org

Contents

List of Tables	v	4. Characteristics of Persons with Disabilities	15
List of Figures	ix	4.1 Background Characteristics of PWDs	15
List of Abbreviations	x	4.2 Educational Attainment of PWDs by Background Characteristics	15
Foreword	xi	4.3 Access to Schooling	17
Acknowledgements	xiii	4.4 Attendance of Literacy Classes for PWDs	17
Executive Summary	xv	4.5 Reasons for PWDs Leaving School	18
1. Introduction	1	5. Prevalence of Disability	20
1.1 Country Profile: Geography, History and Economy	1	5.1 Disability Prevalence by Background Characteristics	21
1.2 International Efforts to Address Disability	2	5.2 Causes of Disabilities	22
1.3 National Efforts to Address Disability	4	5.3 Causes of Disability by Type of Disability	23
1.3.1 The Disability Act 2003	4		
1.3.2 Disability Policies	4		
2. KNSPWD Design and Methodology	6	6. Situation of Persons with Disabilities	25
2.1 Survey Organization	6	6.1 Activity Limitations and Participation Restrictions	25
2.2 Survey Objectives	6	6.1.1 Sensory Experiences	25
2.3 Survey Instruments	7	6.1.2 Mobility	27
2.4 The Household-Based Sample	7	6.2 Self-Care and Domestic Life	28
2.5 The Institutional Sample	8	6.2.1 Self-Care	28
2.6 Trainings for the Survey	8	6.2.2 Domestic Life	29
2.6.1 Pre-Test Training	8	6.3 Interpersonal Behaviour, Community and Social Life	29
2.6.2 Main Training of Research Assistants	8	6.4 Major Life Areas	30
2.6.3 Training Methodologies	9	6.5 Employment, Income and Social Security	31
2.7 Field Work	9	6.6 Financial Support to PWDs	31
2.7.1 Household Data Collection	9	6.6.1 Financial Support to PWDs by Background Characteristics	31
2.7.2 Institutional Data Collection	10	6.6.2 How Financial Support/Grant Is Spent by Background Characteristics	32
2.8 Data Processing and Analysis	10	6.6.3 Decisions on How to Spend Disability Grant/Pension	32
2.9 Response Rates	10	6.6.3 Reasons for Discontinuation of Employment of PWDs	32
2.10 Data Weighting	10		
3. Household Population and Characteristics	11		
3.1 Background Characteristics of Population	11		
3.2 Educational Attainment of Household Members	12		
3.3 Orphanhood	13		

7. Effects of Environmental Factors and Immediate Surroundings	33	10.3.2 Attendance at Family Events Such as Family Gatherings, Social Events	64
7.1 Effects of Environmental Factors on PWDs	33	10.3.3 Involvement and Participation in Household/Family Conversations	64
7.1.2 Access to Information	34	10.3.4 PWDs Helped by Family Members in Daily Activities	65
7.1.3 Access to Health Care	35	10.3.5 PWDs Participating in Traditional Practices	65
7.1.4 Government Programmes and Policies	36	10.3.6 PWDs' Awareness of and Membership in Disabled People's Organizations	66
7.2 Effects of Immediate Surroundings on PWDs	37	10.4 Results from Qualitative Data	66
8. Availability and Use of Assistive Devices and Support Services	40	10.4.1 Community Perceptions of Persons with Disabilities	66
8.1 Use of Assistive Devices/Supportive Services	40	10.4.3 Problems Faced by PWDs	68
8.2 Working Condition of Assistive Devices/Supportive Services	40	11. Key Findings, Policy Implications and Conclusions	71
8.3 Sources of Assistive Devices/Supportive Services	41	11.1 Key Findings and Policy Implications	71
8.4 Maintenance of Assistive Devices	41	11.1.1 Objective One: Estimate the Numbers of PWDs and Their Distribution in the Country	72
8.5 Support Services	43	11.1.2 Objective Two: Examine the Demographic, Socio-Economic and Socio-Cultural Characteristics of PWDs	72
8.6 Reasons PWDs Stop Using Medical Rehabilitation Services	45	11.1.3 Objective Three: Determine the Nature, Types and Causes of the Disabilities in the Country	73
9. Health and General Wellbeing	47	11.1.4 Objective Four: Identify Gender-Specific Problems Faced by PWDs	74
9.1 Health Information and Awareness	47	11.1.5 Objective Five: Identify Coping Mechanisms and Needs of PWDs	75
9.1.1 Health Information on HIV and AIDS	47	11.1.6 Objective Six: Establish the Nature of Services and Rehabilitation Programmes Available for PWDs by Type	76
9.1.2 Health Information on Malaria	48	11.2 Conclusions and Summary of Recommendations	76
9.1.3 Health Information on Tuberculosis	48	References	78
9.2 Health Status	49	Glossary	79
9.2.1 State of Health on Mobility, Self-Care and Usual Activities	49	Appendixes	
9.2.2 General State of Health	49	A: People Who Participated in the Survey	81
9.2.3 State of Physical and Mental Health	49	B: Sampling Details	85
9.2.4 State of Health on Emotional Feelings	51	C: Supplementary Tables – Household Data	87
9.2.5 Ever Suffered or Been Treated for Mental Illness	51	D: Supplementary Tables – Institutional Data	113
9.3.1 Differentials in Contraceptive Use	54		
9.3.2 Pregnancy and Access to Family Planning	55		
9.3.3 Age at First Pregnancy	55		
9.3 Use of Reproductive Health Services	52		
10. Community and Individual Attitudes towards Persons with Disabilities	57		
10.1 Marital Status and Spouse Disability	57		
10.2 Assistance with Activities of Daily Living and Other Basic Needs	57		
10.2.1 Care for Children of PWDs	58		
10.2.2 Assistance with Dressing	59		
10.2.3 Assistance with Toileting	59		
10.2.4 Assistance with Bathing	60		
10.2.5 Assistance with Cooking and Feeding	60		
10.2.6 Assistance with Shopping and Moving Around	60		
10.2.7 Financial and Emotional Support	61		
10.3 Individual Participation in Family and Social Life	62		
10.3.1 PWDs Consulted about Making Household Decisions	63		

List of Tables

2.1: Response rates for the household and individual interviews	6.3: PWDs having self-care difficulties by background characteristics (%)	28
3.1: Population by background characteristics (%)	6.4: PWDs having interpersonal behaviour difficulties by background characteristics (%)	29
3.2: Educational attainment of household members by background characteristics (%)	6.5: Employment of PWDs by background characteristics (%)	30
3.3: Prevalence of orphanhood (%)	6.6: PWDs receiving financial support by background characteristics (%)	30
3.4: Orphanhood by background characteristics (%)	6.7: Who decides how to spend disability grants by background characteristics (%)	32
4.1: PWDs by background characteristics (%)	7.1: Accessibility of transportation by background characteristics (%)	34
4.2: Educational attainment of PWDs by background characteristics (%)	7.2: Restrictions imposed by the natural environment by background characteristics (%)	35
4.3: PWDs' educational attendance in mainstream/regular school by background characteristics (%)	7.3: Access to information by background characteristics (%)	36
4.4: PWDs' attendance in special school by background characteristics (%)	7.4: Access to health care and medical services by background characteristics (%)	37
4.5: PWDs' special class attendance in mainstream/regular school by background characteristics (%)	7.5: Impact of government programmes and policies by background characteristics (%)	38
4.6: PWDs refused entry into a school because of their disabilities by background characteristics (%)	7.6: Accessibility of key rooms in the home by background characteristics (%)	39
4.7: PWDs who left school/dropped out of school by reason (%)	7.7: Accessibility of school last attended by background characteristics (%)	39
5.1: Prevalence of disability in selected countries by source of data	8.1: Use of assistive device/supportive services by background characteristics (%)	41
5.2: Distribution of type of disability by background characteristics (%)	8.2: Working condition of assistive devices/supportive services by background characteristics (%)	42
5.3: Causes of disability by background characteristics (%)	8.3: Distribution of PWDs by source of assistive devices and background characteristics (%)	43
5.4: Distribution of causes of disability by type of disability (%)	8.4: Distribution of PWDs by awareness of and whether needed or received medical rehabilitation services by background characteristics (%)	44
6.1: Sensory experience by background characteristics (%)	8.5: Distribution of PWDs by awareness of, and whether needed or received assistive devices by background characteristics (%)	44
6.2: PWDs having difficulties in mobility by background characteristics (%)		

8.6: Awareness of, and whether needed or received, educational support services by background characteristics (%)	45	10.9: If consulted about making household decisions, by background characteristics (%)	64
8.7: Reasons for stopping medical rehabilitation services by background characteristics (%)	46	C4.1: Percentage of those who attended adult literacy class (%)	87
9.1: Health information on HIV/AIDS by background characteristics (%)	47	C5.1: Causes of disability by background characteristics (%)	88
9.2: Health information on malaria by background characteristics (%)	48	C5.2: Causes of disability by type of disability (%)	88
9.3: Health information on TB by background characteristics (%)	49	C5.3: Disability prevalence by background characteristics (%)	90
9.4: State of health on mobility, self-care and usual activities by background characteristics (%)	50	C6.1: Activity limitations and participation restrictions imposed by problems with basic learning and applying knowledge, by background characteristics (%)	91
9.5: General state of health by background characteristics (%)	51	C6.2: Limitations and restrictions on communication by background characteristics (%)	92
9.6: State of health on pain/discomfort, anxiety/depression by background characteristics (%)	52	C6.3: Limitations and restrictions in domestic life by background characteristics (%)	93
9.7: State of health on emotional feelings by background characteristics (%)	53	C6.5: Limitations and restrictions in major life areas by background characteristics (%)	94
9.8: Ever suffered/treated on mental illness by background characteristics (%)	54	C6.4: Limitations and restrictions on community, social and civil life by background characteristics (%)	95
9.9: Distribution of women with disabilities aged 12–49 who are currently using family planning by background characteristics (%)	54	C6.6: Main items financial support/grant is spent on by background characteristics (%)	96
9.10: Distribution of all women aged 12–49 who are currently using family planning by method type and respondent's background characteristics (%)	55	C6.7: Reasons why employed PWDs discontinued working by background characteristics (%)	97
9.11: Distribution of women with disability aged 12–49 who have access to family planning and have ever been pregnant by background characteristics (%)	55	C8.1: Awareness of, and whether needed or received, support services by background characteristics (%)	98
9.12: Age at first pregnancy for women with disability by background characteristics (%)	56	C8.2: Reason for stopping assistive and support services by background characteristics (%)	99
9.13: Age at first pregnancy for all women (12–49) by background characteristics (%)	56	C8.3: Reason for stopping educational services by background characteristics (%)	100
10.1: Marital status, spouse disability and having children by background characteristics (%)	58	C8.4: Reason for stopping health services by background characteristics (%)	101
10.2: Child care assistance by background characteristics (%)	59	C9.1: General physical health by background characteristics (%)	102
10.3: Assistance by family members with dressing, by background characteristics (%)	59	C9.2: General mental health by background characteristics (%)	102
10.4: Assistance by family members with toileting, by background characteristics (%)	60	C9.3: Distribution of women who are not disabled aged 12–49 who are currently using family planning by type background characteristics (%)	103
10.5: Assistance by family members with bathing, by background characteristics (%)	60	C9.4: Distribution of women who are not disabled who have access to family planning and have ever been pregnant by background characteristics (%)	103
10.6: Assistance by family members with eating/feeding and cooking, by background characteristics (%)	61	C9.5: Distribution of all women who have access to family planning and have ever been pregnant by background characteristics (%)	104
10.7: Assistance by family members with shopping and moving around, by background characteristics (%)	62	C9.6: Age at first pregnancy for persons with disability by background characteristics (%)	104
10.8: Assistance by family members with financial and emotional support, by background characteristics (%)	63		

C9.7: Age at first pregnancy for women without disability by background characteristics (%)	106	D6.6: Main items financial support/grant is spent on by background characteristics (%)	122
C9.8: Age at first pregnancy for all women (12–49) by background characteristics (%)	107	D6.7: Persons who mainly make decisions to spend disability grant/pension by background characteristics (%)	123
C10.1: Assistance by family members - Transport by background characteristics (%)	108	D6.8: Reasons why employed PWDs discontinued working by background characteristics (%)	123
C10.2: Assistance by family members - Studying by background characteristics (%)	108	D7.2: Availability of health care services and medical care by background characteristics (%)	124
C10.4: If feel involved and part of the household/family by background characteristics (%)	108	D7.1: Access to information by background characteristics (%)	125
C10.3: If attend family events such as family gatherings by background characteristics (%)	109	D7.3: Government programmes and policies by background characteristics (%)	127
C10.5: If involved in family conversations, by background characteristics (%)	110	D7.4: Accessibility of key rooms in the home by background characteristics (%)	127
C10.6: If helped by family in daily activities by background characteristics (%)	110	D8.1: Use of assistive device/supportive services by background characteristics (%)	128
C10.8: If took part in traditional practices by background characteristics (%)	110	D8.2: Source of assistive devices by background characteristics (%)	129
C10.7: If appreciate the help gets from family in daily activities by background characteristics (%)	111	D8.3: Awareness of and whether needed or received support services by background characteristics (%)	130
C10.9: If aware of organizations of people with disabilities by background characteristics (%)	112	D8.4: Awareness of and whether needed or received assistive devices by background characteristics (%)	130
C10.10: If a member of a DPO by background characteristics (%)	112	D8.5: Awareness of and whether needed or received education support services by background characteristics (%)	131
D4.1: Educational attainment of PWDs by background characteristics (%)	113	D8.6: Awareness of and whether needed or received health services by background characteristics (%)	131
D4.2: PWDs' educational attendance in mainstream/regular school by background characteristics (%)	114	D8.7: Reasons for stopping medical rehabilitation services by background characteristics (%)	132
D4.3: PWDs' educational attendance in special class in mainstream/regular school by background characteristics (%)	114	D9.1: Health information on HIV/AIDS by background characteristics (%)	133
D4.4: Percentage of PWDs refused entry into a school because of their disabilities by background characteristics (%)	115	D9.2: Health information on malaria by background characteristics (%)	133
D4.5: Percentage of those who attended adult literacy class (%)	115	D9.3: Health information on TB by background characteristics (%)	134
D5.1: Causes of disability by background characteristics (%)	116	D9.4: General state of health by background characteristics (%)	134
D5.2: Causes of disability by type of disability (%)	116	D9.6: State of health on emotional feelings by background characteristics (%)	136
D6.1: Limitations and restrictions posed by sensory experience by background characteristics (%)	116	D9.5: State of health on pain/discomfort, anxiety/depression by background characteristics (%)	137
D6.2: Limitations and restrictions on mobility by background characteristics (%)	118	D9.7: Ever suffered/treated for mental illness by background characteristics (%)	138
D6.2: Limitations and restrictions on mobility by background characteristics (%)	119	D9.8: Distribution of disabled women aged 12–49 currently using family planning by background characteristics (%)	138
D6.4: Limitations and restrictions on interpersonal behaviour by background characteristics (%)	120	D9.9: Distribution of disabled women aged 12–49 who have access to family planning and ever been pregnant by background characteristics (%)	139
D6.5: Financial support to PWDs by background characteristics (%)	121		

D9.10: Age at first pregnancy for persons with disability by education level (%)	139	D10.6: If consulted about making household decisions by background characteristics (%)	145
D9.11: Age at first pregnancy for persons with disability by background characteristics (%)	139	D10.7: If attend family events such as family gatherings by background characteristics (%)	145
D10.1: Marriage status, spouse disability and having children by background characteristics (%)	140	D10.8: If feel involved and part of the household/family by background characteristics (%)	146
D10.2: Childcare assistance by background characteristics (%)	141	D10.9: If involved in family conversations by background characteristics (%)	146
D10.3: Assistance by family members - Toileting and bathing by background characteristics (%)	142	D10.10: If helped by family in daily activities by background characteristics (%)	147
D10.4: Assistance by family members - Shopping and moving around by background characteristics (%)	143	D10.11: If appreciate the help gets from family in daily activities by background characteristics (%)	147
D10.5: Assistance by family members - Financial support and emotional support by background characteristics (%)	145	D10.12: If took part in traditional practices by background characteristics (%)	148
		D10.13: If aware of organization of people with disabilities by background characteristics (%)	148
		D10.14: If a member of a DPO by background characteristics (%)	149



List of Figures

1.1: The provinces of Kenya	1	10.1: Proportion of PWDs consulted on household decisions by province and level of education	64
3.1: Age distribution by sex	11	10.2: Proportion of PWDs involved in family gatherings by age and region	64
4.1: Percentage of PWDs over aged 14 who attended adult literacy classes	18	10.3: Proportion of PWDs who feel involved and part of the family and involved in family conversation	65
5.1: Prevalence of disabilities by type (%)	22	10.4: Proportion of PWDs helped by family in daily activities by province and sex	65
5.2: Distribution of PWDs by sex and type of disability (%)	22	10.5: Proportion of PWDs likely to take part in traditional practices by sex and region	65
6.1: Reasons why PWDs discontinued working (%)	32	10.6: Proportion of PWDs aware of DPOs and member by background characteristics	66
8.1: Maintenance of mobility devices (%)	42		
8.2: Maintenance of information devices (%)	42		

List of Abbreviations

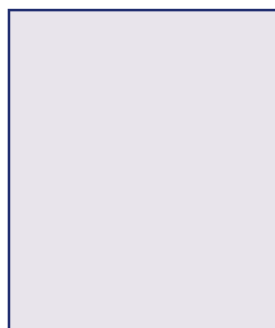
ADL	Activities of daily living	KSPH	Kenya Society of the Physically Handicapped
AMHF	Africa Mental Health Foundation	MGSCSS	Ministry of Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services
AMREF	African Medical Research Foundation	MOEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
APDK	Association for the Physically Disabled of Kenya	MOH	Ministry of Health
AUB	Africa Union of the Blind	NASSEP	National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme
CBO	Community-based organization	NCAPD	National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development
DFID	Department for International Development	NGO	Non-government organization
ICF	International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health	PWD	Person with disability
IDP	International Development Project	SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Studies
KNAD	Kenya National Association of the Deaf	STATCAP	Statistical Capacity Building Project
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	TOT	Training of trainers
KNSPWD	Kenya National Survey for Persons with Disabilities	UDPK	United Disabled Persons of Kenya
KPDP	Kenya Programme of Disabled Persons	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
KSB	Kenya Society for the Blind	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
	KSMH	VSO	Voluntary Service Overseas
	Kenya Society for the Mentally Handicapped		
KSDC	Kenya Society for Deaf Children		

Foreword

Kenya's Persons with Disabilities Bill was enacted in December 2003 and gazetted for commencement in June 2004. In addition to this legislation, the Ministry of Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services has developed a National Disability Policy. Implementation of these instruments, however, has been hindered by the lack of relevant information. This is despite many attempts over the years to get information on persons with disabilities. Such attempts have included national population censuses and small-scale studies by non-government and community-based organizations and researchers involved in programmes for/of persons with disabilities, as well as registers by special rehabilitation and educational institutions.

The 2007 Kenya National Survey for Persons with Disabilities (KNSPWD) was conducted to bridge these data gaps. The survey aimed to estimate the number of PWDs, their distribution in the country, and their demographic, socio-economic and socio-cultural characteristics. The survey also sought to determine the types and causes of the disabilities; the problems faced and coping mechanisms, and the nature of services and rehabilitation programmes available. The following impairments defined the disability: physical, mental, visual, speech, self-care and hearing.

KNSPWD was the first survey of its kind to be conducted in Kenya. It found that around 4.6% of the population, or 1.7 million Kenyans, have various types of disabilities. The survey was conducted in sampled



households and institutions that take care of PWDs. This report presents evidence to guide the implementation and realization of the objectives of the National Disability Policy.

It is hoped that policy and programme managers will make use of the findings of the survey to ensure that implementation of activities in the proposed areas of intervention is done in a coordinated manner. To this end, we are urging all stakeholders to play an active role in using the evidence provided to put into operation the National Disability Policy and the Persons with Disability Act 2003.

As the country moves towards Vision 2030, the involvement of PWDs in development activities will be critical. All concerned should examine the findings in this report and develop appropriate implementation strategies to focus on issues identified.

Wycliffe A. Oparanya, MP
Minister of State for Planning, National
Development and Vision 2030



Acknowledgements

By seeking up-to-date information on the nature and prevalence of disability in Kenya, the Kenya National Survey for Persons with Disabilities aimed to assist in strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation of programmes and policies geared towards persons with disabilities. The survey process benefited from wide consultations with numerous individuals, institutions and organizations for or of persons with disabilities. Their assistance, comments, suggestions and cooperation in providing information to the process proved invaluable.

The Ministry of State for National Development and Vision 2030, through the National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development (NCAPD) and the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), wishes to acknowledge the dedicated efforts and contribution of the National Steering Committee that guided this survey. The committee members were: Dr. Boniface K'oyugi, Prof. Richard Muga, Antony Kilele, Phoebe Nyaundi, Ann Ambwere, Benson Anjere, Josphata Mukobe, Joseph Kalavi, Mercy Onsando, Gideon Muga, Patrick Mutsunga, Prof. David Ndeti, Trisha Bebbington, Lucas Ojiambo, Steve Ndele and Kimeli Chepsiror. Our gratitude also goes to the technical committee members: Fred Otieno, Vane Lumumba, Robert Buluma, George Obudho, Dr. Paul Kizito, George Kichamu, Titus Kilika, Peter Nyambok, Verity Mganga, Velima Malala, David Mboni, Maina Monyoncho, Francis Kundu, Nzomo Mulatya, Michael Mbayah, John Bore and Lincon Khasakhala.

We are grateful to the respondents at both household and institutional levels, the managers of the institutions contacted, research assistants, data processing team, scholars and programme implementers whose input successfully facilitated the survey process.

Outstanding facilitation at district and regional levels by the Regional Coordinating Officers and the District Statistical Officers is acknowledged with thanks.

Our gratitude also goes to the participants of the stakeholder meeting held at the Grand Regency Hotel for their valuable input. We also thank the entire NCAPD board for supporting the activity. And we thank Commissioner Dr. Sam Tororei, consultant Raphael Owako, Ann Khasakhala, Alfred Otieno, Julius Majale and Margaret Crouch for their technical input into the process.

In particular, we wish to single out the facilitatory role of former Vice President, Dr. Moody Awori, who is also the chair of the Association for the Physically Disabled of Kenya, as well as Prof. Richard Muga, Antony Kilele, Lucas Ojiambo and Trisha Bebbington for their exceptional role in this entire process.

Finally, we sincerely appreciate the financial and technical support provided by the Department for International Development (DFID), the World Bank, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The role played by PricewaterHouseCoopers in managing the funds for the survey is also appreciated.



Dr. Boniface K'oyugi

Chief Executive Officer

National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development



Executive Summary

The Kenya National Survey for Persons with Disabilities (KNSPWD) was a national sample survey – the first of its kind to be conducted in Kenya – designed to provide up-to-date information for planning, monitoring and evaluating the various activities, programmes and projects intended to improve the wellbeing of persons with disabilities. The survey covered more than 14,000 households in a total of 600 clusters (436 rural and 164 urban).

The survey interviewed persons with disabilities of all ages in sampled areas to get estimates of their numbers; distribution; and demographic, socio-economic and cultural characteristics. The survey also sought to know the nature, types and causes of disabilities; coping mechanisms; nature of services available to them; and community perceptions and attitudes towards PWDs.

The survey was undertaken by the National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development (NCAPD) in collaboration with the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS); Ministry of Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services (MGSCSS); Ministry of Health (MOH);

and the Ministry of Education Science and Technology (MOEST). Other participants were United Disabled Persons of Kenya (UDPK); Kenya Programmes of Disabled Persons (KPDP); Association for the Physically Disabled of Kenya (ADPK); and Africa Mental Health Foundation (AMHF). Technical and financial support came from the Department for International Development (DFID), the World Bank and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) under the Statistical Capacity Building Project (STATCAP) project. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) provided support for the design of survey instruments.

Response Rate

- A total of 14,569 households were covered. Response rate for the households was 97.4% (urban – 96.6% and rural – 97.7%).
- Response rate for the individual reproductive health questionnaire (females 12–49 years) was 93.8% (rural – 94.3% and urban – 92.3).
- Response rate for the individual persons with disabilities was 96% (rural – 96.2% and urban – 95.4%).

Household Population and Characteristics

- 49.6% of the respondents were males while 50.4% were females.
- Two-thirds of the household members had attained primary level of education; those with secondary level education were 21%.
- The proportion of urban respondents with educational attainment above primary level was 46% while that of the rural residents was 22%.
- The prevalence of orphanhood was slightly higher in the rural areas (11%) than in urban areas (9%).
- Nyanza Province had the highest proportion of orphans (20%), Central Province had the lowest (8%).

KNSPWD found that

- 4.6% of Kenyans experience some form of disability.
- More disabled persons reside in rural than in urban areas.
- 15% of PWDs are likely to be affected by environmental factors on a daily basis and 3% on a weekly basis.
- 65% of PWDs regard the environment as a major problem in their daily lives.
- A third of PWDs work in their family business, but a quarter do not work at all.
- 16% of women with disability aged 12–49 years use some form of family planning.

Attitudes displayed by the people around them can be a bigger problem for PWDs than the medical condition they must cope with: People living and interacting with PWDs tend to treat them differently in relation to their disabilities.

Characteristics of People with Disabilities

- In general, more females (52%) than males (49%) aged 15 and above have disabilities. But at age 14 and below, there are more males (55%) than females (46%) with disabilities.
- 67% of PWDs attained a primary level of education but only a small proportion attained secondary level (19%). Very few reached university (2%).
- Only 2% of those with primary level education and 0.4% with secondary level attended special schools. Special school attendance is high in Nairobi, Coast and Nyanza.
- A big proportion of the PWDs who had attained primary level of education were residing in the rural areas (72%) compared with those in urban (49%).
- 7% of PWDs reported having been denied enrolment in school because of their disability. Western Province had the highest proportion (9%) of PWDs who were denied entry; Nairobi Province had the lowest (4%).
- 39% of PWDs dropped out of school because of lack of money. PWDs in Central, Rift Valley and Western provinces had the highest school dropout rates (44%, 45% and 49%, respectively) owing to lack of money.
- 6% of PWDs dropped out of school because of their disabilities, 9% because of illness and 9% because of lack of interest.

Prevalence of Disabilities

- Prevalence of disability in Kenya is 4.6%.
- The prevalence is highest in Nyanza (7 %), followed by Coast (5%) and Central (5%) provinces. It is lowest in North Eastern (3%), Rift Valley (3%) and Western (3%).
- The most prevalent forms of disability are visual (30%) and physical (30%), followed by hearing (12%) and mental (11%).
- Visual disability is highest in Nairobi (53%), followed by Coast (35%) and Eastern (30%).
- More females (55%) than males (45%) experience visual difficulties.
- Physical impairment is highest in Central (39 %), followed by Western (34%), Nyanza (31%) and Rift Valley (30%).

- More males (54%) than females (46%) suffered from mental disabilities.
- Most disabilities were caused by diseases (19%), congenital disorders (14%) and accidents (12%).
- Different programmes targeting these groups of PWDs need to be developed by Government and other stakeholders.

Situation of Persons with Disabilities

- Western Province had the highest proportion of PWDs who experienced severe difficulties and problems with activity limitation (28%) and participation (27%).
- 16% of PWDs worked for pay, 33% worked on own family business and 24% did not work.
- PWDs residing in urban areas are more advantaged in accessing employment opportunities (26%) compared with their rural counterparts (9%).
- The highest proportion of PWDs who worked for pay was reported in Nairobi (32%), followed by Coast (15%) and Central (13%) provinces, while Western (6%) and North Eastern (3%) reported the lowest.
- Very little financial support is received by PWDs in terms of old age pension (15%), disability grant (6%), private insurance/pension (4%) and social security (2%). Most financial support is in the form of other grants (73%).
- 13% of PWDs stopped working because of their disabilities and 9% because to illness, while 8% were dismissed and another 8% were retrenched.

Effects of Environmental Factors and Immediate Surroundings

- 64% of PWDs indicated that access to transport is a big problem. North Eastern Province (85%) had the greatest problem in terms of accessibility, while Central Province (61%) had the least problem.
- Availability of and access to information is critical in decision making. More than half (57%) of PWDs had major problems in accessing information. The problem was most pronounced in North Eastern (94%) and Coast (69%) and least in Central (48%) and Rift Valley (48%). Even in the latter cases, however, nearly half of PWDs had problems getting the information they needed.
- A large proportion of the population (69%) cannot access health services. The proportions were 73% in rural areas and 64 % in urban areas.
- PWDs in Nyanza (81%) and North Eastern (80%) experienced the most difficult problems in accessing health services, while Rift Valley (53%) and Nairobi (64%) reported the fewest problems.

Availability and Use of Assistive Devices and Support Services

- ♦ At 26%, the proportion of PWDs using assistive devices/support services is quite low.
- ♦ More PWDs residing in urban areas used assistive devices/support services (36%) compared with their rural counterparts (21%).
- ♦ Nairobi reported the highest level of use (37%) followed by Central Province (33%). Western (15%) and North Eastern registered the lowest levels (13%).
- ♦ Most information devices and personal mobility devices were obtained from the private sector (45% and 24%, respectively), with very few from government health facilities (11% and 3%).
- ♦ 75% of PWDs were aware of medical rehabilitation services and 54% needed the services, but only 29% received the services.
- ♦ North Eastern Province had the highest need for medical rehabilitation services (78%), but only 7% received medical support services.
- ♦ 8% of PWDs stopped seeking medical rehabilitation services because they were too expensive. This was cited mainly in Nairobi (17%), Western (10%) and Rift Valley (9%).

Health and General Wellbeing

- ♦ Nine out of ten of PWDs are aware about HIV/AIDS.
- ♦ PWDs from North Eastern and Western Provinces registered the lowest proportion in HIV/AIDS awareness (69% and 76%), access to HIV information (32% and 60%), knowledge about HIV prevention (33% and 54%) and HIV testing (6% and 8%) compared with other provinces.
- ♦ More than twice as many PWDs residing in urban (29%) have been tested for HIV as in rural areas (13%).
- ♦ 94% of PWDs are aware about malaria and 81% know how to prevent malaria.
- ♦ PWDs in Western Province had the least knowledge about TB (52%) and its prevention (24%) compared with other provinces.
- ♦ 2% of PWDs were confined to bed, while 81% had no problem with self-care. North Eastern reported the highest proportion of PWDs confined to bed (12%).
- ♦ 17% of the women with disabilities reported using some form of family planning, with 14% of them using modern family planning methods.
- ♦ Central Province registered the highest contraceptive prevalence rate (30%), but none of the women with disabilities in Rift Valley used any method of family planning.
- ♦ The proportion of women with disabilities who had ever been pregnant was highest in Nyanza (58%)

and lowest in Rift Valley province (23%). Of the 43% of women with disabilities who had ever been pregnant, only 3% were denied use of family planning. Western registered the highest proportion of women with disabilities denied use of family planning (14%).

Individual Participation in Family and Social Life

Consulted about Making Household Decisions

- ♦ More than half (59%) of PWDs were likely to be consulted about making household decisions, with PWDs in urban (69%) more likely to be consulted than their rural counterparts (56%). Institutions show that one out of five persons (24%) with disabilities were consulted.
- ♦ Nairobi (67%), Central (63%) and Rift Valley (62%) show a high proportion of PWDs consulted about household decisions. More females than males with disabilities were consulted about making household decisions (60% females against 57% males).

Attendance at Family Events

- ♦ 75% of PWDs were likely to attend family events, with urbanites registering a higher proportion (80%) than rural residents (67%). Institutions show that only half (53%) of PWDs were likely to attend family events.
- ♦ Proportion of PWDs involved in family events increases with education attainment (primary 72%, secondary 82% and university 92%).

Feel Part of Family and Involved in Family Conversation

- ♦ Nine out of ten of PWDs felt part of the family and 83% were likely to be involved in family conversations. About two out of three of PWDs in institutions felt part of the family and only half (50%) were likely to be involved in family conversations.
- ♦ The highest proportion of PWDs who felt part of the household reported in Central (94%) and Nairobi (90%) with Eastern (82%) and North Eastern (77%) reporting the lowest
- ♦ Coast Province reported lowest proportion (70%) of PWDs who felt involved in family conversation.

Helped by Family Members in Daily Activities

- ♦ More than half of PWDs at household level and institutional level (55% and 57%, respectively) were likely to be helped by family members in daily activities. Rural PWDs (57%) were more likely to be helped by family members in daily activities compared with their urban counterparts (53%).
- ♦ Lowest proportions of PWDs likely to be helped by family members were reported in Central and Coast

provinces (35% and 44%), while the highest proportion was reported in Western and North Eastern provinces (71% and 74%).

Participation in Traditional Practices

- ♦ 55% of PWDs took part in traditional practices, with institutions reporting about a third (33%).
- ♦ PWDs in rural areas (55%) were more likely to participate in traditional practices than those in urban areas (53%).
- ♦ The highest proportion of PWDs who participated in traditional practices was recorded in Central (68%) and the lowest in Western (37%).
- ♦ More men (60%) than women (49%) with disabilities took part in traditional practices.
- ♦ Participation in traditional practices increases sharply with age 35–54, peaking at age 55+.
- ♦ Participation in traditional practices is more evident with PWDs having a secondary level education (64%) than primary (53%) or higher levels (59%).

Community Perceptions of PWDs

- ♦ Qualitative data reveal that a majority of the communities in Nyanza, Western, Eastern, Coast and Rift Valley provinces hold a common belief that disability is a curse and a disgrace to the family. In such cases PWDs are neglected, mistreated and isolated.
- ♦ In almost three-quarters of the clusters disability is considered an additional burden for the family, a problem attributed mainly to poverty.
- ♦ PWDs in certain communities are abused and exploited especially by family members. Some are used in crime, witchcraft, and trafficking drugs and illicit drinks in exchange for food or money.
- ♦ Participants in almost all districts raised the concern about the lack of adequate rehabilitation for PWDs.
- ♦ Findings reveal that PWDs in most rural areas face more obstacles in accessing modern health care and other essential services than those living in urban areas.
- ♦ A majority of PWDs do not actively participate in family, social and economic activities, more so because of stigma and socio-cultural and economic prejudice.
- ♦ In about half of the clusters most women with disabilities are not likely to make personal choices on family planning methods and do not get first hand information on reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases.

Community Recommendations on How Best to Improve PWDs' Situation

- ♦ Increase awareness on the plight of PWDs. Community awareness and sensitization will ensure the support of the community.
- ♦ Build appropriate infrastructure, increase rehabilitation services and make them more affordable.
- ♦ Make reproductive health information availability to PWDs that is disability friendly.
- ♦ Assist PWDs to develop skills that will enable them to participate in gainful employment, otherwise PWDs will continue to drain on family resources. Set up a special fund for PWDs in the national budget.
- ♦ Support the ongoing integrated programme in schools, for example Shihuli Primary School in Western where there are special trained teachers. The government should organize for more special training for other staff in public offices to serve PWDs, for example sign language.
- ♦ Economically empower PWDs through training and credit support programmes.

Policy Implications

- ♦ There is need to integrate and mainstream issues affecting PWDs in all national policies and programmes.
- ♦ Programmes should be designed to accommodate age, gender and place of residence.
- ♦ There is need to create awareness among the various communities to reduce stigma and social discrimination. This should enable disabled persons to participate fully in decision making at household and community levels.
- ♦ Develop special programmes in health facilities to target all the PWDS, together with packaged information services for the PWDs.
- ♦ Need to develop programmes that support families caring for PWDs, e.g., tax rebate on equipments and services, drugs and many others.
- ♦ Develop policies that target infrastructure to be disability friendly to PWDs.
- ♦ Take particular care to consider and address gender issues, which compound the suffering of women and girls and render them among the most vulnerable members of society.

1. Introduction

Around the world concern is growing about the participation of persons with disabilities (PWDs) in national development. The concern is rooted in both humanitarian and human rights issues, and the need to ensure that PWDs are empowered to take their rightful place in society. In many countries, however, data about the prevalence and nature of disability are lacking, so the evidence base for policy decisions to redress the situation is lacking.

The Kenya National Survey for Persons with Disabilities (KNSPWD) was a national sample survey designed to provide up-to-date information for planning, monitoring and evaluating various activities, programmes and projects intended to improve the wellbeing of persons with disabilities. The results of this first ever national assessment of disability in Kenya are presented in this report.

The report opens with a brief profile of Kenya, along with international and national efforts to bring disability issues to the forefront of policy considerations, and describes the survey methodology and implementation in detail. Following this introduction, the report then presents the results of the various aspects of the survey and concludes with a summary of policy recommendations arising from the findings.

1.1 Country Profile: Geography, History and Economy

Kenya is situated in the eastern part of the African continent between 5 degrees north and 5 degrees south latitude and between 24 and 31 degrees east longitude. It is almost bisected by the Equator. The total area of 582,646 square kilometres consists of 571,466 square kilometres of land and the rest various bodies of water, including the territorial allocation of Lake Victoria. Approximately 80% of the land area of the country is arid and only 20% is arable. Kenya is bordered

Figure 1.1: The provinces of Kenya



by Tanzania to the south, Uganda to the west, Ethiopia and Sudan to the north, Somalia to the northeast, and the Indian Ocean to the southeast. The coastline and the Port of Mombasa have enabled the country to trade easily with other countries.

Diverse physical features mark the landscape, including the Great Rift Valley, which splits Kenya from north to south and is bordered east and west by fertile highlands. Mount Kenya, the second highest mountain in Africa, rises on the edge of the central highlands east of the Rift. Lake Victoria is the largest freshwater lake on the continent, Lake Nakuru is a major tourist attraction because of its flamingos, and Lake Magadi is famous for its soda ash. A number of rivers emerge in the highlands, including Tana, Athi, Yala, Nzoia and Mara. Lowland areas include the coast and the Lake Basin. Rainfall and temperatures are influenced by altitude and proximity to lakes or the ocean. There are four seasons in a year: a dry period from January to March, the long

rainy season from March to May, followed by a long dry spell from May to October, and then the short rains between October and December. At present this has been affected by global climate changes.

A former British colony, Kenya attained its independence in 1963 following a protracted armed struggle against colonial domination. Among other outcomes of the struggle was loss of life and injuries together with disability among the combatants. It is important to note that Kenya as a British colony participated in the First and Second World Wars, both of which resulted in enormous loss of life and injuries among Kenyans.

At independence the government was headed by a prime minister, but the country became a republic in 1964 with a multiparty system that lasted until 1981, when the relevant parts of the constitution were amended to create a one-party state. In the early 1990s, however, the country reverted to a multiparty state. The Kenya African National Union (KANU) ruled the country from independence until 2002 when the National Rainbow Coalition (NARC) ascended to power.

Administratively, Kenya is divided into eight provinces and at the end of 2007 there were 149 districts. There are 42 ethnic groups distributed throughout the country. English is the official language, while Kiswahili is the national language. Christianity and Islam are the main religions in the country.

The first national population census in Kenya, carried out in 1948, found a total population of 5,497,599 people. Subsequent censuses in 1962, 1969, 1979, 1989 and 1999 recorded population totals of 8,663,263, 10,956,501, 15,327,061, 21,443,636 and 28,686,607, respectively. The rapid increase in population has been due to the high population growth rate, which was recorded at 2.9% between 1989 and 1999, having declined from 3.4% between 1979 and 1989. Moreover, high fertility and declining mortality resulted in a youthful population: almost 44% of Kenyans are younger than 15 years and only 4% are aged 65 and older (CBS, 2004).

Kenya's total population is now estimated at 37 million (KNBS, 2007b), but the distribution of the population is uneven because of the limited availability of arable land. Thus, Rift Valley Province has the highest population of 6,987,036 people, followed by Eastern Province with 4,631,779. North Eastern Province has the lowest number with 962,143 people (KNBS, 2007b). Population density, defined as the number of people per square kilometre, increased from 19 persons per square kilometre in 1969 to 49 in 1999 (CBS, 1970; KNBS, 2007b). Even though the majority of Kenyans reside in rural areas, the urban population increased rapidly, from 10% in 1969 to 19% in 1999 because of high and increasing rates of rural to urban migration.

The limited availability of arable land presents a dilemma to people and policy makers alike because Kenya's economy is predominantly agricultural with a

strong agro-industrial base. Major agricultural export commodities include coffee, tea and horticulture (flowers, fruits and vegetables). Despite its dominance, but related to the increase in the contribution of other sectors, agriculture's share of gross domestic product (GDP) declined from 17.4% in 2006 to 8.1% in 2007 (KNBS, 2008).

The performance of the Kenyan economy since the country became independent has been mixed. During the first decade after independence the economy grew by about 7% per annum, but then declined consistently to its lowest GDP growth of 2% between 1996 and 2002. Since then, economic growth has increased gradually and reached 7.0% by 2007, compared with a revised growth of 6.4% in 2006 (KNBS, 2008).

Manufacturing, which contributes about 10% of GDP, grew annually from 6.9% in 2006 to 8.1% in 2007 (KNBS, 2008). Other sectors that have contributed to the improved economic growth include tourism, whose earnings expanded by 16.4% from Ksh56.2 billion in 2006 to Ksh65.4 billion in 2007 (KNBS, 2008). Similarly, total receipts to the transport and communication sector increased by 10.9% in 2007, to Ksh441.8 billion from Ksh398.4 billion in 2006 (KNBS, 2008).

Kenya's improved economic performance has been accompanied by a reduction in poverty levels from 52.3% in 1997 to 46% in 2005/06 (KNBS, 2008). The reduction of poverty occurred even though the HIV/AIDS epidemic has had a devastating impact on all the sectors of the economy through loss of productivity and erosion of the labour force. With its related food insecurity, nutritional deficiencies and high disease prevalence, the persistent high level of poverty has contributed to a disability burden in the country.

The Government of Kenya has taken a number of steps to get the economy moving so as to reduce poverty levels in the country. The Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation, launched in 2003, and Vision 2030, which got under way in 2006, are two such initiatives aimed at restoring economic growth, generating employment opportunities and reducing poverty levels.

1.2 International Efforts to Address Disability

It is estimated that persons with disabilities (PWDs) represent about 10% of the world's population, which translates to about 650 million people. Of these, 80% live in developing countries where most essential social services are inadequate (UNFPA, 2007).

Globally, PWDs are often marginalized and face difficulties as a result of their disability. Most have no access to education, health, employment or rehabilitation (Africa Union of the Blind, 2007). The majority experience hardships as a result of widespread social,

PWDs are greatly discriminated against. Most people feel like it is a curse to have a PWD in the family. To most people in the area PWDs are a burden to them in that they cannot do anything on their own without any assistance. (FGD participant)

cultural and economic prejudices, stigmatization, and, often, abuse and violence. One result is that PWDs are usually among the poorest of the poor. They are also likely to remain poor because of environmental, social and economic barriers that prevent them from attaining an acceptable quality of life. In addition, they are likely to have low level, obsolete or non marketable skills that attract low paying, insecure jobs or none at all. Attitudes and practices embedded in cultural beliefs, taboos and religion create obstacles to the participation of PWDs in both social and cultural activities. Additionally, women and girls with disabilities suffer double discrimination because of their gender and impairment and are more likely to be victims of physical and sexual abuse (AUB, 2007).

Efforts to deal with disability issues started before the promulgation of the Human Rights Charter in 1948. These efforts were mainly of an advocacy nature. Subsequent versions of the charter clearly indicate that its provisions are meant for all human beings. Consequently, over the last half century the unique circumstances of persons with disabilities have called for special focus. A number of UN instruments have been developed to reflect the growing understanding of these special circumstances.

The first effort at international level to deal with the issues of disability was initiated in 1971 following the UN Declaration of the Rights of the Mentally Handicapped. This declaration called for the world community to recognize people with mental disability as human beings with all the entitlements of other human beings. It specifies concerns unique to the mentally handicapped and gives guidelines on how to address them. The declaration set the pace for more activities at the UN in respect to other disabilities.

The 1975 UN Declaration on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities expanded the space for PWDs. This declaration requires that PWDs be accorded respect, opportunity for rehabilitation, education, employment, human dignity and the enjoyment of life within a family set up. It borrowed heavily from the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 10 December 1948.

Global awareness created during the 1981 International Year for Disabled Persons (IYDP) expanded social participation and equality for disabled persons. This was followed by the 1982–1992 UN Decade for Persons with Disabilities. To ensure the decade had

desired impact, a comprehensive document, the *World Programme of Action Concerning Disabled Persons*, was developed and adopted through a UN resolution in 1982. The document provided guidelines on effective measures for the realization of full participation of PWDs in social life, development and equality. UN agencies were encouraged to globally implement the document in accordance with their areas of specialization.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) formulated the first ever enforceable document for its members, the Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention, 1983. The convention ensures that appropriate vocational rehabilitation measures are made available to all categories of disabled persons. It also promotes the employment of disabled persons in the open labour market.

A World Programme of Action panel of experts revealed that the decade programme was not getting the intended response. Something more binding or convincing was necessary. PWDs were thus involved in the development of a new document known as the UN Standard Rules on Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities.

This document, with 22 rules on the behaviour of states, was the most comprehensive ever. The rules were divided into four categories. The first category included four rules that address preconditions for equalization of opportunities. These cover awareness raising, medical care, rehabilitation and support services. The second and most important category encompassed Rules 5 to 12 on target areas of equalization of opportunities. These are accessibility; education; employment; income maintenance and social security; family life and personal integrity; culture; recreation and sports; and religion. The last ten rules were on measures for implementation and mechanisms for monitoring. The document was presented to the UN General Assembly and adopted in December 1993.

Although the rules were guidelines that were not binding on governments, the level of awareness built around them had greater influence than the World Programme of Action. The early years after their adoption saw the establishment of a lot of organizations of PWDs in many parts of the world. More disability legislation and policies were put in place in many countries.

Seven years later, it had become clear that good will was not enough to change the lives of PWDs. More pressure through enforceable instruments was required to compel countries to provide a conducive social environment. Efforts to increase cooperation, integration and awareness on disability issues by governments and relevant organizations remained insufficient for promoting full and effective participation and equal opportunities for PWDs in economic, social, cultural and political life. There was need for a more comprehensive and binding instrument to promote and protect PWDs' rights and dignity. The idea of a convention was once again floated and through intense lobbying an ad hoc

committee made of governments, non-government agencies and organizations of PWDs was set up in 2003 to work on a draft convention. The UN convention and the rights of PWDs was put in place, signed and ratified by world governments.

African countries set their own Decade of PWDs (1999–2009). A major objective of the African Decade has been to create awareness on major causes of disability in African countries and the barriers that inhibit PWDs from enjoying basic human rights and from participating in family, community and national life.

1.3 National Efforts to Address Disability

Kenya has not had accurate data on the number of PWDs; although a disability module was included in the 1989 National Population and Housing Census, the data collected were not analysed. But the earliest recorded initiative for organized care and provision of services to disabled persons goes back to the missionary era. In 1946, the Salvation Army Church established a programme to rehabilitate men blinded during the Second World War.

The programme later became the country's first school for the blind, marking the commencement of provision of formal education for blind children in Kenya and East Africa. The mainstream churches – Catholic, Presbyterian, Anglican and Methodist – followed this example by establishing schools and institutions for children with visual, hearing and physical disabilities in various parts of the country where they had their missions. The Government supported these efforts by providing an enabling environment as well as practical support. As time went by, the Government continually increased its support in providing teachers and financial grants, eventually taking over the management of these institutions.

Among other service providers that have contributed to the betterment of people with disabilities alongside the government over time are the Kenya Society for the Blind (KSB), the Association for the Physically Disabled of Kenya (APDK), the Kenya Society for the Mentally Handicapped (KSMH) and the Kenya Society for Deaf Children (KSDC). These have in the recent past been joined by others specializing in specific disabilities and mainstream organizations offering services to PWDs alongside their core business. Examples of the latter include African Medical Research Foundation (AMREF) and Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO).

Other players in this sector are the organizations dealing with persons with disabilities. These are national associations and community-based groups formed and managed by PWDs to advocate and to exert pressure for services and participation in national development. They create awareness, act as representatives of PWDs, and

press for service provision, unlike the aforementioned organizations that offer the services alongside their core business.

The oldest among the PWD organizations is the Kenya Union of the Blind (KUB) established in 1959. Others that have been in operation for some time include The Kenya National Association of the Deaf (KNAD; started in 1987) and the Kenya Society of the Physically Handicapped (KSPH; 1986). In 1989, these national organizations and other smaller district and community groups came together to form The United Disabled Persons of Kenya (UDPK). UDPK became an umbrella body with a stronger voice and negotiation capacity to champion disability advocacy work. It has worked very closely with the Government in raising awareness, identifying needs and services for disabled persons, and organizing such events as the UN International Day for Persons with Disabilities. Parent associations and support groups have also in the recent past made useful contribution in respect to children and adults with intellectual disabilities.

1.3.1 The Disability Act 2003

The Persons with Disabilities Bill was enacted in December 2003 and gazetted for commencement in June 2004. The Act has the following objectives:

- To establish the National Council for Persons with Disabilities;
- To provide for the rights and rehabilitation of PWDs; and
- To deal with matters connected with the first two objectives.

In keeping with the Act (GOK, 2003), the National Council for Persons with Disabilities was established in December 2004 to carry out the following key functions:

1. To formulate and develop measures and policies to deal with disability issues.
2. To advise the Government during the national census to ensure that accurate figures of PWDs are obtained in the country, for purposes of planning.
3. To advise the Minister in charge on the provisions of any international treaty or agreement relating to the welfare or rehabilitation of PWDs and its benefits to the country.
4. To carry out the registration of PWDs, as well as institutions, associations and organizations of PWDs.
5. To raise public awareness regarding PWDs.

1.3.2 Disability Policies

The Government of Kenya recognizes that disability cuts across all sectors of development and should be an integral part of all national planning. The Government has therefore continued to create a conducive environment for different players to enable them to

incorporate disability issues into their policies and programmes. Nevertheless, the majority of PWDs remain invisible to policy makers and efforts are needed to integrate their participation into national development initiatives. It is noted that PWDs are not a homogeneous group but are varied in terms of the nature of their disability and, further, that Kenya has no accurate data on disability that policy makers can rely on.

Despite the absence of accurate data, the Government and other stakeholders have endeavoured to offer PWDs a wide range of services. As acknowledged by the Government, however, these services reach only a small proportion of PWDs and are unequally distributed between and among various disabilities. The level of services for PWDs in Kenya today raises certain concerns that the Government regards as requiring policy action, which culminated in the development of a draft National Policy on Disability. The policy seeks to eliminate disparities in service provision and to ensure that services are available to all citizens with disabilities. The policy identified 21 policy targets and stated five principles to guide its planning, implementation and monitoring. The five principles are:

1. *Equalization of opportunities:* Persons with disabilities have throughout history been disadvantaged by limitations imposed by their impairments. They have not benefited from available opportunities like the rest of society. Although it is difficult to fully compensate for their lost capacities, measures provided in the policy ensure that they are accorded opportunities on an equal basis through affirmative action.
2. *Human rights approach to the disability agenda:* Underlying this process is the conscious departure from the ethos of charity to the articulation of a human rights and development approach to disability concerns. Whereas humanitarian intervention cannot be ruled out from time to time, the human rights approach demands that disability be considered as a planning tool in our development

agenda and not be left to charity. The approach provides for protection from discrimination based on real or apparent grounds.

3. *Mainstreaming:* Persons with disabilities are part and parcel of the society. They should be fully included in all aspects of life and their special needs should be met within their communities instead of in the isolation of institutional service delivery approaches.
4. *Accessibility:* The provisions of this policy call for consideration of accessibility as a cross cutting concern. Accessibility should remain an underlying consideration in the built environment, information and services.
5. *Gender:* This policy applies equally to men and women, boys and girls with disabilities

Among the key components of the policy are prevention, awareness and public education; early identification and intervention; rehabilitation; education; and training. Other important elements are economic empowerment; culture; sports and recreation; health; HIV/AIDS; income maintenance and social support; transport; housing; and information and communication. In addition, the policy encompasses registration; protection and legal services; organizations of PWDs; assistive devices and services; research and appropriate technology; and religion. It was recognized that successful implementation of the policy would require strong administrative structures, adequate resources, review of existing policies and legislation, formulation of new policies, enhanced local and international collaboration, monitoring and evaluation. These, in turn, had to be grounded in a solid evidence base. That recognition led to the design and implementation of the survey presented in this report.

2. KN\$PWD Design and Methodology

Rolling out the Kenya National Policy on Disability faced a serious challenge because of the lack of a sound evidence base. For example, the nature and extent of the PWD population in Kenya were yet to be determined. The Kenya National Survey for Persons with Disabilities (KNSPWD) was expected to develop the evidence base for the successful implementation and realization of the objectives of the Disability Policy.

2.1 Survey Organization

A national sample survey, the KNSPWD was the first of its kind to be done in Kenya. The survey was conducted by the National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development (NCAPD) in collaboration with the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS); Ministry of Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services (MGSCSS); Ministry of Health (MOH); Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MOEST); United Disabled Persons of Kenya (UDPK); Kenya Programmes of Disabled Persons (KPDP); Association for the Physically

Disabled of Kenya (ADPK); Africa Mental Health Foundation (AMHF); and International Development Project (IDP).

Financial assistance for the survey was provided by the Department for International Development (DFID) and the World Bank through the STATCAP project under KNBS.

The survey had two committees: a steering committee that provided policy guidance and mobilized resources for the survey and a technical committee, which spearheaded the survey process. Operating from a central office at the NCAPD headquarters with a manager and a logistics officer, the survey also sought professional advice from persons who had experience related to issues of disabilities. (Refer to Appendix A for a list of members of the steering and technical committees, as well as the names of supervisors, enumerators and other personnel involved in the survey.)

2.2 Survey Objectives

The main objective of the KNSPWD was to obtain and provide up-to-date information on PWDs that will be useful in planning, monitoring and evaluating the various activities, programmes and projects geared towards improving PWDs' wellbeing.

The specific objectives of the survey were to:

- ♦ Estimate the number of PWDs and their distribution in the country.
- ♦ Examine the demographic, socio-economic, socio-cultural and geographic characteristics of PWDs.
- ♦ Determine the nature, types and causes of the disabilities in the country.
- ♦ Identify gender-specific specific problems faced by PWDs.
- ♦ Identify coping mechanisms and needs of PWDs.
- ♦ Establish the nature of services and rehabilitation programmes available for PWDs by type of disability.



Former Vice President and Minister for Home Affairs, Hon. Moody Awori, addresses the launch of the KNSPWD

The survey was conducted at both household and institution level. This was done in recognition that PWDs are mostly found at those two levels.

2.3 Survey Instruments

Models of questionnaires and survey instruments developed by the World Health Organization (WHO), Washington Group Consortium and organizations in other countries were tailored to the Kenyan context. The purpose was not only to make the instruments responsive to the country situation, but also to ensure that the results would be comparable to those from other countries.

With input from a wide range of people who have worked in the area of disability, and who have conducted national surveys, a workshop was held to develop and adopt the following instruments for Kenya:

- ♦ *Household questionnaire:* Designed to collect background information at the household level for all the usual members as well as any visitors who slept in the household the night before the interview. This questionnaire was also used to screen PWDs by type to identify those who were eligible for the individual disability questionnaire. This instrument was administered to the most knowledgeable person in the household on the day of the visit.
- ♦ *Individual questionnaire:* Administered to any PWDs who had been identified using the household questionnaire. The questionnaire included the following key sections: activity limitation; environmental factors; situation analysis; support services; education; employment and income; immediate surroundings; assistive devices; attitudes towards disability; and health and general well-being
- ♦ *Reproductive health questionnaire:* Administered to all eligible females aged 12 to 49 who were living with any form of disability. It collected information on reproductive health.
- ♦ *Institutional questionnaire:* Administered to the heads of the various categories of institutions serving PWDs. Randomly selected PWDs in these institutions were interviewed using the individual questionnaire.
- ♦ *Focus group discussion guide:* Used to collect qualitative information from a group of 6–10 members within each of the sampled clusters. The groups comprised PWDs, community leaders, service providers, opinion leaders and teachers. The focus group discussions collected information on knowledge, attitudes and beliefs of community members about PWDs and the different services available for PWDs in the different communities. Likewise, focus

group discussions were used to collect qualitative information about problems faced by PWDs, their coping mechanisms and their access to essential basic services, as well as an overview of community perceptions of PWDs and views on how best to address the needs of PWDs.

2.4 The Household-Based Sample

The KNSPWD household sample was constructed to allow for estimation of key indicators at the provincial level as well as of the urban and rural components separately. The survey utilized a multi-stage cluster sample design and was based on a master sample frame developed and maintained by KNBS. The master sampling frame is the National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme (NASSEP) IV. It has 1,800 clusters (data collection area points) that were developed with probability proportional to size (PPS) from the enumeration areas (EAs) delineated during the 1999 Kenya Population and Housing Census. Of the 1,800 clusters, 1,260 are rural based and the other 540 are located in urban areas.

In the frame, the first stage involved selecting the census EAs using PPS and developing them into clusters. The process involved quick counting of the selected EA and dividing into segments depending on the measure of size (MOS). The MOS was defined as an average of 100 households, with lower and upper bounds of 50 and 149 households, respectively. The EAs that were segmented had only one segment selected randomly to form a cluster. The EAs that had fewer than 50 households were merged prior to the selection process.

During the creation of NASSEP IV, other than each of the 69 districts being a stratum, the six major urban areas (Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru, Eldoret and Thika) were further stratified into five income classes: upper, lower upper, middle, lower middle and lower. The aim was to ensure that different social classes within these areas were well represented in any time sample that was drawn.

The second sampling stage involved selecting clusters for the KNSPWD from all the clusters in the NASSEP IV master sampling frame. A total of 600 clusters (436 rural and 164 urban) was sampled from all the districts in the country with boundaries as defined in the 1999 Kenya population and housing census. The third stage of selection involved systematically sampling 25 households from each cluster, hence producing 15,000 households in total. Sampling details are included in Appendix B.

Mt. Elgon district was excluded from the survey because of persistent insecurity in the area. The effect of exclusion of the district in the sample is minimal since it contributes 0.5% of the population according to 1999 census.

2.5 The Institutional Sample

While the survey intended to estimate the number of PWDs, it was realized that a significant proportion of these individuals reside in institutions, which are not part of the household sampling frame. However, a comprehensive list of institutions that existed did not form sufficient sampling frame for estimation of numbers of institution-based PWDs for the entire country. A mechanism had to be devised for incorporating these persons into the survey to supplement the data derived from the household-based survey.

The targeted survey population for the institutional based survey was defined as all people living in homes and occupying long-stay beds in public or private hospitals; or living in long-stay residential units for people with an intellectual, psychiatric/physical disability, vision or hearing impairments, or with multiple disabilities. The following types of institutions were covered:

- ♦ Hospitals (acute care, chronic care hospitals, nursing homes)
- ♦ Psychiatric institutions
- ♦ Treatment centres for persons with physical disabilities
- ♦ Residential special schools
- ♦ Private and non-private group homes
- ♦ Private and non-private children's homes
- ♦ Orphanages
- ♦ Private and non-private residences for senior citizens (*Mji wa wazee*)
- ♦ Other residential institutions with people with disabilities

The sampling frame compiled for the institutional survey comprised all institutions indicated above. The frame included the name of the institution, type, number of individuals, location and type of disability. The frame was compiled from various sources, including MOH, MOEST, MSGSS and various organizations dealing with disabilities, among others.

In order to achieve representation, the institutions were first stratified according to location (provinces) and then by nature of disability. The institutions were further classified into two broad categories depending on nature and size (number of PWDs). All key institutions were sampled with certainty (that is, all selected in the sample). The remaining institutions within a province were arranged and serially listed by disability type and a systematic random sampling procedure used to select the sample (see Appendix B).

A sample size of 102 institutions catering for different population sizes of PWDs was covered. Once the institutions were sampled, the next exercise involved selection of individuals for the survey. Five bands were created depending on the size of the sampled institution. The bands were: *less than or equal to 30*; *31–50*; *51–100*; *101–200*; and *above 200*. A listing of all residents was compiled during the day of the interview and a

systematic random sample drawn. Five respondents were selected from each of the sampled institutions with up to 30 PWDs, eight from those having 31–50, and ten from those having 51–100. For institutions having 100–200 PWDs, 15 were chosen, and from those having 201 and above, 20.

2.6 Trainings for the Survey

Because the KNSPWD was the first of its kind to be conducted in Kenya, it required a unique training of trainers (TOT) workshop to provide trainers with a common understanding of concepts, principles and disabling situations; how to measure the different disabilities; and how to draw a programme for the research assistant training. The training equipped the trainers with knowledge and skills that enabled them to systematically understand the flow of the questions and details of the survey instruments. Fifteen technical officers drawn from the collaborating agencies attended the TOT for two days at the Kenya Institute of Education (KIE) in April 2007. (See Appendix A.)

2.6.1 Pre-Test Training

Following the TOT workshop, a training team was constituted to facilitate the pre-test training and field testing held in Nakuru on 16–25 May 2007. All trainers who underwent the TOT course attended the pre-test process to enable them to understand the various aspects of the survey and prepare for the main training. A total of 25 trainees representing 11 local languages was selected for the pre-test. Each language had two research assistants, while the remaining three research assistants conducted interviews in a few selected institutions for PWDs. After one week of pre-test training, the team conducted a field work mock that collected information from 300 households. The households were selected from clusters that were not to be covered in the main survey.

The pre-test exercise had several objectives. It intended to test KNSPWD materials and instruments, ensure uniform understanding of the terms and definitions; and enable the research assistants to conduct the interviews uniformly. It also served as a means for updating the instruments and making them appropriate for data collection; ensuring proper order and flow of the questions; and synergizing the interview process. An important overall objective was to build the capacity of the pilot survey team.

2.6.2 Main Training of Research Assistants

Countrywide recruitment interviews for research assistants were carried out in June 2007 to select qualified research assistants. From this process, 130

research assistants were selected to undertake data collection. The research assistants were social scientists, statisticians, assessors, teachers with special education and health workers. PWDs constituted 6% of research assistants, which was above the minimum 5% requirement stipulated in the Disability Act of 2003. The research assistants were trained in Nakuru for a period of two weeks (6–18 July 2007). The training team worked on a programme in which some sessions were shared while others were split into two smaller classes to facilitate explanation of technical details. There were five trainers in each class, all drawn from different backgrounds. Visiting speakers from the disability fraternity and other relevant organizations were invited to share their experiences with the trainees on various aspects of disabilities.

2.6.3 Training Methodologies

Different teaching methodologies were applied during the training of research assistants. These included lectures, classroom teachings in two groups, mock interviews, small group discussions and tests of the understanding of the data collection instruments. The research assistants were taken through the survey materials, which included: how to ask the questions and record different types of responses; application of skip patterns; and cancellation of incorrect answers. They also covered conducting interviews and defining terms in reference to different types of disabilities.

Training materials specifically prepared for KNSPWD included the following: disability concepts, household characteristics, individual and institutional questionnaires, focus group discussion guide, and the reproductive health questionnaire.

During the last few days of training, the research assistants were divided into four teams. Two of the teams conducted mock household interviews in selected communities, while the other two went to selected institutions. Towards the end of the training programme, some trainees were selected as team leaders and field editors. This group was further trained on how to supervise fieldwork and edit questionnaires in the field. A panel of six trainers selected the team leaders and



Enumerators are trained and ready to go to the field.

the editors, who were then trained on specific issues pertaining to their extra roles: leading the teams; conducting focus group discussions (FGDs); preparing for appointments; field editing; and field procedures.

2.7 Field Work

Field work for the KNSPWD was conducted from July to November 2007. A total of 128 research assistants qualified for the field work; they were divided into 18 teams according to languages spoken in the areas where they were to conduct interviews and an institution team. Each team had 6–9 members including a team leader, an editor and a driver. Membership included one health worker/assessor and a social scientist. A vehicle was assigned to each team with a fuel card for those areas where the card could be used. In areas where this was not possible, money was provided to the team leaders for fuel.

While in the field, the teams were overseen by the District Statistical Officers/Regional Population Coordinators (DSO/RPCs). The teams reported to either of these offices and the officers facilitated the interviews in their respective districts or regions. Each team was assigned a member of the survey's Technical Committee for technical issues. The committee members visited their assigned teams at the beginning of field work to make sure that the teams were conducting the interviews as required from a technical perspective. Thereafter, the committee members visited the teams regularly to see if there were issues that needed to be clarified. Occasionally, steering committee members also visited the teams to give advice and make sure that the data collection was running smoothly.

2.7.1 Household Data Collection

Once in the field, the team leader and the DSO/RPC liaised and identified the cluster the team was to move to next and made necessary arrangements with the village elders. On the data collection day, the team leader informed village elders about the programme and identified the sampled households. The team leader then assigned the team members to the households for the data collection. Once in the household, the interviewer got the most knowledgeable person to answer the household questionnaire, on which all the background information on the members is recorded. Those who were eligible for the individual PWD questionnaire and the reproductive health questionnaire were interviewed.

The teams were provided with local language questionnaires and a few Kiswahili and English ones to cater for respondents who were not conversant with the local language. The completed questionnaires for each cluster were securely packed and posted to NCAPD headquarters for data processing.

2.7.2 Institutional Data Collection

Data were collected from institutions by one team charged with this responsibility at the institutional level. The team made prior arrangements with the institutions to be visited. On the day of the interview, the team would first visit the administrator of the institution. They had institutional questionnaires that were administered to the institution administrator, and individual questionnaires that were administered to the sampled PWDs in the institutions. In total, the data collection team had nine members including a team leader and an editor. Five of the team members were PWDs.

2.8 Data Processing and Analysis

N CAPD availed ten computers for data processing. The computers were installed with Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS), Nudist, and Census and Survey Processing System (CSPRO) software programmes. Programmes for data entry and analysis were written, edited and tested. Mechanisms were put in place for adequate data quality control checks. A team of 13 data entry clerks and a supervisor worked on the data processing. This included receiving the questionnaires, office editing and coding for open ended questions; data entry; and verification. The data processing commenced two weeks after the start of fieldwork so that the data entry team would have sufficient questionnaires for data entry and verification. The team underwent a four-day training in data entry before being deployed.

Qualitative data analysis used QRS software using the Nudist programme (N6). This software facilitates accessing, managing, shaping and analysing textual

data. Transcribed field notes on focus group discussions were imported into the qualitative software as text units, which were worked on according to topic of interest. All common themes were coded and categorized in a standard way using the “tree nodes” structure so that comparisons could be made across subsamples and easily analysed.

2.9 Response Rates

Response rates of both household and individual interviews in the KNSPWD are shown in Table 2.1. The total of 14,569 households covered constituted a response rate of 97% of the households sampled. At the individual level, the reproductive health category had an overall response rate of 94%, while PWDs had a response rate of 96%. There was not much difference in response rates between urban and rural areas.

2.10 Data Weighting

To produce unbiased estimates, sampling weights were calculated as the inverse or reciprocal of all the selection probabilities at all the stages mentioned above. The weights were derived from the processes involved in the creation of NASSEP IV. Further, the weights were adjusted to cover household and individual non-responses. Post stratification adjustments were done to align with the population projections before the weights were finally normalized.

All the results from the household survey presented in the report, except for the response rates, are based on weighted data.

Table 2.1: Response rates for the household and individual interviews

	Sampled	Eligible	Completed	Response rate (%)
Kenya				
Households	15,000	14,962	14,569	97.4*
Individual reproductive health (females 12–49)	7,402	7,402	6,943	93.8
Individual PWDs	3,224	3,224	3,095	96.0
Rural				
Households	10,900	10,872	10,618	97.7*
Individual reproductive health (females 12–49)	5,449	5,449	5,140	94.3
Individual PWDs	2,526	2,526	2,429	96.2
Urban				
Households	4,100	4,090	3,951	96.6*
Individual reproductive health (females 12–49)	1,953	1,953	1,803	92.3
Individual PWDs	698	698	666	95.4

* The household response rate is computed as the number of completed household interviews divided by the number of eligible households (i.e., sampled households minus households that were vacant, destroyed or where all members were absent).

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

3. Household Population and Characteristics

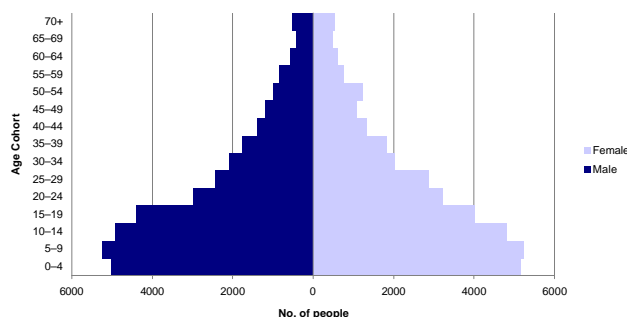
Background characteristics of all household members and visitors formed the core of the descriptive statistics of the KNSPWD. This information was collected for all those who slept in the sampled households the night before the interview. This chapter describes the characteristics of the population irrespective of their disability status.

3.1 Background Characteristics of Population

Table 3.1 shows the distribution of the population by background characteristics cross-classified by sex. Most of the population were living in the rural areas, with roughly equal number of males and females in both rural and urban areas. Although the proportion of males to females by province was nearly the same, North Eastern Province had slightly more males and Nyanza Province had more females.

The age-sex distribution as shown in Figure 3.1 depicts a youthful population with more males than females at young ages and vice versa in older ages (65+).

Figure 3.1: Age distribution by sex



Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

A majority of the respondents were single since Kenya's population is still youthful (10–24 years). The low proportion of those who are either divorced or separated reflects typical marriage patterns in Kenya.

Table 3.1: Population by background characteristics (%)

	Sex		Total	Number
	Male	Female		
<i>Residence</i>				
Rural	49.5	50.5	100.0	56,250
Urban	50.1	49.9	100.0	14,441
<i>Province</i>				
Nairobi	50.6	49.4	100.0	5,769
Central	48.8	51.2	100.0	8,663
Coast	50.3	49.7	100.0	6,137
Eastern	49.0	51.0	100.0	11,030
North Eastern	52.2	47.8	100.0	2,498
Nyanza	49.0	51.0	100.0	10,350
Rift Valley	50.3	49.7	100.0	17,875
Western	48.7	51.3	100.0	8,369
<i>Age</i>				
0–4	49.3	50.7	100.0	10,151
5–9	50.1	49.9	100.0	10,469
10–14	50.6	49.4	100.0	9,709
15–19	52.2	47.8	100.0	8,413
20–24	48.0	52.0	100.0	6,207
25–29	45.9	54.1	100.0	5,295
30–34	50.9	49.1	100.0	4,108
35–39	49.0	51.0	100.0	3,576
40–44	51.1	48.9	100.0	2,735
45–49	51.9	48.1	100.0	2,257
50–54	44.4	55.6	100.0	2,206
55–59	53.0	47.0	100.0	1,592
60–64	48.4	51.6	100.0	1,186
65–69	45.6	54.4	100.0	918
70+	48.9	51.1	100.0	1,069
Don't know	45.7	54.3	100.0	800
<i>Marital status</i>				
Single	52.6	47.4	100.0	45,067
Married	48.6	51.4	100.0	21,576
Divorced/separated	32.0	68.0	100.0	940
Widowed	11.8	88.2	100.0	2,504
Others	48.6	51.4	100.0	605
Total	49.6	50.4	100.0	70,691

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

3.2 Educational Attainment of Household Members

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of educational attainment of household members above 5 years of age by residence, region, sex, age and marital status. Two-thirds of household members had attained primary education, followed by those with secondary level education at 21%. A minimal proportion had reached post primary/vocational (1%) or university (1%). Educational attainment of the population in urban areas was considerably higher than that of their rural counterparts: The proportion of the urban population educated beyond primary level was 46%, while that of the rural residents was 22%.

Regionally, at 55% Nairobi Province has the highest proportion of population with education above primary level. This is followed by Central Province with 31%. North Eastern Province had the lowest at 12%.

Among the female population, 68% had attained primary education compared with 64% of males. On the other hand, a larger proportion of males (30%) than females (25%) had a higher than primary level education.

The findings further show that younger people tend to be more educated than the older population. For example, the age group of 20–24 had the highest proportion (48%) of household members who had attained secondary school education and above. This was followed by the age groups 15–19 and 40–44 at 45% and 35%, respectively.

Table 3.2: Educational attainment of household members by background characteristics (%)

	Highest level attended								Total	
	Nursery, kindergarten	Primary	Post, primary vocational	Secondary "A" level	College (middle level)	University	Other	Don't know	Per cent	No.
<i>Residence</i>										
Rural	6.9	70.8	1.0	17.8	2.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	41,211
Urban	4.7	49.1	1.3	30.5	10.2	3.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	11,551
<i>Province</i>										
Nairobi	3.5	40.1	1.5	33.7	14.2	6.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	4,774
Central	4.0	64.3	1.0	25.1	4.1	1.2	0.2		100.0	7,106
Coast	10.9	67.3	0.8	15.4	4.0	0.6	0.6	0.3	100.0	4,169
Eastern	5.4	71.7	2.4	16.6	3.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	8,377
North Eastern	10.5	77.2	0.1	10.8	1.0	0.3			100.0	851
Nyanza	7.3	68.6	0.7	19.7	3.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	8,187
Rift Valley	6.8	67.5	0.7	20.0	3.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,844
Western	7.2	71.3	0.6	18.0	2.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,453
<i>Sex</i>										
Male	6.3	63.9	1.2	22.0	4.6	1.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	27,325
Female	6.5	68.4	1.0	19.1	4.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	25,437
<i>Age</i>										
0–4	85.5	14.5							100.0	10
5–9	34.8	65.1	0.0	0.0			0.0		100.0	9,271
10–14	1.0	96.8	0.0	2.1	0.0		0.1	0.0	100.0	9,360
15–19	0.1	63.3	1.5	33.8	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	8,026
20–24	0.1	49.5	2.2	36.7	8.7	2.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,807
25–29	0.2	54.5	2.1	30.9	9.5	2.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,876
30–34	0.1	57.0	1.7	29.8	8.9	2.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	3,736
35–39	0.3	55.5	1.6	32.5	6.4	3.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	3,219
40–44	0.1	53.2	1.4	33.6	8.5	3.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,332
45–49	0.1	54.8	0.8	30.7	9.9	3.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,864
50–54	0.4	62.7	1.5	25.7	7.2	1.8	0.3	0.4	100.0	1,522
55–59	0.1	68.8	0.6	19.4	8.7	2.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,071
60–64	0.6	69.2	2.6	16.9	5.7	3.3	1.2	0.6	100.0	641
65–69	0.7	77.5	0.3	9.9	8.6	1.9	0.9	0.1	100.0	415
70+	0.5	82.1	1.7	8.9	4.1	0.3	1.7	0.6	100.0	395
Don't know	1.2	84.8	1.0	3.8	5.4	0.1	2.1	1.7	100.0	216
<i>Marital status</i>										
Single	10.1	69.1	0.8	16.4	2.7	0.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	32,899
Married	0.1	59.3	1.6	29.0	7.4	2.3	0.2	0.2	100.0	17,638
Divorced/ separated	0.3	73.6	1.6	19.2	4.4	0.4	0.5		100.0	775
Widowed	0.7	78.3	0.8	15.1	3.6	0.7	0.5	0.2	100.0	1,088
Others	12.3	69.3	0.5	12.6	3.0	2.1	0.2		100.0	361
Total	6.4	66.0	1.1	20.6	4.3	1.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	52,762

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

3.3 Orphanhood

In this survey, a person is referred to as an orphan if he or she is below the age of 18 years and has lost one or both parents. The survey shows that 1 out of every 10 people is an orphan. The prevalence of orphanhood was slightly higher in rural areas (11%) compared with urban areas (9%). Nyanza Province had the highest proportion of orphans (20%), followed by Coast (10%) and North Eastern (10%), while Central had the lowest prevalence (8%).

Table 3.3 also shows that (2%) of children residing in rural and urban areas have lost both their parents. Nyanza Province (7%) had the highest proportion of those who had lost both parents. Nairobi, Coast and Rift Valley provinces had the lowest proportion of children who had lost both parents at about 1% each. Details of the living arrangements of orphans are summarized in Table 3.4.



Children at APDK Masaku School for the Physically Challenged

Table 3.3: Prevalence of orphanhood (%)

	Mother and father both dead	Mother dead, father alive	Father dead, mother alive	One or both parents dead	No.
<i>Residence</i>					
Rural	2.4	1.3	7.4	11.1	29,581
Urban	2.2	0.9	5.6	8.8	6,094
<i>Province of residence</i>					
Nairobi	1.3	1.2	6.3	8.8	2,141
Central	1.5	0.8	5.5	7.8	3,732
Coast	1.3	1.8	7.0	10.1	3,103
Eastern	1.4	1.2	6.4	9.1	5,547
North Eastern	1.6	1.7	6.6	9.9	1,471
Nyanza	7.1	1.7	11.5	20.3	5,544
Rift Valley	1.3	1.0	6.3	8.6	9,507
Western	2.1	0.9	6.0	9.1	4,629
<i>Age</i>					
0–4 years	0.6	0.3	3.8	4.7	10,151
5–9 years	1.7	1.1	6.4	9.2	10,469
10–14 years	3.5	1.9	9.0	14.3	9,709
15–17 years	5.1	2.1	11.2	18.4	5,346
<i>Sex</i>					
Male	2.5	1.3	6.9	10.6	17,897
Female	2.3	1.2	7.3	10.7	17,778
<i>Highest level education attended</i>					
Nursery, kindergarten	1.2	0.9	6.1	8.3	3,333
Primary	3.5	1.7	8.7	13.9	18,689
Post primary, vocational	5.7	7.5	11.4	24.6	46
Secondary, "A" level	3.4	1.6	9.7	14.7	1,676
College (middle level)	0.0	0.0	18.2	18.2	15
University	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
Other	0.0	2.1	4.1	6.2	13
Don't know	0.0	0.0	28.3	28.3	2
Total	2.4	1.2	7.1	10.7	35,675

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table 3.4: Orphanhood by background characteristics (%)

	Missing/ Don't know	Living arrangement										Total	Not living with biological parents	One or both parents dead	No.	
		Living with both parents	Living with neither: Father alive	Living with neither: Mother alive	Living with neither: Both alive	Living with neither: Both dead	Living with mother only: Father alive	Living with mother only: Father dead	Living with father only: Mother alive	Living with father only: Mother dead	Impossible to determine					
Sex																
Male	2.8	64.8	0.0	0.0	5.8	2.5	11.6	6.9	1.9	1.3	2.4	100.0	8.2	10.6	17,897	
Female	3.0	63.7	0.0	0.0	6.6	2.3	12.2	7.3	1.4	1.2	2.4	100.0	8.9	10.7	17,778	
Age																
0-4 years	1.3	71.6	0.0	0.0	3.7	.6	15.6	3.8	0.7	0.3	2.5	100.0	4.2	4.7	10,151	
5-9 years	2.1	67.1	0.0	0.0	6.0	1.7	11.6	6.4	1.7	1.1	2.3	100.0	7.7	9.2	10,469	
10-14 years	3.8	59.5	0.0	0.0	7.4	3.5	10.1	7.4	2.3	1.9	2.6	100.0	10.9	14.3	9,709	
15-17 years	5.9	53.5	0.0	0.0	9.0	5.1	9.0	11.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	100.0	14.1	18.4	5,346	
<2 years	0.8	72.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	19.3	3.2	0.4	0.2	2.3	100.0	1.5	3.4	3,672	
2-4 years	1.5	71.2	0.0	0.0	4.9	.9	13.5	4.1	0.9	.4	2.6	100.0	5.8	5.4	6,479	
5-9 years	2.1	67.1	0.0	0.0	6.0	1.7	11.6	6.4	1.7	1.1	2.3	100.0	7.7	9.2	10,469	
10-14 years	3.8	59.5	0.0	0.0	7.4	3.5	10.1	9.0	2.3	1.9	2.6	100.0	10.9	14.3	9,709	
15-17 years	5.9	53.5	0.0	0.0	9.0	5.1	9.0	11.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	100.0	14.1	18.4	5,346	
Residence																
Rural	2.8	63.3	0.0	0.0	6.5	2.4	12.2	7.4	1.4	1.3	2.6	100.0	8.9	11.1	29,581	
Urban	3.1	68.7	0.0	0.0	4.6	2.2	10.6	5.6	2.7	0.9	1.6	100.0	6.8	8.8	6,094	
Province																
Nairobi	3.0	69.4	0.0	0.0	4.1	1.3	10.6	6.3	2.1	1.2	1.9	100.0	5.5	8.8	2,141	
Central	1.7	67.4	0.0	0.0	4.4	1.5	12.7	5.5	0.9	0.8	5.2	100.0	6.0	7.8	3,732	
Coast	3.9	63.1	0.0	0.0	6.4	1.3	12.3	7.0	3.1	1.8	1.0	100.0	7.7	10.1	3,103	
Eastern	2.6	55.2	0.0	0.0	5.4	1.4	20.4	6.4	1.3	1.2	5.9	100.0	6.9	9.1	5,547	
North Eastern	3.0	71.6	0.0	0.0	6.4	1.6	7.5	6.6	1.2	1.7	0.3	100.0	8.0	9.9	1,471	
Nyanza	4.5	55.4	0.0	0.1	6.5	7.1	9.9	11.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	100.0	13.7	20.3	5,544	
Rift Valley	2.0	72.5	0.0	0.0	5.0	1.3	9.2	6.3	1.2	1.0	1.4	100.0	6.3	8.6	9,507	
Western	3.3	62.4	0.0	0.0	11.1	2.1	10.9	6.0	2.5	0.9	0.7	100.0	13.2	9.1	4,629	
Highest level of education attended																
Nurs. kindergarten	2.2	68.2	0.0	0.0	6.1	1.2	11.5	6.1	1.8	0.9	1.9	100.0	7.3	8.3	3,333	
Primary	3.7	60.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	3.5	10.3	8.7	2.0	1.7	2.6	100.0	10.9	13.9	18,689	
Post prim/voc	6.0	57.1	0.0	0.0	6.2	5.7	6.1	11.4	0.0	7.5	0.0	100.0	11.9	24.6	46	
Sec/ "A" level	3.9	59.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	3.4	10.5	9.7	2.6	1.6	2.9	100.0	9.8	14.7	1,676	
College (mid level)	0.0	58.5	0.0	0.0	14.8	0.0	0.0	18.2	8.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	14.8	18.2	15	
University	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	2	
Other	11.1	79.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	4.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	6.2	13	
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.7	28.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	28.3	2	
Type of disability																
None	2.9	64.5	0.0	0.0	6.1	2.3	11.9	7.0	1.7	1.2	2.4	100.0	8.5	10.5	34,754	
Hearing	3.4	55.3	0.0	0.0	6.6	2.2	10.5	13.8	0.5	4.7	3.0	100.0	8.8	20.7	199	
Speech	4.6	55.6	0.0	0.0	6.0	4.0	15.3	10.9	0.0	1.3	2.3	100.0	10.0	16.2	75	
Visual	4.7	57.4	0.0	0.0	6.2	1.7	9.8	9.5	2.6	6.5	1.7	100.0	7.9	17.6	165	
Mental	3.5	59.7	0.0	0.0	18.4	0.0	4.7	8.1	4.1	0.0	1.5	100.0	18.4	8.1	51	
Physical	3.6	56.1	0.0	0.0	10.4	3.3	14.8	6.4	1.4	2.5	1.6	100.0	13.7	12.1	252	
Self-care	1.2	64.2	0.0	0.0	8.3	4.8	12.5	8.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.1	12.8	102	
Other	7.3	51.8	0.0	0.0	9.3	5.9	11.7	10.5	0.0	0.0	3.5	100.0	15.2	16.4	77	
Total	2.9	64.3	0.0	0.0	6.2	2.4	11.9	7.1	1.6	1.2	2.4	100.0	8.5	10.7	35,675	

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

4. Characteristics of Persons with Disabilities

Information on the distribution of the PWDs by various background characteristics is summarized in this chapter. Among others, the chapter discusses demographic, socio-economic, socio-cultural and geographic elements. Another key consideration is the educational status of the PWDs. To note is that supplementary tables related to the household survey are contained in Appendix C; institutional information is tabulated in Appendix D.

4.1 Background Characteristics of PWDs

Table 4.1 shows the distribution of PWDs enumerated by background characteristics. Just over half of PWDs showed (51.5%) were females. Slightly more females than males have some sort of disability in all the regions except North Eastern Province, where disability among females is more pronounced.

On the other hand, 55% of males aged below 15 years have disabilities compared with 46% of their female counterparts. In the middle age group the proportions are not different, whereas above 54 years the trend reverses. The majority of PWDs whose spouses had died were women (85%) compared with only 15% of men.

4.2 Educational Attainment of PWDs by Background Characteristics

Table 4.2 provides information on the education attainment of the PWDs above five years of age by background characteristics. About 67% of PWDs had a primary education and 19% attained secondary education. A small proportion of PWDs had attained middle level of education, but only 2% had reached university level. Of the PWDs who had attained primary

Table 4.1: PWDs by background characteristics (%)

	Gender of PWDs		Total	
	Male	Female	Per cent	Number
<i>Residence</i>				
Rural	48.5	51.5	100.0	2,447
Urban	48.3	51.7	100.0	648
<i>Province</i>				
Nairobi	48.0	52.0	100.0	279
Central	46.7	53.3	100.0	427
Coast	49.6	50.4	100.0	304
Eastern	48.5	51.5	100.0	523
North Eastern	45.8	54.2	100.0	66
Nyanza	49.0	51.0	100.0	674
Rift Valley	49.3	50.7	100.0	554
Western	48.3	51.7	100.0	268
<i>Age group</i>				
0-14	54.5	45.5	100.0	699
15-24	46.5	53.5	100.0	473
25-34	49.5	50.5	100.0	356
35-54	48.6	51.4	100.0	678
55+	45.9	54.1	100.0	676
Don't know	39.3	60.7	100.0	213
<i>Marital status</i>				
Single	53.2	46.8	100.0	1,390
Married	54.8	45.2	100.0	1,177
Divorced/separated	50.8	49.2	100.0	92
Widowed	14.7	85.3	100.0	420
Others	53.6	46.4	100.0	16
Total	48.5	51.5	100.0	3,095

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

education, a big proportion were rural residents (72%), compared with 48.6% in urban areas. In contrast, more PWDs in urban areas had attained higher education. Males are slightly more advantaged than females.

From the institutional data (Appendix D, Table D4.1), 75% of the PWDs had attained at least primary level education. PWDs in the rural areas had a higher proportion (52%) of those with primary education compared with their urban counterparts (38%). Coast Province (96%) had the highest proportion of PWDs who had attained education above nursery/kindergarten

Table 4.2: Educational attainment of PWDs by background characteristics (%)

	Highest level attended								Total	
	Nursery, kindergarten	Primary	Post, primary vocational	Secondary "A" level	College (middle level)	University	Other	Don't know	Per cent	No.
<i>Residence</i>										
Rural	5.1	72.4	1.2	15.8	4.0	0.7	0.6	0.2	100.0	1,656
Urban	2.6	48.4	0.3	27.0	14.1	5.5	1.9	0.2	100.0	538
<i>Province</i>										
Nairobi	2.4	41.2	0.1	30.5	15.0	8.2	2.7		100.0	250
Central	1.6	72.0	1.4	16.7	6.5	0.8	1.1		100.0	301
Coast	5.3	66.8	0.4	17.4	6.9	1.4	1.3	0.4	100.0	208
Eastern	4.1	71.3	1.9	17.0	4.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	100.0	368
North Eastern		83.9		16.1					100.0	9
Nyanza	5.6	68.4	0.7	18.1	4.6	1.5	1.1		100.0	529
Rift Valley	6.1	66.2	0.9	17.2	7.9	1.5	0.3		100.0	339
Western	5.9	76.3	1.2	14.1	1.8			0.8	100.0	191
<i>Age group</i>										
5-14	15.8	81.2		1.8			1.2		100.0	493
15-24	1.6	60.9	1.0	28.6	6.0	0.7	0.9	0.4	100.0	416
25-34	1.0	61.9	1.6	22.7	7.7	3.3	1.4	0.3	100.0	318
35-54	0.6	58.5	1.3	26.5	9.6	3.2	0.4		100.0	573
55+	1.3	67.1	1.4	16.5	10.0	2.8	0.9		100.0	334
Don't know	4.3	84.1		0.2	7.0		2.7	1.7	100.0	59
<i>Sex</i>										
Male	4.7	63.8	1.1	20.2	6.1	2.6	1.3	0.3	100.0	1,186
Female	4.2	69.8	0.8	16.6	6.9	1.1	0.6		100.0	1,009
<i>Marital status</i>										
Single	8.1	68.8	0.6	15.4	4.7	1.1	1.3	0.2	100.0	1,090
Married	0.6	60.6	1.4	24.1	9.3	3.2	0.7	0.2	100.0	880
Divorced/ separated	3.3	71.3		21.1	2.0		2.3		100.0	76
Widowed	1.2	83.6	2.0	7.9	5.2				100.0	137
Others		76.7		6.1	6.2	11.0			100.0	12
Total	4.5	66.6	1.0	18.5	6.5	1.9	1.0	0.2	100.0	2,195

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

compared with Nairobi (70%) and Rift Valley (70%), which had the least.

The survey also examined the educational attainment in mainstream or regular educational institutions by background characteristics. Table 4.3 shows that 39% of the PWDs have attended a mainstream/regular preschool. (See also Appendix D, Table D4.2.) This is followed closely by those who had attended a mainstream/regular primary school (37%). Only 9% had attended a mainstream/regular secondary school. And females are particularly disadvantaged here: Except at tertiary level, males were significantly more likely than females to have attended mainstream schools.

Provincial differentials were noted, with Nairobi having the highest proportion of education attendance at 45% for both preschool and primary, while North Eastern Province recorded the lowest proportions of PWDs

who had any stage of learning in a mainstream/regular school. In terms of attainment of secondary education and above, North Eastern and Western provinces had the lowest proportions.

PWDS may require special institutions that address their special needs. Table 4.4 shows the distribution by background characteristics and by level of education. Overall, only 4% of PWDs had attended some form of special education institutions, with a larger proportion of PWDs in urban areas having done so than those in rural areas. The attendance is higher in Nairobi, Coast and Nyanza compared with other provinces.



The disability fraternity at the 50th APDK anniversary celebrations

Table 4.3: PWDs' educational attendance in mainstream/regular school by background characteristics (%)

	Pre-school	Primary school	Secondary	Tertiary educa-	Vocational	No.
<i>Residence</i>						
Rural	38.7	35.9	6.0	1.5	0.7	2,447
Urban	42.0	40.0	19.0	7.0	2.4	648
<i>Province</i>						
Nairobi	44.7	44.7	22.6	9.2	3.3	279
Central	29.3	28.1	6.9	2.0	0.1	427
Coast	39.8	36.0	7.7	3.2	1.6	304
Eastern	42.4	40.0	6.3	2.2	1.0	523
North Eastern	5.3	9.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	66
Nyanza	44.2	40.3	8.2	1.6	0.9	674
Rift Valley	36.5	33.5	10.2	2.5	1.4	554
Western	45.8	41.9	3.8	0.3	0.0	268
<i>Age group</i>						
0-14	66.6	54.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	699
15-24	73.2	72.0	23.2	3.1	2.3	473
25-34	51.1	48.9	15.1	6.0	2.6	356
35-54	27.2	28.0	11.9	5.4	1.7	678
55+	5.8	7.2	3.2	1.3	0.2	676
Don't know	0.5	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	213
<i>Sex</i>						
Male	43.3	39.8	9.8	2.7	1.4	1,501
Female	35.7	34.0	7.8	2.6	0.7	1,594
<i>Marital status</i>						
Single	65.3	58.6	10.8	2.6	1.1	1,390
Married	21.7	22.8	9.3	3.6	1.5	1,177
Div/separated	29.0	31.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	92
Widowed	5.2	5.7	1.1	0.5	0.0	420
Others	45.3	26.5	0.7	6.7	3.9	16
Total	39.4	36.8	8.8	2.6	1.1	3,095

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table 4.4: PWDs' attendance in special school by background characteristics (%)

	Pre-school	Primary school	Secondary	Tertiary educa-	Vocational	No.
<i>Residence</i>						
Rural	1.0	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	2,447
Urban	2.8	4.3	1.0	0.3	0.4	648
<i>Province</i>						
Nairobi	3.5	3.4	1.0	0.1	0.1	279
Central	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.9	427
Coast	2.3	3.4	0.7	0.7	0.3	304
Eastern	1.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	523
North Eastern	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	66
Nyanza	2.1	2.5	0.7	0.0	0.4	674
Rift Valley	0.7	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	554
Western	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	268
<i>Age group</i>						
0-14	2.0	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	699
15-24	3.6	4.3	2.0	0.3	0.7	473
25-34	1.8	5.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	356
35-54	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.7	678
55+	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	676
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	213
<i>Sex</i>						
Male	1.3	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	1,501
Female	1.5	2.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	1,594
<i>Marital status</i>						
Single	2.5	3.6	0.7	0.1	0.5	1,390
Married	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,177
Div/separated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92
Widowed	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	420
Others	6.7	13.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	16
Total	1.4	2.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	3,095

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

The survey found that less than 2% of PWDs had attended special classes in mainstream/regular schools at all levels (Table 4.5). Most of them (1.2%) attended special classes either at preschool or primary level. Although the totals are minuscule, males are twice as likely to have attended special classes than females (slightly more than 2% versus less than 1%). Central and Nyanza provinces (more than 2% each) had the highest proportion of PWDs who attended special classes. The difference in the percentage of PWDs who attended special classes in both urban and rural areas was minimal.

Institutional data are summarized in Table D4.3 in Appendix D.

4.3 Access to Schooling

In some communities, PWDs are discriminated against as a result of their condition. This has led to some of them being denied certain services and participation. The survey sought to determine if any PWDs were refused enrolment at any educational institution at any level because of their disabilities. The results indicate that about 7% reported having been denied enrolment at any level of education. In particular, about 3% had been denied entry to regular pre and primary schools because of their condition, as shown in Table 4.6. Interestingly, females reported less difficulty in getting admitted to such schools.

PWDs aged below 25 years had a high proportion of those who were denied entry into regular preschool and primary school compared with those who were older. Males were more likely to be denied entry than females. Regionally, Western Province had the highest proportion (9%) of PWDs who were denied entry at both regular preschool and regular primary school, while Nairobi Province had the lowest at 4%.

Results from the institutional survey for this area are shown in Appendix D, Table D4.4.

4.4 Attendance of Literacy Classes for PWDs

PWDs aged over 14 years of age were asked if they attended any literacy classes. Responses are illustrated in Figure 4.1 and summarized in Table C4.1 in Appendix C. A bigger proportion of PWDs who attended adult literacy classes did so through informal schools (42%), followed by 34% in the mainstream/regular system and 16% who attended integrated programme classes.

For the results from the institutional survey in this area, refer to Appendix D, Table D4.5.

Table 4.5: PWDs' special class attendance in mainstream/regular school by background characteristics (%)

	Pre-school	Primary school	Secondary	Tertiary educa-	Voca-tional	No.
Residence						
Rural	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	2,447
Urban	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	648
Province						
Nairobi	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	279
Central	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	427
Coast	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	304
Eastern	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	523
North Eastern	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66
Nyanza	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	674
Rift Valley	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	554
Western	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	268
Age group						
0-14	1.5	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	699
15-24	0.8	1.4	0.1	0.6	0.5	473
25-34	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	356
35-54	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	678
55+	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	676
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	213
Sex						
Male	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1,501
Female	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	1,594
Marital status						
Single	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	1,390
Married	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,177
Div/separated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92
Widowed	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	420
Others	7.8	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	16
Total	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	3,095

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table 4.6: PWDs refused entry into a school because of their disabilities by background characteristics (%)

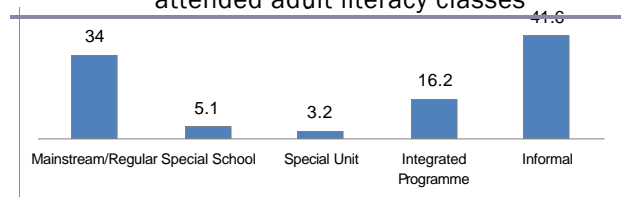
	Regular pre-school	Regular primary school	Regular secondary	Special school (any level)	Special school (remedial)	No.
Residence						
Rural	2.7	2.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	2,447
Urban	3.0	2.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	648
Province						
Nairobi	1.8	2.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	279
Central	1.9	2.8	1.0	0.4	0.4	427
Coast	1.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	304
Eastern	3.8	2.5	0.2	0.6	0.2	523
North Eastern	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	66
Nyanza	2.1	3.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	674
Rift Valley	3.8	2.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	554
Western	4.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	268
Age group						
0-14	5.8	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	699
15-24	5.4	6.8	0.9	1.2	0.2	473
25-34	2.0	3.7	1.8	0.4	0.4	356
35-54	1.5	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	678
55+	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	676
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	213
Sex						
Male	3.5	3.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	1,501
Female	2.1	2.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	1,594
Marital status						
Single	5.2	5.0	0.6	0.6	0.3	1,390
Married	1.1	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	1,177
Divorced/separated	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	92
Widowed	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	420
Others	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	16
Total	2.8	2.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	3,095

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.



A research assistant interviewing a respondent

Figure 4.1: Percentage of PWDs over aged 14 who attended adult literacy classes



Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

4.5 Reasons for PWDs Leaving School

Table 4.7 shows the distribution of PWDs by main reasons of being out of school and background characteristics. A bigger proportion (39%) of the PWDs who left or dropped out of school said they did not have enough money to continue, while 26% had already completed the highest grades at different levels. In urban areas 43% of PWDs had left school because they completed, compared with only 21% of their rural counterparts. Illness and lack of interest (18%) were cited as other reasons for dropping out of school. About 6% had dropped out of school because of their disabilities.

Nairobi Province had the highest number of PWDs completing school (49%) and Western the lowest (18%). Two of five PWDs in rural areas dropped out for lack of money, against 34% in urban areas (34%). In Central, Rift Valley and Western provinces, PWDs citing lack of enough money as the major reason for dropping out of school were 44%, 45% and 49%, respectively.

Table 4.7: PWDs who left school/dropped out of school by reason (%)

	Why left school										Total	
	Finished school	Not enough money	Failing/under achiever	Illness	Lack of interest	Because of disability	School not accessible	Pregnancy	Other	Don't know	%	No.
<i>Residence</i>												
Rural	20.8	40.5	2.1	10.5	10.6	6.7	1.2	3.7	3.3	0.7	100.0	1,095
Urban	42.7	34.2	2.5	5.1	5.7	4.5	0.6	1.8	2.5	0.4	100.0	374
<i>Province</i>												
Nairobi	49.2	29.1	2.6	6.0	4.2	1.7	1.5	2.3	3.5		100.0	163
Central	20.6	43.5	3.1	7.2	11.6	3.8	1.4	2.1	6.7		100.0	240
Coast	36.0	39.5	3.2	3.7	4.0	5.5	1.1	3.5	2.3	1.2	100.0	135
Eastern	28.1	32.7	3.2	10.4	10.9	8.0	0.3	2.7	2.5	1.2	100.0	245
North Eastern	29.2	32.5	17.3		21.0						100.0	4
Nyanza	19.7	37.7	2.2	12.3	10.6	7.4	0.7	6.7	2.1	0.6	100.0	352
Rift Valley	22.7	44.7		8.1	11.1	8.7	0.9		3.1	0.7	100.0	216
Western	18.3	49.3		13.4	7.0	5.3	3.0	3.1		0.6	100.0	113
<i>Age group</i>												
0-14		11.4	3.1	40.8	2.6	39.1			3.0		100.0	33
15-24	23.9	21.8	2.8	18.8	8.2	16.0	0.4	5.7	2.2	0.3	100.0	191
25-34	25.7	32.2	4.9	14.8	10.6	8.2	0.4	1.5	1.4	0.3	100.0	301
35-54	29.2	46.6	0.8	6.2	6.9	3.4	0.2	4.4	1.5	0.7	100.0	553
55+	27.7	45.5	2.0	1.8	11.5	0.9	3.0	1.6	5.2	0.7	100.0	333
Don't know	17.5	35.1			19.8		4.7	3.3	18.1	1.4	100.0	59
<i>Sex</i>												
Male	15.4	21.7	1.1	4.9	5.4	3.6	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.2	54.1	795
Female	11.0	17.2	1.1	4.2	3.9	2.5	0.3	3.1	2.1	0.4	45.9	674
<i>Marital status</i>												
Single	24.1	21.8	2.9	21.5	9.0	15.7	0.5	2.2	2.1	0.1	100.0	394
Married	30.1	44.9	1.7	4.4	8.3	2.8	1.4	3.8	2.2	0.3	100.0	857
Divorced/separated	15.9	34.4	7.0	11.9	20.8		2.7	2.4	2.5	2.4	100.0	72
Widowed	15.2	52.2	0.8	1.6	10.6	1.9		2.7	12.2	2.7	100.0	135
Others	19.7	55.4		6.0	6.2	12.7					100.0	10
Total	26.4	38.9	2.2	9.1	9.3	6.1	1.1	3.2	3.1	0.6	100.0	1,469

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

5. Prevalence of Disability

Generating disability prevalence rates that are understandable and internationally comparable is a difficult task. This is because there is no single agreed standard for measuring disability. How disability is measured depends on the purpose for which the measure is intended.

A recent review of literature reported that disability rates ranged from 3.6% to 66% (Mont, 2007). The wide range clearly illustrates the difficulty in measurement and may be attributed to the different types of measurements for defining and explaining disability, accuracy in detection, and the age and other characteristics of the studied population. It is therefore difficult to compare results of such surveys internationally. Table 5.1 summarizes a selection of survey and census results from various countries on the prevalence of disability.

The purpose of this chapter is to determine the prevalence of disability in the Kenyan population, by various characteristics within various regions. According

About 4.6% of Kenyans have some form of disability. There are no major differences in prevalence in rural or urban areas or by sex, but prevalence does increase with age.

to the ICF (International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health), disability is no longer viewed as a result of impairment. Environmental barriers to participation are a major cause of disability, hence the ICF classification, which not only looks at body structure and function but also focuses on activities and participation from both individual and societal perspectives (WHO, 2001). The disability domains included in the KNSPWD are hearing, visual, mental, physical, self-care, multiple and other disabilities. Thus the prevalence rate of disability in this survey was computed using these six domains.

Table 5.1: Prevalence of disability in selected countries by source of data

Sources of information on prevalence of disability					
Censuses			Surveys		
Country	Year	Percentage of population with a disability	Country	Year	Percentage of population with a disability
United States	2000	19.4	New Zealand	1996	20.0
Canada	2001	18.5	Australia	2000	20.0
Brazil	2000	14.5	Uruguay	1992	16.0
United Kingdom	1991	12.2	Spain	1986	15.0
Poland	1988	10.0	Austria	1986	14.4
Ethiopia	1984	3.8	Zambia	2006	13.1
Uganda	2001	3.5	Sweden	1988	12.1
Mali	1987	2.7	Ecuador	2005	12.1
Mexico	2000	2.3	Netherlands	1986	11.6
Botswana	1991	2.2	Nicaragua	2003	10.3
Chile	1992	2.2	Germany	1992	8.4
India	2001	2.1	China	1987	5.0
Colombia	1993	1.8	Italy	1994	5.0
Bangladesh	1982	0.8	Egypt	1996	4.4

Source: Daniel Mont, *Measuring Disability Prevalence*, the World Bank, March, 2007.

5.1 Disability Prevalence by Background Characteristics

Questions to KNSPWD respondents were designed to elicit specific information on these domains and focused on the individuals' experience with or without the use of assistive devices or supportive services. The hearing question, for example, centred on whether the respondent had difficulties in hearing with or without a hearing aid, while the visual one asked about difficulties seeing with or without spectacles. The mental disability question was categorized into two: emotional and cognitive. The emotional question intended to determine whether the respondent had intellectual, or

psychological disturbances, or problems remembering things or being understood. On the other hand, the cognitive questions were referred to those who had delays in walking, talking, feeding or social interaction or were hyperactive, aggressive or had mannerisms suggesting delayed development milestones. The question on physical disability dealt with difficulty/inability to move or use certain parts of the body. To determine whether respondents had difficulties in self-care, they were asked about problems related to activities of daily living (ADL).

Table 5.2 summarizes the distribution of persons with disability by the domain of the disability. About 4.6% of the Kenyan population has some form of disability. There are no major differences in the prevalence by rural

Table 5.2: Distribution of type of disability by background characteristics (%)

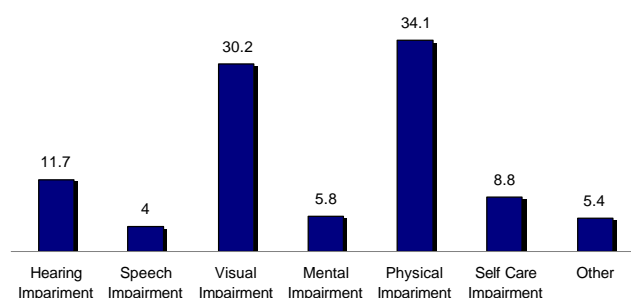
	Type of disability								Total	
	None	Hearing impairment	Speech impairment	Visual impairment	Mental impairment	Physical impairment	Self-care impairment	Other impairment	%	No.
<i>Residence</i>										
Rural	95.4	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.6	0.4	0.2	100.0	56,250
Urban	95.3	0.3	0.2	2.0	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.3	100.0	14,441
<i>Province</i>										
Nairobi	94.9	0.3	0.1	2.8	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.2	100.0	5,769
Central	94.8	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.5	2.2	0.4	0.2	100.0	8,663
Coast	94.8	0.8	0.3	1.9	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.2	100.0	6,137
Eastern	95.0	0.5	0.2	1.5	0.3	1.6	0.5	0.3	100.0	11,030
North Eastern	97.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	2,498
Nyanza	93.2	0.8	0.3	1.9	0.2	2.5	0.6	0.4	100.0	10,350
Rift Valley	96.7	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.3	100.0	17,875
Western	96.6	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	8,369
<i>Age</i>										
0-4	99.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	10,151
5-9	97.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	100.0	10,469
10-14	96.2	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.3	100.0	9,709
15-19	96.3	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.3	100.0	8,413
20-24	96.5	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.3	100.0	6,207
25-29	96.2	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.4	100.0	5,295
30-34	95.7	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.6	1.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	4,108
35-39	95.7	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.5	1.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	3,576
40-44	93.6	0.4	0.0	2.5	0.3	2.5	0.2	0.4	100.0	2,735
45-49	92.2	0.5	0.1	3.2	0.5	2.6	0.7	0.1	100.0	2,257
50-54	91.1	0.5		4.8	0.2	2.8	0.5	0.1	100.0	2,206
55-59	88.1	0.9	0.2	4.7	0.7	4.7	0.4	0.3	100.0	1,592
60-64	87.5	0.9	0.4	4.0	0.2	5.8	0.7	0.5	100.0	1,186
65-69	84.1	1.4	0.1	5.1	0.8	6.5	1.3	0.6	100.0	918
70+	79.8	1.6	0.1	6.8	0.7	8.8	2.0	0.2	100.0	1,069
Don't know	72.5	2.3	0.3	7.4	0.9	11.0	5.4	0.1	100.0	800
<i>Sex</i>										
Male	95.5	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.6	0.4	0.2	100.0	35,077
Female	95.3	0.5	0.2	1.5	0.2	1.6	0.4	0.3	100.0	35,614
<i>Marital status</i>										
Single	96.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	100.0	45,067
Married/Living together	94.4	0.5	0.1	2.2	0.2	2.1	0.3	0.2	100.0	21,983
Divorced/separated	89.8	0.7	0.1	1.9	1.7	4.7	1.0	0.1	100.0	940
Widowed	82.8	1.2	0.2	5.9	0.5	7.0	2.1	0.3	100.0	2,504
Don't know	84.0			8.1	1.6	6.3			100.0	36
Total	95.4	0.5	0.2	1.4	0.3	1.6	0.4	0.2	100.0	70,530

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

or urban residence or by sex. The data shows the prevalence of disability increases with age. The prevalence is lowest in North Eastern Province (2.6 %) and highest in Nyanza Province (6.8 %)

As shown in Figure 5.1, the most prevalent disability was physical impairment (34%), followed by visual impairment (30%) and hearing impairment (12%). The least prevalent type of disability was speech impairment (4%).

Figure 5.1: Prevalence of disabilities by type (%)



Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

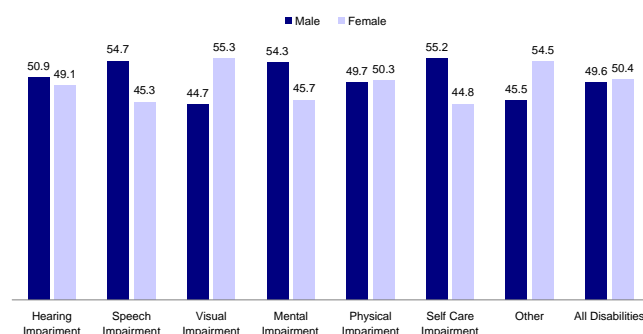
Tables C5.1–C5.3 in Appendix C present further details on the distribution of disabilities. Visual disability affected about 54% of Nairobi's PWDs, 36% in Coast and 31% in Eastern. On the other hand, 43% of PWDs in Central had physical impairment compared with 37% in Nyanza, 34% in Rift Valley and 34% in Western. Those PWDs aged 50–54 years had the highest proportion of visual disability (54%) and those aged 60–64 years had the highest physical impairment (46%).

Figure 5.2 shows the distribution of PWDs by sex and type of disability. The data indicate that overall, women account for a higher proportion of the disabled compared with men, although the difference is not much. Most of the PWDs with hearing (51%), speech (55%), mental (54%) and self-care (55%) impairments were male. On the other hand, more females than males had visual (55%) and other (55%) forms of impairments.



The APDK National Chairman Hon. Moody Awori presents wheelchairs to PWDs

Figure 5.2: Distribution of PWDs by sex and type of disability (%)



Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

5.2 Causes of Disabilities

Major causes of disability globally are normally categorized as disease, idiopathic (unknown), congenital (born with), malnutrition, poverty, trauma (injury) and ignorance. Many people at some point in time experience some sort of limitation in their functioning because of a health condition or environmental barriers to participation and inclusion. There is likelihood that the increased incidence of disability is a result of the rise in chronic diseases, injuries, car crashes, falls, violence and other causes such as ageing. Most people in this situation live in poor conditions without access to basic services, including rehabilitation services.

Table 5.3 shows the causes of disabilities by background characteristics. The causes include congenital disability, which refers to conditions that one is either born with or that are genetic in nature; accidents (road traffic crashes, falls, domestic or general burns, etc.); environmental pollutants; diseases; lack of immunization; lack of breast feeding; fighting or domestic violence; conditions that started gradually (idiopathic); and other causes (family planning, wrong medication, etc.).

The results indicate that the leading cause of disabilities in Kenya is diseases (19%), followed by congenital (14%) and accidents (12%), but nearly a quarter of PWDs did not know the causes of their disabilities. About 20% of disabilities in rural areas were caused by diseases as opposed to about 15% in urban areas.

Regionally, data show that most disabilities were caused by diseases. This was the case in Eastern (19%), Western and Nyanza provinces (23% each). In North Eastern most disabilities were caused by accidents. In Coast (17%) and Central (22%) disabilities were attributed to "other causes". Only in Nairobi did more PWDs indicate their disabilities were caused by idiopathic factors (unknown causes).

Table 5.3: Causes of disability by background characteristics (%)

Type of disability	Cause of disability											Total	
	Congenital (Born with it/genetic)	Accidents (road traffic crashes)	Domestic burns	Environment pollutants	Diseases	Lack of immunization	Lack of breast-feeding	Fighting/domestic violence	Started gradually (idiopathic)	Other (FP, wrong medication)	Don't know	%	No.
<i>Residence</i>													
Rural	14.3	13.1	0.6	0.6	19.8	2.7	0.1	1.1	10.5	14.1	23.1	100.0	2,447
Urban	14.0	9.8	0.0	2.0	15.4	2.3	0.1	1.0	16.2	16.6	22.5	100.0	648
<i>Province</i>													
Nairobi	14.2	10.5		0.6	10.8	3.1		1.5	21.7	13.2	24.6	100.0	279
Central	7.3	15.2	0.2	1.8	13.1	0.4		1.3	4.5	21.6	34.6	100.0	427
Coast	11.1	7.4		1.5	16.6	4.0		0.8	9.7	16.8	32.0	100.0	304
Eastern	15.3	13.4	0.2	1.0	18.5	1.8	0.5	1.8	3.8	14.1	29.8	100.0	523
North Eastern	14.2	29.7	2.9		22.3	0.3		0.8	5.8	12.7	11.2	100.0	66
Nyanza	15.2	10.7	0.7	0.6	24.5	3.7	0.1	0.5	21.1	11.1	11.8	100.0	674
Rift Valley	20.4	14.2	0.9	0.8	19.8	2.3		1.1	11.1	15.5	14.0	100.0	554
Western	12.1	10.0	0.5		22.7	4.5		0.6	9.4	11.0	29.2	100.0	268
<i>Age group</i>													
0–14	27.4	5.5	0.7	0.1	19.1	2.0	0.4	0.2	9.2	9.7	25.7	100.0	699
15–24	21.6	8.8	0.2	1.1	17.4	4.1		0.3	12.5	10.7	23.4	100.0	473
25–34	15.4	10.8	0.4	1.1	18.5	3.7		1.7	12.9	10.0	25.3	100.0	356
35–54	7.4	15.5	0.9	2.0	16.3	3.1	0.1	2.2	14.8	15.0	22.6	100.0	678
55+	5.7	18.7	0.2	0.6	22.1	1.9		0.9	10.2	19.2	20.5	100.0	676
Don't know	1.9	15.8			19.7	0.5		1.3	10.9	31.3	18.6	100.0	213
<i>Sex</i>													
Male	15.0	15.2	0.5	0.6	18.6	3.5	0.1	1.5	8.9	14.5	21.7	100.0	1,501
Female	13.5	9.8	0.4	1.2	19.1	1.9	0.1	0.7	14.3	14.7	24.2	100.0	1,594
<i>Marital status</i>													
Single	23.4	7.6	0.5	0.6	18.1	2.8	0.2	0.4	9.2	11.1	26.1	100.0	1,390
Married	7.5	17.5	0.6	1.4	18.7	2.9	0.1	1.5	13.9	15.4	20.5	100.0	1,177
Div/separated	8.9	11.0		2.0	16.9	4.4		6.8	5.7	18.4	25.8	100.0	92
Widowed	3.2	14.7	0.2	0.1	22.4	1.0		0.6	15.0	23.2	19.6	100.0	420
Others	45.3	5.2		1.5	7.9	7.0			10.1	12.3	10.7	100.0	16
Total	14.3	12.4	0.5	0.9	18.9	2.6	0.1	1.1	11.7	14.6	23.0	100.0	3,095

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Data collected from institutions (Appendix D, Table D5.1) show that the leading causes of disabilities were congenital (34%) and disease (26%); domestic violence (1%) and domestic burns (1%) were the least frequent causes. Accidents contributed to slightly over 10% of disabilities among those aged 25–34 years and those aged over 54 years, while lack of immunization mainly affected PWDs aged 35–54 years (16%) and those above 54 years (11%). Table D5.2 shows that 41% of self-care related disabilities and 30% of physical disabilities were due to congenital problems. Hearing (44%) and speech (39%) related disabilities were mainly caused by diseases while road accidents mainly contributed to physical disabilities (13%).

Nearly a quarter of the PWDs participating in the survey did not know the causes of their disabilities.

5.3 Causes of Disability by Type of Disability

Causes of disability by type are summarized in Table 5.4. The various causes were categorized as follows: hearing impairment, speech impairment, visual impairment, mental disability, physical disability, self-care difficulties and other disabilities. Other disabilities included conditions affecting one's general wellbeing and health for more than six months: albinism, multiple disabilities and epilepsy, among others.

The major cause of hearing impairments was diseases (29%), followed by congenital 14%, but 30% of PWDs did not know the cause. Of those with speech impairments, half attributed their disabilities to congenital factors and 14% to diseases. For 23% of PWDs the causes of the disabilities could not be established.

About 21% of visually impaired respondents said that it started gradually; 15% said diseases were the cause and 15% cited other factors. A big share of respondents (30%) said they did not know the causes. Most respondents with mental disability who were capable of

answering questions or through proxy said the causes of their disabilities were diseases and congenital (22%); those who did not know the cause were 29%.

Causes of physical disabilities were accidents (27%) and diseases (17%), while self-care impairment resulted from diseases (31%) and other factors (20%).

Table 5.4: Distribution of causes of disability by type of disability (%)

	Causes of disability										No.
	Congenital (Born with it/genetic)	Accidents (road traffic crashes)	Domestic burns	Environment pollutants	Diseases	Lack of immunization	Lack of breast-feeding	Fighting/domestic violence	Started gradually	Other (FP, wrong medication)	
<i>Type of disability</i>											
Hearing	13.5	2.3		1.2	29.2	1.5		1.2	9.6	11.2	365
Speech	51.5	1.3			14.0	2.0			3.2	0.9	118
Visual	5.8	8.5	0.3	2.3	14.5	1.4		1.5	20.8	14.8	931
Mental	21.5	2.8		0.3	21.7			1.3	5.6	18.0	329
Physical	14.5	26.9	0.8		16.8	5.7	0.4	0.9	7.7	14.2	926
Self-care	19.2	8.7	0.7	0.4	30.5	1.5		0.8	7.4	19.9	241
Other	14.2	8.5	0.9		13.8	2.8			11.3	18.0	185
Total	14.3	12.4	0.5	0.9	18.9	2.6	0.1	1.1	11.7	14.6	3,095

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.



6. Situation of Persons with Disabilities

PWDs face difficulties in conducting their daily activities because of either activity limitations or participation restrictions. Many factors can help improve the life of PWDs by making it possible for them to participate in such activities as working, going to school, taking care of the home, and being involved with family and friends in social, recreational and civic activities. A PWD's ability to be independent depends directly on such factors, most of which can be overcome by the removal of social and environmental barriers.

6.1 Activity Limitations and Participation Restrictions

Questions on activities and participation centred on PWDs' sensory experiences, mobility, self-care and domestic life. The survey also looked into interpersonal behaviour, community life, social life and major life areas as they affect the PWDs. The following sections look at each of these experiences in detail.

6.1.1 Sensory Experiences

Sensory experiences are likely to affect a person's way of learning basic things, applying knowledge and communicating. Data were collected on whether respondents had any difficulty in performing any activity that required sensory experiences without any kind of

Activity limitation – The extent of an individual's ability to carry out a certain prescribed or intended task or activity without the use of any assistive devices – either technical or personal.

assistance at all or whether they were able to perform the activity in the current environment or had any restrictions that hindered their participation.

Table 6.1, below, and Appendix Table D6.1, present data on sensory experiences of PWDs by background characteristics. At household level, a quarter of PWDs reported moderate difficulties related to sensory experiences and 22% said they had moderate difficulties that restricted their participation in activities. Sixteen per cent of PWDs reported having experienced severe sensory difficulties, while 13% had severe problems occasioned by participation restrictions. PWDs experienced severe sensory difficulties leading to activity limitation (18% for rural versus 14% for urban) and participation restrictions (16% of rural against 10% of urban).

In North Eastern, 24% were unable to carry out any activity related to sensory experiences and a similar proportion (23%) could not participate in any activity. Other regions did not experience bigger problems. Western Province had the highest proportion of the PWDs who experienced severe difficulties and problems resulting from activity limitation (28%) and participation (27%). Persons aged over 54 years who had severe difficulties leading to activity limitation and non-participation and those who were widowed were likely to be more affected.

Table C6.1 (in Appendix C) shows the percentage of PWDs who had difficulties leading to their inability to participate or to learn basic things and apply knowledge. Over 19% of the PWDs indicated that they had severe difficulties in basic learning and applying knowledge, while 17% indicated the problem was severe enough that

Participation restriction – Difficulty an individual experiences in performing a particular task/activity within their current environment. (Current environment refers to the surroundings in which a person lives, works and plays most of the time.)

Table 6.1: Sensory experience by background characteristics (%)

	Activity limitation – Sensory experience						Participation restriction – Sensory experience					
	Not applicable	No difficulty	Mild difficulty	Moderate difficulty	Severe difficulty	Unable to carry activity	Not applicable	No problem	Mild problem	Moderate problem	Severe problem	Complete problem
<i>Residence</i>												
Rural	0.3	44.5	10.9	21.3	18.0	5.0	0.3	46.9	12.6	19.1	16.1	5.0
Urban	2.1	34.5	20.1	27.4	13.5	2.4	2.2	43.1	20.1	22.7	9.8	2.2
<i>Province</i>												
Nairobi	1.9	24.6	19.8	35.2	16.2	2.3	1.9	33.8	18.3	32.9	11.3	1.9
Central	0.0	47.4	18.9	22.6	9.3	1.8	0.0	48.5	21.7	20.1	7.6	2.2
Coast	0.0	37.1	21.4	26.6	10.8	4.0	0.0	42.6	22.4	20.2	10.1	4.7
Eastern	0.0	43.2	9.7	22.2	21.0	3.8	0.0	48.5	11.9	17.7	18.3	3.7
North Eastern	0.0	57.4	5.9	5.0	7.6	24.1	0.0	57.4	5.9	6.0	7.6	23.1
Nyanza	0.6	44.9	6.1	21.4	22.3	4.8	0.6	47.4	9.7	18.2	19.5	4.6
Rift Valley	1.5	46.9	11.5	21.4	12.7	5.9	1.5	49.8	11.7	20.9	10.9	5.1
Western	1.5	38.3	13.3	15.2	27.6	4.1	1.5	41.1	11.3	14.8	26.5	4.9
<i>Age</i>												
0–14	0.7	47.2	12.4	19.3	16.5	3.9	0.7	49.0	12.1	18.7	15.6	4.0
15–24	0.6	47.0	12.7	22.0	13.3	4.5	0.6	51.0	13.8	17.3	13.2	4.1
25–34	0.6	49.5	11.1	22.5	13.8	2.5	0.6	53.2	12.4	20.8	11.0	2.0
35–54	1.5	37.8	14.8	25.6	16.0	4.4	1.5	43.7	16.1	22.6	11.8	4.5
55+	0.2	40.5	12.1	21.8	20.4	5.1	0.2	44.3	15.0	17.6	17.7	5.2
Don't know	0.4	25.5	13.2	27.6	25.5	7.8	0.4	28.1	15.7	25.7	22.5	7.7
<i>Sex</i>												
Male	0.9	44.9	11.7	22.1	16.1	4.3	0.9	48.6	12.5	19.7	13.6	4.6
Female	0.5	40.1	13.9	23.0	17.9	4.6	0.5	43.8	15.7	19.9	15.9	4.2
<i>Marital status</i>												
Single	0.5	48.9	12.1	19.7	14.2	4.6	0.5	51.5	12.4	17.7	13.4	4.6
Married	1.2	36.8	14.6	24.8	18.9	3.7	1.2	42.8	16.9	20.7	14.8	3.7
Divorced/separated	0.0	50.5	4.6	30.2	10.6	4.2	0.0	52.5	7.3	26.8	9.3	4.2
Widowed	0.3	35.6	11.3	24.2	22.7	5.8	0.3	36.9	13.4	22.7	21.5	5.3
Others	0.7	22.7	26.1	18.7	22.4	9.4	0.7	34.1	20.2	25.0	0.0	20.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>												
Nursery, kindergarten	0.9	53.3	8.4	18.5	15.2	3.7	0.9	55.9	6.4	16.3	16.1	4.3
Primary	0.9	44.9	13.1	23.0	15.7	2.4	0.9	47.3	14.4	21.3	13.7	2.4
Post primary, vocational	6.8	43.9	0.0	25.5	19.3	4.5	6.8	42.0	1.3	30.7	19.1	0.0
Secondary, "A" level	0.4	34.6	16.0	30.9	16.2	2.0	0.4	43.8	17.4	22.7	13.1	2.7
College (middle level)	0.3	23.4	22.3	29.0	23.0	2.0	0.3	38.1	26.7	25.3	7.9	1.6
University	1.0	3.4	30.1	38.8	20.2	6.5	1.0	28.1	26.6	33.2	8.4	2.6
Other	0.0	62.1	12.8	11.8	2.5	10.8	0.0	67.3	9.9	10.6	1.3	10.8
Don't know	0.0	39.6	0.0	0.0	33.2	27.2	0.0	39.6	0.0	0.0	33.2	27.2
Total	0.8	41.4	14.2	24.8	16.2	2.6	0.8	46.2	15.4	21.8	13.2	2.6

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

they could not participate. The results further show that rural residents were particularly more affected than their urban counterparts. About 20% of rural residents had severe difficulty in basic learning and applying knowledge, against 13% in urban areas. Further, 19% of rural PWDs compared with their urban counterparts (9%) had severe problems that caused non participation. Provincial differentials existed, with Eastern having the highest proportion of respondents who had severe difficulties (27%) in basic learning and applying knowledge and those who indicated the problem was severe leading to their inability to participate (24%).

Six per cent of PWDs were completely unable to carry out activities because of difficulties in communication

and 5% indicated it was a complete problem, rendering them unable to participate in any activity (Appendix C, Table C6.2). Similarly, about 9% of respondents indicated that they had severe difficulties in communication and 8% reported communication to be a severe problem

Inability to communicate posed severe difficulties to 11% of rural and 5% of urban PWDs. Similar proportions were found for severe problems in communication (Table C6.2). Regionally, North Eastern (14%) had the highest proportion of PWDs who were unable to carry out an activity because of their inability to communicate. PWDs under 15 years had the highest proportion (13%) of those who were unable to carry out any activity because of their inability to communicate.

6.1.2 Mobility

Table 6.2 shows the distribution of PWDs who experienced mobility difficulties leading to activity limitation and participation restrictions by background characteristics. About 12% of PWDs were unable to carry out any activity because of mobility restrictions and nearly 11% could not participate since mobility was a complete problem to them.

The proportion of those who could not carry out any activity as a result of severe difficulties occasioned by mobility restriction was higher in rural (14%) than urban (8%) areas. Similarly, more of those who had severe

problems restricting their participation resided in rural areas (13%), against 7% in urban areas. North Eastern Province had a bigger proportion of PWDs whose mobility difficulties either rendered them unable to carry out any activity or were a complete barrier to participation (29%). Furthermore, PWDs over 54 years were more likely to be unable to carry out any activity because of mobility limitation (21%) than other ages. Institutional results in this area are summarized in Appendix D, Table D6.2.

More females than males said they had transport problems.

Table 6.2: PWDs having difficulties in mobility by background characteristics (%)

Background characteristics	Activity limitation						Participation restriction					
	Not applicable	No difficulty	Mild - difficulty	Moderate difficulty	Severe difficulty	Unable to carry activity	Not applicable	No problem	Mild problem	Moderate problem	Severe problem	Complete problem
<i>Residence</i>												
Rural	0.2	49.1	7.4	12.1	14.3	16.9	0.2	50.0	8.2	12.7	13.3	15.6
Urban	3.7	53.5	9.9	9.4	8.4	15.1	3.7	55.5	8.7	11.0	7.4	13.7
<i>Province</i>												
Nairobi	7.8	54.7	10.3	9.2	8.1	9.9	7.8	57.3	8.7	8.5	7.3	10.4
Central	0.2	45.8	9.2	16.4	12.2	16.2	0.2	45.9	9.6	17.7	10.1	16.5
Coast	0.6	63.9	8.2	9.7	7.8	9.8	0.6	64.8	8.5	8.9	7.4	9.7
Eastern	0.0	54.2	5.7	9.6	14.9	15.6	0.0	54.7	6.1	9.3	14.7	15.2
North Eastern	0.0	33.9	1.7	12.0	23.1	29.3	0.0	34.8	1.7	11.8	22.4	29.3
Nyanza	0.4	50.3	4.7	10.7	14.9	19.1	0.4	51.8	6.4	13.5	14.0	14.0
Rift Valley	0.0	44.9	10.2	12.1	12.7	20.0	0.0	45.7	10.4	13.1	11.3	19.5
Western	0.6	42.3	12.3	12.7	15.5	16.7	0.6	44.7	11.7	13.1	14.8	15.1
<i>Age</i>												
0-14	0.7	62.5	5.5	9.1	9.1	13.2	0.7	63.7	4.8	10.3	8.4	12.1
15-24	1.5	58.8	6.7	9.4	9.3	14.2	1.5	59.7	7.5	8.4	9.1	13.7
25-34	1.5	53.5	10.5	11.2	10.0	13.2	1.5	54.7	8.3	14.4	9.7	11.4
35-54	0.8	51.9	6.9	12.5	13.8	14.1	0.8	53.3	7.6	12.7	12.7	12.9
55+	0.5	35.8	9.8	14.8	18.1	21.0	0.5	37.1	11.7	15.2	16.2	19.3
Don't know	1.1	23.3	11.9	11.2	20.8	31.7	1.1	23.3	12.5	14.1	19.7	29.3
<i>Sex</i>												
Male	0.7	48.7	9.5	11.8	11.6	17.8	0.7	50.1	9.5	12.4	11.6	15.7
Female	1.1	51.4	6.5	11.2	14.4	15.4	1.1	52.2	7.1	12.2	12.5	14.8
<i>Marital status</i>												
Single	1.2	59.0	6.1	9.4	10.3	14.0	1.2	60.2	5.8	9.8	10.0	13.0
Married	0.7	45.1	10.2	13.7	14.6	15.6	0.7	46.8	10.6	14.4	13.4	14.1
Div/separated	0.0	46.7	7.2	9.4	13.8	22.8	0.0	46.7	10.0	11.4	10.9	20.9
Widowed	1.0	35.2	7.6	13.3	18.0	24.8	1.0	35.0	9.4	15.0	16.1	23.6
Others	0.7	45.0	6.1	0.0	1.5	46.5	0.7	45.0	7.7	15.6	0.0	31.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>												
Nursery, kindergarten	0.9	60.0	3.7	11.0	14.7	9.7	0.9	62.7	2.8	10.6	14.6	8.4
Primary	0.6	55.8	7.7	11.0	12.2	12.7	0.6	56.7	7.7	12.3	11.6	11.3
Post primary, vocational	0.0	45.4	5.3	19.3	15.6	14.5	0.0	46.7	5.3	19.3	20.5	8.3
Secondary, A" level	0.6	58.6	7.6	13.2	9.6	10.4	0.6	59.8	8.3	14.8	7.8	8.7
College (middle level)	3.5	53.0	13.4	10.3	9.1	10.7	3.5	58.2	13.4	8.4	6.3	10.2
University	20.6	44.9	16.0	5.1	3.9	9.7	20.6	54.0	11.2	4.0	2.4	7.9
Other	0.0	40.7	13.1	0.0	14.3	31.8	0.0	49.1	8.8	0.0	10.3	31.8
Don't know	0.0	56.8	0.0	16.1	0.0	27.2	0.0	56.8	0.0	16.1	0.0	27.2
Total	1.1	55.9	8.1	11.2	11.5	12.2	1.1	57.4	8.0	12.2	10.5	10.7

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

6.2 Self-Care and Domestic Life

Life with its daily activities can present many problems to PWDs that not only interfere with their participation in domestic life but can erode their dignity and self-esteem. Among the activities of daily living (ADL) are personal care, care of the home, child-care, work, schooling, recreation, participation in community activities and others that are aspects of everyday life.

6.2.1 Self-Care

Table 6.3 and Appendix Table D6.3, respectively, present the distribution of household and institutional respondents who were unable to take care of themselves by background characteristics. At household level, 4% were



A PWD receives skills training

Table 6.3: PWDs having self-care difficulties by background characteristics (%)

Background characteristics	Activity limitation – Self-care						Participation restriction – Self-care					
	Not applicable	No difficulty	Mild difficulty	Moderate difficulty	Severe difficulty	Unable to carry activity	Not applicable	No problem	Mild problem	Moderate problem	Severe problem	Complete problem
Residence												
Rural	0.5	73.4	8.2	6.0	5.1	6.8	0.5	73.9	8.7	6.1	4.8	5.9
Urban	4.6	76.4	4.1	3.9	4.2	6.8	4.6	77.2	3.9	5.8	2.2	6.3
Province												
Nairobi	9.5	74.2	4.9	2.8	3.8	4.8	9.5	75.4	4.3	2.8	2.6	5.4
Central	0.4	75.6	7.2	5.0	6.2	5.6	0.4	75.6	8.7	4.4	5.9	5.0
Coast	1.6	81.2	6.2	2.7	2.4	6.0	1.6	80.8	4.9	4.5	2.4	5.7
Eastern	0.3	74.6	8.3	5.4	4.5	6.9	0.3	75.0	8.0	5.3	4.8	6.7
North Eastern	0.0	55.6	8.3	9.2	7.1	19.8	0.0	55.6	8.3	9.2	7.1	19.8
Nyanza	0.1	74.3	7.8	6.0	5.1	6.7	0.1	75.5	9.4	7.1	3.9	4.0
Rift Valley	0.1	72.3	5.9	8.4	5.6	7.8	0.4	72.2	6.0	9.6	4.1	7.8
Western	1.9	69.4	11.5	5.3	5.1	6.7	1.9	71.7	11.2	4.9	5.1	5.1
Age												
0–14	1.9	69.1	7.6	5.5	4.6	11.3	2.1	69.1	7.5	6.6	4.2	10.5
15–24	1.5	77.6	3.9	4.3	4.6	8.1	1.5	77.9	4.1	4.7	3.4	8.5
25–34	1.6	79.6	4.4	6.9	2.7	4.6	1.6	80.6	4.9	7.5	1.7	3.7
35–54	1.4	79.3	7.4	4.1	5.3	2.5	1.4	80.3	7.1	5.3	4.0	1.8
55+	0.7	73.9	9.9	5.2	5.7	4.5	0.7	74.7	10.7	4.7	5.8	3.3
Don't know	0.4	56.0	11.2	11.9	6.1	14.3	0.4	56.9	13.4	11.7	6.6	11.1
Sex												
Male	1.1	72.1	8.2	5.9	5.2	7.4	1.2	72.7	8.2	6.6	4.6	6.6
Female	1.5	75.8	6.6	5.2	4.6	6.3	1.5	76.4	7.2	5.6	3.9	5.4
Marital status												
Single	1.8	71.7	6.4	5.8	4.6	9.7	1.9	72.0	6.5	6.4	3.9	9.3
Married	1.1	79.6	7.7	4.8	4.1	2.7	1.1	80.4	7.6	5.4	3.8	1.8
Divorced/separated	1.3	63.4	9.1	9.3	6.5	10.5	1.3	63.4	12.4	8.9	5.4	8.6
Widowed	0.3	68.9	9.1	6.2	7.4	8.2	0.3	70.0	10.5	6.3	6.5	6.5
Others	4.5	63.4	17.7	0.0	7.8	6.6	4.5	63.4	17.7	7.8	3.9	2.7
Highest level of education attended												
Nursery, kindergarten	0.9	60.3	11.6	12.6	4.2	10.4	0.9	60.3	12.7	12.8	3.7	9.6
Primary	0.6	79.8	6.7	4.7	4.4	3.9	0.6	80.5	6.6	5.1	4.0	3.2
Post prim, vocational	0.0	94.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary, "A" level	1.5	81.7	8.5	4.3	2.9	1.2	1.5	82.9	8.4	3.9	2.2	1.0
College (mid level)	3.7	84.6	2.8	1.1	6.3	1.5	3.7	84.7	3.9	5.0	1.7	1.0
University	24.9	74.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	24.9	74.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
Other	4.0	56.7	6.0	15.4	3.8	14.1	4.0	62.7	3.8	21.4	0.0	8.1
Don't know	0.0	56.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.2	0.0	56.8	27.2	0.0	0.0	16.1
Total	1.4	79.4	6.8	4.7	4.1	3.6	1.4	80.1	6.9	5.2	3.4	2.9

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

unable to take care of themselves and 3% found it a complete problem (Table 6.3). Persons in rural areas (5%) experienced severe problems more than their urban counterparts (2%) in taking care of themselves.

Regionally, North Eastern Province had the highest proportion of PWDs who could not take care of themselves (20%), with a similar proportion of those who found it a complete problem.

6.2.2 Domestic Life

How one is able to cope with daily domestic life is determined by body mobility to a big extent. Around 10% of PWDs were unable to carry out domestic life activities, while 9% said that their participation restriction posed a complete problem to them (Appendix Table C6.3). About 15% of rural residents and 8% of those in urban areas

were unable to carry out domestic life activities. Furthermore, 14% of PWDs in rural areas against 8% in urban areas found it a complete problem to participate in domestic life. Regional variations existed, with a higher proportion of PWDs in North Eastern (24%) experiencing more problems than those in other provinces.

6.3 Interpersonal Behaviour, Community and Social Life

Interpersonal behaviour revolves around the relationships one has with others. Respondents were asked whether they were able to relate to others without any assistance at all or whether they found it a problem. Table 6.4 shows the percentage of PWDs interviewed and their relationships with others by background

Table 6.4: PWDs having interpersonal behaviour difficulties by background characteristics (%)

	Activity limitation – Interpersonal relationships						Participation restriction – Interpersonal relationships					
	Not applicable	No difficulty	Mild - difficulty	Moderate difficulty	Severe difficulty	Unable to carry activity	Not applicable	No problem	Mild problem	Moderate problem	Severe problem	Complete problem
<i>Residence</i>												
Rural	1.8	74.7	7.1	5.8	4.4	6.2	1.8	75.3	7.1	5.3	4.4	6.0
Urban	7.2	76.1	4.4	5.3	2.7	4.3	7.2	75.9	7.4	2.8	2.7	4.0
<i>Province</i>												
Nairobi	14.2	70.0	5.2	3.5	3.2	3.8	14.2	69.3	5.7	3.8	3.2	3.8
Central	0.0	74.2	9.2	6.6	5.1	4.9	0.0	74.6	9.9	5.3	5.3	4.9
Coast	2.4	79.1	5.5	3.9	3.4	5.8	2.4	79.2	5.5	3.4	3.7	5.8
Eastern	1.1	70.9	7.0	7.9	4.8	8.3	1.1	72.0	6.6	7.2	5.5	7.6
North Eastern	2.4	79.3	2.1	1.5	2.5	12.2	2.4	79.3	2.1	1.5	2.5	12.2
Nyanza	1.3	77.6	5.8	5.9	3.9	5.6	1.3	78.3	6.7	5.5	3.2	5.1
Rift Valley	1.9	78.2	5.1	5.7	4.0	5.1	1.9	78.5	7.6	2.6	3.7	5.6
Western	6.5	70.3	10.2	5.0	3.2	4.8	6.5	71.4	8.5	5.0	4.0	4.5
<i>Age</i>												
0–14	7.8	62.9	10.2	6.8	4.3	7.9	7.8	63.6	10.9	5.9	4.2	7.6
15–24	2.1	69.1	7.5	7.6	5.5	8.1	2.1	69.3	7.1	7.8	5.8	7.8
25–34	2.0	71.6	8.0	5.5	4.4	8.5	2.0	72.4	8.2	4.9	4.4	8.1
35–54	1.6	82.5	3.2	5.7	3.4	3.5	1.6	83.0	4.6	3.6	3.6	3.5
55+	0.5	84.7	4.9	3.4	3.8	2.7	0.5	84.6	6.1	2.3	3.7	2.8
Don't know	2.2	78.6	6.0	5.4	1.8	6.0	2.2	79.9	4.7	5.4	1.8	6.0
<i>Sex</i>												
Male	2.7	73.0	6.2	7.2	4.3	6.6	2.7	73.7	7.3	5.6	4.2	6.4
Female	3.1	76.9	6.9	4.3	3.8	5.0	3.1	77.1	7.0	3.9	3.9	4.9
<i>Marital status</i>												
Single	5.1	61.9	9.6	7.9	5.8	9.7	5.1	62.9	9.9	7.1	5.7	9.3
Married	1.2	87.9	3.4	3.8	2.2	1.5	1.2	87.8	4.4	2.7	2.5	1.5
Divorced/separated	0.0	69.5	5.8	7.4	5.5	11.8	0.0	69.5	9.0	4.2	5.5	11.8
Widowed	1.3	83.4	5.2	3.5	3.3	3.3	1.3	84.0	5.2	3.2	2.9	3.4
Others	3.8	66.7	15.4	0.7	0.0	13.3	3.8	66.7	15.4	0.7	0.0	13.3
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>												
Nursery, kindergarten	2.7	68.7	10.2	5.3	7.6	5.5	2.7	69.6	9.2	5.5	9.8	3.2
Primary	1.1	76.7	7.6	6.4	3.4	4.9	1.1	77.1	8.3	5.3	3.4	4.8
Post prim, vocational	0.0	90.9	4.5	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.9	4.5	4.6	0.0	0.0
Secondary, "A" level	1.8	85.2	3.4	3.9	3.2	2.5	1.8	86.8	3.6	2.5	3.1	2.2
College (mid level)	4.0	90.5	1.2	0.6	2.6	1.1	4.0	90.5	1.2	0.6	2.6	1.1
University	25.5	72.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.1	25.5	73.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Other	4.0	17.1	11.7	5.4	27.1	34.8	4.0	17.1	17.6	5.4	21.1	34.8
Don't know	0.0	50.8	0.0	16.1	33.2	0.0	0.0	50.8	0.0	16.1	33.2	0.0
Total	2.0	78.3	6.4	5.4	3.7	4.4	2.0	78.8	6.9	4.4	3.7	4.1

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

characteristics. About 4% were unable to relate to others, and 4% found it a complete problem to participate in a relationship. For a further 4% in both cases, these problems were severe. Of the PWDs in rural areas, 6% were unable to relate to others, compared with 4% in urban. Similarly, 6% residents of rural areas found it a complete problem to engage in any relationship, compared with 4% in urban areas. Those who were likely to be unable to relate to others were male (7%), aged 25–34 (9%) or divorced/separated (12%).

Regionally, North Eastern Province had the highest proportion of PWDs who were unable to relate to others. A similar share is reported for those who were unable to participate completely.

The results show that 5% of PWDs were unable to carry out activities related to community, social and civic life. A similar proportion found it a complete problem to participate in such activities (Appendix Table C6.4). Those who were affected mostly resided in rural areas (7–8%). Institutional results are summarized in Table D6.4.

6.4 Major Life Areas

The survey sought information on major life areas affecting PWDs, whether they were able to perform any activities related to major life areas without any assistance at all or whether they had any restrictors that hindered their participation. Major life areas include going to school and studying, getting and keeping a job, handling income and payments. Nearly 6% of PWDs were unable to carry out activities related to major life areas, while 8% had severe difficulties (Table C6.5 in Appendix C). Whereas 5% of the PWDs indicated that they were unable to participate in major life activities, 7% said that the problem was so severe they could not participate at all. The majority of those who could not carry out any activities were in rural (8%) rather than urban areas (4%).

North Eastern (16%) had the highest proportion of those who were unable to carry out any activities in major life areas and those who indicated it was a complete problem (16%).

Table 6.5: Employment of PWDs by background characteristics (%)

	What were you mainly doing in past 7 days							Total	
	Worked for pay	Worked on own family business	Did not work but was employed	Did not work	Never been employed	Home-maker	Other	Per cent	No.
<i>Residence</i>									
Rural	8.8	32.1	1.7	33.7	6.9	12.6	4.1	100.0	1,891
Urban	25.4	21.3	4.8	21.8	6.9	13.7	6.1	100.0	500
<i>Province</i>									
Nairobi	31.5	13.9	5.8	22.4	5.5	11.1	9.8	100.0	226
Central	12.6	38.1	1.6	33.6	1.9	11.4	0.8	100.0	370
Coast	14.5	21.1	6.2	25.6	9.3	19.2	4.1	100.0	222
Eastern	9.0	34.2	2.6	24.1	7.0	15.6	7.4	100.0	398
North Eastern	2.7	2.5	0.0	79.9	9.9	4.5	0.5	100.0	52
Nyanza	9.6	42.2	1.5	27.9	8.8	7.6	2.4	100.0	525
Rift Valley	11.0	23.2	0.7	38.0	8.9	14.1	4.1	100.0	416
Western	6.3	21.7	1.4	39.8	4.7	18.4	7.6	100.0	183
<i>Age group</i>									
0–14	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.4	29.5	30.2	0.0	100.0	5
15–24	8.2	13.6	0.9	32.4	19.2	8.6	17.2	100.0	467
25–34	21.0	31.3	1.6	23.3	7.5	13.4	1.9	100.0	356
35–54	22.0	35.9	2.4	21.5	2.5	14.5	1.3	100.0	675
55+	4.4	37.2	3.9	33.6	4.0	15.6	1.4	100.0	676
Don't know	1.7	21.7	2.0	65.3	1.5	6.7	1.0	100.0	212
<i>Sex</i>									
Male	17.7	31.4	4.4	31.0	8.0	2.7	4.9	100.0	1,120
Female	7.5	28.5	0.6	31.5	6.0	21.8	4.2	100.0	1,271
<i>Marital status</i>									
Single	12.7	14.5	1.7	34.7	16.9	6.7	12.8	100.0	695
Married/Living together	14.9	39.0	3.2	24.7	2.8	14.6	0.8	100.0	1,175
Div/separated	12.9	24.4	0.9	38.4	5.9	12.8	4.7	100.0	90
Widowed	3.9	30.9	1.4	42.5	2.0	18.2	1.1	100.0	420
Don't know	32.1	27.0	5.6	25.4	9.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	11
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>									
Nursery, kindergarten	14.6	37.3	0.0	25.7	14.1	8.3	0.0	100.0	19
Primary	10.4	37.4	1.6	27.0	5.9	12.4	5.4	100.0	1,058
Post primary, vocational	20.2	43.4	3.4	12.0	13.9	7.1	0.0	100.0	21
Secondary, "A" level	22.3	27.4	5.7	18.6	10.7	8.0	7.3	100.0	397
College (middle level)	36.4	24.7	6.7	19.5	4.3	4.1	4.3	100.0	142
University	45.4	23.2	5.3	11.7	6.2	3.6	4.6	100.0	41
Other	8.9	0.0	0.0	56.2	18.5	5.1	11.3	100.0	15
Don't know	0.0	23.6	0.0	76.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4
Total	16.3	33.3	3.1	24.2	7.2	10.3	5.7	100.0	1,697

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

6.5 Employment, Income and Social Security

Employed or working persons in this survey comprised those aged 15 years and above who have disabilities and reported having either held a job or undertaken an activity for pay, profit or family gain during the week prior to the survey. Table 6.5 shows the activities respondents undertook in the seven days preceding the survey. A third of PWDs worked on own family business, around 16% worked for pay, one in ten said they were homemakers. Another 24% did not work. Males (17.7%) were more than twice as likely as females (7.54%) to have worked for pay.

The analysis shows that PWDs who reside in urban areas are more advantaged in terms of accessing employment opportunities. A quarter of them worked for pay, compared with 9% of their counterparts in rural areas. Similarly, a third of those in rural areas did not work, compared with only 22% of those in urban areas. About a third (32%) of those who worked on own family business were in rural areas compared with one in five (21%) urban residents.

The largest number of PWDs who worked for pay were in Nairobi (32%), followed by Coast Province (15%) and Central Province (13%); North Eastern Province (3%) had the lowest. More of those working were aged 34–55 years and were likely to be males (18% compared with 8% of females); they were also likely to have post primary vocational education or secondary education and above.

Most of those who worked on own family business were from Nyanza Province (42%), followed by Central (38%). The lowest percentage was in North Eastern Province (3%). Most were aged over 54 years (37%) or were likely to be married (39%) or to have post primary or vocational education (44%). Of those who did not work in the seven days prior to the survey, the largest share was from North Eastern Province (80%). They were also more likely to be divorced/separated (38%) or widowed (43%). Between 13% and 17% of women in the age brackets spanning 25–55+ years reported being homemakers. Nearly 22% of women are homemakers, the largest percentage of whom were residents of Coast Province (20%).

Males were more than twice as likely as females to have worked for pay.

6.6 Financial Support to PWDs

Financial support to PWDs is shown in tables 6.6, 6.7 and Appendix Table C6.6. The tables summarize, by background characteristics, the source of the support and the main items it is spent on. Other information includes that on persons who mainly make decisions on spending the disability grant/pension, as well as the reasons employed PWDs discontinued working.

6.6.1 Financial Support to PWDs by Background Characteristics

Table 6.6 shows that most of the financial support received by the PWDs is in the form of “other grants” (73%), followed by old age pension (15%). Very little financial support is received by PWDs in terms of disability grants (6%), private insurance/pension (4%) and social security (2%). About 17% of those who received disability grants resided in urban areas, compared with 3% of their rural counterparts. They were likely to be in Nairobi (33%) and aged between 15–24 and single. On the other hand, social security was mostly received by those aged 25–34 (22%). Those who received private insurance/pension were residing in rural

Table 6.6: PWDs receiving financial support by background characteristics (%)

	Disability grant	Social security	Workman compensation	Private insurance/pension	Old age pension	Other	No.
<i>Residence</i>							
Rural	2.9	2.0	0.0	5.0	14.0	76.1	2,447
Urban	16.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	20.7	61.2	648
<i>Province</i>							
Nairobi	32.8	0.0	0.0	2.6	16.6	48.0	279
Central	10.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	14.1	68.9	427
Coast	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.7	67.3	304
Eastern	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	523
Nyanza	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	89.5	674
Rift Valley	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.2	38.7	26.1	554
Western	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	268
<i>Age</i>							
15–24	22.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.1	473
25–34	0.0	21.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.5	356
35–54	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	89.6	678
55+	4.9	0.0	0.0	8.9	28.5	57.8	676
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	213
<i>Sex</i>							
Male	5.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	18.5	67.5	1,501
Female	6.7	3.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	77.5	1,594
<i>Marital status</i>							
Single	20.1	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.5	1,390
Married	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	25.5	73.6	1,177
Div/separated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92
Widowed	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	24.9	62.6	420
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16
Total	5.9	1.6	0.0	4.2	15.4	72.9	3,095

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

areas (5%) against 1% of urban dwellers; they were likely to be found in Rift Valley (35%) and were mostly widowed (13%). Similarly, those who received old age pension were likely to be living in Rift Valley (39%) and to be aged over 54 years.

Appendix D, Table D6.5, shows that among PWDs in institutions, about 28% of those in urban areas and 18% of those in rural areas benefit from a disability grant. Rift Valley Province (82%) had the highest proportion of PWDs benefiting from a disability grant and Central Province (0%) had the lowest. PWDs aged 35–54 years (40%) were more likely to get financial support from a disability grant than those aged 25–34 years (17%) and those aged 15–24 years (26%).

6.6.2 How Financial Support/Grant Is Spent by Background Characteristics

Most of the financial support given to the PWDs is spent on household necessities (75%), followed by clothing (36%), and rehabilitation and health care services (13%). (Refer to Appendix C, Table C6.6, for household data and Appendix D, Table D6.6, for institutional data.) Table C6.6 shows that four out of five rural residents and slightly over half of those in urban areas spend most of the money on household necessities. It is only in Rift Valley Province where as many as a third of the PWDs spend their financial support mainly on assistive devices. Eastern Province had the highest proportion of PWDs who spent money mainly on rehabilitation and health care services (34%). PWDs in urban areas were more likely than those in rural areas to spend their money on education (26% compared with only 8%). PWDs aged 15–24 spent more of the financial resources on transport (30%), education (41%), and rehabilitation and health care services (48%).

6.6.3 Decisions on How to Spend Disability Grant/Pension

The results show that decisions about how to spend the disability grants/pensions were mainly made by guardians (62%), followed by welfare officers (28%). Except in Coast Province, spouses rarely (1%) made any decision on how to spend grants/pension given to PWDs (Table 6.7). Nearly all PWDs in urban areas indicated that most of the decisions on how to spend disability grants/pension were made by guardians, as opposed to 46% in rural areas. In contrast, whereas 41% of rural respondents indicated that decisions on expenditure were made by welfare officers, this was not the case in urban areas. The survey found that in Nairobi, Eastern and Nyanza all decisions on how to spend the disability grants were made by guardians, while in Coast and Rift Valley they were made by spouses and welfare officers, respectively. Refer to Appendix D, Table D6.7, for responses from those in institutional settings.

Table 6.7: Who decides how to spend disability grants by background characteristics (%)

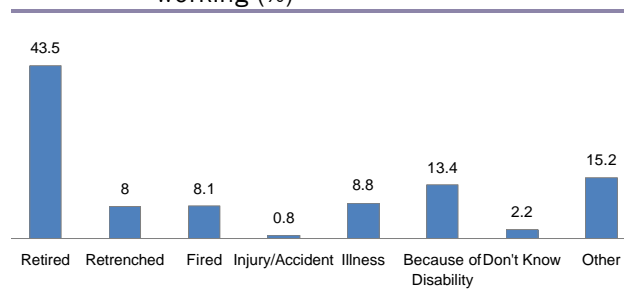
	Who decides				Total	
	Guardian	Spouse	Welfare officer	Other	Per cent	No.
<i>Residence</i>						
Rural	46.0	0.0	41.3	12.7	100.0	7
Urban	96.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3
<i>Province</i>						
Nairobi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
Central	0.0	0.0	64.6	35.4	100.0	2
Coast	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0
Eastern	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
Nyanza	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3
Rift Valley	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	1
<i>Age group</i>						
15–24	74.1	0.0	25.9	0.0	100.0	5
25–34	70.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	100.0	2
35–54	57.0	0.0	0.0	43.0	100.0	2
55+	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0
Don't know	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	1
<i>Sex</i>						
Male	100.0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0	5
Female	28.9	1.9	52.9	16.3	100.0	5
<i>Marital status</i>						
Single	64.7	0.0	24.3	11.0	100.0	8
Married/Living together	92.1	7.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
Widowed	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	1
Total	62.3	1.0	28.0	8.6	100.0	10

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

6.6.3 Reasons for Discontinuation of Employment of PWDs

The survey asked PWDs to provide information on why they stopped working. Figure 6.1 indicates that about 44% of them stopped working because of retirement and 13% stopped because of disability. Illness, dismissal and retrenchment contributed 9%, 8% and 8% of the reasons, respectively. A minimal proportion, about 1%, of PWDs left their job as a result of injuries or accident at their place of work. (See also Table C6.7 in Appendix C.) Appendix D, Table D6.8, shows that 50% of PWDs who were previously employed left work because of their disability; 25% were retired and about 13% were fired.

Figure 6.1: Reasons why PWDs discontinued working (%)



Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

7. Effects of Environmental Factors and Immediate Surroundings

Environmental factors make up the physical, social and attitudinal environment in which people live and conduct their day-to-day affairs. Such factors are therefore external to individuals and can have either positive or negative influence on their performance as a member of society. The influence could be on the person's capacity to undertake actions, tasks or body functions. PWDs are considered to be at greater risk of experiencing restrictions in performing tasks or participating in activities. Even though an individual's limitations are ameliorated by the use of assistive devices or a supportive environment, the risk of restriction is greater than for other individuals. This is because the absence of the supportive environment or the assistive devices would curtail the PWDs' participation. This is the context of the assessment in this chapter.

7.1 Effects of Environmental Factors on PWDs

Table 7.1 provides information on accessibility of transportation by background characteristics of the respondents. Nationally, 64% of PWDs termed access to transport a big problem with 69% in rural and 66% urban saying so. Nearly 85% of PWDs in North Eastern Province indicated that access to transport was a big problem, compared with 61% in Central Province.

In terms of gender distribution, more females (70%) reported transport problems than males (66%). The most affected age group regardless of gender was the 25–34-year bracket at 76%, while the least affected age group (35–54 years) had 65.4%. Both the youngest (0–14) and the oldest (55+) groups are also relatively affected, at 71% for the former and 67% for the latter.

In urban areas, a higher percentage (71%) reported never having a problem, compared with 57% in rural areas. At the regional level, Nairobi (77%) and Coast (73%) provinces had the highest proportion of



Physically challenged children entertaining guests at a function

respondents who said they never had a problem with transportation, while about half of the respondents in Western Province reported no problems.

The natural environment (temperature, terrain, climate) can either improve a person's participation in some activities like working or can act as a barrier. For example, the terrain and hot climatic conditions in some parts of the country are a barrier to undertaking farming activities. Respondents were asked to indicate how often the natural environment had made it difficult for them to undertake some activities. Table 7.2 shows the responses according to region, age group, sex, marital status and highest level of school attendance. In general, people in rural areas (68%) experience slightly more difficulty in the natural environment than those in urban areas (65%). Regionally, North Eastern (82%), Eastern (72%) and Nyanza (71%) had the highest proportion of PWDs who said environmental conditions constrain them from exploiting their potential in the natural environment. This compares with responses in other areas such as Coast (61%), which reported the least problem. Among respondents above 55 years, nearly 70% reported having a big problem with the natural environment.

Table 7.1: Accessibility of transportation by background characteristics (%)

	How often has accessibility of transport been a problem						Has it been a big problem				
	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	More than monthly	Never	N/A	Not specified	Little problem	Big problem	N/A	Missing
Residence											
Rural	14.7	3.6	6.2	14.0	57.4	3.7	0.4	27.7	68.9	3.4	0.0
Urban	8.6	3.9	2.4	6.9	71.6	6.0	0.7	26.3	65.7	7.5	0.6
Province											
Nairobi	7.9	0.9	1.1	3.1	76.7	8.8	1.5	25.4	62.9	9.6	2.1
Central	3.4	4.8	7.1	15.4	66.9	2.3	0.0	38.6	61.4	0.0	0.0
Coast	11.4	1.2	2.9	4.1	73.0	6.5	1.0	23.7	75.6	0.8	0.0
Eastern	11.2	2.6	3.8	15.3	64.8	2.2	0.0	22.4	71.5	6.1	0.0
North Eastern	20.4	5.6	6.6	7.6	50.7	7.1	2.1	15.5	84.5	0.0	0.0
Nyanza	21.0	3.5	7.2	11.6	53.7	2.4	0.6	20.6	72.9	6.6	0.0
Rift Valley	12.4	7.3	8.2	17.1	49.6	4.9	0.4	35.5	61.1	3.4	0.0
Western	22.8	1.8	2.5	15.9	51.3	5.7	0.0	29.5	70.5	0.0	0.0
Age group											
0-14	12.0	2.8	2.7	8.6	65.5	7.9	0.5	23.6	70.7	5.7	0.0
15-24	10.3	3.3	4.7	9.7	68.3	3.3	0.5	33.2	59.8	7.1	0.0
25-34	11.7	3.9	3.7	9.0	68.9	2.8	0.0	16.0	75.6	8.3	0.0
35-54	12.7	3.5	7.9	12.5	59.3	3.2	0.8	32.0	65.4	2.6	0.0
55+	16.2	4.4	6.3	17.7	53.2	2.1	0.2	30.6	67.3	1.8	0.3
Don't know	21.2	5.1	7.8	21.4	37.7	6.0	0.9	20.5	77.8	1.8	0.0
Sex											
Male	13.4	3.7	5.6	12.0	60.1	4.8	0.5	28.5	66.4	5.1	0.0
Female	13.5	3.6	5.2	13.1	60.6	3.5	0.5	26.6	70.4	2.9	0.1
Marital status											
Single	11.6	2.8	4.6	9.3	65.2	6.0	0.5	26.8	67.1	6.1	0.0
Married	13.2	4.4	5.9	13.9	59.9	2.1	0.5	30.7	66.0	3.2	0.2
Divorced/separated	10.9	2.1	0.7	18.0	66.3	2.1	0.0	14.5	77.8	7.8	0.0
Widowed	20.3	4.4	7.2	18.4	44.7	4.5	0.5	24.7	74.2	1.1	0.0
Others	17.5	11.7	14.6	6.7	49.5	0.0	0.0	13.2	86.8	0.0	0.0
Highest level of education attended											
Nursery, kindergarten	13.3	1.9	2.4	13.9	60.8	7.0	0.9	31.4	59.6	9.0	0.0
Primary	11.5	4.5	5.7	11.5	63.9	2.3	0.5	29.4	66.0	4.6	0.0
Post prim, vocational	8.8	8.7	3.6	17.3	61.6	0.0	0.0	39.6	47.2	13.2	0.0
Secondary, "A" level	12.4	1.9	4.2	7.9	69.9	3.1	0.6	30.0	64.5	5.5	0.0
College (middle level)	2.2	1.3	1.3	8.3	83.1	3.8	0.0	59.1	36.3	4.6	0.0
University	1.4	2.4	5.7	11.4	78.8	0.3	0.0	49.3	29.9	12.0	8.7
Other	16.5	10.8	6.9	19.1	42.7	4.0	0.0	30.9	61.0	8.1	0.0
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.2	56.8	0.0	0.0	37.1	62.9	0.0	0.0
Total	11.0	3.8	5.0	10.9	66.2	2.7	0.5	30.9	63.8	5.2	0.1

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

More females (70%) than males (64%) had big problems imposed by environmental factors, but there was no major discrepancy noted among the marital status categories. Education level seems to play a key role in adapting to the natural environment, as the number of people reporting environmental constraints as a big problem reduced with advanced level of education: university (15%), secondary (63%) and primary (67%). On the other hand, 55% of respondents reported that their natural environment had not made it difficult for them to be active. Rural-urban differentials here do not show much difference, with half of respondents in urban and 55% of those in rural areas indicating they never had difficulty with their natural environment. More males (54%) than females (49%) reported having no difficulty with their natural environment: females reported recurring difficulties (daily, weekly, monthly). About three-quarters of respondents who have attended university had no

difficulties with their natural environment, compared with 53% and 56% of respondents who had attended primary and nursery, respectively.

7.1.2 Access to Information

Availability of and access to information are critical in decision making and hence being an active and productive member of society. As indicated earlier, many factors can help or improve a person's participation in activities while others can act as barriers and limit participation. One such barrier is lack of access to useful and usable information. Respondents were asked how often the information they wanted or needed in the past 12 months had not been available in a format they could use or understand. Table 7.3 provides the responses by region, age group, sex, marital status and highest level of school attendance.

Survey responses indicated that access to information presented similar difficulties in both rural and urban communities. Most respondents in North Eastern (94%) had a big problem in access to information, as did nearly half of those in Central Province (48%) – which nevertheless was the lowest portion having problems. Access to information was seen to be a major problem to both male and females across all age groups regardless of their marital status. Overall, about 63% of respondents report that the information needed was never available, while 13% of respondents in urban and 7% in rural areas report that the information they needed was not available on a daily basis.

Institutional data, as depicted in Appendix D, Table D7.1, show that about two out of five PWDs always had access to the information they needed, but almost a third

of them never had access in the last 12 months. Three-quarters of the PWDs indicated that accessing the information they needed was a big problem.

7.1.3 Access to Health Care

Universal access to services that improve or preserve the health of an individual is far from being realized in Kenya. A large proportion of the population can still not access health care services and benefits that others enjoy. The results presented in Table 7.4 indicate that half of the survey respondents in rural and a third in urban areas had experienced problems with availability of health care and medical services. Regional differentials are considerable, with large proportions of respondents in Nairobi (71%) and Central (73%)

Table 7.2: Restrictions imposed by the natural environment by background characteristics (%)

	How often has natural environment made it difficult						Has it been a major problem				
	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	More than monthly	Never	N/A	Not specified	Little problem	Big problem	N/A	Missing
<i>Residence</i>											
Rural	20.3	4.5	7.1	15.7	50.1	1.8	0.5	28.8	68.4	2.4	0.4
Urban	16.4	6.7	5.9	11.8	55.9	2.2	1.2	31.5	64.5	2.8	1.3
<i>Province</i>											
Nairobi	16.9	5.6	7.7	9.5	57.9	2.4	0.0	26.0	68.2	2.7	3.1
Central	9.3	8.4	9.3	19.9	52.9	0.2	0.0	30.4	69.1	0.0	0.5
Coast	18.4	1.1	3.7	10.0	63.6	2.2	1.0	37.5	60.6	1.2	0.8
Eastern	25.2	2.3	5.3	18.2	46.8	1.5	0.8	25.1	71.7	3.2	0.0
North Eastern	12.6	2.2	5.0	10.7	66.6	0.9	2.1	18.1	81.9	0.0	0.0
Nyanza	20.9	7.1	9.6	11.2	48.6	1.6	0.9	23.6	71.2	5.3	0.0
Rift Valley	18.4	6.4	6.4	20.1	45.0	3.0	0.8	36.0	62.3	1.7	0.0
Western	28.6	0.8	3.3	11.4	52.4	3.5	0.0	35.7	62.2	0.0	2.1
<i>Age group</i>											
0–14	17.4	3.5	6.5	12.7	54.7	4.5	0.8	28.8	67.2	3.5	0.4
15–24	17.3	4.6	8.7	11.9	55.6	0.7	1.0	31.6	64.6	2.5	1.3
25–34	16.5	3.4	6.7	14.8	57.9	0.7	0.0	27.0	68.1	4.9	0.0
35–54	19.0	5.1	4.8	16.6	52.8	1.7	0.1	31.7	65.7	2.1	0.5
55+	22.3	6.8	7.2	16.7	45.8	0.7	0.5	28.1	69.8	1.5	0.6
Don't know	28.6	6.9	10.0	17.8	32.1	2.3	2.3	27.2	71.8	1.0	0.0
<i>Sex</i>											
Male	17.1	4.3	6.0	15.5	53.9	2.5	0.5	30.7	64.4	4.2	0.6
Female	21.7	5.6	7.7	14.4	48.8	1.3	0.7	28.1	70.4	1.0	0.4
<i>Marital status</i>											
Single	16.5	3.5	7.2	13.7	55.4	2.7	0.9	29.7	66.8	3.2	0.2
Married	21.2	5.9	5.9	14.9	50.5	1.1	0.4	31.0	65.9	2.4	0.8
Divorced/ separated	15.0	5.1	3.8	20.9	53.4	1.8	0.0	18.4	75.8	5.7	0.0
Widowed	25.9	6.8	8.4	17.8	39.0	1.4	0.7	26.8	72.0	0.4	0.8
Others	3.9	7.8	21.6	5.5	53.4	7.8	0.0	14.1	85.9	0.0	0.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>											
Nursery, kindergarten	12.5	1.6	11.8	12.2	55.8	5.3	0.9	30.7	61.6	7.7	0.0
Primary	18.8	4.6	6.5	15.1	53.3	0.9	0.8	29.9	67.1	2.5	0.5
Post prim, vocational	8.2	0.0	10.2	20.0	61.6	0.0	0.0	30.5	58.5	11.0	0.0
Secondary, "A" level	19.5	5.4	8.9	10.9	53.5	1.7	0.2	32.9	62.9	2.9	1.4
College (mid level)	10.2	4.5	2.1	19.8	61.8	1.6	0.0	37.9	60.5	1.7	0.0
University	4.5	2.1	4.3	14.5	74.7	0.0	0.0	67.8	14.7	10.1	7.4
Other	2.4	4.9	13.6	25.2	53.9	0.0	0.0	47.0	43.7	9.3	0.0
Don't know	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Total	17.6	4.5	7.0	14.6	54.5	1.2	0.6	31.6	64.8	3.0	0.7

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table 7.3: Access to information by background characteristics (%)

	How often information needed has not been available in last 12 months						Has it been a major problem				
	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	More than monthly	Never	N/A	Not specified	Little problem	Big problem	N/A	Missing
<i>Residence</i>											
Rural	12.8	3.9	5.1	12.1	57.6	7.3	1.3	36.7	60.2	2.7	0.3
Urban	7.4	3.1	6.5	8.1	66.2	7.1	1.6	30.6	60.1	7.9	1.5
<i>Province</i>											
Nairobi	7.3	2.1	4.0	6.9	67.5	10.7	1.7	33.2	60.5	4.6	1.8
Central	6.8	4.1	4.5	14.0	68.5	2.1	0.0	52.0	48.0	0.0	0.0
Coast	9.1	3.3	2.5	5.5	69.7	7.9	1.9	29.7	69.1	1.1	0.0
Eastern	15.4	3.0	3.3	9.7	63.7	4.6	0.3	31.8	62.0	6.2	0.0
North Eastern	7.6	2.1	0.4	5.9	54.5	24.9	4.6	6.5	93.5	0.0	0.0
Nyanza	15.0	6.0	10.0	16.6	43.8	6.1	2.5	29.5	66.3	3.2	1.0
Rift Valley	8.8	3.6	6.2	11.5	58.9	9.7	1.4	44.6	48.0	6.7	0.7
Western	17.7	2.1	4.0	8.3	57.4	9.7	0.7	34.2	65.8	0.0	0.0
<i>Age group</i>											
0-14	14.9	2.6	6.0	9.3	50.6	15.5	1.1	35.4	61.7	2.4	0.5
15-24	11.0	4.4	4.9	10.0	63.9	5.0	0.8	32.0	61.0	6.0	1.0
25-34	7.4	3.5	3.3	12.6	64.9	6.6	1.6	41.2	54.0	4.9	0.0
35-54	10.4	4.8	4.5	11.2	63.4	4.3	1.4	33.9	62.7	2.9	0.5
55+	10.4	3.0	7.1	12.2	61.2	4.2	1.8	36.9	58.0	4.4	0.7
Don't know	17.1	5.8	5.7	15.2	50.4	4.9	0.9	37.7	61.5	0.8	0.0
<i>Sex</i>											
Male	11.9	3.0	5.2	11.4	59.8	7.2	1.4	33.7	60.7	5.0	0.5
Female	11.3	4.4	5.6	11.1	59.0	7.3	1.2	37.5	59.7	2.2	0.5
<i>Marital status</i>											
Single	13.2	3.0	5.1	10.1	56.4	11.1	1.1	33.9	61.5	4.0	0.6
Married	8.8	3.9	4.7	12.0	65.9	3.5	1.2	38.5	56.3	4.4	0.8
Divorced/ separated	7.7	3.0	4.6	12.1	64.8	3.9	3.8	32.3	67.7	0.0	0.0
Widowed	15.1	6.2	8.2	12.5	51.1	5.5	1.3	34.5	64.1	1.4	0.0
Others	14.8	0.0	11.7	22.8	26.1	12.7	11.8	46.2	53.8	0.0	0.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>											
Nursery, kindergarten	14.3	2.3	4.3	15.2	45.4	17.7	0.9	41.0	54.0	2.6	2.4
Primary	10.9	3.7	5.5	11.7	62.5	4.7	1.0	38.2	58.0	3.8	0.0
Post prim, vocational	5.4	0.0	10.9	0.7	77.7	5.3	0.0	2.3	58.2	39.5	0.0
Secondary, "A" level	8.2	3.4	4.6	10.6	67.6	3.7	1.9	38.4	54.0	5.4	2.1
College (middle level)	4.8	6.7	3.8	11.2	71.0	1.6	1.0	47.0	50.2	2.3	0.5
University	3.9	4.3	4.0	11.6	76.3	0.0	0.0	37.2	46.6	8.2	8.0
Other	33.3	12.6	0.6	20.6	29.0	4.0	0.0	16.9	76.6	6.6	0.0
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.2	66.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Total	10.2	3.8	5.1	11.6	63.3	4.8	1.1	38.0	57.0	4.4	0.6

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

indicating they never had a problem with the availability of health care and medical services, whereas in Nyanza Province only 31% of respondents made this claim. Gender comparisons show males and females having relatively similar experiences of never having problems with health care and medical services at 51% and 53%, respectively, although when care is not available it poses a major problem to females (74%) against 68% for males.

Four-fifths of the widowed experienced a big problem in accessing health care and medical services, even though 44% said they never had a problem with availability of services. Of PWDs with university education, 85% reported a major problem in access to health care and medical services. Those with with college level education were 70%, secondary (61%) and primary (40%).

Institutional data for this area are summarized in Appendix D, Table D7.2.

7.1.4 Government Programmes and Policies

Government policies and programmes are meant to encourage and facilitate the participation of all individuals in all activities. Respondents were asked how often government programmes and policies made it difficult to integrate into society. Table 7.5 summarizes the results by the different background characteristics. At the national level, 66% of respondents report that government programmes had never made it difficult for them to do what they needed to do. Differentials by residence are minimal, as 64% of rural respondents and 63% of urban respondents reported that government programmes had never made it difficult to do what they wanted to do. In Central Province 87% of PWDs reported that the government programmes never made it difficult for them to integrate compared with 54% in Nyanza.

Table 7.4: Access to health care and medical services by background characteristics (%)

	How often has the availability of health care and medical services been a problem						Has it been a major problem				
	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	More than monthly	Never	N/A	Not specified	Little problem	Big problem	N/A	Missing
<i>Residence</i>											
Rural	10.3	5.0	11.8	21.1	49.5	1.5	0.8	24.7	72.8	1.8	0.7
Urban	6.6	3.6	11.2	11.7	62.0	4.4	0.5	28.1	64.0	6.6	1.3
<i>Province</i>											
Nairobi	5.8	1.3	4.4	12.3	71.0	5.3	0.0	26.9	63.6	5.5	4.0
Central	1.1	1.3	8.7	14.0	73.0	1.7	0.0	29.6	69.2	0.0	1.2
Coast	8.5	3.7	9.4	11.0	64.7	1.0	1.7	23.5	75.7	0.8	0.0
Eastern	5.9	4.0	9.2	22.2	58.3	0.0	0.4	17.8	77.6	4.1	0.4
North Eastern	19.6	11.6	3.4	20.2	42.4	0.7	2.1	13.0	80.0	3.1	3.8
Nyanza	16.2	10.1	21.8	18.7	30.5	1.2	1.5	17.0	80.8	2.0	0.2
Rift Valley	10.4	4.3	13.0	23.4	44.9	3.8	0.1	41.6	53.4	4.1	0.9
Western	14.0	1.3	5.4	29.9	44.5	3.8	1.0	30.1	69.2	0.0	0.7
<i>Age group</i>											
0–14	11.0	5.4	8.3	22.5	48.1	3.9	0.7	27.4	70.3	1.6	0.7
15–24	8.7	4.3	11.3	13.5	59.6	1.9	0.7	27.3	65.4	5.5	1.8
25–34	7.8	1.9	11.2	22.5	53.6	2.5	0.5	24.8	72.2	3.0	0.0
35–54	8.4	4.4	15.7	15.4	53.2	1.9	1.0	26.0	71.7	1.9	0.3
55+	9.3	5.3	11.7	21.9	50.1	1.0	0.7	22.9	73.3	2.6	1.2
Don't know	13.7	6.7	11.6	18.2	49.0	0.3	0.4	21.1	77.5	1.4	0.0
<i>Sex</i>											
Male	8.8	4.2	11.7	21.1	51.3	2.1	0.8	27.2	68.4	3.6	0.8
Female	10.2	5.2	11.7	17.3	52.9	2.1	0.7	23.3	74.4	1.5	0.7
<i>Marital status</i>											
Single	9.9	4.7	9.8	19.7	51.8	3.2	0.9	27.0	69.0	3.0	0.9
Married	6.9	4.2	13.7	18.6	55.1	1.2	0.4	26.3	70.2	3.0	0.6
Divorced/ separated	7.2	2.9	10.4	18.0	55.5	2.6	3.3	25.2	72.6	2.2	0.0
Widowed	16.0	6.5	12.3	19.4	44.3	1.0	0.6	19.1	79.6	0.3	1.0
Others	18.3	3.9	17.7	15.4	44.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>											
Nursery, kindergarten	9.2	7.4	12.0	17.2	46.3	6.0	1.8	17.0	80.8	2.2	0.0
Primary	8.6	4.7	12.0	19.1	53.3	1.7	0.6	26.4	70.1	2.7	0.8
Post prim, vocational	5.2	4.7	13.1	27.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	41.5	40.4	18.1	0.0
Secondary, "A" level	6.0	2.8	12.5	16.0	59.7	2.2	0.8	35.1	61.1	3.8	0.0
College (middle level)	3.2	1.2	12.3	13.1	69.0	1.0	0.4	27.8	70.1	2.1	0.0
University	0.0	3.4	7.1	7.8	77.1	0.0	4.6	1.3	85.2	13.5	0.0
Other	23.8	1.3	10.2	10.2	54.5	0.0	0.0	2.6	88.0	9.4	0.0
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.4	39.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Total	7.7	4.2	12.0	17.9	55.6	1.9	0.7	27.1	69.1	3.2	0.6

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D7.3 in Appendix D reports the experiences of PWDs in institutional settings.

7.2 Effects of Immediate Surroundings on PWDs

Society has a responsibility to ensure that PWDs can participate in and contribute to the society without hindrance. This entails attention to basic physical access to homes, schools and other buildings. Society may hinder an individual's performance because it either creates barriers (such as inaccessible buildings) or fails to provide facilitators (e.g., unavailability of assistive devices). Table 7.6, below, and Appendix Table D7.4 show the accessibility of key rooms in the home by residence, province, age, sex and marital status for

household and institutional respondents, respectively. A majority of PWDs have access to the kitchen, bedroom and toilet.

Table 7.7 presents results on the accessibility of the school last attended by residence, province, age, sex and marital status. Overall, 53% of respondents reported that the school they last attended was generally accessible, while 3% said that it was not accessible. There are wide differences by residence (33% rural and 60% urban). There are also wide differences among the provinces with accessibility reportedly better in Nairobi (69%) and worst in North Eastern Province (11%).

In terms of gender, fewer females (36%) than males (40.5%) reported that the school they last attended was generally accessible. Moreover, 60% of females said they didn't go to school even though there was one available. For males the percentage was 55%.

Table 7.5: Impact of government programmes and policies by background characteristics (%)

	How often did government programmes make it difficult to do what you wanted						Has it been a major problem				
	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	More than monthly	Never	N/A	Not specified	Little problem	Big problem	N/A	Missing
<i>Residence</i>											
Rural	3.6	0.4	1.2	4.3	63.9	26.1	0.6	31.1	53.9	14.7	0.3
Urban	3.4	2.0	2.3	9.3	63.0	19.5	0.5	31.0	55.7	13.2	0.0
<i>Province</i>											
Nairobi	4.6	1.8	1.3	6.6	63.4	22.1	0.2	33.6	57.5	8.9	0.0
Central	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.8	86.8	8.6	0.0	34.7	65.3	0.0	0.0
Coast	4.4	0.1	1.8	2.7	63.8	25.5	1.7	24.6	70.4	4.9	0.0
Eastern	4.5	0.4	1.3	6.3	71.5	15.5	0.5	33.5	45.6	19.7	1.2
North Eastern	0.5	0.0	0.0	5.2	56.8	35.4	2.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Nyanza	4.6	0.1	2.1	7.5	53.9	31.0	0.6	28.8	52.6	18.6	0.0
Rift Valley	1.5	1.3	1.5	7.1	55.2	32.6	0.8	30.9	52.1	17.0	0.0
Western	5.1	0.6	0.0	3.4	55.5	35.3	0.0	39.1	60.9	0.0	0.0
<i>Age group</i>											
0-14	1.4	0.0	0.6	2.3	44.5	50.8	0.5	14.8	57.5	27.8	0.0
15-24	3.0	0.5	0.8	2.5	61.3	31.7	0.2	24.6	48.6	26.7	0.0
25-34	5.0	0.6	1.6	8.0	70.1	14.0	0.7	29.3	55.7	15.0	0.0
35-54	5.7	2.1	3.2	7.4	67.7	13.2	0.7	35.3	58.3	5.7	0.7
55+	3.2	0.5	1.0	7.1	74.8	12.5	0.8	34.7	51.8	13.5	0.0
Don't know	3.9	0.0	0.4	5.0	73.0	17.1	0.7	37.3	45.9	16.8	0.0
<i>Sex</i>											
Male	4.2	0.8	1.6	6.2	62.6	24.2	0.4	31.1	53.4	15.5	0.0
Female	2.9	0.6	1.2	4.5	64.7	25.2	0.7	30.9	56.0	12.5	0.6
<i>Marital status</i>											
Single	2.4	0.2	0.6	3.0	54.2	39.2	0.5	22.7	52.3	25.0	0.0
Married	4.6	1.4	2.6	7.3	73.0	10.5	0.7	35.8	54.3	9.9	0.0
Divorced/ separated	4.2	0.7	2.1	8.6	71.4	10.9	2.1	25.1	54.4	15.0	5.6
Widowed	4.2	0.7	0.2	7.1	68.0	19.6	0.3	32.3	58.7	9.0	0.0
Others	6.7	0.0	7.0	5.5	54.3	26.5	0.0	28.6	71.4	0.0	0.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>											
Nursery, kindergarten	1.7	0.0	0.0	3.1	42.7	51.7	0.9	31.1	28.9	40.0	0.0
Primary	3.4	0.4	1.7	4.7	65.8	23.2	0.8	32.7	51.3	16.1	0.0
Post prim, vocational	12.8	12.2	0.7	13.6	60.7	0.0	0.0	24.5	53.5	22.0	0.0
Secondary, "A" level	5.4	0.5	1.0	7.3	70.8	15.0	0.1	41.9	45.6	11.1	1.5
College (middle level)	3.3	5.0	0.0	6.6	67.1	17.6	0.4	30.0	61.8	8.2	0.0
University	3.8	0.0	0.6	12.0	77.6	6.0	0.0	22.2	64.5	13.3	0.0
Other	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	68.9	29.8	0.0	0.0	21.7	78.3	0.0
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.9	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	3.8	0.8	1.3	5.4	66.0	22.1	0.6	33.8	50.5	15.4	0.3

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

- ♦ Males were significantly more likely than females to have attended mainstream schools, except at tertiary level.
- ♦ Males are twice as likely to have attended special classes as females (although the numbers for both are tiny).
- ♦ More females than males said they didn't go to school even though there was one available.

Table 7.6: Accessibility of key rooms in the home by background characteristics (%)

	Kitchen	Bedroom	Toilet	Access all	Access none	No.
<i>Residence</i>						
Rural	85.5	95.1	89.5	81.7	10.7	2,447
Urban	87.4	92.9	89.0	84.4	11.0	648
<i>Province</i>						
Nairobi	89.2	94.7	94.4	88.5	5.6	279
Central	92.6	96.3	94.3	91.0	5.9	427
Coast	90.0	95.3	92.4	88.3	7.6	304
Eastern	83.5	95.2	91.8	81.4	8.5	523
North Eastern	67.1	91.7	71.2	63.5	28.8	66
Nyanza	84.1	96.3	89.9	80.7	10.4	674
Rift Valley	80.4	90.1	79.4	71.3	20.6	554
Western	92.2	96.1	91.6	87.4	8.4	268
<i>Age group</i>						
0-14	84.6	90.4	85.5	80.2	14.6	699
15-24	88.5	95.6	92.7	86.8	7.3	473
25-34	92.9	98.8	95.9	90.8	4.1	356
35-54	88.9	96.7	93.0	85.7	7.3	678
55+	83.8	95.2	87.5	78.8	12.8	676
Don't know	69.6	91.1	77.8	64.2	22.2	213
<i>Sex</i>						
Male	82.1	94.9	91.1	79.7	9.2	1,501
Female	89.4	94.4	87.7	84.6	12.3	1,594
<i>Marital status</i>						
Single	86.7	93.1	89.1	83.7	11.0	1,390
Married	85.1	96.9	92.4	82.4	7.6	1,177
Div/separated	91.0	94.0	93.9	87.0	8.1	92
Widowed	84.5	93.4	80.3	75.9	19.9	420
Others	81.6	100.0	97.3	81.6	2.7	16
Total	85.9	94.6	89.4	82.2	10.8	3,095

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table 7.7: Accessibility of school last attended by background characteristics (%)

	The school that attend generally accessible		School available but never went to school	School not available
	Yes	No		
<i>Residence</i>				
Rural	32.5	2.2	63.9	1.4
Urban	60.2	4.3	34.1	1.4
<i>Province</i>				
Nairobi	69.3	6.1	23.0	1.6
Central	27.3	3.5	68.4	0.7
Coast	49.2	1.9	46.4	2.5
Eastern	26.8	2.9	69.0	1.3
North Eastern	11.4	0.4	84.4	3.8
Nyanza	40.6	1.6	56.8	0.9
Rift Valley	34.1	2.2	62.1	1.6
Western	42.9	2.5	53.3	1.2
<i>Age group</i>				
0-14	65.5	5.1	28.3	1.1
15-24	65.2	3.4	31.3	0.2
25-34	34.2	1.1	63.1	1.6
35-54	31.1	2.0	64.9	2.0
55+	12.0	1.2	85.4	1.4
Don't know	2.6	2.7	92.1	2.6
<i>Sex</i>				
Male	40.5	2.9	55.2	1.3
Female	36.2	2.5	59.9	1.5
<i>Marital status</i>				
Single	58.4	4.3	36.4	0.8
Married	26.9	1.3	69.9	1.9
Divorced/separated	26.2	1.0	70.5	2.3
Widowed	6.3	1.2	91.1	1.4
Others	41.2	10.7	40.3	7.8
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>				
Nursery, kindergarten	71.3	5.7	21.1	1.8
Primary	50.7	3.4	44.7	1.2
Post primary, vocational	26.4	3.5	70.1	0.0
Secondary, "A" level	52.1	1.6	45.2	1.1
College (middle level)	60.5	1.1	37.2	1.2
University	73.2	1.0	25.8	0.0
Other	49.2	21.3	29.4	0.0
Don't know	39.6	27.2	33.2	0.0
Total	52.7	3.2	43.0	1.2

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

8. Availability and Use of Assistive Devices and Support Services

Assistive devices and support services form the basic foundation of the management of disabilities in any setting. They may consist of a simple walking stick or cane, an ordinary helper, or an interpreter. They also encompass more complex orthopaedic rehabilitation appliances such as orthoses, braces and corsets, wheelchairs and wheel beds, hand splints, artificial limbs, Braille, and adaptations within the home and workplace to facilitate the performance of activities of daily living. The survey focused on determining the availability and use of assistive devices and support services, mainly information, communication, personal assistance, personal mobility and new technologies.



PWDs presented with tricycles and payphones from Safaricom as part of economic empowerment efforts

Household survey data are reported below. The responses of PWDs in institutional settings are summarized in Appendix D, tables D8.1–D8.7.

8.1 Use of Assistive Devices/Supportive Services

It was evident, as shown in Table 8.1, that more respondents in urban areas used assistive devices/support services (36%) than did those in rural areas (21%). Nairobi respondents reported the highest level of use (37%), followed by Central Province at 32.9%. North Eastern registered the lowest level of use (13%). Utilization increased by age, with those in age bracket 0–14 at 7% and 55+ years at 38%. Higher proportions of males (26%) than females (22%) used various devices and services. Within the marital status category, 36% of married PWDs use assistive devices/services, compared with only 12% of singles. From the results, it can be seen that the number of PWDs using assistive devices/support services is quite low in all areas.

8.2 Working Condition of Assistive Devices/Supportive Services

The survey sought to know the working condition of the assistive devices that were used, with a particular focus on communication, personal mobility, household items, and personal care and handling products. Information devices included such appliances as eye glasses, hearing aids, magnifying glasses, telescopic lens/glasses, enlarged print and Braille.

Table 8.2 summarizes the results of questions about the working condition of assistive or supportive devices by background characteristics. The data indicate that about 22% of PWDs in urban areas reported that their

Table 8.1: Use of assistive device/supportive services by background characteristics (%)

	Any assistive/ supportive device	Informa- tion device	Communi- cation device	Personal mobility device	Household items device	Personal care & protection device	Handling products & goods device	Computer assisted technology device	No.
<i>Residence</i>									
Rural	20.9	9.0	0.1	12.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	2,447
Urban	36.0	24.5	0.5	11.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.0	648
<i>Province</i>									
Nairobi	36.6	28.6	0.5	8.0	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.0	279
Central	32.9	14.2	0.4	19.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	427
Coast	22.2	15.4	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	304
Eastern	24.4	14.4	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	523
North Eastern	12.5	1.6	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66
Nyanza	19.7	8.2	0.3	11.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	674
Rift Valley	22.6	8.4	0.0	14.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	554
Western	15.1	4.9	0.0	10.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	268
<i>Age group</i>									
0–14	6.9	2.2	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	699
15–24	14.8	12.2	0.3	2.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	473
25–34	20.4	13.7	0.4	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	356
35–54	30.7	19.2	0.3	11.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	678
55+	37.6	15.9	0.0	22.8	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	676
Don't know	43.0	9.1	0.0	34.7	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	213
<i>Sex</i>									
Male	26.3	12.2	0.3	14.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	1,501
Female	22.0	12.3	0.1	9.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	1,594
<i>Marital status</i>									
Single	12.0	7.5	0.1	4.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	1,390
Married	36.0	20.1	0.3	16.7	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	1,177
Divorced/ separated	24.3	2.9	0.0	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92
Widowed	29.3	7.4	0.0	21.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	420
Others	52.3	30.6	0.0	21.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>									
Nursery, kindergarten	4.9	0.1	0.0	4.8	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	98
Primary	17.7	8.2	0.1	9.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1,461
Post primary, vocational	23.5	4.7	0.0	18.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21
Secondary, "A" level	38.4	26.8	0.8	11.6	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.0	407
College (middle level)	71.9	63.1	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	142
University	89.6	83.2	3.1	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41
Other	20.1	6.4	0.0	13.6	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	21
Don't know	27.2	27.2	0.0	27.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4
Total	25.9	16.2	0.2	9.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	2,195

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

information devices are in working condition compared with 7% of those in rural areas. It was noted that 10% of the personal mobility devices in rural areas are in working condition, compared with 8% in the urban areas. These figures are generally low and a pointer to the poor state of these devices in both rural and urban communities.

8.3 Sources of Assistive Devices/ Supportive Services

Table 8.3 shows that 56% of PWDs in urban areas reported that the private sector was the major source of information assistive devices/support services, compared with 27% of those in rural areas. The private sector is also the main source of personal mobility devices at 41% in rural and 14% in urban areas.

8.4 Maintenance of Assistive Devices

Maintenance of assistive devices is an important aspect in determining their level of use and durability. Figure 8.1 shows the maintenance of assistive mobility devices. Self-maintenance of these devices was higher in rural (33%) than in urban (11%) areas. Government and family did not play a significant role. Among rural and urban respondents, 12% and 11%, respectively, said the devices were not maintained.

Whether simple, like a cane or a crutch, or more sophisticated like an artificial limb, assistive devices can make the difference in a PWD's ability to lead a full life.

Table 8.2: Working condition of assistive devices/supportive services by background characteristics (%)

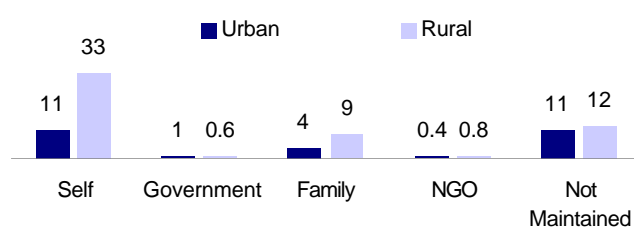
	Informa- tion device	Communi- cation device	Personal mobility device	Household items device	Personal care & protection device	Handling products & goods device	Computer assisted technology device	No.
<i>Residence</i>								
Rural	6.9	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,447
Urban	21.5	0.3	8.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	648
<i>Province</i>								
Nairobi	26.0	0.1	6.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	279
Central	10.9	0.0	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	427
Coast	12.6	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	304
Eastern	10.5	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	523
North Eastern	1.6	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66
Nyanza	7.5	0.2	9.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	674
Rift Valley	6.9	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	554
Western	2.5	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	268
<i>Age group</i>								
0-14	1.7	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	699
15-24	9.9	0.3	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	473
25-34	12.3	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	356
35-54	14.7	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	678
55+	14.1	0.0	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	676
Don't know	5.3	0.0	29.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	213
<i>Sex</i>								
Male	9.9	0.1	11.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,501
Female	10.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1,594
<i>Marital status</i>								
Single	6.4	0.1	3.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1,390
Married	16.3	0.0	12.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1,177
Divorced/separated	2.1	0.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92
Widowed	5.5	0.0	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	420
Others	15.2	0.0	21.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>								
Nursery, kindergarten	0.1	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98
Primary	5.7	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,461
Post primary, vocational	3.4	0.0	18.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21
Secondary, "A" level	22.6	0.4	8.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	407
College (middle level)	57.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	142
University	78.9	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41
Other	6.4	0.0	13.6	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	21
Don't know	0.0	0.0	27.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4
Total	13.2	0.1	8.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2,195

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Figure 8.2 shows comparisons on maintenance of assistive information devices with special attention to the family, self and government, and cases where the devices are not maintained. The figure shows that individuals took a major role in the maintenance of

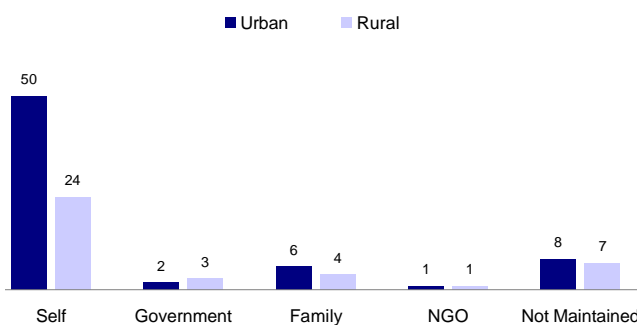
information devices with a greater percentage in urban (50%) than rural (24%) areas. On average, 7% of these devices were not maintained. Government played a near negligible role in maintenance: rural (3%), urban (2%).

Figure 8.1: Maintenance of mobility devices (%)



Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Figure 8.2: Maintenance of information devices (%)



Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table 8.3: Distribution of PWDs by source of assistive devices and background characteristics (%)

	Where got – Information device						Where got – Personal mobility device						
	Private	Govt health service	Other govt service	NGO	Other	Don't Know	N/A	Private	Govt health service	Other govt service	NGO	Other	N/A
<i>Residence</i>													Rural
27.2	9.0	0.7	4.7	2.4	0.0	56.1	40.5	2.1	0.8	1.4	12.5	42.6	
Urban	56.3	7.7	0.9	2.8	1.8	0.2	30.2	13.8	7.8	1.8	1.8	4.0	70.8
<i>Province</i>													
Nairobi	59.8	12.6	0.0	2.6	3.4	0.0	21.7	9.9	3.1	0.0	0.2	8.3	78.5
Central	23.1	7.9	0.0	8.9	3.4	0.0	56.7	41.0	1.2	3.8	0.0	12.9	41.2
Coast	57.7	4.0	1.1	4.0	2.2	0.8	30.2	22.3	1.1	0.0	2.6	0.0	74.0
Eastern	43.5	8.9	3.0	2.8	2.4	0.0	39.3	24.6	1.8	0.8	1.7	12.8	58.3
North Eastern	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.9	65.5	17.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	13.1
Nyanza	26.7	9.0	0.7	5.9	1.1	0.0	56.7	34.5	1.4	1.1	3.1	16.9	43.1
Rift Valley	30.1	7.7	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	59.9	41.7	13.8	0.0	1.6	3.1	39.9
Western	19.8	10.6	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	67.6	53.8	2.2	1.7	1.8	10.3	30.4
<i>Age group</i>													
0–14	26.0	4.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	67.0	22.8	16.7	10.9	6.4	8.0	35.1
15–24	59.1	18.4	1.4	2.3	1.3	0.0	17.5	11.2	0.9	0.0	3.2	2.2	82.5
25–34	51.9	9.9	0.8	3.9	0.0	0.7	32.8	9.2	14.1	0.9	1.4	6.1	68.3
35–54	48.2	9.5	0.4	2.4	2.2	0.0	37.3	26.6	2.7	0.8	1.1	5.7	63.1
55+	26.4	6.8	0.9	6.8	3.8	0.0	55.4	42.6	1.8	0.0	1.0	11.7	42.8
Don't know	12.3	5.1	0.9	2.8	1.7	0.0	77.1	54.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	24.1	20.2
<i>Sex</i>													
Male	33.0	7.7	0.7	4.0	2.4	0.0	52.3	33.9	5.9	1.2	1.7	10.6	46.7
Female	40.0	9.6	0.7	4.3	2.1	0.1	43.1	30.2	1.7	1.0	1.3	9.1	56.7
<i>Marital status</i>													
Single	48.5	9.8	1.0	2.5	0.5	0.0	37.7	17.9	7.6	3.5	3.5	4.5	62.9
Married	39.8	8.9	0.7	5.1	2.7	0.1	42.7	29.6	3.4	0.4	1.1	9.6	55.9
Divorced/ separated	15.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.7	42.7	2.6	0.0	2.8	33.0	18.9
Widowed	11.7	6.1	0.6	3.9	3.6	0.0	74.1	57.5	1.4	0.7	0.0	14.5	25.9
Others	32.0	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.4	41.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.6
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>													
Nursery, kindergarten	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.8	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.2	1.2
Primary	28.3	10.3	1.5	5.9	2.3	0.0	51.7	34.4	1.7	1.1	2.6	13.4	46.7
Post primary, vocational	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.2	80.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.8
Secondary, “A” level	48.0	14.9	0.5	4.6	1.6	0.0	30.4	16.8	6.9	0.0	1.0	4.1	71.2
College (mid- dle level)	72.3	6.9	0.0	3.9	4.3	0.5	12.1	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	87.6
University	88.4	4.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	93.7
Other	26.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.0	29.9	0.0	0.0	23.9	14.3	32.0
Don't know	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	45.1	10.5	0.8	4.7	2.3	0.1	36.5	23.6	3.0	0.5	1.6	8.3	63.0

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

8.5 Support Services

In order to enhance equal participation for all, support services are needed at national, regional and local levels to provide common ground for PWDs to exploit their potential and build self-esteem in all spheres of life. In this regard the survey sought the views of respondents concerning their awareness of available support services and whether they needed or received such services, as indicated in Table 8.4. The survey revealed that 83% of urban respondents were aware of medical rehabilitation services, 50% needed the services

and 33% actually received the services. Central Province had the highest level of awareness (95% of PWDs) and North Eastern Province the lowest (46%). All age groups reported low services received, but awareness was high among those aged 25+ years. Males were more likely than females to know about, need and receive services. (See also Appendix C, tables C8.1 and C8.2.)

Table 8.5 shows high levels of awareness about assistive devices (88%). Nearly two-thirds (63%) of urban respondents needed the devices. Only 17% of rural respondents reported receiving the devices, against 53% who needed them. Regionally, most respondents from



Respondents share experiences with a research assistant

Table 8.4: Distribution of PWDs by awareness of and whether needed or received medical rehabilitation services by background characteristics (%)

	Aware of medical rehabilitation	Needed medical rehabilitation	Received medical rehabilitation	No.
Residence				
Rural	69.2	58.1	25.9	2,447
Urban	83.0	50.2	32.9	648
Province				
Nairobi	91.3	57.1	40.7	279
Central	95.3	64.4	43.0	427
Coast	65.9	38.6	13.3	304
Eastern	58.0	59.5	21.7	523
North Eastern	45.6	77.9	7.2	66
Nyanza	72.7	49.9	23.1	674
Rift Valley	70.5	59.8	30.7	554
Western	58.0	61.6	24.6	268
Age group				
0-14	62.0	54.5	24.1	699
15-24	68.9	53.0	26.4	473
25-34	72.7	49.1	22.5	356
35-54	80.2	56.7	29.5	678
55+	76.8	60.6	30.5	676
Don't know	70.9	68.8	32.0	213
Sex				
Male	73.3	58.9	31.0	1,501
Female	70.9	54.1	24.0	1,594
Marital status				
Single	66.5	54.1	24.9	1,390
Married	78.3	57.6	29.7	1,177
Div/separated	73.9	56.4	25.9	92
Widowed	72.0	60.2	28.4	420
Others	93.7	75.1	49.3	16
Highest level of education attended				
Nursery, kindergarten	63.3	52.4	17.0	98
Primary	71.2	54.4	26.2	1,461
Post primary, vocational	69.1	53.2	29.8	21
Secondary, "A" level	82.5	54.8	34.7	407
College (middle level)	97.6	57.8	38.6	142
University	95.1	37.3	28.7	41
Other	78.4	55.2	44.6	21
Don't know	100.0	76.4	76.4	4
Total	75.2	54.4	28.5	2,195

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table 8.5: Distribution of PWDs by awareness of, and whether needed or received assistive devices by background characteristics (%)

	Aware of assistive & support devices or services	Needed assistive & support devices or services	Received assistive & support devices or services	No.
Residence				
Rural	69.8	52.7	17.4	2,447
Urban	87.8	63.0	35.4	648
Province				
Nairobi	84.8	66.7	34.3	279
Central	90.5	57.6	30.7	427
Coast	77.9	55.8	24.1	304
Eastern	64.7	50.7	18.7	523
North Eastern	49.9	81.9	9.3	66
Nyanza	75.1	50.0	14.0	674
Rift Valley	75.0	56.1	23.2	554
Western	46.8	47.6	10.7	268
Age group				
0-14	60.3	41.7	8.7	699
15-24	73.3	54.9	17.6	473
25-34	73.2	49.7	22.3	356
35-54	84.0	62.2	27.2	678
55+	78.8	61.0	28.5	676
Don't know	68.8	63.0	25.5	213
Sex				
Male	74.0	53.9	22.3	1,501
Female	73.2	55.7	20.1	1,594
Marital status				
Single	66.0	46.5	13.7	1,390
Married	82.1	61.9	29.1	1,177
Divorced/separated	73.1	45.2	18.6	92
Widowed	74.3	64.0	23.9	420
Others	85.7	69.8	33.8	16
Highest level of education attended				
Nursery, kindergarten	54.7	29.1	2.3	98
Primary	73.9	49.6	17.3	1,461
Post primary, vocational	85.4	70.1	22.6	21
Secondary, "A" level	88.5	68.1	37.4	407
College (middle level)	97.8	76.6	61.9	142
University	97.1	75.1	70.4	41
Other	80.7	51.6	31.2	21
Don't know	66.8	43.2	27.2	4
Total	77.9	54.6	24.5	2,195

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

- ♦ More males than females use assistive devices and services.
- ♦ Fewer females than males receive educational support services
- ♦ Males were more likely than females to know about, need and receive services.

Table 8.6: Awareness of, and whether needed or received, educational support services by background characteristics (%)

	Aware of educational services	Needed educational services	Received educational services	No.
<i>Residence</i>				
Rural	66.6	37.7	15.0	2,447
Urban	85.4	38.2	24.2	648
<i>Province</i>				
Nairobi	87.3	45.0	31.4	279
Central	85.5	38.8	19.7	427
Coast	73.9	28.5	12.6	304
Eastern	59.8	30.9	11.5	523
North Eastern	41.2	41.5	4.4	66
Nyanza	74.1	41.5	19.0	674
Rift Valley	71.3	41.0	19.8	554
Western	42.9	36.0	5.5	268
<i>Age group</i>				
0–14	66.1	52.9	21.6	699
15–24	78.3	53.0	28.0	473
25–34	73.0	41.4	23.7	356
35–54	77.9	33.6	15.1	678
55+	65.8	20.6	6.9	676
Don't know	55.3	16.5	4.0	213
<i>Sex</i>				
Male	72.2	41.8	19.8	1,501
Female	68.9	34.1	14.2	1,594
<i>Marital status</i>				
Single	70.5	50.1	23.2	1,390
Married	73.8	29.0	13.2	1,177
Divorced/separated	71.8	29.2	13.8	92
Widowed	60.5	22.7	6.5	420
Others	85.7	67.4	41.3	16
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>				
Nursery, kindergarten	71.5	52.7	24.1	98
Primary	72.4	43.5	21.5	1,461
Post prim, vocational	79.2	39.7	17.3	21
Secondary, "A" level	83.4	39.2	26.4	407
College (middle level)	96.3	25.9	22.7	142
University	89.1	25.7	27.0	41
Other	89.0	64.3	65.6	21
Don't know	72.8	72.8	56.8	4
Total	76.5	41.8	23.1	2,195

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.



Physiotherapy session in a health facility

Central Province (91%) were aware of the devices, although only 31% reported having received them.

From the institutional data shown in Appendix D, Table D8.4, about three-quarters of the PWDs were aware of assistive devices and support services. At the same time, 61% of the PWDs in the institutions needed the assistive devices or the support services but only 49% actually received them. The highest proportion of PWDs who benefited from the use of these devices or services was in Nairobi Province (57%), while Coast Province (37%) had the lowest proportion.

Table 8.6 shows that 85% of urban PWDs reported awareness of educational support services, compared with 67% of those in rural areas. Only 24% PWDs in urban areas and 15% in rural areas received the educational services. Fewer females (14%) than males (20%) received the same educational services. Table C8.3 in Appendix C summarizes reasons respondents gave for stopping educational support services; the commonest reason was that the services were too expensive.

8.6 Reasons PWDs Stop Using Medical Rehabilitation Services

Table 8.7 shows the reasons why PWDs stopped the use of medical rehabilitation services. In urban 9% of the respondents reported that the services were expensive compared with 7% in rural areas. Overall, 8% reported that the service was expensive, compared with 6% who had already reached level of functioning and 4% who reported the services were not helping. Respondents stopped using various health services generally for similar reasons, as shown in Table C8.4 in Appendix C.

Left: Children at APDK Masaku School



Table 8.7: Reasons for stopping medical rehabilitation services by background characteristics (%)

	It was too expensive	It was too far/had no transport	It was not helping	Reached level of functioning	The service no longer available	Not satisfied with services	N/A	Other
<i>Residence</i>								
Rural	6.8	1.4	5.2	5.1	0.3	1.0	73.0	7.3
Urban	9.3	0.2	2.3	5.5	0.4	2.2	72.9	7.2
<i>Province</i>								
Nairobi	16.7	0.0	2.2	8.9	0.3	0.4	65.3	6.2
Central	4.4	0.7	7.4	7.9	0.2	0.6	56.3	22.7
Coast	1.8	0.0	0.8	3.7	0.3	0.6	92.8	0.0
Eastern	5.0	2.2	2.9	3.3	0.3	0.9	79.8	5.6
North Eastern	1.4	0.0	1.5	3.6	0.0	0.0	93.6	0.0
Nyanza	8.2	1.6	6.0	4.5	0.0	1.4	77.3	0.9
Rift Valley	8.7	1.0	4.2	3.5	1.0	3.1	67.9	10.6
Western	10.0	1.4	8.9	8.4	0.0	0.6	64.8	6.0
<i>Age group</i>								
0-14	6.6	0.9	4.8	3.6	0.5	1.3	74.9	7.5
15-24	7.1	1.0	4.4	5.0	0.0	1.0	76.5	5.0
25-34	4.9	0.8	4.3	5.6	0.5	0.4	78.9	4.6
35-54	10.4	1.4	3.8	5.7	0.5	0.8	69.9	7.5
55+	6.9	1.1	4.6	6.0	0.1	2.2	70.0	9.1
Don't know	5.9	1.6	6.4	5.6	0.4	1.6	68.2	10.3
<i>Sex</i>								
Male	8.4	0.9	5.3	6.8	0.4	1.2	68.9	8.0
Female	6.3	1.3	3.8	3.6	0.3	1.3	76.8	6.7
<i>Marital status</i>								
Single	6.5	0.9	4.6	4.0	0.4	1.0	75.9	6.9
Married	8.5	1.1	4.5	7.0	0.3	1.2	70.3	7.1
Divorced/separated	7.9	1.7	2.0	5.1	0.0	0.8	73.8	8.7
Widowed	6.4	1.8	4.9	3.8	0.2	2.5	71.6	8.8
Others	10.7	0.0	12.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	58.5	11.8
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>								
Nursery, kindergarten	9.0	1.5	1.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	81.2	4.2
Primary	7.0	1.0	5.0	5.5	0.3	1.0	73.4	6.9
Post primary, vocational	3.1	0.0	3.6	15.8	0.0	6.8	66.2	4.5
Secondary, "A" level	11.7	1.1	1.8	7.5	0.2	1.7	67.2	8.7
College (middle level)	10.6	0.0	5.0	8.6	0.6	0.0	66.4	8.9
University	1.4	0.0	2.3	9.9	0.0	0.0	86.3	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	12.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	79.5	5.5
Don't know	60.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.6	16.1
Total	8.1	0.9	4.2	6.1	0.2	1.0	72.2	7.1

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

9. Health and General Wellbeing

Health is defined as the state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing, and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity. Policies, programmes and practices in the health sector affect the rights of PWDs, but most development initiatives ignore the needs of this group. The UN Convention on the Rights of PWDs emphasizes the importance of mainstreaming disability issues for sustainable development. Attention to health and its social determinants is essential to promote and protect the health of PWDs for greater fulfilment of human rights.

This chapter examines health information on HIV and AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis, as well as the reproductive health status of females aged 12 to 49 years. The chapter presents the state of health on mobility, self-care and usual activities, and the general state of health. It also presents details on PWDs' mental and emotional health. In addition, the chapter reveals the use of reproductive health services, access to and use of family planning, pregnancy, and age at first pregnancy.

9.1 Health Information and Awareness

Knowledge of health issues and awareness of the impact of health related actions is a critical part of health literacy. The survey sought to determine levels of awareness among PWDs about HIV and AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis as an indication of their access to information about the management and prevention of these diseases.

9.1.1 Health Information on HIV and AIDS

Overall, nine out of ten of PWDs are aware of HIV, as shown in Table 9.1, which summarizes information on HIV/AIDS by background characteristics. PWDs in urban areas (90%) are more likely than those in rural areas

Table 9.1: Health information on HIV/AIDS by background characteristics (%)

	Knows about HIV/AIDS	Has access to information about HIV/AIDS	Knows how to prevent HIV	Ever been tested for HIV	No.
<i>Residence</i>					
Rural	82.7	64.0	64.0	13.0	2,447
Urban	90.4	82.4	81.4	28.5	648
<i>Province</i>					
Nairobi	89.6	85.7	83.7	31.5	279
Central	88.2	73.9	76.4	15.1	427
Coast	87.5	73.1	70.8	21.9	304
Eastern	78.9	62.8	59.7	8.1	523
North Eastern	69.2	31.7	32.6	5.6	66
Nyanza	89.3	67.6	70.2	19.8	674
Rift Valley	81.9	64.8	65.9	15.3	554
Western	75.5	59.5	54.2	7.5	268
<i>Age group</i>					
0-14	62.3	46.6	46.0	5.8	699
15-24	86.6	77.2	73.5	18.4	473
25-34	90.2	80.8	78.6	29.6	356
35-54	94.1	80.6	83.0	26.5	678
55+	93.2	70.6	70.2	11.7	676
Don't know	82.1	46.2	49.7	5.1	213
<i>Sex</i>					
Male	84.2	69.8	69.8	15.5	1,501
Female	84.4	66.0	65.5	16.9	1,594
<i>Marital status</i>					
Single	73.0	60.2	58.4	10.8	1,390
Married/Living together	95.8	79.8	80.7	24.0	1,181
Div/separated	96.0	76.3	69.9	22.0	92
Widowed	86.8	57.5	60.1	11.0	420
Don't know	85.2	85.2	85.2	15.5	11
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>					
Nursery/ kindergarten	51.6	32.7	30.5	6.9	98
Primary	88.2	72.9	71.7	14.4	1,461
Post primary	97.4	91.3	94.1	29.5	428
Post secondary	99.5	97.6	97.5	46.2	183
Others	70.1	51.5	43.5	19.3	21
Don't know	66.8	23.6	23.6	0.0	4
Total	89.1	76.5	76.1	19.7	2,195

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

(83%) to have information on HIV. Regionally, PWDs from North Eastern Province had the lowest level of awareness (69%), followed by Western Province (76%). PWDs who have or had a marital relationship had more information (96% married and 87% separated/divorced persons), compared with singles (73%). Knowledge about AIDS increases with age and education among PWDs.

Awareness reflects access to information. PWDs in rural areas have less access to HIV/AIDS information (64.0%) than urban populations (82%). Regionally, PWDs in North Eastern Province had the least access compared with other provinces. PWDs who are older or with more education were more likely to have access to such information. Widowed PWDs had less access to information than those who are married or divorced/separated.

PWDs in rural areas were less likely to know how to prevent HIV (64%) compared with those in urban areas (81%). PWDs in North Eastern Province were least informed, followed by Western. PWDs who were single had less information on preventive measures (58%) than did PWDs who have or had a marital relationship (81% of married PWDs and 70% of separated/divorced).

Only one in five PWDs has ever tested for HIV, with more in urban areas than rural. One-third of PWDs in Central Province had ever been tested, followed by 22% in Eastern. More adults (25–54 years) than youth (15–24 years) had ever been tested for HIV. PWDs with higher education were more likely to have been tested.

Males and females generally have similar levels of awareness, but females are somewhat less likely to have access to information, to know how to prevent HIV transmission and to have been tested for HIV.

Appendix D, Table D9.1, shows that of all the PWDs in institutions, almost 72% know about HIV/AIDS, although only one out of five of them have ever been tested for HIV. In Coast Province, the proportion of those who knew about HIV/AIDS was about 82%, while in Western Province the figure was 66%. PWDs aged 35–54 years (47%) had the highest proportion of those who had been tested for HIV followed by those aged 23–34 years (42%) and 15–24 years (19%). In terms of marital status, those who were married (85%) were more likely to have accessed information on HIV/AIDS than those who were single (58%).

9.1.2 Health Information on Malaria

Nearly all PWDs (94%) were aware of malaria and three-quarters had ever tested for malaria (Table 9.2). Except for the younger children, the majority of PWDs could access treatment and had information on methods of

Over half (55%) of PWDs said they had good physical and mental health; 12% reported excellent physical health and 20% reported excellent mental health.

Table 9.2: Health information on malaria by background characteristics (%)

	Knows about malaria	Has access to information about malaria	Knows how to prevent malaria	Ever been tested for malaria	No.
<i>Residence</i>					
Rural	89.2	74.0	70.7	69.4	2,447
Urban	93.7	86.5	84.8	74.6	648
<i>Province</i>					
Nairobi	91.9	86.0	83.8	77.2	279
Central	92.0	78.1	72.9	69.3	427
Coast	90.3	80.1	77.5	72.6	304
Eastern	84.8	73.6	64.0	79.3	523
North Eastern	86.9	42.7	53.6	56.5	66
Nyanza	94.9	79.0	81.3	76.8	674
Rift Valley	88.2	74.2	73.2	59.7	554
Western	88.0	73.4	66.0	55.7	268
<i>Age group</i>					
0–14	73.8	57.9	54.8	60.7	699
15–24	90.4	82.2	79.2	69.7	473
25–34	94.1	85.3	81.5	72.0	356
35–54	97.0	87.6	86.1	80.0	678
55+	96.6	80.6	77.4	72.6	676
Don't know	93.7	63.2	58.8	64.8	213
<i>Sex</i>					
Male	89.8	77.7	75.0	69.7	1,501
Female	90.4	75.5	72.4	71.3	1,594
<i>Marital status</i>					
Single	81.2	68.5	64.9	64.2	1,390
Married/Living together	98.4	88.3	86.3	78.5	1,181
Divorced/separated	95.1	70.9	72.0	70.4	92
Widowed	95.2	71.0	67.1	68.5	420
Don't know	96.2	96.2	96.2	90.0	11
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>					
Nursery/ kindergarten	69.4	47.0	46.8	63.0	98
Primary	93.4	81.4	78.5	71.5	1,461
Post primary	98.0	94.0	93.2	84.5	428
Post secondary	100.0	97.3	96.4	82.3	183
Others	81.5	65.1	53.1	72.6	21
Don't know	66.8	39.6	39.6	66.8	4
Total	93.6	83.4	81.1	74.5	2,195

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

preventing malaria infection. PWDs in rural areas were less likely to go for malaria testing than urban ones. Results from the institutional component of the survey are summarized in Appendix D, Table D9.2.

9.1.3 Health Information on Tuberculosis

Four out of five PWDs had knowledge about TB, with a rate of 88% of those in urban areas and 74% of rural areas (Table 9.3). The high awareness notwithstanding, less than half (48%) are aware of how to prevent TB. PWDs in Western Province had least information about TB and its prevention compared with other provinces. Rural PWDs had less access to information (48%) than their urban counterparts (73%). For the PWDs who are in institutions, Appendix D, Table D9.3, shows that three

Table 9.3: Health information on TB by background characteristics (%)

	Knows about TB	Has access to information about TB	Knows how to prevent TB	Ever been tested for TB	No.
<i>Residence</i>					
Rural	73.9	47.5	37.8	10.3	2,447
Urban	87.5	73.0	58.6	14.9	648
<i>Province</i>					
Nairobi	87.5	80.8	66.2	17.6	279
Central	75.7	49.2	38.2	11.3	427
Coast	85.8	64.8	50.5	14.4	304
Eastern	73.9	53.5	38.9	9.3	523
North Eastern	79.0	33.7	33.8	26.9	66
Nyanza	78.7	45.8	38.4	10.2	674
Rift Valley	78.9	55.0	45.8	11.1	554
Western	52.2	32.7	24.1	4.3	268
<i>Age group</i>					
0–14	48.0	28.6	21.6	6.6	699
15–24	78.3	59.8	47.6	8.2	473
25–34	81.9	63.0	51.4	13.6	356
35–54	90.6	70.8	57.8	15.8	678
55+	87.7	55.2	42.9	11.6	676
don't know	79.5	35.4	29.8	14.3	213
<i>Sex</i>					
Male	75.4	54.9	45.0	13.1	1,501
Female	77.9	50.9	39.4	9.5	1,594
<i>Marital status</i>					
Single	61.2	43.4	34.6	8.1	1,390
Married/Living together	91.9	66.8	53.3	14.7	1,181
Divorced/separated	89.3	57.9	44.5	13.2	92
Widowed	82.9	43.1	34.8	11.4	420
Don't know	65.0	71.2	50.8	20.9	11
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>					
Nursery/ kindergarten	42.2	21.4	16.6	4.5	98
Primary	77.1	52.6	41.4	10.3	1,461
Post primary	92.1	78.8	66.5	14.8	428
Post secondary	98.3	89.9	75.2	19.1	183
Others	56.6	34.7	21.0	7.2	21
Don't know	50.8	23.6	23.6	.0	4
Total	80.0	59.2	47.8	11.6	2,195

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

out of five know about TB while only one out of ten have been tested for the same. Nairobi Province (47%) had the highest proportion of PWDs who knew how one could prevent TB, while Western Province (27%) had the lowest.

Females were somewhat more likely to be aware of TB, but less likely to know how to prevent transmission or to have been tested.

9.2 Health Status

Personal dignity and confidence stem largely from an individual's ability to meet their own needs in daily life. Thus the survey sought to find out about the general state of PWDs – their health, mobility, self-care and capacity to carry out usual activities. Other

aspects of respondents' health status of concern to the survey were day-to-day wellness, and physical and emotional health.

9.2.1 State of Health on Mobility, Self-Care and Usual Activities

Over two-thirds (68%) of PWDs reported having no problems with mobility, but about 2% said they were confined to bed (Table 9.4). Mobility was somewhat more of a problem for females than males. Among urban PWDs, 66% reported having no problem in walking and 5% were confined to bed. This compares with their rural counterparts at 59% and 4%, respectively. Slightly over half of PWDs in North Eastern and Western provinces had some problems walking around.

Four out of five PWDs did not have problems with self-care; the rates were 82% in urban areas and 71% rural. Fifty-six per cent of PWDs had no problem in performing usual activities, with 66% in urban and 45% in rural areas. The proportion of PWDs who had no problem performing usual activities declined with age. Gender differences were minimal.

9.2.2 General State of Health

Table 9.5 presents information on general state of health by background characteristics. Slightly over half of PWDs said they felt much the same on the day of the interview as on other days. PWDs in rural areas were more likely to feel worse (19%) than those in urban areas. Nairobi Province had more PWDs (43%) who felt better than other provinces. Older PWDs (above 55 years of age) felt worse or poorer than those in a younger age bracket. Widowed PWDs felt worse or poorer than other persons, and females were more likely than males to report poor physical and mental health.

Over half (55%) of PWDs said they had good physical health and 12% reported excellent physical health. Urban PWDs were more likely to be in good or excellent physical health than those in rural areas. Two-thirds of PWDs who were widowed had poor physical health.

Similarly, about 55% of PWDs reported good mental health and 20% had excellent mental health. Only 4% of PWDs reported poor mental health. Those from urban areas (29%) were more likely than rural PWDs (14%) to be in excellent mental health. Nairobi Province had the largest proportion of PWDs in good mental health (54%); another 27% said they were in excellent mental health.

Results of the institutional component of the survey are summarized in Appendix D, Table D9.4.

9.2.3 State of Physical and Mental Health

State of health here encompasses pain, discomfort, anxiety and depression; responses from the household survey are summarized in Table 9.6 by background

Table 9.4: State of health on mobility, self-care and usual activities by background characteristics (%)

	Mobility			Self-care			Usual activities		
	No problem walking about	Some problem walking about	Confined to bed	No problem with self-care	Some problems washing or dressing	Unable to wash or dress	No problem performing usual activities	Some problems with usual activities	Unable to perform usual activities
<i>Residence</i>									
Rural	59.2	37.3	3.5	71.2	21.7	7.1	44.6	45.0	10.4
Urban	66.1	28.8	5.1	82.2	8.6	9.2	65.5	26.2	8.2
<i>Province</i>									
Nairobi	74.2	22.0	3.8	89.0	3.8	7.3	75.0	18.0	7.0
Central	56.5	40.4	3.1	67.6	25.5	6.9	52.6	41.7	5.7
Coast	71.5	23.9	4.6	76.3	16.4	7.4	57.2	34.4	8.5
Eastern	67.7	30.8	1.6	76.2	16.8	7.0	45.9	47.0	7.1
North Eastern	34.7	53.1	12.2	54.5	25.0	20.4	27.8	44.8	27.4
Nyanza	62.3	35.1	2.6	76.6	18.3	5.1	44.7	45.3	10.1
Rift Valley	53.2	39.7	7.1	69.4	20.0	10.6	41.3	44.9	13.8
Western	45.4	52.2	2.4	64.2	29.2	6.6	44.6	40.9	14.5
<i>Age group</i>									
0–14	69.4	24.2	6.4	65.3	19.5	15.2	49.4	37.1	13.5
15–24	72.3	25.1	2.6	80.4	13.3	6.3	60.0	31.3	8.7
25–34	70.2	28.3	1.5	81.2	15.1	3.7	57.9	36.3	5.8
35–54	63.6	35.1	1.3	81.0	15.7	3.4	53.3	41.3	5.3
55+	45.8	50.9	3.3	73.0	22.5	4.5	39.9	51.0	9.0
Don't know	28.0	60.6	11.4	50.5	35.3	14.2	22.8	51.5	25.7
<i>Sex</i>									
Male	62.9	33.5	3.6	72.0	20.4	7.5	49.3	40.5	10.2
Female	58.6	37.5	4.0	75.0	17.5	7.5	48.6	41.6	9.7
<i>Marital status</i>									
Single	70.7	24.9	4.5	70.7	18.1	11.2	52.6	35.5	11.9
Married/Living together	56.7	41.6	1.8	80.6	16.3	3.1	50.5	43.2	6.3
Divorced/separated	59.2	37.5	3.3	69.3	28.8	1.9	49.4	45.1	5.5
Widowed	40.0	52.6	7.5	63.9	27.2	8.9	32.4	52.5	15.1
Don't know	36.6	63.4	.0	75.6	20.6	3.8	50.4	45.8	3.8
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>									
Nursery/ kindergarten	75.9	21.8	2.3	62.4	30.5	7.1	47.1	45.1	7.8
Primary	65.6	32.6	1.8	79.7	17.0	3.2	52.3	41.9	5.8
Post primary	69.8	29.1	1.1	87.5	11.7	.8	64.0	32.4	3.6
Post secondary	79.0	20.2	.8	91.1	3.8	5.1	77.4	20.8	1.8
Others	74.7	19.3	6.0	67.0	18.4	14.6	51.9	30.0	18.1
Don't know	56.8	43.2	.0	23.6	49.2	27.2	23.6	49.2	27.2
Total	68.1	30.3	1.6	81.2	15.6	3.2	56.4	38.3	5.3

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

characteristics; similar results for the institutional survey are presented in Appendix D, Table D9.5. As shown in Table 9.5, over half (55%) of PWDs reported moderate or extreme pain and discomfort while older (above 55 years of age) and widowed PWDs were more likely to be affected. PWDs from rural areas were twice as likely to have extreme pain and discomfort than those in urban areas. PWDs in Nyanza, Western and Central were three times more likely to report extreme pain or discomfort than those in other provinces. More females (62%) than males (50%) reported moderate or extreme pains and discomfort.

Moderate anxiety or depression bothered 46% of PWDs, with more in rural areas indicating moderate to severe anxiety or depression than in urban settings. PWDs from North Eastern Province were less anxious and depressed compared with other provinces. Nearly three-quarters (74%) of PWDs from Nyanza were either anxious or depressed, followed by Eastern Province

(61%), then Western Province (57%). Those over 55 years (59%) were more likely to be affected by anxiety or depression than those who were younger. Females were more likely than males to have emotional stress; about 48% were moderately anxious or depressed, while 11% had extreme anxiety or depression. Among males 44% had moderate anxiety or depression and 9% extreme anxiety or depression. (Refer also to Appendix C, tables C9.1–C9.2.)

- ◆ More females than males had difficulty with their natural environment.
- ◆ Mobility was somewhat more of a problem for females than males, and females need more help with shopping than males, reflecting their more limited mobility.

Table 9.5: General state of health by background characteristics (%)

	State of health today is			Overall physical health					Overall mental health				
	Better	Much the same	Worse	Poor	Not very good	Good	Very good	Don't know	Poor	Not very good	Good	Very good	Don't know
<i>Residence</i>													
Rural	27.7	53.5	18.8	5.5	38.1	49.1	7.2	0.1	5.1	25.7	54.8	13.8	0.6
Urban	37.1	49.6	13.3	4.8	23.9	54.5	16.9	0.0	4.8	14.8	50.8	29.2	0.4
<i>Province</i>													
Nairobi	42.8	46.9	10.2	4.3	17.1	61.1	17.5	0.0	6.3	11.8	54.2	27.7	0.0
Central	24.4	57.5	18.1	4.4	38.7	46.9	9.7	0.3	4.0	19.7	55.8	19.3	1.2
Coast	35.7	49.2	15.1	6.0	28.0	49.2	16.5	0.3	6.0	17.2	45.4	31.4	0.0
Eastern	34.4	50.4	15.1	3.9	40.4	45.3	10.5	0.0	5.3	28.8	48.8	15.8	1.3
North Eastern	14.7	59.0	26.3	9.7	32.9	48.4	9.0	0.0	10.8	20.7	50.2	18.3	0.0
Nyanza	20.1	54.2	25.7	7.2	39.9	49.4	3.5	0.0	5.8	29.8	55.9	7.8	0.7
Rift Valley	34.2	51.0	14.8	4.6	33.5	52.8	9.0	0.0	2.8	20.2	58.8	17.9	0.2
Western	26.2	57.4	16.3	5.9	38.3	51.9	3.9	0.0	4.7	29.0	56.7	9.5	0.0
<i>Age group</i>													
0–14	34.1	53.8	12.1	3.0	25.5	58.5	13.0	0.0	5.3	19.5	57.7	16.2	1.3
15–24	36.2	49.6	14.2	3.8	27.3	56.9	11.6	0.5	5.7	26.6	50.6	16.5	0.6
25–34	37.1	49.7	13.3	4.7	24.7	60.3	10.3	0.0	6.7	22.1	48.2	21.7	1.3
35–54	31.1	52.8	16.1	5.0	34.7	50.1	10.2	0.0	3.7	22.6	53.5	20.0	0.1
55+	21.3	55.1	23.6	7.3	49.0	39.4	4.3	0.0	3.1	25.2	56.6	15.1	0.0
Don't know	9.6	52.8	37.6	12.4	59.3	26.1	2.3	0.0	10.0	28.0	52.1	10.0	0.0
<i>Sex</i>													
Male	30.9	53.8	15.4	5.2	31.0	55.0	8.7	0.1	5.5	22.1	55.9	15.8	0.7
Female	28.5	51.7	19.8	5.4	39.1	45.7	9.7	0.1	4.6	24.6	52.1	18.3	0.5
<i>Marital status</i>													
Single	33.6	53.5	12.8	4.4	26.4	56.7	12.3	0.2	6.7	24.0	51.5	16.9	1.0
Married/Living together	29.7	51.8	18.5	5.4	36.4	50.0	8.2	0.0	2.9	19.8	58.0	19.2	0.1
Divorced/separated	26.4	50.1	23.5	3.7	46.3	46.7	3.3	0.0	4.0	35.6	44.5	13.9	2.1
Widowed	17.7	51.9	30.4	8.2	58.0	31.0	2.8	0.0	5.2	29.1	53.7	11.7	0.2
Don't know	2.0	88.6	9.4	19.3	40.3	23.9	16.6	0.0	19.9	11.1	28.0	41.0	0.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>													
Nursery/													
kindergarten	33.1	53.6	13.3	1.8	37.1	52.3	8.7	0.0	8.9	24.4	54.0	12.7	0.0
Primary	31.7	53.0	15.4	3.7	32.3	54.3	9.6	0.2	4.0	24.1	54.9	16.2	0.7
Post primary	40.4	49.6	10.0	3.5	25.1	56.5	14.9	0.0	2.6	13.7	58.1	25.5	0.0
Post secondary	37.1	54.3	8.6	1.8	20.5	54.8	22.9	0.0	1.9	12.9	48.9	36.3	0.0
Others	41.3	48.5	10.1	1.3	32.8	60.7	5.2	0.0	13.1	26.4	48.7	11.8	0.0
Don't know	16.1	56.8	27.2	76.4	0.0	23.6	0.0	0.0	16.1	0.0	50.8	0.0	33.2
Total	33.9	52.4	13.6	3.5	30.1	54.7	11.6	0.1	3.9	21.2	54.9	19.5	0.5

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

9.2.4 State of Health on Emotional Feelings

Table 9.7 shows the state of health on emotional feelings by background characteristics. Nearly 12% of PWDs said they felt nervous most of the time and about 14% said they never felt calm or peaceful. But 44% reported feeling calm or peaceful a little of the time. PWDs in rural areas were more likely to be emotionally affected than those in urban areas. Young people were less likely than older PWDs to report calm or peace.

About 43% of PWDs said they were unhappy most of the time; rural PWDs were more likely to be affected than those in urban areas, at 46% and 38%, respectively.

Overall, 27% of the PWDs had low mood and felt downhearted, more so in rural (30%) than urban areas (25%). PWDs from Nyanza and Eastern provinces were more affected (41% and 37%, respectively) than those

in other provinces. Children and youth were more likely to have swinging moods or to feel downhearted compared with adults. PWDs who had previously had a marital relationship (separated/divorced or widowed) were more likely to be downhearted than their single or married counterparts.

Table D9.6 in Appendix D shows the results of data supplied by respondents in institutional settings.

9.2.5 Ever Suffered or Been Treated for Mental Illness

Findings on PWDs who ever suffered from or were treated for mental illness by background characteristics are presented in Table 9.8. Overall, 11% of PWDs reported having had mental illness and 8% of the affected had received treatment for their illnesses.

Table 9.6: State of health on pain/discomfort, anxiety/depression by background characteristics (%)

	Pain/discomfort			Anxiety/depression		
	No pain or discomfort	Moderate pain or discomfort	Extreme pain or discomfort	Not anxious or depressed	Moderately anxious or depressed	Extremely anxious or depressed
<i>Residence</i>						
Rural	41.7	46.5	11.9	41.3	48.2	10.4
Urban	47.7	46.7	5.6	54.2	38.3	7.5
<i>Province</i>						
Nairobi	47.4	48.4	4.2	59.0	35.8	5.3
Central	39.5	45.8	14.7	46.6	47.2	6.2
Coast	46.0	46.8	7.1	39.4	49.0	11.6
Eastern	53.4	39.9	6.7	50.2	43.0	6.7
North Eastern	50.7	43.7	5.6	72.5	21.7	5.8
Nyanza	30.7	53.7	15.6	25.7	59.7	14.6
Rift Valley	43.1	48.4	8.4	50.5	40.1	9.4
Western	48.3	36.7	15.0	43.1	42.8	14.1
<i>Age group</i>						
0–14	52.6	39.6	7.9	49.5	41.9	8.7
15–24	44.2	46.8	9.0	44.2	46.5	9.3
25–34	49.5	42.9	7.6	43.1	47.0	9.9
35–54	41.0	48.0	11.0	44.0	45.3	10.7
55+	34.6	52.7	12.7	41.1	49.2	9.7
Don't know	30.0	50.2	19.8	36.8	51.2	12.0
<i>Sex</i>						
Male	48.0	42.7	9.2	47.4	44.0	8.6
Female	38.1	50.1	11.8	40.8	48.2	11.0
<i>Marital status</i>						
Single	51.1	40.8	8.0	46.6	44.1	9.4
Married/Living together	38.0	50.7	11.3	44.9	46.2	8.9
Divorced/separated	43.0	45.0	12.1	34.6	50.0	15.4
Widowed	29.5	53.9	16.6	34.9	52.8	12.3
Don't know	44.1	45.9	9.9	53.6	24.0	22.4
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>						
Nursery/kindergarten	55.0	40.1	4.9	48.4	42.7	8.8
Primary	42.9	46.1	11.0	42.1	47.5	10.3
Post primary	42.2	49.9	7.9	46.1	47.0	6.9
Post secondary	55.9	40.1	4.0	60.3	34.2	5.5
Others	77.6	18.3	4.0	54.3	42.8	2.9
Don't know	72.8	27.2	0.0	39.6	60.4	0.0
Total	44.8	45.8	9.4	44.8	46.1	9.1

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Younger adults (25–34 years) were more affected, followed by youth aged 15–24. PWDs in rural areas also were more likely to have mental illness than those in urban areas. About 15% of PWDs from Nyanza Province had had mental illness, followed by Central Province at 13%. Very few PWDs (2%) from North Eastern Province had had treatment for their mental illnesses.

Results from the institutional survey are presented in Appendix D, Table D9.7.

Males and females generally have similar levels of awareness about HIV and AIDs, but females are somewhat less likely to have access to information, to know how to prevent HIV transmission and to have been tested for HIV.

9.3 Use of Reproductive Health Services

Since the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, 1994), the world has regarded reproductive health as a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing, and not absence of disease or infirmity, in all matters relating to the reproductive health system, its functions and processes. The main components of reproductive health in Kenya include:

- ◆ Safe motherhood and child survival
- ◆ Family planning
- ◆ Management of STIs/ HIV/AIDS
- ◆ Promotion of adolescent health
- ◆ Management of infertility
- ◆ Gender issues and reproductive rights

Table 9.8: Ever suffered/treated on mental illness by background characteristics (%)

	Ever suffered mental illness	Ever seek treatment for mental illness	No.
<i>Residence</i>			
Rural	11.5	8.4	2,447
Urban	8.0	4.5	648
<i>Province</i>			
Nairobi	8.3	4.5	279
Central	12.8	11.1	427
Coast	10.1	6.2	304
Eastern	7.8	5.8	523
North Eastern	10.0	1.6	66
Nyanza	14.8	11.3	674
Rift Valley	8.6	5.3	554
Western	10.8	6.9	268
<i>Age group</i>			
0-14	8.5	5.8	699
15-24	12.3	8.2	473
25-34	17.4	12.9	356
35-54	11.3	8.1	678
55+	7.8	5.7	676
Don't know	11.0	7.4	213
<i>Sex</i>			
Male	12.3	8.3	1,501
Female	9.2	6.9	1,594
<i>Marital status</i>			
Single	13.7	10.1	1,390
Married/Living together	7.3	4.8	1,181
Divorced/separated	23.8	13.1	92
Widowed	7.3	5.4	420
Don't know	24.0	15.0	11
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>			
Nursery/kindergarten	10.8	9.0	98
Primary	12.0	8.6	1,461
Post primary	8.1	6.9	428
Post secondary	4.1	3.7	183
Others	28.5	21.2	21
Don't know	16.1	0.0	4
Total	10.7	8.0	2,195

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

KNSPWD sought information about the use of contraceptives, access to family planning services, whether one has ever been pregnant and age at first pregnancy from all women aged 12 to 49 years, with special focus on PWDs.

9.3.1 Differentials in Contraceptive Use

About 17% of women with disabilities reported using some form of family planning and 14% use modern family planning methods. Responses from households are summarized in Table 9.9 by background characteristics.

Central Province has the highest contraceptive prevalence rate (30%), but none of the women in Rift Valley reported using any method of family planning. Women using traditional methods of family planning are mainly from Western (20%) and Eastern (8%) provinces.

The institutional findings (Appendix D, Table D9.8) show that 12% of PWDs reported using any method of

family planning, with 8% using modern methods. Rural-urban differentials show that half the rural women using some form of family planning used traditional methods, compared with a third of their urban counterparts.

The survey also sought to find out the percentage of all women aged 12-49 who are currently using family planning by type of method and respondents' background characteristics. Overall, 20% of all women were using some form of family planning, with 16% using modern methods (Table 9.10). The 2003 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS) showed that 28% of all women used some form of family planning with 23% using modern methods.

Table 9.10 also shows that about 22% of women residing in Nairobi and Eastern Province and those who are widowed used modern family planning methods. A quarter of women with post-secondary education also used modern methods, compared with only 7% of those with nursery/kindergarten education. (Further details are given in Appendix C, Table C9.3.)

Table 9.9: Distribution of women with disabilities aged 12-49 who are currently using family planning by background characteristics (%)

	Use any type of family planning	Modern family planning methods	Traditional family planning methods	No.
<i>Residence</i>				
Rural	17.9	14.0	3.5	203
Urban	10.8	10.8	0.0	93
<i>Province</i>				
Nairobi	11.0	11.0	0.0	46
Central	29.7	29.7	0.0	35
Coast	13.9	13.9	0.0	30
Eastern	26.1	17.6	8.4	46
North Eastern	16.3	16.3	0.0	3
Nyanza	12.1	12.1	0.0	67
Rift Valley	0.0	0.0	0.0	53
Western	39.1	14.3	20.6	16
<i>Age group</i>				
0-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	11
15-24	10.0	9.0	1.0	80
25-34	17.5	15.7	1.8	73
35-54	19.3	15.0	3.8	132
<i>Marital status</i>				
Single	13.5	12.8	0.7	115
Married/Living together	15.3	13.0	2.2	139
Divorced/separated	14.7	14.7	.0	14
Widowed	27.1	13.0	11.7	28
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
<i>Level of education</i>				
Nursery, kindergarten	5.5	5.5	0.0	2
Primary	20.2	16.7	3.0	150
post primary, vocational	15.3	7.1	8.2	10
Secondary, A Level	10.5	10.5	0.0	69
College (middle level)	15.1	15.1	0.0	24
University	0.0	0.0	0.0	4
Other	9.2	4.4	4.7	37
Total	15.6	13.0	2.4	296

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table 9.10: Distribution of all women aged 12–49 who are currently using family planning by method type and respondent's background characteristics (%)

	Use any type of family planning	Modern family planning methods	Traditional family planning methods	No.
<i>Residence</i>				
Rural	18.6	13.9	4.0	5,242
Urban	23.9	20.9	2.7	1,639
<i>Province</i>				
Nairobi	26.6	22.0	4.6	700
Central	21.6	20.3	1.3	870
Coast	14.3	11.8	2.5	589
Eastern	36.5	22.2	14.3	1,063
North Eastern	1.0	1.0	0.0	196
Nyanza	16.5	15.5	.8	1,003
Rift Valley	9.1	7.9	1.2	1,698
Western	26.0	19.1	1.6	763
<i>Age group</i>				
0–14	5.5	4.2	1.2	344
15–24	14.4	10.9	3.0	1,831
25–34	24.8	19.9	4.4	1,787
35–54	21.9	17.2	3.9	2,919
<i>Marital status</i>				
Single	16.4	12.8	3.2	2,466
Married/Living together	19.1	14.9	3.5	3,480
Divorced/separated	36.0	31.9	4.1	337
Widowed	30.1	22.6	6.0	573
Don't know	15.5	10.3	5.2	25
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>				
Nursery/kindergarten	10.3	6.7	3.0	869
Primary	20.1	15.3	4.2	3,627
Post primary	21.1	17.6	2.9	1,820
Post secondary	29.0	25.2	3.5	555
Others	9.6	9.6	0.0	7
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	3
Total	19.9	15.6	3.6	6,881

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

9.3.2 Pregnancy and Access to Family Planning

Information on access to family planning services was collected by asking women with disability whether they had been refused or denied the use of family planning services at a health facility. Nearly all respondents (97%) at both household level and in institutions indicated that they had not been denied the services. Respondents were also asked if they have ever been pregnant. Table 9.11 shows that 44% of the women interviewed had ever been pregnant, the highest proportion being in Nyanza Province at 58%, followed by Coast at 50%. Half of women aged 25–34 years and 45% of those with post-secondary education had ever been pregnant at the time of the interview. Slightly over one-third (36%) of women who had no form of disability had ever been pregnant, as shown in Appendix C, Table C9.4. (For further details see Appendix C, Table C9.5, and Appendix D, Table D9.9.)

Table 9.11: Distribution of women with disability aged 12–49 who have access to family planning and have ever been pregnant by background characteristics (%)

	Ever been refused/denied use of FP		Ever been pregnant		No.
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
<i>Residence</i>					
Rural	2.6	97.4	43.1	56.9	203
Urban	3.1	96.9	42.6	57.4	93
<i>Province</i>					
Nairobi	6.2	93.8	54.6	45.4	46
Central	0.0	100.0	34.9	65.1	35
Coast	0.0	100.0	50.2	49.8	30
Eastern	5.4	94.6	35.5	64.5	46
North Eastern	0.0	100.0	46.4	53.6	3
Nyanza	0.9	99.1	57.8	42.2	67
Rift Valley	0.0	100.0	22.7	77.3	53
Western	14.3	85.7	39.1	60.9	16
<i>Age group</i>					
0–14	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	11
15–24	1.4	98.6	28.5	71.5	80
25–34	5.7	94.3	50.2	49.8	73
35–54	2.2	97.8	51.4	48.6	132
<i>Marital status</i>					
Single	2.5	97.5	30.0	70.0	115
Married/Living together	2.2	97.8	36.0	64.0	139
Divorced/separated	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	14
Widowed	8.1	91.9	100.0	0.0	28
Don't know	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0
<i>Level of education</i>					
Nursery, kindergarten	0.0	100.0	5.5	94.5	2
Primary	3.9	96.1	48.6	51.4	150
Post primary, vocational	0.0	100.0	8.2	91.8	10
Secondary, A Level	3.3	96.7	38.4	61.6	69
College (middle level)	0.0	100.0	49.2	50.8	24
University	0.0	100.0	16.8	83.2	4
Other	0.0	100.0	38.0	62.0	37
Total	2.8	97.2	42.9	57.1	296

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

9.3.3 Age at First Pregnancy

The survey also collected information from women with disability on their age at first pregnancy. Table 9.12 shows that PWDs in the urban areas (19%) have a higher proportion of teenage pregnancies than those in rural areas (16%). Over 50% of PWDs in all the provinces, except Nairobi (42%), had their first pregnancy after the age of 29 years. Almost all who were married/living together, divorced/separated or widowed had their first pregnancy after the age of 24 years, while about 42% of the single women had their first pregnancy before the age of 20 years. Among the women with disability who had primary education, about 22% had their first pregnancy before the age of 20 years; none of those

Table 9.12: Age at first pregnancy for women with disability by background characteristics (%)

	Age group					No.
	12-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	
Residence						
Rural	4.6	11.7	13.1	10.8	59.9	203
Urban	2.4	16.2	15.4	16.8	49.2	93
Province						
Nairobi	2.9	11.8	23.6	19.2	42.6	46
Central	2.9	18.8	5.2	12.6	60.6	35
Coast	2.9	8.7	6.8	17.8	63.8	30
Eastern	7.8	8.0	15.9	10.1	58.2	46
North Eastern	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3
Nyanza	7.0	12.3	16.2	12.7	51.8	67
Rift Valley	0.0	22.0	9.3	7.3	61.3	53
Western	0.0	4.2	18.6	12.1	65.0	16
Marital status						
Single	10.0	32.3	23.3	16.6	17.8	115
Married/ Living together	0.0	1.4	7.6	9.6	81.5	139
Div/separated	0.0	0.0	25.2	29.0	45.8	14
Widowed	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	96.4	28
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0
Highest level of education attended						
Nursery/ kindergarten	3.9	4.1	10.9	7.4	73.8	39
Primary	6.6	14.9	7.0	14.0	57.4	150
Post primary	0.0	18.9	28.4	12.4	40.3	79
Post secondary	0.0	0.0	12.8	13.5	73.7	28
Total	3.9	13.1	13.8	12.7	56.5	296

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

with post-secondary education had a pregnancy before the age of 20 years. Table D9.10 in Appendix D shows the results for women in institutional settings.

Table 9.13 shows the age at first pregnancy for all female respondents irrespective of their disability status. From this table, it is evident that the rural areas have a higher incidence of teenage pregnancies (20%) compared with the urban areas (17%). In all the provinces, with the exception of Nairobi (44%), over half the women got their first pregnancy after the age of 29 years. Among the single women, nearly 52% had their first pregnancy before the age of 20 years, while over three-quarters of those who were married/living together, divorced/separated or widowed had their first pregnancy after the age of 24 years. About 23% of women who had primary education became pregnant for the first time before the age of 20 years, but only about 4% of those with post secondary education had their first pregnancy that early. (See also Appendix C, tables C9.6–C9.8, and Appendix D, Table D9.11.)

Disabled women with at least secondary education, like women generally, tend to delay pregnancy.



Interview in process

Table 9.13: Age at first pregnancy for all women (12–49) by background characteristics (%)

	Age group					No.
	12-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	
Residence						
Rural	5.4	14.6	10.5	10.0	59.6	5,242
Urban	3.8	12.8	18.7	18.2	46.4	1,639
Province						
Nairobi	3.7	12.3	21.7	18.0	44.3	700
Central	3.8	12.1	10.3	10.8	62.9	870
Coast	4.8	13.0	12.5	10.7	59.1	589
Eastern	5.8	14.6	11.0	9.7	59.0	1,063
North Eastern	4.5	14.4	9.6	11.5	60.0	196
Nyanza	6.4	16.7	12.5	10.4	54.0	1,003
Rift Valley	5.0	14.1	11.5	13.5	55.9	1,698
Western	5.0	15.3	11.0	10.7	58.1	763
Marital status						
Single	13.9	37.6	24.3	12.7	11.5	2,466
Married/ Living together	0.0	1.1	5.8	11.3	81.6	3,480
Div/separated	0.0	1.6	11.1	19.6	67.7	337
Widowed	0.0	0.0	2.4	8.5	89.2	573
Don't know	0.0	13.7	10.3	4.5	71.5	25
Highest level of education attended						
Nursery/ kindergarten	1.6	5.0	7.4	9.1	76.9	869
Primary	8.7	14.5	8.9	11.7	56.2	3,627
Post primary	0.8	21.0	18.3	11.3	48.6	1,820
Post secondary	0.0	4.2	24.5	20.9	50.5	555
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3
Total	5.0	14.2	12.4	12.0	56.4	6,881

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

10. Community and Individual Attitudes towards Persons with Disabilities

Problems of disability are largely manifested in social contexts and social relations rather than in an individual's medical condition. People living and interacting with PWDs tend to treat them differently in relation to the individual's disability, their perception of disability and the extent of social stigma in that community regarding disability. The survey sought to find out what kind of assistance PWDs receive when undertaking various activities, including eating, cooking, dressing, bathing, toileting, moving around and shopping. Data were also collected on financial and emotional support and family roles. The quantitative findings are presented in this chapter, which also discusses community perceptions of PWDs from the qualitative data collected through focus group discussions.

10.1 Marital Status and Spouse Disability

Data on the marital status of persons with disability, spouse disability status and whether they have children are summarized in Table 10.1 by background characteristics. Overall, 58% of the PWDs reported being married or in a relationship, and this increases with levels of education. Men are more likely to be married or to be in a relationship (63%) than women (53%). Similarly, PWDs living in urban centres (63%) are more likely than their rural counterparts (57%) to be married or in a relationship. PWDs with visual impairment are more likely to be married or in a relationship (68%) than those with speech (33%) or mental disabilities (30%). Appendix D, Table D10.1, shows institutional data.

Central Province has the highest number of PWDs who reported to have spouses or partners with some form of disability (23%), followed by Rift Valley (22%), with Western having the lowest (7%). PWDs with visual difficulties were more likely to be with a spouse or partner with disability (20%), followed by those with speech

difficulties (19%), with the least being those with hearing disabilities.

Some 72% of PWDs reported having children; women (77%) are more likely to have children than men (66%). Among PWDs with physical disability, 80% reported having children, compared with 45% of those with mental disability and 31% with hearing difficulties.

10.2 Assistance with Activities of Daily Living and Other Basic Needs

When PWDs are unable to manage their everyday activities, they turn to family members and others for assistance. The survey was interested to know how PWDs arranged the care of children and managed to do other basic activities like cooking, feeding, bathing, toileting and shopping. Information was also obtained about the nature and source of financial and emotional support. Responses on these issues are detailed in the following sections. In addition to the



Deputy Secretary (centre) from US Embassy in Nairobi receives a gift from a child with disability

Table 10.1: Marital status, spouse disability and having children by background characteristics (%)

	Married or involved in a relationship			Spouse/partner has a disability			Have children	
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No
<i>Residence</i>								
Rural	56.5	43.5	0.0	16.1	82.5	1.4	72.2	27.8
Urban	63.0	37.0	0.0	13.4	85.6	1.0	70.9	29.1
<i>Province</i>								
Nairobi	59.1	40.9	0.0	13.7	85.2	1.1	62.7	37.3
Central	45.9	54.1	0.0	22.8	76.6	0.6	78.4	21.6
Coast	60.7	39.3	0.0	11.4	86.7	1.9	74.4	25.6
Eastern	58.8	41.2	0.0	16.7	82.0	1.4	71.9	28.1
North Eastern	47.2	52.8	0.0	9.7	90.3	0.0	69.9	30.1
Nyanza	59.9	40.0	0.1	21.7	76.1	2.2	68.3	31.7
Rift Valley	67.6	32.4	0.0	7.2	92.0	0.9	74.1	25.9
Western	49.6	50.4	0.0	13.4	86.6	0.0	73.9	26.1
<i>Age group</i>								
0-14	21.2	78.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	34.9	65.1
15-24	12.2	87.8	0.0	12.3	86.2	1.4	13.6	86.4
25-34	54.1	45.9	0.0	6.0	92.6	1.4	60.3	39.7
35-54	78.5	21.5	0.0	14.4	85.1	0.4	88.7	11.3
55+	71.7	28.2	0.1	20.2	78.1	1.6	95.0	5.0
Don't know	55.8	44.2	0.0	18.1	78.5	3.4	94.4	5.6
<i>Sex</i>								
Male	62.8	37.2	0.0	14.4	84.8	0.8	66.1	33.9
Female	53.4	46.5	0.1	16.7	81.6	1.7	77.2	22.8
<i>Marital status</i>								
Single	6.0	94.0	0.0	6.7	85.1	8.2	15.2	84.8
Married/Living together	98.6	1.4	0.0	17.8	82.1	0.1	97.1	2.9
Divorced/separated	28.8	71.2	0.0	11.8	83.9	4.3	74.8	25.2
Widowed	36.4	63.4	0.2	1.5	91.1	7.4	95.3	4.7
Don't know	44.6	55.4	0.0	16.3	83.7	0.0	69.1	30.9
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>								
Nursery/ kindergarten	32.5	67.5	0.0	29.2	70.8	0.0	52.2	47.8
Primary	56.6	43.4	0.0	15.0	84.6	0.5	67.9	32.1
Post primary	59.7	40.3	0.0	14.5	85.1	0.3	62.9	37.1
Post secondary	66.9	33.1	0.0	25.4	73.4	1.2	71.4	28.6
Others	34.2	65.8	0.0	41.1	58.9	0.0	46.3	53.7
Don't know	50.8	49.2	0.0	46.4	53.6	0.0	50.8	49.2
<i>Type of disability</i>								
Hearing	57.6	42.4	0.0	7.8	92.2	0.0	71.7	28.3
Speech	33.0	67.0	0.0	18.6	76.6	4.8	31.3	68.7
Visual	68.1	31.9	0.0	19.8	79.1	1.1	79.1	20.9
Mental	30.4	69.6	0.0	10.1	89.9	0.0	45.1	54.9
Physical	62.9	37.1	0.0	13.5	85.3	1.2	79.6	20.4
Self-care	44.3	55.3	0.4	18.2	77.0	4.8	66.9	33.1
Other	38.4	61.6	0.0	7.3	91.4	1.4	50.4	49.6
Total	57.8	42.1	0.0	15.5	83.2	1.3	72.0	28.0

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

assistance described below, Appendix C tables C10.1 and C10.2 summarize assistance with transport and studying, respectively.

10.2.1 Care for Children of PWDs

For PWDs with children, KNSPWD asked who takes care of them, whether it is the PWD, the spouse or partner, parent, family member or any other person. Table 10.2 shows that one in five PWDs reported taking care of their children themselves and one-third say that their children are taken care of by their spouse or partner. Almost twice as many men as women say their spouse/partner tends the children. Women are more apt to have help from

parents or other family members. A quarter of PWDs in urban areas and nearly half of their spouses or partners take care of their children, compared with 19% and 31% of rural counterparts, respectively. Care for children declines with age, while in terms of marital status, the single (33%) and divorced/separated (32%) are more likely to take care of their children than the widowed. A quarter of each category of PWDs with hearing, speech and visual disabilities takes care of their own children, compared with about 9% for those with mental disability. The table also shows that the parents of respondents under age 24 years and of those who are single parents are likely to take care of the children. See Table D10.2 for institutional data.

Table 10.2: Child care assistance by background characteristics (%)

	Who mainly takes care of children						Other
	Respondent	Spouse/partner	Parent	Family member	Pays someone	Children old enough	
Residence							
Rural	18.9	30.8	2.8	2.5	0.0	44.4	0.7
Urban	25.5	48.3	2.9	1.5	0.3	20.5	1.0
Province							
Nairobi	31.9	40.5	4.1	2.0	0.0	20.2	1.2
Central	10.8	21.7	2.2	1.0	0.0	63.8	0.5
Coast	24.7	36.1	3.1	1.7	0.0	33.3	1.0
Eastern	10.3	41.8	2.9	4.5	0.4	39.6	0.4
N Eastern	41.5	18.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	38.0	0.8
Nyanza	17.2	35.9	2.9	3.2	0.0	40.3	0.6
Rift Valley	27.6	41.1	1.6	1.4	0.0	27.3	1.0
Western	29.4	22.5	5.6	1.5	0.0	40.2	0.8
Age group							
0–14	0.0	51.1	28.6	0.0	0.0	20.3	0.0
15–24	31.5	37.3	24.4	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–34	29.0	54.2	8.8	5.1	0.0	1.5	1.5
35–54	28.5	52.7	2.2	2.5	0.0	13.5	0.6
55+	14.0	19.3	0.0	1.4	0.2	64.1	1.0
Don't know	2.9	5.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	91.4	0.0
Sex							
Male	20.8	46.9	0.6	1.4	0.0	28.9	1.4
Female	19.8	25.0	4.5	3.0	0.1	47.3	0.2
Marital status							
Single	32.5	6.4	29.8	12.5	1.0	13.7	4.0
Married/Living together	19.4	50.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	28.6	0.6
Div/sep'ed	32.3	17.4	7.5	11.9	0.0	27.6	3.2
Widowed	17.4	0.5	1.1	2.3	0.0	78.7	0.0
Don't know	23.1	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.2	0.0
Highest level of education attended							
Nursery/kinder-garden	28.1	9.6	6.3	10.4	0.0	45.6	0.0
Primary	21.8	40.9	4.2	3.7	0.1	28.5	0.7
Post prim	25.3	57.7	4.1	0.8	0.0	11.5	0.6
Post secondary	31.6	41.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	20.9	2.5
Others	0.0	46.7	0.0	18.0	0.0	31.4	3.9
Don't know	0.0	46.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.6	0.0
Type of disability							
Hearing	25.6	32.1	2.0	2.9	0.0	37.4	0.0
Speech	24.0	37.5	18.5	0.0	0.0	19.9	0.0
Visual	25.0	35.8	1.7	1.4	0.0	35.6	0.6
Mental	8.5	31.5	15.1	14.3	0.0	28.8	1.8
Physical	19.4	33.4	1.3	1.5	0.0	43.8	0.6
Self-care	3.3	31.2	2.3	0.5	0.9	61.1	0.6
Other	16.8	47.1	7.5	2.2	0.0	22.0	4.3
Total	20.2	34.4	2.8	2.3	0.1	39.4	0.7

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

10.2.2 Assistance with Dressing

Table 10.3 shows the assistance with dressing PWDs receive from family members. Assistance is always required mostly for the PWDs aged below 15 years (19%) and least for those aged 25 to 54 years (4%). Of PWDs in rural areas, 8% require assistance all the time,

compared with 10% in urban. PWDs in North Eastern and Rift Valley reported requiring assistance all the time at 23% and 13%, respectively.

Table 10.3: Assistance by family members with dressing, by background characteristics (%)

	Yes	Sometimes	No	N/A
Residence				
Rural	8.3	8.4	80.0	3.2
Urban	10.0	4.5	79.2	6.3
Province				
Nairobi	7.4	3.1	81.9	7.6
Central	5.7	6.4	87.2	.7
Coast	8.0	5.1	85.6	1.3
Eastern	7.7	6.7	82.6	2.9
North Eastern	22.6	4.4	16.3	56.7
Nyanza	7.5	9.7	80.7	2.1
Rift Valley	12.6	9.9	73.9	3.6
Western	9.2	9.4	79.8	1.6
Age group				
0–14	19.4	10.6	65.5	4.4
15–24	5.9	7.8	82.4	3.9
25–34	4.1	7.4	85.7	2.7
35–54	3.7	5.0	86.4	4.9
55+	5.2	5.9	85.9	3.1
Don't know	14.2	11.4	71.3	3.0
Sex				
Male	9.0	8.9	78.3	3.9
Female	8.5	6.4	81.3	3.8
Marital status				
Single	13.0	9.4	74.2	3.4
Married/Living together	4.2	5.4	85.7	4.8
Divorced/separated	2.2	6.4	85.4	6.0
Widowed	8.7	8.5	80.4	2.3
Don't know	3.8	0.0	96.2	0.0
Total	8.7	7.6	79.8	3.8

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

10.2.3 Assistance with Toileting

Overall, about 12% of respondents indicated that they receive assistance every time or sometimes when toileting (Table 10.4). There was no big difference between PWDs living in urban centres and those in rural areas in this regard. North Eastern Province (27%) had the highest proportion of PWDs who always receive assistance with toileting, while Eastern Province (5%) had the lowest. In terms of age and marital status, PWDs below 15 years of age (14%) and widows (9%) made up the highest proportion of those who always received assistance with toileting.

From the institutional data (Appendix D, Table D10.3), Nairobi had the highest proportion of PWDs who always receive assistance (17%) with toileting, followed by Western (11%). The provinces with the lowest proportions were Eastern (2%) and Coast (2%). About 13% of PWDs aged 0–14 years always received assistance with toileting, compared with only 5% of those aged 25–34 years.

Table 10.4: Assistance by family members with toileting, by background characteristics (%)

	Yes	Sometimes	No	N/A
<i>Residence</i>				
Rural	7.1	4.9	85.0	3.0
Urban	9.5	2.0	82.3	6.2
<i>Province</i>				
Nairobi	7.5	1.0	84.0	7.5
Central	4.8	3.9	90.7	0.7
Coast	8.8	2.5	87.8	0.8
Eastern	5.2	2.2	89.6	3.0
North Eastern	27.1	6.0	15.3	51.6
Nyanza	5.6	6.3	86.1	2.0
Rift Valley	11.5	5.6	79.3	3.7
Western	7.5	6.3	85.1	1.1
<i>Age group</i>				
0–14	13.5	6.7	75.9	3.9
15–24	6.4	2.8	86.7	4.1
25–34	3.3	1.8	92.1	2.7
35–54	4.5	3.0	87.8	4.8
55+	5.9	4.4	87.0	2.7
Don't know	13.2	7.6	76.5	2.7
<i>Sex</i>				
Male	7.5	3.6	85.0	3.9
Female	7.6	4.9	84.0	3.4
<i>Marital status</i>				
Single	9.9	5.0	82.0	3.1
Married/Living together	4.7	2.7	88.0	4.6
Divorced/separated	2.4	0.0	91.0	6.6
Widowed	9.3	7.5	81.1	2.1
Don't know	3.8	0.0	96.2	0.0
Total	7.6	4.3	84.5	3.6

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

10.2.4 Assistance with Bathing

Table 10.5 shows that about 7% of PWDs said they always receive assistance with bathing, while 8% reported receiving assistance sometimes. Of all the PWDs who need assistance with bathing, 14% of those in urban areas and 12% of their rural counterparts reported that they received assistance all the time. A quarter of PWDs aged below 14 years always received assistance with bathing, compared with only 5% of those in the 25–34 age bracket. Significantly more PWDs with nursery/ kindergarten education (28%) reported always receiving assistance with bathing. Only 5% of those with post-secondary education received such assistance.

Similar patterns are observed for the institutional survey data (Appendix Table D10.3), which show little difference between urban and rural or male and female PWDs in terms of the assistance required in bathing. PWDs with low education (nursery) require more assistance than those with higher education, while the provincial differentials show Western Province leading in assistance required by PWDs (25%), followed Nairobi (22%) then Nyanza (21%).

Table 10.5: Assistance by family members with bathing, by background characteristics (%)

	Yes	Sometimes	No	N/A
<i>Residence</i>				
Rural	11.8	9.4	75.8	3.0
Urban	13.7	3.9	76.1	6.3
<i>Province</i>				
Nairobi	11.7	2.3	78.6	7.4
Central	8.9	6.0	84.5	.7
Coast	11.8	6.3	79.6	2.3
Eastern	9.3	7.0	80.6	3.2
North Eastern	32.3	7.2	14.4	46.1
Nyanza	11.6	10.8	75.8	1.8
Rift Valley	16.0	10.5	69.7	3.7
Western	12.9	11.7	73.8	1.6
<i>Age group</i>				
0–14	25.8	10.1	59.2	4.8
15–24	9.0	7.6	79.7	3.8
25–34	4.9	8.3	84.3	2.6
35–54	5.8	6.5	83.2	4.5
55+	8.3	7.3	81.9	2.6
Don't know	19.8	12.3	65.4	2.5
<i>Sex</i>				
Male	12.8	9.5	73.8	4.0
Female	11.7	7.1	77.8	3.4
<i>Marital status</i>				
Single	17.6	9.3	69.6	3.4
Married/Living together	6.5	6.3	82.7	4.5
Divorced/separated	7.0	5.5	81.0	6.6
Widowed	11.5	10.5	76.1	1.9
Don't know	3.8	15.0	81.1	0.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>				
Nursery/ kindergarten	27.7	25.7	45.0	1.6
Primary	6.4	7.0	84.1	2.5
Post primary	3.6	7.4	86.0	3.0
Post secondary	5.2	2.6	90.2	2.0
Others	17.9	16.5	54.4	11.2
Don't know	27.2	0.0	72.8	0.0
Total	6.9	7.7	82.9	2.6

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

10.2.5 Assistance with Cooking and Feeding

According to the data in Table 10.6, around 22% of PWDs needed assistance when cooking most all the time and 17% sometimes. Of those residing in rural areas 27% require assistance all the time compared with 14% of their urban counterparts. Nearly 40% of PWDs in Western and 32% in Nyanza provinces required assistance all the time when cooking against 13% in Coast Province.

On feeding, 92% of respondents reported that they needed no assistance; only 2% always need help.

10.2.6 Assistance with Shopping and Moving Around

As shown in Table 10.7, around 15% of PWDs need assistance in moving around all the time or sometimes.

Table 10.6: Assistance by family members with eating/feeding and cooking, by background characteristics (%)

	Family help with eating/feeding				Family help with cooking			
	Yes	Sometimes	No	N/A	Yes	Sometimes	No	N/A
<i>Residence</i>								
Rural	3.6	3.2	89.6	3.7	27.2	16.4	31.5	25.0
Urban	5.5	2.5	84.2	7.8	14.2	12.2	47.9	25.6
<i>Province</i>								
Nairobi	5.0	1.5	85.7	7.8	18.3	14.8	47.6	19.3
Central	2.9	3.3	93.1	0.7	16.9	14.9	39.6	28.6
Coast	4.1	2.9	91.4	1.6	13.6	16.0	42.3	28.1
Eastern	2.8	2.1	91.8	3.3	24.7	18.6	33.8	22.8
North Eastern	11.3	4.0	20.4	64.3	36.1	2.9	5.5	55.5
Nyanza	4.0	2.6	90.9	2.5	32.2	16.4	29.6	21.7
Rift Valley	4.1	5.1	85.2	5.6	21.2	10.9	38.2	29.7
Western	4.4	2.9	91.4	1.2	39.0	20.9	21.8	18.3
<i>Age group</i>								
0–14	8.7	5.8	80.5	5.0	29.1	11.5	19.0	40.4
15–24	3.4	2.6	89.1	4.8	23.3	22.5	38.4	15.8
25–34	2.4	2.6	92.0	3.0	19.4	16.9	49.1	14.6
35–54	1.7	1.2	91.2	5.8	19.3	14.7	44.2	21.8
55+	2.2	1.7	92.6	3.4	22.8	15.9	36.6	24.7
Don't know	4.8	5.3	85.2	4.7	42.1	12.1	20.6	25.2
<i>Sex</i>								
Male	4.0	3.1	87.8	5.1	26.7	10.7	22.2	40.3
Female	3.9	3.0	89.1	4.0	22.3	20.0	46.9	10.8
<i>Marital status</i>								
Single	6.4	4.3	85.3	3.9	27.5	16.4	28.8	27.4
Married	1.5	1.3	91.6	5.6	18.6	13.0	38.9	29.5
Divorced/separated	1.0	2.4	90.0	6.6	19.3	12.7	55.6	12.4
Widowed	3.3	3.7	89.7	3.3	31.5	20.3	40.3	7.9
Others	6.7	2.7	86.8	3.8	36.5	14.6	15.2	33.7
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>								
Nursery, kindergarten	3.6	8.9	86.1	1.3	31.9	9.7	12.7	45.6
Primary	2.3	1.2	93.4	3.1	23.7	16.9	35.8	23.6
Post primary, vocational	5.2	0.0	94.8	0.0	16.7	25.5	38.8	19.0
Secondary, "A" level	1.8	3.1	92.2	2.9	18.0	18.5	43.8	19.7
College (middle level)	0.5	1.0	93.0	5.6	13.5	13.8	60.1	12.6
University	5.2	0.0	85.3	9.4	22.6	5.1	36.3	36.0
Other	15.8	2.1	69.6	12.5	32.0	30.7	6.7	30.6
Don't know	27.2	0.0	72.8	0.0	66.8	0.0	33.2	0.0
Total	2.4	1.9	92.4	3.3	22.4	16.7	37.6	23.3

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

North Eastern Province had the highest proportion, with about a quarter of PWDs needing assistance all the time; this is closely followed by Rift Valley (14%) and Western provinces at 13%. The differential between urban and rural and between males and females is not significant.

On shopping, the table shows that 18% of PWDs needed assistance all the time and 24% sometimes. A quarter of rural PWDs and 13% of those in urban areas needed assistance with shopping. Females need somewhat more help with shopping than males, reflecting their more limited mobility as reported above.

Institutional data (Appendix D, Table D10.4) show that of PWDs who needed assistance in moving around, the proportion is half (50%) in Western Province followed by Eastern and Rift Valley provinces at 45%. Three of four PWDs in rural areas reported needing no assistance, compared with two out of three in urban centres. Education attainment has varied influence on the assist-

ance required by PWDs; those with nursery education require more than those with higher level of education.

10.2.7 Financial and Emotional Support

Data on the financial and emotional support to PWDs are presented in Table 10.8. The table shows that 57% of PWDs received financial assistance, with 61% of those residing in rural areas and 45% in urban centres receiving such assistance. The single (63%) and the widowed (65%) require assistance more than the married. Provincial differentials show that PWDs in Nairobi are least likely to require financial assistance and those in Nyanza (68%) and Western (66%) most likely. Need for financial support generally declines with increasing age until PWDs reach 55 years, when it increases significantly.

Table 10.7: Assistance by family members with shopping and moving around, by background characteristics (%)

	Family help with shopping				Family help with moving around			
	Yes	Sometimes	No	N/A	Yes	Sometimes	No	N/A
<i>Residence</i>								
Rural	24.9	23.5	38.3	13.2	9.8	11.3	74.9	4.0
Urban	13.3	17.9	54.1	14.8	9.7	8.0	75.9	6.4
<i>Province</i>								
Nairobi	10.3	22.7	53.4	13.6	8.8	8.0	76.5	6.7
Central	20.1	28.8	47.7	3.4	7.2	8.5	83.5	0.9
Coast	13.8	20.7	53.1	12.5	6.7	6.4	84.1	2.8
Eastern	25.4	23.5	43.4	7.7	10.3	8.5	77.2	4.0
North Eastern	30.8	6.5	6.4	56.4	24.1	14.6	10.8	50.5
Nyanza	25.9	18.4	33.6	22.1	6.3	11.0	78.6	4.1
Rift Valley	22.8	18.5	44.5	14.2	14.2	14.8	68.0	2.9
Western	31.7	33.1	25.9	9.3	13.0	15.3	68.1	3.6
<i>Age group</i>								
0–14	28.2	17.0	29.4	25.5	13.6	11.1	69.3	6.0
15–24	21.3	22.1	44.0	12.5	8.6	7.2	77.7	6.6
25–34	13.0	23.8	57.4	5.8	5.0	7.8	84.5	2.7
35–54	15.4	22.3	53.8	8.5	6.4	8.8	80.4	4.4
55+	22.8	27.8	39.6	9.8	8.7	13.6	75.2	2.5
Don't know	43.6	20.9	17.7	17.8	21.8	18.0	56.1	4.2
<i>Sex</i>								
Male	20.6	22.4	40.6	16.4	9.3	9.7	76.8	4.3
Female	24.3	22.3	42.5	10.9	10.2	11.5	73.6	4.7
<i>Marital status</i>								
Single	25.5	19.4	37.6	17.5	11.3	10.0	73.7	5.0
Married/Living together	16.9	24.9	47.9	10.3	7.0	10.0	78.8	4.2
Divorced/separated	7.5	24.0	58.0	10.4	2.7	13.9	78.2	5.2
Widowed	31.2	24.4	34.4	10.1	14.2	13.3	69.2	3.3
Don't know	32.6	33.6	13.5	20.4	0.0	30.0	65.2	4.8
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>								
Nursery/kindergarten	25.9	28.0	18.2	27.9	7.0	11.3	79.7	2.0
Primary	20.0	24.2	46.1	9.7	6.4	10.0	80.2	3.4
Post primary	11.4	24.7	55.5	8.5	3.4	6.7	86.4	3.5
Post secondary	12.9	14.5	64.5	8.1	4.8	4.6	88.0	2.5
Others	37.1	25.5	23.6	13.8	12.9	7.7	74.0	5.3
Don't know	43.2	0.0	23.6	33.2	27.2	0.0	72.8	0.0
Total	18.2	23.6	48.0	10.2	5.8	8.9	82.0	3.3

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

The institutional survey (Appendix D, Table D10.5) revealed that four out of five PWDs received financial assistance from family members always or sometimes. Eastern and Rift Valley provinces showed the highest proportions of support (87%), followed by Rift Valley (84%). PWDs in urban centres (76%) are more likely than their rural counterparts (71%) to receive financial support.

Emotional support from family members was reported by slightly over half of PWDs (55%), with a higher proportion found in rural areas (59%) than in urban centres (43%). Nyanza Province PWDs received the highest emotional support (70%), followed by Coast Province (65%); the lowest support level was reported in Nairobi (33%). In general, provision of emotional support tended to decline as PWDs' education levels increased – from 76% for those with nursery education to 42% for those with post-secondary. Among categories of marital status, singles reported the highest emotional support (63%) from family members.

Three out of five of PWDs in institutions (Appendix D, Table D10.5) received emotional support all the time, with the highest support reported by those in Nyanza Province (67%). PWDs in both rural and urban areas received relatively similar support (59% and 61%, respectively).

10.3 Individual Participation in Family and Social Life

In order to gauge the level of individual PWDs' participation in family and social life, the survey asked for information on activities such as making household decisions, attending family gatherings, and joining in family conversations and activities. The survey also sought to know whether PWDs were aware of or members in, associations of persons with disability.

Table 10.8: Assistance by family members with financial and emotional support, by background characteristics (%)

	Family help with financial support				Family help with emotional support			
	Yes	Sometimes	No	N/A	Yes	Sometimes	No	N/A
<i>Residence</i>								
Rural	38.0	23.2	29.4	9.4	34.7	24.7	35.2	5.4
Urban	32.1	13.1	41.4	13.3	29.3	13.9	48.8	8.0
<i>Province</i>								
Nairobi	36.1	11.4	40.4	12.2	20.7	12.7	57.7	8.8
Central	25.7	24.0	44.8	5.6	16.7	21.1	60.9	1.3
Coast	35.6	12.7	36.0	15.7	38.9	26.1	27.1	7.9
Eastern	34.6	28.6	25.4	11.4	33.2	19.5	42.0	5.4
North Eastern	64.2	7.3	11.6	16.9	52.5	5.2	10.7	31.7
Nyanza	43.7	24.4	26.5	5.4	43.1	26.4	28.3	2.2
Rift Valley	38.8	12.4	35.9	13.0	41.6	21.0	29.2	8.3
Western	31.9	34.7	21.0	12.4	23.0	33.2	36.0	7.8
<i>Age group</i>								
0–14	50.1	7.4	9.0	33.5	48.8	17.9	22.1	11.2
15–24	54.9	17.7	19.5	7.9	38.2	23.0	35.9	2.8
25–34	26.7	25.2	46.1	2.0	28.5	17.1	50.4	3.9
35–54	19.8	26.1	50.9	3.2	27.8	23.5	43.4	5.3
55+	30.0	27.2	40.6	2.2	24.0	24.9	46.2	4.9
Don't know	44.4	31.5	23.0	1.1	30.2	33.1	32.1	4.6
<i>Sex</i>								
Male	34.3	20.1	34.6	11.0	35.6	20.5	37.4	6.5
Female	39.1	22.0	29.4	9.6	31.7	24.2	38.7	5.5
<i>Marital status</i>								
Single	50.9	12.4	17.0	19.7	44.1	19.0	29.8	7.2
Married/Living together	20.9	28.3	47.9	3.0	23.6	24.4	46.8	5.2
Divorced/separated	22.1	31.8	42.7	3.4	26.4	23.3	45.0	5.3
Widowed	38.1	27.0	33.7	1.2	28.3	27.6	40.1	4.0
Don't know	25.5	35.1	39.3	0.0	27.5	41.5	21.5	9.4
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>								
Nursery/ kindergarten	53.3	8.5	7.5	30.7	47.4	28.3	12.6	11.7
Primary	37.6	23.7	29.5	9.1	33.1	22.7	39.9	4.2
Post primary	29.3	19.3	49.0	2.4	27.2	21.8	49.1	1.9
Post secondary	19.4	17.6	60.2	2.7	25.2	16.7	54.0	4.1
Others	38.1	22.4	11.3	28.2	44.4	37.9	12.3	5.3
Don't know	27.2	16.1	23.6	33.2	27.2	72.8	0.0	0.0
Total	35.2	21.7	34.7	8.5	32.0	22.5	41.3	4.1

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

10.3.1 PWDs Consulted about Making Household Decisions

Results in Table 10.9 show that three out of five of PWDs were likely to be consulted about making household decisions and just 16% say they were only sometimes consulted. The table further shows that PWDs in their mid thirties and above were consulted about household decision making, with those below 15 years being least likely to be consulted. Moreover, more females than males with disabilities were consulted about making

household decisions (60% females against 57% males). Married PWDs (88%) were more likely to be consulted than the unmarried (28%).

In contrast, results from institutions (Appendix D, Table D10.6) reveal that one out of four PWDs (24%) were consulted about making household decisions. People with disabilities residing in urban areas were more likely to be consulted over household decision making than their rural counterparts

Figure 10.1 shows that Nairobi (67%), Central (63%) and Rift Valley (62%) have a high proportion of PWDs consulted about making household decisions; Nyanza (53%) and North Eastern (49%) report the lowest proportion. The survey results also indicate that the proportion of PWDs consulted about making household decisions increases with educational attainment. PWDs with higher education (90%) and secondary education (76%) were much more likely to be consulted than those with primary education (55%).

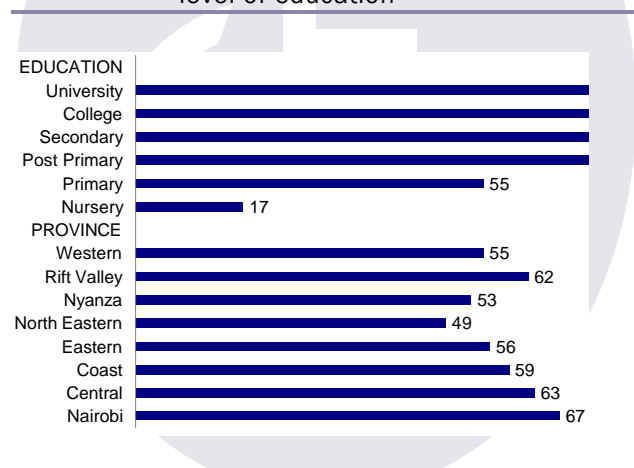
More than half (56%) of PWDs interviewed at household level were likely to be helped by family in daily activities, and nearly all of them (97%) appreciated the assistance.

Table 10.9: If consulted about making household decisions, by background characteristics (%)

	Yes	No	Sometimes	N/A	Don't know
Residence					
Rural	55.5	19.4	15.0	10.0	0.1
Urban	68.9	14.4	7.7	8.8	0.2
Province					
Nairobi	67.3	9.9	10.3	12.5	0.0
Central	62.7	17.4	15.5	4.4	0.0
Coast	58.5	22.3	9.8	9.0	0.4
Eastern	55.5	20.9	13.3	10.4	0.0
North Eastern	49.3	30.2	9.8	10.6	0.0
Nyanza	53.2	18.9	19.0	9.0	0.0
Rift Valley	62.2	14.4	9.4	13.8	0.2
Western	54.6	23.5	13.5	8.4	0.0
Age group					
0-14	14.2	35.3	16.0	34.6	0.0
15-24	41.1	27.0	26.6	5.1	0.2
25-34	65.4	16.6	15.6	2.4	0.0
35-54	83.8	8.1	6.2	1.8	0.2
55+	81.8	8.3	8.3	1.7	0.0
Don't know	74.5	11.5	12.2	1.8	0.0
Sex					
Male	57.0	20.2	12.6	10.0	0.2
Female	59.6	16.7	14.3	9.5	0.0
Marital status					
Single	28.0	32.1	20.2	19.7	0.1
Married/Living together	87.9	4.8	6.4	0.8	0.1
Divorced/separated	63.1	17.9	12.4	6.7	0.0
Widowed	74.0	11.2	11.8	3.0	0.0
Don't know	80.1	19.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Highest level of education attended					
Nursery/kindergarten	16.5	33.9	14.9	34.6	0.0
Primary	54.8	21.1	17.0	7.1	0.0
Post primary	76.0	6.1	15.0	2.7	0.3
Post secondary	83.2	5.7	7.4	3.7	0.0
Others	37.4	57.3	0.0	5.3	0.0
Don't know	50.8	49.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	59.4	17.9	15.5	7.1	0.1

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Figure 10.1: Proportion of PWDs consulted on household decisions by province and level of education



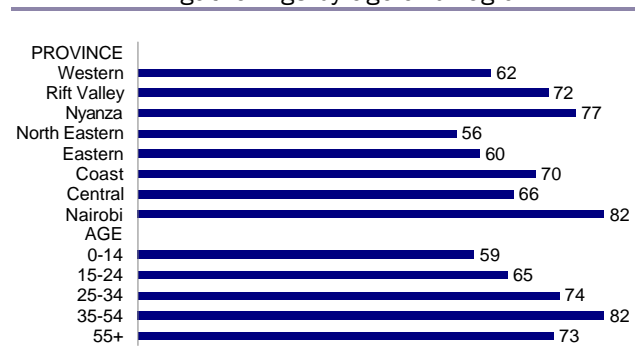
Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

10.3.2 Attendance at Family Events Such as Family Gatherings, Social Events

Overall, 69% of PWDs said they attended family events, with urban residents (80%) more likely to do so than rural (67%). (Refer to Appendix C, Table C10.3) The highest proportion of PWDs who were likely to attend family gatherings was reported in Nairobi (82%) followed by Nyanza (77%). Eastern (60%) and North Eastern (56%) reported the lowest (Figure 10.2). The proportion of PWDs likely to attend family events increases from age 15, peaking in the mid thirties and fifties, then declines somewhat from age 55 years. There was minimal gender variation (female 70% and male 69%), but a considerably larger proportion of married PWDs (84%) than single (60%) were likely to attend family events.

Findings from institutions, however, show that only half (53%) of PWDs were likely to attend family gatherings (Appendix D, Table D10.7).

Figure 10.2: Proportion of PWDs involved in family gatherings by age and region



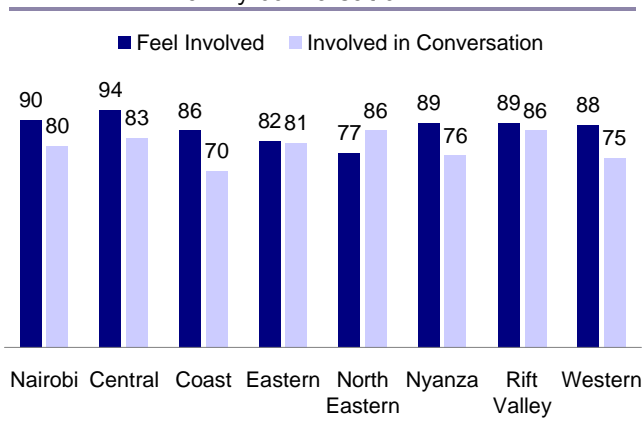
Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

10.3.3 Involvement and Participation in Household/Family Conversations

Appendix C, tables C10.4 and C10.5, shows a remarkable proportion of PWDs (92%) who were likely to feel involved and part of the family and another striking proportion (90%) who were also involved in family conversations. There is no marked variation between urban and rural for PWDs who feel involved and part of the family (89% and 88%, respectively) or for those involved in family conversations (82% and 79%, respectively). There were also minimal provincial variations, as illustrated in Figure 10.3.

The scenario is different in institutions, where only 64% of PWDs felt involved and part of the family, with half being involved in family conversations (Appendix D, tables D10.8 and D10.9).

Figure 10.3: Proportion of PWDs who feel involved and part of the family and involved in family conversation



Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

The highest proportions of PWDs who feel involved and part of the household are reported in Central (94%) and Nairobi (90%), with Eastern (82%) and North Eastern (77%) reporting the lowest proportion. In family conversations, however, North Eastern and Rift Valley reported the highest proportion (both at 86%) and Coast reported the lowest.

A very large share (93%) of PWDs aged 35 and above were likely to feel involved and part of the family and also involved in family conversations (89%) compared with other age groups (tables C10.4 and C10.5). More female (89%) than male (87%) and more married (95%) than single (82%) PWDs were likely to feel involved and part of the family. Comparatively, more females (81%) than males (78%) were likely to engage in family conversations. A substantial proportion of married women with disabilities (93%) were likely to engage in family conversations compared with unmarried (68%).

Results show that all PWDs in the higher education bracket (100%) were likely to feel involved and part of family; those with secondary were 96% and primary were 90%. Participation in family conversations also increased with increasing levels of education (primary 81%, secondary 90% and university 98%).

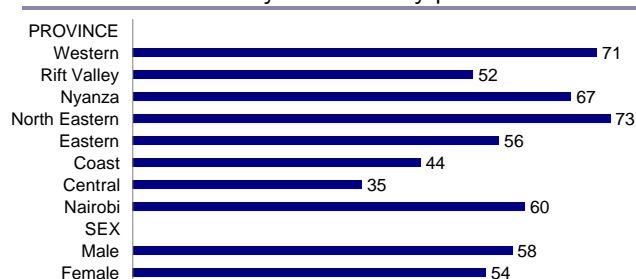
10.3.4 PWDs Helped by Family Members in Daily Activities

Survey findings indicate that more than half (56%) of PWDs interviewed at household level were likely to be helped by family in daily activities, and nearly all of them (97%) appreciated the assistance (Appendix C, tables C10.6 and C10.7). The survey further reveals that rural PWDs (57%) were more likely to be helped by family in daily activities compared with those in urban (53%) areas. This may be compared with the institutional data, which are summarized in Appendix D, tables D10.10 and D10.11.

PWDs residing in Central and Coast provinces were least likely to be helped by family in daily activities (35% and 44%, respectively) as illustrated in Figure 10.4. Comparatively, PWDs in Western and North Eastern provinces were more likely to be helped by family in daily activities (71% and 74%, respectively). There is no marked disparity in age in the proportion of PWDs helped by family in daily activities, but those below 35 represent a slightly higher proportion (Appendix C, Table C10.6).

Slightly more males (58%) than females (54%) received help from their family in daily activities (Figure 10.4). Unmarried women with disabilities (58%), on the other hand, were more likely to be helped than the married (55%). Results also show that PWDs with primary and secondary education were equally likely to be helped by family in daily activities (54%).

Figure 10.4: Proportion of PWDs helped by family in daily activities by province and sex

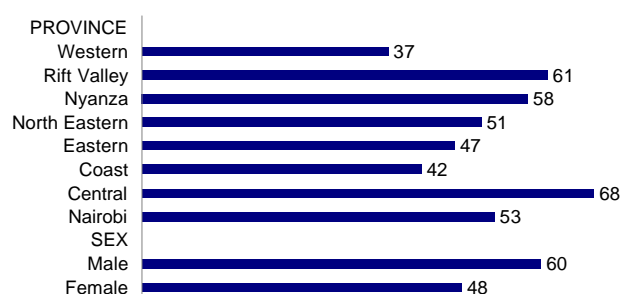


Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

10.3.5 PWDs Participating in Traditional Practices

More than half (55%) of PWDs took part in traditional practices (Appendix C, Table C10.8). As expected, more PWDs in rural areas (55%) did so than those in urban settings (53%). Figure 10.5 shows that the highest proportion of PWDs who participated in traditional practices was in Central Province (68%), while Western Province recorded the lowest (37%).

Figure 10.5: Proportion of PWDs who take part in traditional practices by sex and region



Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

A considerably larger proportion of men (60%) than women (49%) did so. Both the married and the widowed (72%) participated in traditional practices more than those in other categories of marital status. Participation in traditional practices increases after ages 35–54, with peak levels at age over 55, and is more evident among PWDs having secondary education (64%) than those with primary (53%) and higher education levels (59%).

From the institutional data, about a third (33%) of the PWDs reported having been involved in traditional practices (Appendix D, Table D.10.12).

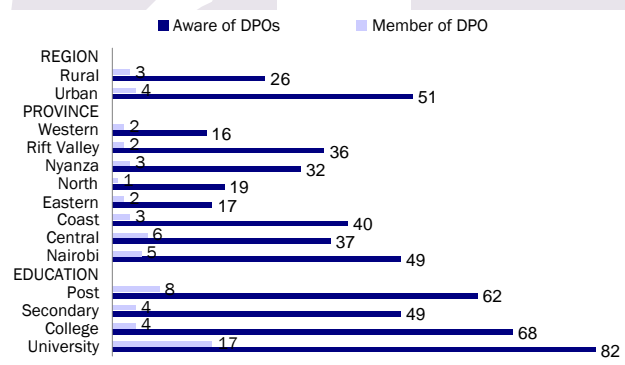
10.3.6 PWDs' Awareness of and Membership in Disabled People's Organizations

Overall, 32% of PWDs were aware of disabled people's organizations (DPOs), but only 3% were members (Appendix C, tables C10.9 and C10.10). About twice as many urban PWDs were aware of DPOs than rural (51% and 26%), as indicated in Figure 10.6. Moreover, a slightly higher proportion of those residing in urban areas (4%) was likely to be members of a DPO than of their rural counterparts (3%).

The highest proportion of PWDs who were aware of DPOs was amongst those in age groups 25–34 and 35–54 (41% and 44%, respectively). Likewise, the highest proportion of those who were likely to be members were aged 35–54 (5%). Slightly more men than women with disabilities (33% and 30%) were aware of DPOs and twice as many men as women were also members (4% and 2%, respectively). Similarly, twice as many married as unmarried PWDs were members (5% and 2%, respectively). Membership in a DPO is considerably higher among PWDs with higher education (17%) than among those with post primary/vocational education (8%).

Comparatively, 32% of PWDs in institutions were aware of DPOs and over 10% were members (Appendix D, tables D10.13 and D10.14)

Figure 10.6: Proportion of PWDs aware of DPOs and member by background characteristics



Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

10.4 Results from Qualitative Data

Analyses of focus group discussion (FGD) data on PWDs show that physical disabilities followed by visual, hearing and speech impairment were mentioned as the most common form of disabilities in almost all clusters, while mental disabilities were the least common. Accidents were cited as the main cause of physical disabilities in major urban towns like Nairobi, Nakuru, Thika, Mombasa, Kisumu, Kisii, Kiambu and Kakamega. Malnutrition, genetic factors and childhood diseases were said to be the main causes of physical disabilities in Turkana, Mandera, Moyale, Kitui, Kisii, Garissa, Homa Bay, Kwale, Narok, West Pokot and informal settlements in Nairobi.

Visual, hearing and speech impairments were related to birth complications and poor dietary habits during pregnancy or to environmental factors according to people in parts of Buret, Kajiado, Samburu, Nyandarua, Garissa, Butere-Mumias and Narok. Mental disability, on the other hand, was believed to have been caused by either witchcraft or drug abuse by participants in Lugari, Mbeere, Kisumu, Vihiga, Malindi, Mwingi, Sondu and Kilifi.

10.4.1 Community Perceptions of Persons with Disabilities

Community attitudes and practices embedded in cultural beliefs, taboos, rites of passage and religion can create obstacles to PWDs' participation in social or economic activities. The survey found that it is a common belief among a majority of the communities in Nyanza, Western, Eastern, Coast and Rift Valley provinces that disability is a curse. According to one participant in rural Kisii,

We enclose them indoors. It is a curse and great shame to the family. Some families do not even mention their names or talk about them.

Members further shared the following sentiments as reflected in their responses:

The PWDs are greatly discriminated against in this area. Most people feel like it is a curse to have a PWD in the family. To most people in the area PWDs are a burden to them in that they cannot do anything on their own without any assistance. (Male participant, Kilifi FGD 3)

In some instances the community has discriminated against families with PWDs and have accused them of witchcraft and also possessing genes that transmit disability, and such has made it difficult for them to get a spouse in the claim of passing on disability traits to the potential in-laws. (Female participant, Bondo)

Mothers to PWDs must have conceived them by outsiders/strangers so having a child with a disability would be seen to serve as a punishment to them so the community sees PWDs as a punishment to their families for some kind of wrong-doing or a curse in the family. (Female participant, Rachuonyo)

Participants mainly in rural clusters in Nyanza, Rift Valley, Coast, Central and Eastern provinces reported that disability in most communities is viewed as a disgrace. PWDs are often blamed for their condition and for bringing stigma and shame to their family and relatives. In such cases they are neglected, mistreated and socially isolated; children are generally the most affected. It was further observed that children with disabilities are not only rejected but abused and abandoned or simply taken to institutions as way of getting rid of them. As was cited by a participant in Kajiado:

I know of a mentally retarded girl overdosed by family members to sleep for a whole day to stop being a nuisance to them. She is always hidden in the house and is not taken out of the house.

Members shared the following concerns:

Parents who have children with disabilities take them to children's homes or special schools and leave all the work to the teachers. To them this is a burden that has been taken away from them. I am a living testimony; I was taken to a children's home and left there. (Female PED, Kajiado)

There is a deaf and dumb person mistreated by his family and not allowed to mix with others. He moves from one home to another and from one village to another. (Male participant, Nakuru)

Insults are hurled at PWDs by their relatives and community members, such as "pudhni ae kae" (you cripple, get away from here). (Female participant, Suba FGD1)

According to participants in almost three-quarters of the clusters covered in the survey, disability is considered an additional burden for the family, a problem attributed to poverty, as revealed in the following:

PWDs are seen as social misfits and considered a burden to most families and communities as a whole. They are incapable of doing anything and do not add value to the community or its systems but always rely on assistance. Disability drains household resources and brings challenges of care and support. (Male participant, Machakos FGD 4)

PWDs living in this area are more often neglected by both family and the community. This is attributed to the fact that this is a slum-like area and people living here live in absolute poverty. Due to this, the persons living with disabilities are taken as an additional burden to the families and community. (Male participant, Nakuru)

People also keep away from them because in most cases they need treatment which is very costly and by keeping off, they will not be asked to chip in to cater for the cost of treatment. (Service provider, Thika)

In the family set up PWDs are seen to be weak people who can not be able to exist without the help of other people. At times they become like burdens to the family members especially those who are totally dependent as other people cannot engage in their daily activities but look after them. (Community leader, Bureti)

Some participants in less than half of the clusters maintained that disability is no longer viewed as a community problem but rather a family problem. According to them, few communities recognize and identify with PWDs. Since it is no longer a community problem, families of PWDs shoulder economic burdens such as provision of special education and assistive devices as was expressed in the following views:

The community does not care about persons with disabilities. Every family is left to deal with its problems. It is not their concern and by people being diverse as is the case in this area people become selfish and mind their own business. The community in this area is therefore independent, every man for himself and God for them. (Male participant, urban Kiambu)

Discrimination starts from the family and it trickles down to the community. The community perception depends on the family perception, i.e., if the family treats the disabled fairly the community does the same. (Male participant, Kajiado)

My family loves me, understands me and they take care of me. For instance, my family bought for me a wheel chair to ease my movements. However, the community views me as a lesser being and a person not entitled to have a family. Most of the community nicknamed me as “that person on wheel chair”. (Male PWD participant, Machakos)

The family members, however, love and accept us but we are despised and insulted by people in the community by such words as “ite odino” (deaf), “muofu” (blind). (Male PWD participant, Kwoyo in Nyanza)

The families that have persons with disability in this area spend a lot of time and money on them and this shows that they value them like any other family member. In some cases parents concentrate more on the children that have disabilities that they neglect their other children. (Female PWD participant, Lugari)

The qualitative data also show that communities in many clusters in Western, Rift Valley and Nyanza provinces perceive PWDs as less fortunate people who need to be looked after, but a considerable concern was that these persons are excessively protected as was revealed by the following sentiments:

Families that have PWDs show great concern to these people. They give them the attention they need so that they are not exposed to anything that will harm them. (Female participant, Bungoma)

The parents at times become over protective that they want to be with their children always. They monitor every step they make and this denies the child the opportunity to interact with others or even attend school. Parents always have the mentality that no one can handle their children or relatives satisfactorily other than themselves. At times they ignore their activities just to be with their PWDs. (Participant teacher, Baringo)

10.4.3 Problems Faced by PWDs

The qualitative findings of this survey demonstrate the various challenges and problems faced by PWDs and community views on how best to address them.

It was obvious from the discussions with a majority of community members in all clusters that PWDs face abuse, exploitation and isolation from family and community structures. This contrasts with survey responses indicating that large percentages of PWDs participate in the family and many also participate in community activities. The discussions also made the point that cases of abuse and exploitation are not reported and no legal action is taken against the offenders or disability support offered where it is needed. One service provider in Essilanke in Rift Valley raised the concern that:

There are no services for victims of violence and abuse like rape. In case one is abused, the nearest hospital is in Kajiado town and there is no reliable transport. The victim therefore has to wait until market days to get transport or others decide not to seek treatment and there is no legal action taken against the [perpetrator]. These services to sexually offended victims are currently available in only one national private facility in the capital city.

In about half of the clusters PWDs in certain communities were reportedly being used in incidents of crime, witchcraft, and trafficking drugs/other substances and illicit drinks in exchange for food or money. Social support mechanisms are lacking in most communities, although churches, mosques and local NGOs do receive



Interview team in Maasailand

some material and monetary support. A few NGOs like Association of Persons with Disabilities in Kenya (APDK), AMREF and the Kenya Society for the Mentally Handicapped were commonly mentioned in Eastern, Nyanza, Western, Coast, Rift Valley and North Eastern as having contributed to the betterment of PWDs by providing assistive devices like wheel chairs and crutches.

A majority of participants reported that PWDs need special care and should be taken to special institutions. In almost all districts, however, participants raised the concern that there is lack of adequate services for the rehabilitation of PWDs. They also recognized that PWDs and their families are not able to afford the special care and support that is required. Members of the discussion groups expressed concerns that procedures for enrolment in special schools were too long, thus making difficult to get admission, as reported by a participant in Nyandarua:

I took my child with disability to special school, but the child dropped out of school because she became too heavy to carry and I could not afford a wheelchair.

There was general consensus among communities in almost all discussions that lack of adequate community awareness is responsible for community ignorance on disability issues, hence the stigmatization, abuse and isolation that go along with the way PWDs are treated in the various communities. One particular respondent in Kwale in Narok raised the concern that:

A mother who used to talk to her child but since the child was unable to respond verbally because of her disability, it led her (the mother) to think the child was not responding. So she thought the child was undisciplined and would thoroughly beat the child only to discover later that the child was actually deaf.

Findings also reveal that PWDs in most rural areas face more obstacles in accessing modern health care and other essential services including rehabilitation services than those living in urban areas. Available services reach only a small proportion of PWDs and are unequally distributed. According to a female participant in Towokayeni in Turkana,

Most families are poor and cannot afford upkeep of children with disabilities. Special schools are unheard of; in fact education is not a priority in the community. Our nomadic way of life limits PWDs, they are unable to go and look for food, they die of starvation.

Generally, discussions concluded that when PWDs do not actively participate in family, social and economic activities it is largely because of stigma and retrogressive socio-cultural and economic prejudices. Those who are normally not involved in family gatherings and public meetings lack the capacity and resources necessary to develop their potential. PWDs also experience other hardships because of social stigma and prejudices. As a result, many of them have no access to education, health, employment and rehabilitation services. A Machakos community leader confirmed that,

PWDs are left out of community activities because of presumptions that they are incapable of doing anything. Others are usually so bitter about their conditions, feel rejected, thus resort to drug abuse due to stigma and as a result, they are sidelined. Secondly, PWDs see as if they are not loved and so develop an inferiority complex. Others stay at home dejected and isolated yet they are well educated and have the capacity to participate in development activities. This results in their not presenting themselves when opportunities arise.

In about half of the clusters there was considerable concern that most women with disabilities are not likely to make personal choices on family planning methods preferred. Most reproductive health decisions are made by family members or other close relatives. In most cases these women either lacked or could not get firsthand information on reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases. They were also not invited to any awareness workshops. According to a female participant in Maragua,

PWDs do not seek VCT services because they have to be accompanied by either a family member or community health worker and hence privacy would be compromised. Moreover there are no specially trained VCT counsellors to specifically attend to PWDs.

Another participant in Ganjoni in Mombasa raised the concern that

Only people with disabilities who can communicate normally can access information about HIV/AIDS and STIs. Those who cannot communicate well are disadvantaged.

Some participants in Rift Valley and North Eastern were also concerned that traditional birth attendants (TBAs) are not trained on how to assist pregnant mothers with disability. Whenever they encounter a pregnant women with disability, they only encourage them to go to hospital, which would normally be quite far.



11. Key Findings, Policy Implications and Conclusions

A number of key policy issues emanate from the Kenya National Survey for Persons with Disabilities. A policy is herein defined as a plan or framework for guiding decisions, measures and statements on how the Government and stakeholders may act on the information derived from this survey.

The Government of Kenya enacted the Persons with Disabilities Act 2003, which came into operation in June 2004. The Act defines “disability” as physical, sensory, mental or other impairment, including any visual, hearing, learning or physical incapability that adversely affects an individual’s social, economic or environmental participation. The Act discourages discrimination against PWDs. Such discrimination involves according different treatment to different persons solely or mainly on the basis of their disabilities and includes using words, gestures or caricatures that demean, scandalize or embarrass a person with a disability.

The Act also established the National Council for Persons with Disabilities, the functions of which include formulation and development of measures and policies to enhance equal opportunities for PWDs. The Council is expected to achieve its objectives by ensuring that PWDs obtain education and employment, and participate fully in sporting, recreational and cultural activities.

According to the Act, PWDs are to be afforded full access to community and social services and are to be registered with institutions that provide services for their rehabilitation and welfare. The Council is expected to provide assistive devices, appliances and other equipment to PWDs. Notably, it is also supposed to enable PWDs to have access to available information and technical assistance, and to all institutions, associations and organizations concerned with their welfare.

Until now, the baseline data necessary to facilitate the implementation of the new Act have not been available. That information gap has been addressed by the KNSPWD, which was conducted specifically to

Selected policy recommendations

- ♦ Strengthen and scale up local disability programmes in the country.
- ♦ Increase awareness among communities of the plight of PWDs especially children with disabilities and special needs.
- ♦ Address gender issues, which compound the suffering of women and girls
- ♦ Ensure that the existing and proposed infrastructure is universally accessible and friendly to PWDs.

provide the evidence base to support policy action. As noted earlier, the survey’s main objectives were to:

- ♦ Estimate the numbers of PWDs and their distribution in the country.
- ♦ Examine the demographic, socio-economic and socio-cultural characteristics of PWDs.
- ♦ Determine the nature, types and causes of disability in the country.
- ♦ Identify gender-specific problems faced by PWDs.
- ♦ Identify coping mechanisms and needs of PWDs.
- ♦ Establish the nature of services and rehabilitation programmes available for PWDs by type.

11.1 Key Findings and Policy Implications

In the presentation below, this chapter arranges key survey findings according to the objectives of the survey and discusses the policy implications for addressing these issues. The implications generally

relate to measures that would have to be put in place for the benefit of PWDs.

11.1.1 Objective One: Estimate the Numbers of PWDs and Their Distribution in the Country

Prevalence of Disability

Results of the survey place the prevalence of disability in Kenya at 4.6%. This is the proportion of the population with the following impairments: physical, mental, visual, speech, self-care and hearing. According to the survey data, the most prevalent type of disability is physical disability, followed by visual impairment. Regionally, the highest disability rates were recorded in Nyanza (6.8%) followed by Coast (5.2%) and Central (5.2%) provinces. The lowest disability rates were found in North Eastern Province (2.6%) followed by Rift Valley (3.2%)

Policy Implication:

The KNSPWD shows that approximately 1.7 million Kenyans had various types of disabilities in 2007. This implies that national development programmes should not ignore PWDs. Rather, all such programmes should be designed and implemented with PWDs in mind. But besides this, there is need for specific programmes to target PWDs in various regions of country to address the problems afflicting this important segment of the population. Issues affecting PWDs should be integrated and mainstreamed into all national policies and programmes.

Distribution of PWDs

Visual disability constituted about 52.6% of Nairobi PWDs; 35.4% of Coast and 30.2% of Eastern. On the other hand, physical impairment afflicted 38.7% of PWDs in Central, 31.1% of those in Nyanza, 29.5% in Rift Valley and 33.5% in Western Province. Those who constituted the highest proportion of visual disability (43.8%) were likely to be aged 35 to 54 years, while those with highest rate of physical impairment (41.9%) were likely to be more than 54 years old.

The results also indicate that slightly more females (50.4%) than males (49.6%) have disabilities. But a bigger proportion of males than females suffered from mental disabilities (54% of males versus 46% of females) and self-care difficulties (55% of males compared with 45% of females). In contrast, females (55%) were more likely than males (45%) to experience visual disability. Females are also slightly more likely to suffer more in terms of physical impairments (50.3%) than their male counterparts (49.7%).

Policy Implication:

A total of about 72% of PWDs are affected by visual, physical or hearing disabilities. This is

Stigma and socio-cultural and economic prejudice may keep PWDs from participating in community activities. As a result they have limited or no access to education, health, employment and rehabilitation services. The lack of involvement in education, family gatherings and public meetings thus affects their ability to develop the capacity and resources necessary to reach their potential.

supported by the focus group discussions on PWDs, which mentioned physical disabilities followed by visual, hearing and speech impairment as the most common form of disabilities in almost all communities. Mental retardation was seen as the least common. Therefore, specific programmes targeting these groups of PWDs need to be developed by the Government, partners and other stakeholders. Such programmes should include provision of assistive and supportive devices and services, continued medical care, and disability rehabilitation programmes and services.

There is also need to initiate programmes that could curtail the increase in new cases of some of the disabilities. Such programmes should target the most prevalent causes of these disabilities and be gender specific where appropriate. While some results can easily be explained, there is need to do further research to establish why certain disabilities affect persons in particular regions more than others, or a particular gender, or persons of certain age.

11.1.2 Objective Two: Examine the Demographic, Socio-Economic and Socio-Cultural Characteristics of PWDs

Demographics

The survey indicates that disability prevalence is higher among persons aged over 54 years, with those aged above 69 being the most affected.

Policy Implication:

Disability prevalence among the aged varied from 12% of those aged 55–59 years to about 20% among those aged above 69 years. This calls for specially designed programmes to serve elderly PWDs, based on specific policies targeting the care and management of the elderly.

Socio-Economic and Socio-Cultural Characteristics

Three out of five PWDs were likely to be consulted about making household decisions, with PWDs residing in urban (69%) areas having an advantage compared with their rural counterparts (56%). In Nairobi (67%), Central (63%) and Rift Valley (62%) provinces, a higher proportion of PWDs were consulted about household decisions than other provinces.

About 75% of PWDs were likely to attend family events, with those in urban areas registering a higher proportion (80%) than rural (67%) areas. More than half of PWDs at household and institutional level (55% and 57%) were likely to be helped by family members in daily activities. The lowest proportions of PWDs likely to be helped by family members were recorded in Central (35%) and Coast (44%) provinces, while the highest proportions were in Western (71%) and North Eastern (74%) provinces. More males (58%) than females (54%) were likely to be helped by family in daily activities.

Policy Implication:

The high proportion of PWDs in urban areas who were likely to be consulted while making household decisions shows the high level of awareness about issues affecting disabled persons in urban areas as opposed to rural areas. The results from focus group discussions, however, show that community attitudes and practices embedded in cultural beliefs, taboos, rites of passage and religion create obstacles to PWDs' participation in social or economic activities. The survey found that it is a common belief among many communities that disability is a curse.

While many PWDs who responded to the survey reported active participation in family, social and community activities, their economic opportunities are limited. Where they do not participate it is often because of stigma and socio-cultural and economic prejudice. One result is that too many of them have very limited or no access to education, health, employment and rehabilitation services. The lack of involvement in education, family gatherings and public meetings thus affects their ability to develop the capacity and resources necessary to reach their potential.

There is clearly great need to create

PWDs are to be afforded full access to community and social services and are to be registered with institutions that provide services for their rehabilitation and welfare.

– Persons with Disabilities Act 2003

awareness among the various communities to reduce stigma and social discrimination. It is imperative that information, education and communication (IEC) programmes be put in place by both Government and stakeholders to address the socio-cultural issues affecting PWDs. These measures should encourage disabled persons to participate fully in decision making in households and in their communities without discrimination and thus enhance their self-esteem.

11.1.3 Objective Three: Determine the Nature, Types and Causes of the Disabilities in the Country

Diseases were reported as the leading cause of disabilities (19%), followed by "others" (15%), congenital (14%) and accidents (12%). About 20% of disabilities in rural areas were caused by diseases as opposed to 15% in urban areas. A worrisome situation is that about 23% of PWDs did not know the causes of their disabilities.

Regionally, respondents indicated that most disabilities were caused by diseases. PWDs in Coast (17%) and Central (22%) attributed their disabilities to other causes, including wrong medication. It is only in Nairobi where more PWDs indicated that their disabilities were caused by unknown factors (idiopathic) factors (i.e., the disabilities just started gradually)

The major cause of hearing impairments was diseases (29%), followed by congenital at 14%. Many PWDs having this disability indicated that they do not know the cause (30%). Of those who had speech impairments, 51% said that their disabilities were caused by congenital factors (i.e., they were born with it/it is genetic) and 14% cited diseases; for 27% of the respondents, the cause of the disabilities could not be established.

About 21% of the visually impaired respondents said that it started gradually, 14.8% said the problem was due to "other" factors and 14.5% pointed to diseases. A big proportion of respondents (30.2%) said the causes were not known to them. Most of the respondents with mental disability who were capable of answering questions or through proxy said the causes of their disabilities were diseases (21.7%) and congenital (21.5%), while respondents who did not know the causes were 28.7%.

Many of the factors leading to physical disabilities were accidents or injury (26.9%) and diseases (16.8%). The data show that the major disabling factor under self-care was diseases (31%) and other causes (19.9%).

Policy Implication:

Visual, hearing and speech impairments relate to birth complications and the mother's poor diet during pregnancy or to environmental factors, as enumerated by various communities during focus

My family loves me, understands me and they take care of me. For instance, my family bought for me a wheel chair to ease my movements. However, the community views me as a lesser being and a person not entitled to have a family. Most of the community nicknamed me as “that person on wheel chair”.

group discussions. Mental disability, on the other hand, was believed to have been caused by either witchcraft or drug abuse. The Government and other stakeholders should therefore develop programmes targeting the different causes of various disabilities to arrest the situation. Key among the causes are diseases and injuries from accidents and trauma. Programmes should be designed to accommodate age, gender and place of residence. There is, for example, need for enhanced maternal and neonatal health programmes to reduce birth complications, for broader vaccine coverage where diseases may be a factor, and for information and services to address nutritional deficiencies (e.g., vitamin A supplements). It is also important to take steps – both through IEC and through increased law enforcement – to reduce the high road accident rate that leaves so many victims disabled.

11.1.4 Objective Four: Identify Gender-Specific Problems Faced by PWDs

The survey set out to also determine the specific problems that were likely to be faced by PWDs in the community. Globally, women and girls with disabilities suffer double discrimination because of their gender and impairment and are more likely to be victims of physical and sexual abuse (AUB, 2007). The survey shows that in many cases Kenyan PWDs reflect the global trends, with females often experiencing problems related to their disability. Their disadvantage is not always significantly less than that of males, but it exacerbates already unequal gender constraints.

Sensory Experiences

As noted, more adult females than males have some sort of disability in all the regions, but most of the PWDs with hearing (51%), speech (55%), mental (54%) and self-care (55%) impairments were male. On the other hand, more females than males had visual (55%) and other (55%) forms of impairments.

The results show that a big proportion (25%) of PWDs experienced moderate difficulties related to sensory

experiences and 22% indicated that they had complete problems that prevented their participation in activities. Over 18% of PWDs said they had severe difficulties in basic learning and applying knowledge; for 16% the problem was severe enough that they could not participate. Further, 19% of rural PWDs against 9% in urban areas said their problems were so severe that they could not participate

About 12% of PWDs were unable to carry out any activity because of mobility restrictions. Mobility difficulties were a complete problem to 11%. The proportion of those who could not carry out any activity was higher in rural (14%) than urban (8%) areas. About 10% of PWDs were unable to carry out domestic life activities, while 9% found it a complete problem. Rural residents were seriously disadvantaged compared with their urban counterparts. Nearly 15% of them, compared with 8.4% in urban areas, were unable to carry out domestic life activities.

Mobility was somewhat more of a problem for females than males. Females need somewhat more help with shopping than males, reflecting their more limited mobility. The number of PWDs using assistive devices/support services is quite low in all areas. Higher proportions of males (26%) than females (22%) used various devices and services.

About 5.5% of respondents were unable to perform activities related to major life areas, compared with 8.1% who had severe difficulties. Similarly, whereas 5.1% of PWDs indicated that it was a complete problem to participate in major life area activities, 7.4% said that the problem was severe, leading to their non participation.

More males (54%) than females (49%) said they had no difficulty with their natural environment. Females reported recurring difficulties (daily, weekly, monthly), and 70% of those said they had big problems imposed by environmental factors, against 64% of males (64%). More females (70%) than males (66%) said they had transport problems.

Females are particularly disadvantaged in terms of educational attainment: Fewer females (14%) than males (20%) received educational support services. Except at tertiary level, males were significantly more likely than females to have attended mainstream schools.

And although the totals are minuscule, males are twice as likely to have attended special classes than females (slightly more than 2% versus less than 1%). Fewer females (36%) than males (40.5%) reported that the school they last attended was generally accessible. Moreover, 60% of females said they didn't go to school even though there was one available. For males the percentage was 55%.

Males (17.7%) were more than twice as likely as females (7.54%) to have worked for pay. The largest proportion of PWDs who worked for pay were in Nairobi (31.5%), followed by Coast (14.5%) and Central (12.6%); North Eastern Province (2.7%) had the lowest. More of the PWDs who were working were aged 34–55 years.

Males and females reported similar access to health care, but when health care is not available it poses a major problem to females (74%) against 68% for males. In about half of the focus group clusters there was considerable concern that most women with disabilities are not likely to make personal choices on family planning methods. Most reproductive health decisions are made by family members. Disabled women do not get firsthand information on reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases, and are rarely invited to awareness workshops.

Males and females generally have similar levels of awareness about HIV and AIDS, but females are somewhat less likely to have access to information, to know how to prevent HIV transmission and to have been tested for HIV. Females were somewhat more likely to be aware of TB, but less likely to know how to prevent transmission or to have been tested.

Females were more likely than males to report poor physical and mental health. More PWDs from rural areas indicated having moderate to severe anxiety or depression than those from urban settings (48.2% moderate and 10.4% extreme, compared with 38.3% moderate and 7.5% extreme anxiety or depression). Overall, 43.2% of the PWDs were unhappy most of the time, with those from rural areas more affected than those from urban areas (45.5% and 38.2%, respectively).

According to participants in almost three-quarters of the clusters covered during focus group discussions, disability is considered an additional burden for the family – a problem attributed to poverty. Some of the participants maintained that disability is no longer viewed as a community problem but rather a family problem and therefore families of PWDs should bear the responsibility for economic burdens such as provision of special education and assistive devices.

In contrast, the qualitative data from Western, Rift Valley and Nyanza provinces show that communities perceive PWDs as less fortunate people who deserve to be looked after. A majority of the communities believe that PWDs face abuse and exploitation, especially from close family members (or people known to them). And in certain instances they are used in crime, witchcraft, and in trafficking drugs and illicit drinks in exchange for food, money or other favours.

Policy Implication:

The Government and other stakeholders should develop specific IEC programmes to target various communities or families living with PWDs. Other programmes that should be put in place should target PWDs' basic capacity for learning and applying knowledge to enhance their living conditions.

In addition, specific programmes should be developed to target problems of anxiety among PWDs. For example, training of health care providers should instil deeper awareness of

There is need for enhanced maternal and neonatal health programmes to reduce birth complications, for broader vaccine coverage where diseases may be a factor, and for information and services to address nutritional deficiencies

emotional as well as physical needs of PWDs. There is also need for programmes that support families caring for PWDs, e.g., tax rebates on equipment and services, drugs, and many others. Also extremely important are policies that target infrastructure to ensure that it is friendly to PWDs, e.g., building codes and regulations and public transport. Across the board there should be provisions for improving PWDs' access to information and services. In all of these areas the special needs of women should receive attention, particularly in the areas of health care, education and legal services in case of sexual violence.

11.1.5 Objective Five: Identify Coping Mechanisms and Needs of PWDs

Coping mechanisms encompass various types of assistance with day-to-day necessities, including activities of daily living and financial support. The survey results indicate that 14% of PWDs required family assistance in toileting, for example, with the highest proportion in Nairobi (22%) and Western (20%) provinces. Another 15% of PWDs required assistance in moving around; North Eastern Province had the highest (40%) proportion, followed by Rift Valley (29%) and Western (28%).

Although over half (57%) of PWDs actually received financial assistance, those in rural areas (61%) were considerably more likely to require financial support than their urban counterparts (45%). PWDs in Nyanza were most likely to receive assistance (68%), followed by Western (66%); those in Nairobi reported the lowest rate of financial assistance.

The qualitative results indicate that PWDs receive some material and monetary support only from faith-based organizations (FBOs) and local NGOs. A few NGOs like APDK, AMREF and KSMH were often mentioned in Eastern, Nyanza, Western, Coast, Rift Valley and North Eastern as having contributed to the betterment of PWDs by providing assistive/supportive devices like wheelchairs and crutches.

Participants in almost all districts raised concern about the lack of adequate rehabilitation services for PWDs, given that their families were not able to afford special care and support services. A majority of participants reported that PWDs need special care and

should be taken to special institutions, but they said that long and cumbersome procedures make it hard to get admission.

The findings of the study reveal that PWDs in rural areas face more obstacles in accessing modern health care and other essential services than those living in urban areas. Available services reach only a small proportion of PWDs and are unequally distributed.

Policy Implication:

In response to these concerns, the Government should put in place social support mechanisms, as these are lacking in most of communities. In addition, adequate community education and awareness should be included in the various programmes targeting PWDs to eradicate community ignorance about disability. Financial support systems should be streamlined to ensure they reach the appropriate beneficiaries.

Moreover, it is essential to ensure equitable distribution of health and education services targeting PWDs in all parts of the country.

11.1.6 Objective Six: Establish the Nature of Services and Rehabilitation Programmes Available for PWDs by Type

The results show that Western (95%) and Nyanza (93%) had the highest proportion of PWDs who found disability a big problem without use of assistive devices. Overall, most PWDs (89.1%) were aware of HIV and AIDS, even though those in urban areas (90.4%) were more likely than rural folks (82.7%) to have information on HIV. Rural PWDs were also less likely than urban ones to know how to prevent transmission of HIV (64% versus 81.4%). North Eastern Province was least informed, followed by Western then Eastern provinces at 32.6%, 54.2% and 59.7%, respectively.

Rural PWDs had less access to HIV testing (64.0%) than their urban counterparts (82.4%). North Eastern Province had the least access to testing (31.7%), but in other provinces over 60% of the people were able to access testing. Youth (15–24 years) had less access to testing than other age groups – 46.6% against over 60% of the other groups.

A few of the PWDs (19.7%) had been tested for HIV; urban persons were more likely to be tested than rural

(28.5% and 13.0%, respectively). At 31.5%, Central Province had the largest proportion of PWDs who were tested; in Eastern Province the level was 21.9%.

Most PWDs (93.6%) were aware of malaria. PWDs from rural areas were less likely to go for malaria testing compared with the urban population (69.4% and 74.6%, respectively). On the other hand, urban PWDs were more likely to know about TB (87.5%) than the rural population (73.9%). Rural PWDs also have less access to TB treatment (47.5%) than the urban population (73.0%).

The availability of needed information in general presented difficulties to both rural (60.2%) and urban (60.1%) communities. North Eastern had the highest proportion of PWDs who could not access information (93.5%) and Central Province the lowest (48%). Access to information was seen to be a major problem to both males and females across all age groups regardless of their marital status. Overall, about 63% of respondents report that needed information was never available.

The survey shows that 49.5% of rural respondents and 62.0% of urbanites had not experienced problems with the availability of health care and medical services. The differential is not surprising, given that most health services and medical care are based in urban areas. Regional differences are marked, with Nairobi (71%) and Central (73.0%) indicating availability of health care and medical services, whereas in Nyanza Province only 31% of respondents said they never experienced problems with access.

Policy Implication:

There are glaring disparities in terms of provision of different services (health, information and disability rehabilitation) to PWDs. The Government and stakeholders should develop special programmes in health facilities to target all PWDs. Similarly, services are needed to provide properly packaged information for PWDs.

11.2 Conclusions and Summary of Recommendations

In view of the key findings and policy implications mentioned above, the Government and stakeholders should in the first instance enforce the Persons with Disability Act, 2003, as it provides a framework for the acceptance of PWDs into Kenyan society and strives to remove the stigma of disability. Among other recommended actions are the following:

- ♦ Dismantle the barriers faced by PWDs through aggressive and effective public education and enhanced rehabilitation programmes.
- ♦ Scale up to all districts the educational assessment and resource services (EARS) that were introduced for children with special needs in 22 districts by the

Participants in almost all districts raised concern about the lack of adequate rehabilitation services for PWDs, given that their families were not able to afford special care and support services.

Ministry of Education in collaboration with the health sector.

- ♦ Use the UN Day of Disabled Persons (celebrated in Kenya on 3 December every year for the last 12 years) to create awareness and recognition of PWDs' rights to consideration for full participation in all sectors of the economy and all levels of decision making. The day should also be used as a forum to target all stakeholders and communities as a whole.
- ♦ Review the reproductive health policy, the HIV/AIDS policy, and the National Adolescent Reproductive Health and Development Policy to address the reproductive health needs of all PWDs.
- ♦ Strengthen and scale up local disability programmes in the country.
- ♦ Increase awareness among communities of the plight of PWDs especially children with disabilities and special needs, as this will build support for appropriate intervention strategies through community involvement at all levels.
- ♦ Ensure that the existing and proposed infrastructure is universally accessible and friendly to PWDs in all aspects.
- ♦ Avail and domesticate reproductive health and HIV/AIDS information to suit the specific needs of PWDs.
- ♦ Support the development of PWDs to improve their skills so that they can participate in gainful and meaningful employment.
- ♦ Set aside special funds in the national budget to support the development of PWDs.
- ♦ Organize more specialized training for health care and other staff in public offices to serve PWDs; for example in sign language, care and support, production of assistive and supportive devices, and specific rehabilitation needs.
- ♦ Economically empower PWDs through training and availability of credit, and support the programmes that are existing.
- ♦ Provide a framework that enhances the repair and maintenance of assistive/supportive devices.
- ♦ Take particular care to consider and address gender issues, which compound the suffering of women and girls and render them among the most vulnerable members of society.

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Definitions used in the 2007 KNSPWD are those used internationally in the disability circle, modified to suit the Kenyan context.

Disability symbol – Internationally recognized sign used to mark a vehicle for a person with disability, reserved parking spaces, access to buildings and other facilities, and other conveniences for disabled persons.

Activities of daily living (ADL) – Such activities as personal care, care of the home, childcare, schooling, work, recreation, participation in community activities and others that are aspects of everyday life.

Activity limitation – The extent of an individual's ability to carry out a certain prescribed or intended task or activity without the use of any assistive devices – either technical or personal.

Assistive devices (and technology) – Appropriate appliances or equipment designed to enable individuals with disability to participate in activities of daily living with minimum difficulty. According to the disability such aids improve mobility, hearing and vision and enhance communication. Among them are wheelchairs, crutches and other walking aids, prostheses, hearing aids, visual aids, and specialized computer software and hardware.

Disability – A physical, mental, emotional or other health condition/limitation that has lasted or is expected to last six or more months and that limits or prevents a person's full participation in the activities of daily life.

Environmental factors – Elements of a person's surroundings that affect the person's participation in activities such as working, going to school, taking care of their home, and being involved with family and friends in social, recreational and civic activities in the community. Some environmental factors can improve participation, while others act as barriers and limit participation.

Hearing impairment – Refers to deafness, hearing loss or difficulty in hearing, including the inability to hear what is said in a conversation even with hearing aids.

Major life areas – This refers to such activities as going to school and studying, getting and keeping a job, and handling income and payments

Mental disability – Refers to a variety of disorders that affect the acquisition, retention, understanding, organization or use of verbal and/or non-verbal information. This can manifest itself through delays in cognitive, physical, communication, social, emotional and adaptive development.

Other disabilities – Refers to any other form of handicap that is not mentioned among the main disability domains.

Participation restrictions – Difficulties an individual experiences in performing a particular task/activity within their current environment. (Current environment refers to the surroundings in which a person lives, works and plays most of the time.)

Physical disability – Refers to any difficulty in moving one or more parts of the body.

Self-care difficulties (disabilities) – Problems in carrying out activities of daily living without support from a relative, personal assistant or caregiver. Self-care activities include personal hygiene (washing/bathing, toileting, care of teeth, hair and nails, etc.), dressing and undressing, and eating and drinking.

Speech impairment – Refers to any difficulty in communicating through oral speech or being understood by others.

Support services – All services that are given or rendered to PWDs such as a personal aide, personal assistant or caregiver, sign language interpreter, disability grant, social support, etc.

Visual impairment – Refers to blindness or difficulty seeing even with spectacles.



Appendix A: People Who Participated in the Survey

Steering Committee Members

Dr. Boniface K'Oyugi
Prof. Richard Muga
Antony Kilele
Kimeli Chepsiror
Benson Anjere
Josephata Mukobe
Patrick Mutsunga
Joseph Muli- Kalavi
Mercy Onsando
Phoebe Nyaundi
Ann Ambwere/Cecilia Ombaka
S.K. Karaba
Monioka Kilonzo
Njoki Mwangi

Partner Representation

Trisha Bebbington – DFID
Lucas Ojiambo – World Bank
Steve Ndele – USAID

STATCAP Staff

David Mbooni
Maina Monyoncho

Technical Committee Members/Field Supervisors

1. Fred Otieno
2. Verity Mganga
3. George Kichamu
4. Vane Lumumba
5. Robert Buluma
6. Dr. Paul Kizito
7. Peter Nyambok
8. Verma Malala
9. Macdonald G. Obudho
10. Gideon Muga
11. Raphael Owako
12. Ben Sifuna
13. Paul Kimani
14. Tom Oogo
15. Titus Kilika

16. Linkon Khasakhala

17. Juliet Kola

18. Jane Thiga

19. Karugu Ngatia

20. Sam Tororei

21. Michael Mbayah

22. Francis Kundu

23. Nzomo Mulatya

24. Catharine Ndei

Regional Population Coordinators

1. Alex Juma

2. Oduor Onyango

3. Aswa Ndili

4. Harry Kaudo

5. Hussein Abudkadir

6. Samo Otieno

7. Lucy Kimondo

8. Peter Nyakwara

9. Michael Oruru

District Statistical Officers

1. Pauline Masila

2. Alex Mungah

3. John Otiato

4. Rodgers Kazungu

5. N. Mwasigwa

6. George Ondanje

7. Titus Gondi

8. Wilfred Milimo

9. George Ondanje

10. Alfred Olindo

11. Wilfred Milimo

12. Zippy K. Jumba

13. Thomas Odhiambo

14. Alexander Mulewa

15. Jephew Kathuru

16. Elias R. Nyaga

17. Peter K. Kamau

18. Kennedy Muthee

19. Patrick Mureithi
20. Susan Kagema
21. Robert Nzuli
22. Dickson Makuba
23. Boniface Kasina
24. Julius Kituma
25. Lucia Mulwa
26. Joseph M'Ekabu
27. Julius Nduu
28. Jesse Muturi
29. Robert Nzuli
30. Oscar J. Munene
31. S.M.T. Wambua
32. Joseph Mungai
33. Raphael Maritim
34. Loyford Riungu
35. Joshua L. Silingi
36. Joel K. K. Meto
37. Ronald Mathooko
38. Peter J. Akhonya
39. Charles Mwakazi
40. Francis Nyongesa
41. Martin Opere
42. Abdullah Njoroge
43. Grephus Ogwang
44. Absalom Sunga
45. Justus O. Wawire
46. Eliakim Guya
47. Peter Ochiel
48. Richard Abayo
49. Grephus Ogwang
50. Eliakim Guya
51. Newton Indiya
52. Stephen Kathia
53. Wille Konde
54. Kazungu Rodger
55. Julius Kituma

Data Collection Teams

Kiswahili – Mombasa

1. Nassir Abass Mohammed, Leader
2. Aisha Said, Editor
3. Fatma Mohammed
4. Shacklenthon M. Nyamiaka
5. Elizabeth Mrunde Mwatati
6. Robert Dawa
7. Tom Wamalwa Wafula

English – Nairobi

1. Okiyo Martin Osangiri, Leader
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3. Samuel Mberembe Kutswa
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6. Judith A. Makeba
7. Jacinta Sikali
8. James Maganga Adala

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6. Carolyne Chepngetich
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3. Patrice Ngala Jilani
4. Lizzy Tinga
5. Kadza Gumbao
6. David Musiega

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3. Nicholas Lumbasi Kweyu
4. Elly Obindi
5. Praxedes Andove
6. Rodgers Aluora
7. Julius Andera

Luhya – Kakamega Team

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2. Edith Agoya, Editor
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4. Christopher Mulongo
5. Sheila Ashiono
6. Irene Ligami
7. Bonny Isoso

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4. Joshua Mbuya Juma
5. Shadrack Ochieng
6. Cyprian Odhiambo

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6. Kennedy G. Ongige
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4. Nickson Sananka
5. Elvis K. Oitoye
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4. James Mugambi Githinji
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5. Gaturia Ngunjiri
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4. Thomas Cherop
5. Isaac K. Nyangate
6. Benson Mulaha
7. Andrew O. Anyembe
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9. Nickson O Kakiri

Data Processing

1. James N. Macharia
2. Jeremiah Mabeya
3. Joyce Eshiteti Mbayi
4. Lawrence Muchangi Nyagah
5. Stanley Waweru
6. Dorothy Odera
7. Lucy Wangari Njogu
8. Purity Wangigi Njoka
9. Grace Sinei
10. Tyson Kemege
11. Zakayo Amunze
12. Albina Imbukha
13. Sophia Ondieki
14. Agnes Mumene Musyoka

Administrative Support

1. James Ndegwa
2. Margaret Muthoni, Project Accountant
3. Jane Kinyajui, Project Secretary
4. Martha Wambua, Project Secretary
5. Mathew Oyolo
6. Moses Webuye
7. Barnabas Kioko

Drivers

1. Joseph Mulira
2. Isaac Lumbasi
3. Samuel Bett
4. Anthony Kiragu
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6. Vincent A Mukobe
7. J.M Murungi
8. Francis K. Karanja
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11. Ernest W. Ojoro
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15. Seif Kamau
16. Stanley Korir
17. Alphonse Okongo Dismus
18. John Kiriimi
19. James Mokera
20. Thomas Nyakundi
21. B.O. Adoyo
22. Alphonse O. Apili
23. Osman Hassan Ali

24. Hosea Murithi
25. Stephen Munyao Kioli
26. Timothy Sampao
27. Joseph M. Nyariki

Data Programmer
Julius Majale

Report Technical Editor and Designer
Margaret Crouch



Appendix B: Sampling Details

1. Household Survey Component

1.1 Scope of the Survey

The household component of the Kenya National Survey for Persons with Disability (KNSPWD) was designed to produce estimates of data on disability in Kenya. The domains of estimation are national, provincial and urban/rural areas.

1.2 Sampling Frame

The survey was based on the Kenya National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme (NASSEP) IV sampling frame. The frame is multipurpose in nature and was developed to assist in addressing the various needs in health, demographic, social and economic surveys, among others. The frame was developed in 2002 by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) and is based on the 1999 Kenya Housing and Population Census. Some clusters have been updated at different times courtesy of a few previous surveys undertaken in the frame.

The country is administratively divided into province, district, division, location and sub-location. For ease of carrying out the 1999 Census, the bureau created small non-overlapping units called Enumeration Areas (EAs), from each of the sub locations, which were defined according to a specified measure of size (MOS). A MOS is defined to have an average of 100 households, which translates to the lower and upper limits being 50 and 149 households, respectively.

The district stratum is further divided into urban and rural components. A total of 1,800 EAs were selected using the probability proportional to size (PPS) systematic random sampling method to form the clusters in NASSEP IV frame. From the total of 1,800 clusters, 1,260 are rural and the remaining 540 are urban. These clusters, which form the primary sampling units (PSUs) from where the households are selected, are spread out uniformly and proportionately throughout the country.

1.3 Sample Size

The most recent information available on disability prevalence is from the Kenya National Adult Literacy

Survey (KNLS) 2006. The finding of the report showed that disability ranges between 3.2% for hearing to 14.0% for self-care. Using the KNLS data, and taking a design effect (*deff*) of 1.5, setting a margin of error to be tolerated at a minimum of 5% with 95% level of confidence and assuming a non-response rate of 10%, a sample size of 15,000 households was calculated. This sample size provides estimates at national, rural/urban and provincial levels. However, the smallest allocation (North Eastern Province) was set have an error margin of 6%.

A square root allocation approach was used to allocate the provincial samples in the eight provinces in order to have statistically valid estimates for North Eastern Province. The sample was further allocated proportionately into districts and urban/rural subdomains.

The selection of the sample clusters was done systematically using the equal probability selection method (EPSEM). Since NASSEP IV was developed using the PPS method, the resulting sample still retains its properties. The selection was done independently within the districts and the urban /rural substratum.

1.4 Selection of the Households

From each cluster, 25 households were selected using equal probability systematic sampling method. This method is suitable as it enables the distribution of the sample across the cluster evenly and yields good estimates for the population parameters.

The selection of clusters and households was done at the central office and only the details of the sample were given to the fieldwork teams. The research assistants visited only the households they were assigned. Any unusual circumstances (dwellings not found, destroyed or vacant) were reported and properly documented.

1.5 Estimation Techniques

The resulting sample was weighted owing to the existence of some non-operational clusters, unproportional allocation of the sample into the domains and

unbalanced non-responses. In the weighting computation process, adjustment were done for cluster and household non-response. The generation of the cluster weights is the product of sample cluster design weight, household and cluster response adjustment factors. The mathematical relation is given as follows:

$$W_{hi} = D_{hi} \times \frac{S_{hi}}{I_{hi}} \times \frac{C_h}{C_h}$$

where,

W_{hi} = Overall cluster weight for the i th cluster in the h th stratum

D_{hi} = Sample cluster design weight obtained from cluster selection probabilities for the i th cluster in the h th stratum

S_{hi} = Number of listed households in the i th cluster in the h th stratum

I_{hi} = Number of responding households in i th cluster in the h th stratum

C_h = Number of operating clusters in h th stratum

C_h = Number of selected clusters in the h th stratum

The weights were applied to each individual item to obtain estimates on any given variable in a specified domain or category. In the estimation of totals, sample weights were applied to obtain national and domain totals using the result:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum W_{hi} Y_{hij}$$

where

\hat{Y} = Estimate of the total of the variable Y

W_{hi} = Weight of the i th cluster in the h th domain

Y_{hij} = Observed value of the variable Y in the h th domain in the i th cluster on the j th individual or household

The household weights were applied to individual household member's datasets to produce population weights. Additionally, calibration of the population weights was done using population structure as per the last census while taking into account the nationally projected figures at the time of completion of the survey.

The final population weights were applied to the individual data sets: reproductive health (females aged 12–49) and persons with disabilities (PWD). The weights were further adjusted for non-response within each category.

For household-based data, all analyses and tables presented in the report are based on the weighted data.

2. Institutional-Based Survey Component

While household survey was to provide estimates of the disability, a significant proportion of individuals reside in institutions, which are not part of the sampling frame. Therefore institutional data were meant to supplement the information derived from household survey.

2.1 Target Population

The survey population for the institutional based survey covered the people with disabilities who live in the institutions/homes that care for them.

The following institutions were covered:

1. Hospitals (general, acute care, chronic care hospitals, and nursing homes)
2. Treatment centres for persons with physical disabilities
3. Residential special schools
4. Private and non-private group homes
5. Private and non-private children's homes
6. Orphanage
7. Other residential institutions caring for people with disabilities

The institutional survey involved the identification of permanent (a stay of at least six months) residents who were not being covered by the household component of the survey. This distinction was necessary to avoid duplication especially for hospital patients who may have stayed longer and hence been excluded from the membership of the households. By introducing a screening question, care was taken when dealing with students in special (disability) schools since some of them were day-scholars and hence captured in the sampled households.

2.2 Sampling Frame

The sampling frame for the institutional survey was a list of all institutions as indicated above. The frame included the name of the institution, type, number of PWDs, location and type of disability (where applicable). The frame was compiled from various sources including Ministry of Health, Ministry of Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services, Ministry of Education, and various organizations dealing with disabilities.

2.3 Stratification and Sample Size

The institutional survey sampling frame was categorized into type of institutions. The second level of stratification involved categorization of the institution in terms of size (number of permanent residents). The frame was further categorized by their physical locations (provinces).

A total of 102 institutions was sampled nationally. The sample size allocated to each institution depended on the number of PWDs residing there.

For the sampled institutions, a list of all permanent residents was compiled by age or learning class. The sample was allocated proportionately to each stratum (type of institution). Five respondents were sampled from each of the sampled institutions with up to 30 PWDs, eight for those having 31–50 and ten for those with 51–100. For institutions with 100–200 PWDs, 15 respondents were sampled, and from those having 201 and above the sample size was 20. The interviews then followed.

Appendix C: Supplementary Tables – Household Data

Table C4.1: Percentage of those who attended adult literacy class (%)

	What type of classes					No.
	Mainstream/ regular	Special school	Special unit	Integrated programme	Other	
<i>Residence</i>						
Rural	35.1	2.2	1.0	15.7	46.0	60
Urban	24.3	31.9	23.5	20.3		6
<i>Province</i>						
Nairobi	26.9	26.9	26.0	20.2		6
Central	39.5	3.7		33.1	23.8	15
Coast	57.4				42.6	5
Eastern	33.3			5.6	61.1	18
North Eastern					100.0	0
Nyanza	55.6	6.9	5.4	20.3	11.8	11
Rift Valley		7.3		18.2	74.5	7
Western					100.0	4
<i>Age group</i>						
15–24	75.6	24.4				6
25–34		45.5	54.5			3
35–54	21.9	5.1	5.4	15.8	51.8	11
55+	47.4			21.3	31.3	31
Don't know	4.3			15.8	79.9	15
<i>Sex</i>						
Male	8.0	2.4	2.3	2.1	14.9	20
Female	26.0	2.7	0.9	14.1	26.7	47
<i>Marital status</i>						
Single	52.7	30.8	16.5			9
Married/Living together	32.3	1.9	2.0	23.5	40.4	30
Div/separated					100.0	0
Widowed	30.0			13.6	56.3	27
Total	34.0	5.1	3.2	16.2	41.6	67

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table C5.1: Causes of disability by background characteristics (%)

	Born with it	Accident	Burn	Pollution	Stroke	Lack of immunization	Disease	Meno-pause	Curse	Genetic	Lack of Breast-feeding	Started gradually	Fighting/ domestic violence	Wrong medication	Family planning	Other	Don't know	Total	
																		%	No.
Residence																			
13.1	13.1	0.6	0.6	0.4	2.7	19.4	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.1	10.5	1.1	1.1		12.7	23.1	100.0	2,447	
Urban	11.7	9.8	0.0	2.0	1.4	2.3	14.0	0.0		2.3	0.1	16.2	1.0	0.8	1.2	14.5	22.5	100.0	648
Province																			
Nairobi	11.9	10.5		0.6	0.4	3.1	10.4	0.1		2.2		21.7	1.5	0.0	0.3	12.7	24.6	100.0	279
Central	6.5	15.2	0.2	1.8	0.5	0.4	12.6	0.2	0.6	0.8		4.5	1.3	0.5		20.4	34.6	100.0	427
Coast	10.3	7.4		1.5	0.4	4.0	16.2		0.7	0.8		9.7	0.8	1.8		14.3	32.0	100.0	304
Eastern	14.1	13.4	0.2	1.0	0.4	1.8	18.1		0.2	1.2	0.5	3.8	1.8	1.8		12.1	29.8	100.0	523
North Eastern	14.2	29.7	2.9		0.9	0.3	21.5					5.8	0.8	1.0		11.7	11.2	100.0	66
Nyanza	13.7	10.7	0.7	0.6		3.7	24.5			1.5	0.1	21.1	.5	0.6		10.5	11.8	100.0	674
Rift Valley	17.6	14.2	0.9	0.8	2.0	2.3	17.8			2.8		11.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	12.9	14.0	100.0	554
Western	11.9	10.0	0.5			4.5	22.7			0.2		9.4	.6	1.0		10.0	29.2	100.0	268
Age group																			
0-14	25.7	5.5	0.7	0.1		2.0	19.1			1.7	0.4	9.2	.2	1.2	1.0	7.5	25.7	100.0	699
15-24	20.2	8.8	0.2	1.1		4.1	17.4	0.2	0.2	1.3		12.5	0.3	0.2		10.1	23.4	100.0	473
25-34	12.1	10.8	0.4	1.1	0.7	3.7	17.9			3.4		12.9	1.7	1.2	0.3	8.5	25.3	100.0	356
35-54	6.1	15.5	0.9	2.0	1.8	3.1	14.5	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.1	14.8	2.2	1.5		13.3	22.6	100.0	678
55+	4.9	18.7	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.9	21.6		0.6	0.8		10.2	0.9	0.9		17.7	20.5	100.0	676
Don't know	1.9	15.8				0.5	19.7					10.9	1.3	0.6		30.7	18.6	100.0	213
Sex																			
Male	13.6	15.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	3.5	18.0	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.1	8.9	1.5	0.7		13.5	21.7	100.0	1,501
Female	12.1	9.8	0.4	1.2	0.6	1.9	18.5	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.1	14.3	0.7	1.3	0.5	12.7	24.2	100.0	1,594
Marital status																			
Single	21.3	7.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	2.8	17.9	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.2	9.2	0.4	0.9	0.5	9.5	26.1	100.0	1,390
Married/ Living together																			
Divorced/ separated	6.7	17.4	0.6	1.5	1.0	2.9	17.6	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.1	13.8	1.5	1.3		13.9	20.4	100.0	1,181
Widowed	8.9	11.0		2.0	1.0	4.4	15.9					5.7	6.8	0.7	1.0	16.7	25.8	100.0	92
Don't know	2.6	14.7	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.0	21.9		0.6	0.6		15.0	0.6	0.7		22.0	19.6	100.0	420
	25.2	7.3				9.9	11.1			5.1		14.3				12.0	15.0	100.0	11
Total	12.8	12.4	0.5	0.9	0.6	2.6	18.3	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.1	11.7	1.1	1.0	0.3	13.1	23.0	100.0	3,095

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table C5.2: Causes of disability by type of disability (%)

What caused disability															Total			
Born with it	Accident	Burn	Pollution	Stroke	Lack of immunization	Disease	Meno-pause	Curse	Genetic	Lack of Breast-feeding	Started gradually	Fighting/ domestic violence	Wrong medication	Family planning	Other	Don't know	No.	
Disability	12.2	2.3	1.2		1.5	29.2			1.2		9.6	1.2	0.3		10.9	30.3	365	
	49.5	1.3			2.0	14.0			2.0		3.2				0.9	27.1	118	
	3.7	8.5	0.3	2.3	0.2	1.4			2.2		20.8	1.5	0.4	0.1	14.3	30.2	931	
	19.3	2.8		0.3	1.2			0.9	2.2		5.6	1.3	1.3		15.8	28.7	329	
	13.7	26.9	0.8		0.2	5.7	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.4	7.7	0.9	2.1		11.7	12.0	926	
	19.2	8.7	0.7	0.4	4.3	1.5					7.4	0.8	0.6		19.3	10.9	241	
	12.5	8.5	0.9			2.8			1.7		11.3		0.5	3.8	13.7	30.6	185	
Total	12.8	12.4	0.5	0.9	0.6	2.6	18.3	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.1	11.7	1.1	1.0	0.3	13.1	23.0	3,095

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table C5.3: Disability prevalence by background characteristics (%)

	Type of disability							Total	
	Hearing impairment	Speech impairment	Visual impairment	Mental impairment	Physical impairment	Self-care impairment	Other	%	No.
<i>Residence</i>									
Rural	12.9	4.1	27.2	5.9	36.0	8.7	5.3	100.0	2,567
Urban	7.2	3.8	41.6	5.7	26.9	8.8	6.0	100.0	681
<i>Province</i>									
Nairobi	6.2	2.8	53.9	5.7	21.2	6.8	3.3	100.0	295
Central	9.8	1.3	25.3	9.6	43.4	6.8	3.7	100.0	447
Coast	16.0	4.8	35.7	5.6	26.5	7.2	4.1	100.0	319
Eastern	9.8	4.1	31.1	5.7	32.9	10.2	6.2	100.0	548
North Eastern	13.7	1.9	18.8	3.2	43.2	17.7	1.6	100.0	69
Nyanza	11.3	5.1	28.1	3.6	36.8	8.5	6.5	100.0	706
Rift Valley	11.9	4.5	24.8	4.9	34.1	12.0	7.9	100.0	582
Western	19.6	5.3	24.4	8.6	34.3	4.6	3.2	100.0	282
<i>Age</i>									
0-4	13.4	13.9	6.2	0.9	40.0	13.6	12.0	100.0	98
5-9	26.2	7.7	9.6	2.2	30.5	16.9	6.9	100.0	253
10-14	23.5	9.4	21.5	8.7	20.3	7.9	8.7	100.0	370
15-19	14.1	4.9	30.3	5.6	29.9	7.5	7.7	100.0	312
20-24	6.1	7.5	32.2	5.7	31.7	9.7	7.2	100.0	218
25-29	9.5	3.9	29.5	9.5	28.1	9.0	10.4	100.0	202
30-34	12.7	2.6	25.1	13.6	36.8	4.9	4.3	100.0	178
35-39	5.5	2.6	35.7	10.8	37.1	2.9	5.5	100.0	152
40-44	6.2	0.4	39.6	5.5	39.3	2.5	6.5	100.0	174
45-49	6.7	1.1	41.4	6.2	33.3	9.5	1.9	100.0	176
50-54	5.9		53.7	2.3	31.5	5.1	1.5	100.0	196
55-59	7.2	1.7	39.3	6.3	39.3	3.6	2.6	100.0	190
60-64	7.2	2.8	32.0	1.4	46.3	5.8	4.4	100.0	148
65-69	9.0	0.6	31.9	5.1	41.1	8.4	3.9	100.0	146
70+	7.7	0.4	33.8	3.4	43.9	9.9	0.9	100.0	216
Don't know	8.5	1.3	27.1	3.2	39.9	19.6	0.4	100.0	220
<i>Sex</i>									
Male	12.2	4.5	27.5	6.5	34.5	9.9	5.0	100.0	1,592
Female	11.3	3.6	32.8	5.2	33.7	7.7	5.8	100.0	1,656
<i>Marital status</i>									
Single	15.9	7.3	22.0	8.0	28.4	10.1	8.3	100.0	1,481
Married/Living together	8.9	1.3	39.4	3.4	37.5	6.0	3.5	100.0	1,227
Divorced/separated	7.2	1.3	18.6	16.5	45.8	9.6	0.9	100.0	95
Widowed	6.8	1.0	34.2	3.1	40.8	12.1	1.9	100.0	432
Don't know			50.5	10.2	39.3			100.0	6
Total	11.7	4.0	30.2	5.8	34.1	8.8	5.4	100.0	3,241

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table C6.1: Activity limitations and participation restrictions imposed by problems with basic learning and applying knowledge, by background characteristics (%)

	Activity limitation – Basic learning & applying knowledge					Participation restriction – Basic learning & applying knowledge				
	Not applicable	No difficulty	Mild difficulty	Moderate difficulty	Severe difficulty	Not applicable	No problem	Mild problem	Moderate problem	Moderate problem
<i>Residence</i>										
Rural	4.5	46.9	13.8	14.8	20.0	4.5	48.4	13.9	14.4	18.7
Urban	5.9	47.5	14.6	19.4	12.5	6.2	53.6	15.1	16.3	8.8
<i>Province</i>										
Nairobi	8.1	41.9	19.5	17.6	12.9	8.6	49.5	17.5	15.1	9.2
Central	2.2	47.1	20.6	13.8	16.3	2.0	48.7	20.2	13.4	15.7
Coast	4.6	56.0	12.3	14.4	12.6	4.9	60.3	11.6	11.2	11.9
Eastern	2.8	33.1	17.6	19.3	27.3	3.2	36.2	19.1	17.6	23.8
North Eastern	8.3	75.8	4.4	1.5	10.0	8.3	75.8	4.4	1.5	10.0
Nyanza	4.2	50.5	7.5	14.4	23.5	4.0	51.0	9.3	15.4	20.4
Rift Valley	3.1	54.3	11.5	17.1	14.0	3.1	55.6	12.2	15.3	13.8
Western	13.7	38.1	16.9	16.2	15.1	13.7	41.6	13.0	16.6	15.1
<i>Age group</i>										
0–14	10.4	36.9	14.5	18.9	19.3	10.2	38.2	13.6	19.2	18.8
15–24	4.0	44.3	14.6	15.2	21.9	4.3	47.5	14.4	13.4	20.4
25–34	5.1	49.4	12.7	12.0	20.7	5.1	51.1	13.0	11.5	19.3
35–54	1.9	50.0	13.3	17.6	17.1	1.9	53.8	14.8	15.5	13.9
55+	2.7	54.3	14.5	12.7	15.7	3.0	57.4	14.4	11.6	13.7
Don't know	3.4	49.3	13.8	16.9	16.6	3.6	49.8	14.7	17.3	14.5
<i>Sex</i>										
Male	4.6	45.1	14.0	16.6	19.6	4.7	47.4	14.6	15.5	17.8
Female	4.9	48.8	14.0	15.0	17.3	5.0	51.5	13.7	14.2	15.6
<i>Marital status</i>										
Single	7.7	37.7	14.4	17.5	22.6	7.7	39.8	13.8	17.2	21.5
Married/Living together	2.4	56.3	13.7	13.2	14.4	2.4	59.7	15.1	11.0	11.7
Divorced/separated	2.7	43.0	10.5	24.4	19.4	2.7	43.9	7.1	27.0	19.3
Widowed	2.1	52.8	14.1	15.8	15.1	2.6	54.1	14.5	15.1	13.7
Don't know	16.8	37.0	14.6	0.0	31.6	16.8	52.0	5.1	11.0	15.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>										
Nursery, kindergarten	7.3	35.7	19.4	19.5	18.2	6.0	35.7	19.4	20.8	18.1
Primary	2.3	43.4	15.1	19.6	19.6	2.4	45.7	15.4	18.2	18.3
Post primary, vocational	5.3	41.9	23.4	16.0	13.4	5.3	38.0	23.4	20.6	12.7
Secondary, "A" level	1.0	56.6	14.2	12.6	15.6	1.0	61.9	15.3	10.9	10.9
College (middle level)	4.2	54.7	13.9	11.6	15.7	4.2	63.6	14.7	8.7	8.7
University	14.4	30.8	16.9	16.2	21.8	14.4	51.1	8.5	9.2	16.7
Other	3.8	24.2	6.0	18.3	47.8	.0	23.8	4.8	19.7	51.7
Don't know	0.0	27.2	23.6	0.0	49.2	0.0	0.0	50.8	0.0	49.2
Total	2.7	45.8	15.1	17.6	18.8	2.7	49.2	15.4	16.2	16.6

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table C6.2: Limitations and restrictions on communication by background characteristics (%)

	Activity limitation – Communication						Participation restriction – Communication					
	Not applicable	No difficulty	Mild difficulty	Moderate difficulty	Severe difficulty	Unable to carry out activity	Not applicable	No problem	Mild problem	Moderate problem	Severe problem	Complete problem
<i>Residence</i>												
Rural	0.8	55.0	11.9	12.6	10.7	8.9	0.9	56.3	11.9	12.3	10.5	8.2
Urban	5.0	64.1	8.5	10.0	4.9	7.4	5.0	65.6	10.1	7.3	5.3	6.8
<i>Province</i>												
Nairobi	10.1	61.8	8.0	6.1	7.1	6.9	10.1	62.6	8.4	5.9	5.9	7.1
Central	0.2	50.0	16.1	12.0	12.3	9.3	0.2	52.0	16.0	11.6	11.6	8.4
Coast	1.3	59.2	14.2	12.4	5.4	7.5	1.3	60.5	13.0	13.1	5.1	7.0
Eastern	0.3	53.6	13.4	13.1	10.9	8.6	0.3	55.4	12.2	12.9	10.6	8.6
North Eastern	0.0	75.2	3.1	2.3	5.4	14.1	0.0	75.2	3.1	2.3	5.4	14.1
Nyanza	0.7	53.7	8.5	15.8	11.4	9.9	0.7	55.3	10.8	14.4	10.9	7.9
Rift Valley	1.2	64.2	9.5	11.1	6.8	7.2	1.5	64.3	11.0	8.2	8.1	6.9
Western	2.2	55.0	11.4	11.4	11.2	8.7	2.2	57.4	9.4	11.0	11.6	8.4
<i>Age group</i>												
0–14	2.3	39.8	16.2	16.4	12.1	13.3	2.5	40.8	15.6	15.4	13.4	12.4
15–24	1.3	54.9	9.8	12.9	11.8	9.2	1.3	56.3	11.1	12.2	11.0	8.2
25–34	2.2	57.1	15.0	11.1	8.1	6.5	2.2	58.4	15.0	10.6	7.5	6.1
35–54	1.7	66.9	8.5	10.3	6.7	5.8	1.7	68.4	9.2	9.5	6.2	5.0
55+	1.0	67.2	7.5	9.3	7.5	7.6	1.0	68.7	7.2	8.5	7.3	7.3
Don't know	1.6	53.0	12.3	12.4	13.1	7.7	1.6	54.1	13.9	10.7	12.5	7.2
<i>Sex</i>												
Male	1.5	54.6	12.6	13.1	9.6	8.6	1.6	55.9	12.7	11.6	10.2	8.0
Female	1.8	59.0	9.9	11.2	9.4	8.7	1.8	60.4	10.3	10.9	8.6	7.9
<i>Marital status</i>												
Single	2.0	44.4	14.8	15.2	11.8	11.9	2.1	45.7	15.0	13.8	12.3	11.1
Married/Living together	1.7	70.8	7.6	9.4	6.4	4.1	1.7	72.0	8.0	8.5	6.0	3.7
Divorced/separated	0.0	55.9	9.1	9.0	9.3	16.6	0.0	58.3	7.5	11.3	8.2	14.7
Widowed	1.1	59.6	10.1	10.4	10.6	8.3	1.1	61.2	10.6	10.0	9.6	7.5
Don't know	0.0	43.5	10.7	1.0	16.5	28.3	0.0	49.0	14.6	17.6	.0	18.9
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>												
Nursery, kindergarten	0.9	43.3	15.2	17.1	11.5	12.0	0.9	43.3	14.2	19.3	11.7	10.6
Primary	0.9	54.2	14.6	14.3	9.5	6.5	1.1	55.9	15.0	13.3	9.0	5.8
Post primary, vocational	6.8	63.3	10.6	10.2	4.6	4.5	6.8	63.3	10.6	10.2	4.6	4.5
Secondary, "A" level	1.4	75.3	5.7	8.6	5.6	3.4	1.4	76.6	6.9	6.8	5.6	2.7
College (middle level)	2.9	74.5	11.4	5.2	3.9	2.1	2.9	77.7	8.5	6.5	2.2	2.1
University	26.0	59.3	5.8	1.3	5.0	2.6	26.0	63.8	7.9	1.3	1.1	0.0
Other	4.0	20.0	18.0	12.2	18.2	27.7	4.0	21.2	24.0	1.3	28.4	21.1
Don't know	0.0	16.1	23.6	0.0	33.2	27.2	0.0	43.2	23.6	0.0	33.2	0.0
Total	1.7	58.8	12.6	12.4	8.5	6.0	1.8	60.4	13.0	11.6	8.1	5.2

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table C6.3: Limitations and restrictions in domestic life by background characteristics (%)

	Activity limitation – Domestic life						Participation restriction – Domestic life					
	Not appli- cable	No difficulty	Mild difficulty	Moderate difficulty	Severe difficulty	Unable to carry out activity	Not appli- cable	No problem	Mild problem	Moderate problem	Severe problem	Complete problem
<i>Residence</i>												
Rural	4.3	48.3	12.7	11.4	8.5	14.8	4.3	50.1	12.5	10.8	8.6	13.6
Urban	9.5	62.8	8.9	5.5	4.9	8.4	9.5	63.4	8.8	7.4	3.2	7.7
<i>Province</i>												
Nairobi	15.3	62.1	6.5	6.7	3.9	5.5	15.3	61.6	7.1	7.1	2.9	6.1
Central	1.0	53.6	15.2	11.2	8.3	10.7	1.0	54.7	15.2	10.5	8.3	10.4
Coast	6.9	69.8	7.2	3.9	3.0	9.1	6.9	70.8	6.0	3.7	3.1	9.5
Eastern	2.6	39.6	15.9	16.7	9.7	15.6	2.6	42.7	15.3	16.0	9.6	13.9
North Eastern	8.6	48.2	2.5	5.7	11.2	23.8	8.6	48.2	2.5	5.7	11.2	23.8
Nyanza	3.8	48.4	10.1	11.7	9.3	16.6	3.8	49.8	10.7	13.0	8.8	13.9
Rift Valley	4.3	51.6	13.6	8.5	7.9	14.1	4.3	52.6	13.5	8.5	7.0	14.1
Western	11.7	46.0	13.4	6.6	7.3	14.9	11.7	50.0	11.9	5.8	8.6	12.0
<i>Age group</i>												
0–14	16.5	45.7	10.7	9.5	5.3	12.3	16.5	46.4	10.2	9.8	5.9	11.2
15–24	1.7	55.1	10.1	9.5	7.8	15.8	1.7	56.6	9.3	8.9	7.8	15.7
25–34	2.6	58.3	14.1	9.0	4.6	11.4	2.6	59.8	13.5	9.0	4.7	10.4
35–54	1.9	58.7	10.4	10.3	8.2	10.6	1.9	60.4	10.6	11.2	6.5	9.4
55+	1.4	49.7	14.5	10.8	10.4	13.2	1.4	51.6	14.6	10.8	9.5	12.2
Don't know	5.7	32.0	13.2	13.0	11.2	24.9	5.7	34.4	14.0	10.8	13.2	21.9
<i>Sex</i>												
Male	5.8	53.6	11.0	9.5	7.2	12.9	5.8	54.8	10.4	9.9	7.4	11.7
Female	5.0	49.2	12.8	10.7	8.2	13.9	5.0	51.0	13.0	10.4	7.6	13.0
<i>Marital status</i>												
Single	9.7	47.4	11.3	9.5	6.6	15.5	9.7	48.7	10.6	9.3	7.0	14.7
Married/Living together	2.0	59.7	10.8	10.6	8.0	8.9	2.0	61.2	10.8	11.0	7.3	7.7
Divorced/separated	0.0	48.1	10.9	13.5	15.5	12.0	0.0	50.1	10.1	14.9	15.5	9.4
Widowed	2.2	41.5	17.7	10.4	8.8	19.4	2.2	43.7	18.7	9.4	7.9	18.2
Don't know	1.0	49.7	5.6	0.0	15.0	28.8	1.0	64.6	0.0	5.6	0.0	28.8
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>												
Nursery, kindergarten	8.7	52.4	7.4	11.2	7.2	13.1	8.7	53.3	8.3	11.5	9.4	8.8
Primary	1.6	55.2	13.8	10.9	7.4	11.1	1.6	56.8	13.2	10.6	7.7	10.1
Post primary, vocational	5.3	61.6	9.4	17.8	5.9	0.0	5.3	61.6	10.6	17.8	4.6	0.0
Secondary, "A" level	1.7	70.2	8.1	9.0	4.2	6.8	1.7	72.8	8.0	9.0	3.5	5.0
College (middle level)	3.7	65.5	7.9	8.4	8.2	6.4	3.7	66.1	10.5	12.1	2.4	5.2
University	25.8	64.7	0.0	0.0	3.7	5.7	25.8	67.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	5.7
Other	4.0	28.3	11.2	11.0	20.9	24.5	4.0	36.2	7.4	14.8	16.0	21.6
Don't know	0.0	23.6	0.0	33.2	0.0	43.2	0.0	23.6	0.0	33.2	0.0	43.2
Total	2.6	58.4	11.7	10.3	6.9	10.1	2.6	60.2	11.5	10.4	6.5	8.8

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table C6.4: Limitations and restrictions on community, social and civil life by background characteristics (%)

	Activity limitation – Community, social and civil life						Participation restriction – Community, social and civil life					
	Not applicable	No difficulty	Mild difficulty	Moderate difficulty	Severe difficulty	Unable to carry out activity	Not applicable	No problem	Mild problem	Moderate problem	Severe problem	Complete problem
<i>Residence</i>												
Rural	5.8	66.6	8.4	6.3	5.1	7.7	5.9	67.6	8.6	5.9	4.8	7.3
Urban	9.5	73.7	4.1	5.0	3.5	4.2	9.5	74.7	4.2	5.3	2.6	3.7
<i>Province</i>												
Nairobi	15.4	72.2	4.3	3.0	2.6	2.4	15.4	71.6	4.4	4.1	2.1	2.4
Central	1.7	69.6	8.2	6.6	6.9	7.0	1.7	70.3	9.5	4.8	6.8	7.0
Coast	15.2	70.2	5.2	4.9	2.0	2.4	15.8	71.9	4.2	3.2	2.5	2.4
Eastern	4.3	63.1	8.9	8.3	6.1	9.4	4.3	64.4	8.3	8.1	5.6	9.3
North Eastern	11.5	62.5	2.3	2.5	1.8	19.4	11.5	62.5	2.3	2.5	1.8	19.4
Nyanza	1.5	70.9	9.0	5.6	4.2	8.8	1.5	72.6	9.7	6.0	3.3	6.9
Rift Valley	6.1	71.1	6.2	5.8	5.5	5.2	6.1	71.2	6.6	5.6	5.0	5.5
Western	12.3	57.0	10.2	7.7	4.4	8.4	12.3	58.7	9.6	7.9	4.4	7.0
<i>Age group</i>												
0–14	14.4	59.1	10.0	7.5	4.2	4.8	14.6	59.1	10.4	8.0	3.2	4.7
15–24	4.9	63.3	9.0	5.6	6.6	10.6	4.9	64.3	9.7	4.9	6.2	10.0
25–34	4.7	69.3	6.4	9.1	2.0	8.4	4.7	70.5	7.4	8.1	1.4	7.9
35–54	2.5	78.4	5.5	3.7	4.3	5.5	2.5	80.1	4.5	3.7	3.8	5.3
55+	3.7	74.0	6.1	5.1	4.9	6.2	3.7	75.2	5.9	4.7	5.2	5.3
Don't know	9.6	54.9	9.4	7.4	7.8	11.1	9.6	55.3	10.6	6.4	7.9	10.2
<i>Sex</i>												
Male	6.3	66.5	8.1	6.8	5.0	7.4	6.4	67.2	8.1	6.7	4.7	6.9
Female	6.8	69.6	7.0	5.3	4.5	6.7	6.9	70.8	7.3	4.9	4.0	6.2
<i>Marital status</i>												
Single	10.5	57.8	9.6	7.5	5.6	8.9	10.6	58.8	9.8	7.4	4.8	8.6
Married/Living together	2.8	80.2	5.5	4.4	3.3	3.7	2.8	81.2	5.1	3.9	3.4	3.5
Divorced/separated	2.3	65.8	11.8	4.9	2.8	12.3	2.3	65.8	11.8	7.5	2.8	9.7
Widowed	5.2	68.5	5.6	6.2	6.3	8.3	5.2	69.6	7.1	5.1	6.1	7.0
Don't know	4.8	69.4	5.1	0.0	0.0	20.6	4.8	69.4	5.1	5.6	0.0	15.0
<i>Highest level of education attained</i>												
Nursery, kindergarten	9.6	64.0	8.0	8.1	3.2	7.1	9.6	64.9	8.2	8.3	2.5	6.5
Primary	3.3	70.7	10.1	5.9	4.3	5.7	3.4	71.2	10.2	5.7	3.9	5.5
Post primary, vocational	0.0	82.1	6.5	0.0	4.5	6.8	0.0	82.8	5.9	.0	4.5	6.8
Secondary, "A" level	2.0	78.8	5.9	4.6	4.6	4.0	2.0	81.4	5.6	4.0	3.4	3.5
College (middle level)	4.6	87.2	0.0	6.6	0.1	1.5	4.6	87.9	.7	5.7	0.1	1.0
University	21.7	66.3	3.6	1.6	0.0	6.8	21.7	70.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	5.7
Other	6.8	29.2	4.7	22.3	16.9	20.1	6.8	29.2	18.3	13.8	11.8	20.1
Don't know	0.0	23.6	0.0	0.0	33.2	43.2	0.0	23.6	0.0	0.0	33.2	43.2
Total	3.8	72.5	8.4	5.8	4.1	5.4	3.8	73.5	8.5	5.4	3.6	5.1

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table C6.5: Limitations and restrictions in major life areas by background characteristics (%)

	Activity limitation – Major life areas						Participation restriction – Major life areas					
	Not appli- cable	No difficulty	Mild difficulty	Moderate difficulty	Severe difficulty	Unable to carry out activity	Not appli- cable	No problem	Mild problem	Moderate problem	Severe problem	Complete problem
<i>Residence</i>												
Rural	17.1	50.8	8.0	9.0	7.5	7.5	17.2	52.1	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.1
Urban	16.8	58.2	7.6	5.4	8.0	4.0	16.8	59.0	7.8	5.9	6.8	3.7
<i>Province</i>												
Nairobi	18.7	62.5	4.6	3.3	6.7	4.1	18.7	62.4	4.8	4.2	5.1	4.7
Central	4.2	59.3	8.9	9.6	8.9	9.0	4.2	59.7	9.5	9.0	8.6	9.0
Coast	23.8	53.9	9.6	6.0	2.5	4.2	23.8	55.5	8.6	4.9	2.5	4.7
Eastern	10.0	52.9	10.7	9.7	9.6	7.1	10.0	55.3	11.0	7.2	9.9	6.6
North Eastern	20.4	51.6	2.1	7.5	2.3	16.0	20.4	51.6	2.1	7.5	2.3	16.0
Nyanza	13.3	56.5	4.6	9.5	8.7	7.3	13.3	58.0	6.1	9.5	7.4	5.7
Rift Valley	25.9	46.2	8.6	6.3	7.7	5.3	26.1	46.2	8.6	6.1	8.2	4.8
Western	32.3	30.4	10.9	11.9	6.6	7.9	32.3	33.6	8.2	12.2	6.3	7.5
<i>Age group</i>												
0–14	21.4	33.7	14.2	13.7	10.7	6.3	21.6	34.5	13.9	14.0	10.6	5.4
15–24	12.6	48.6	9.4	11.3	9.4	8.7	12.6	49.8	9.1	11.7	8.0	8.7
25–34	11.1	61.0	6.9	5.4	7.2	8.3	11.1	62.9	7.5	4.2	6.4	7.9
35–54	12.9	64.9	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.6	12.9	66.3	5.5	4.4	5.9	5.0
55+	18.5	58.2	5.4	5.6	6.3	5.9	18.5	59.4	5.9	4.4	6.1	5.7
Don't know	31.4	49.0	2.1	4.9	4.4	8.2	31.4	49.3	2.3	4.7	4.1	8.2
<i>Sex</i>												
Male	13.8	51.4	8.1	9.3	9.3	8.1	13.9	52.7	8.3	8.9	8.9	7.4
Female	20.1	53.2	7.8	7.3	6.1	5.5	20.1	54.4	7.9	6.5	5.7	5.4
<i>Marital status</i>												
Single	17.9	39.4	11.3	12.0	10.3	9.2	18.0	40.9	11.2	11.6	9.7	8.7
Married/ Living together	14.2	66.0	5.6	5.1	5.1	3.9	14.2	66.8	6.1	4.5	4.8	3.6
Divorced/separated	8.6	52.2	8.1	10.2	10.2	10.8	8.6	53.4	7.0	12.1	10.2	8.9
Widowed	24.6	56.4	3.2	4.5	5.5	5.8	24.6	57.7	3.5	3.1	5.6	5.6
Don't know	4.8	63.8	10.7	0.0	0.0	20.6	4.8	69.4	5.1	0.0	0.0	20.6
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>												
Nursery, kindergarten	8.0	40.2	18.9	17.1	6.4	9.4	8.0	41.3	17.8	17.8	7.0	8.1
Primary	8.2	54.3	11.3	11.1	9.1	6.0	8.3	55.8	11.5	10.4	8.4	5.6
Post primary, vocational	5.3	84.7	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	84.7	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary, "A" level	6.3	73.9	4.1	7.3	3.9	4.5	6.3	75.2	4.9	6.3	2.8	4.6
College (middle level)	7.1	68.3	8.0	5.7	9.5	1.4	7.1	71.6	8.6	2.2	9.5	1.0
University	26.2	69.0	0.0	2.2	.3	2.1	26.2	69.9	0.0	2.5	0.3	1.1
Other	14.4	17.2	6.0	8.7	40.6	13.1	14.4	18.3	11.4	9.2	33.5	13.1
Don't know	27.2	23.6	0.0	0.0	49.2	0.0	27.2	23.6	0.0	0.0	49.2	0.0
Total	8.2	58.4	9.8	10.0	8.1	5.5	8.2	59.9	10.1	9.2	7.4	5.1

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table C6.6: Main items financial support/grant is spent on by background characteristics (%)

	Money spent on												No.
	Household necessities	Clothing	Rent/ accommodation	Recreation/ entertainment	Transport	Education	Water & electricity	Rehabilitation and health care services	Assistive devices	Personal assistant/ carer	Other	Don't know	
<i>Residence</i>													Rural
80.5	40.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	8.3	0.0	14.8	4.7	14.7	10.8	0.0	2,447	
Urban	56.5	20.0	19.5	1.3	0.0	26.2	2.8	6.8	0.0	0.0	25.5	0.0	648
<i>Province</i>													
Nairobi	29.3	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	32.8	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	35.3	0.0	279
Central	91.1	31.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.9	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	427
Coast	74.3	59.8	7.5	0.0	0.0	32.7	0.0	.0	0.0	0.0	25.7	0.0	304
Eastern	32.9	65.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.4	0.0	34.4	32.7	0.0	523
Nyanza	88.0	44.0	9.6	0.0	18.8	0.0	0.0	17.0	0.0	12.7	4.7	0.0	674
Rift Valley	73.9	5.4	00.0	0.0	0.0	26.1	5.4	5.4	33.3	33.3	35.2	0.0	554
Western	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	268
<i>Age group</i>													
15-24	10.6	10.6	0.0	0.0	29.6	41.3	0.0	48.1	0.0	18.5	0.0	0.0	473
25-34	100.0	28.5	50.1	0.0	0.0	21.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	356
35-54	67.9	50.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.7	0.0	678
55+	90.8	37.9	1.0	0.6	5.5	0.0	1.3	7.2	7.8	14.4	20.7	0.0	676
Don't know	100.0	41.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.8	0.0	17.9	0.0	0.0	213
<i>Sex</i>													
Male	88.7	50.4	8.6	0.6	15.7	4.4	1.3	12.6	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	1,501
Female	63.8	23.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	18.9	0.0	13.5	6.9	21.4	18.2	0.0	1,594
<i>Marital status</i>													
Single	45.1	0.0	12.7	0.0	15.9	34.5	0.0	25.8	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	1,390
Married/ Living together	89.6	65.9	1.5	1.0	8.6	6.7	2.0	4.9	0.0	10.2	9.4	0.0	1,181
Divorced/separated	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	00.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92
Widowed	91.1	29.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	11.9	17.7	27.3	0.0	420
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	11
Total	75.3	35.7	4.2	0.3	7.3	12.2	0.6	13.1	3.7	11.5	14.0	0.0	3,095

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.



Table C6.7: Reasons why employed PWDs discontinued working by background characteristics (%)

	Why stopped working								Total %
	Retired	Retrenched	Fired	Injury/accident at work	Illness	Because of disability	Don't know	Other	
<i>Residence</i>									
Rural	49.6	7.1	9.5	0.0	12.2	13.5	3.5	4.7	100.0
Urban	35.1	7.8	4.6	1.8	8.9	15.0	0.0	26.9	100.0
<i>Province</i>									
Nairobi	19.3	2.2	8.2	3.2	0.0	27.0	0.0	40.0	100.0
Central	69.9	0.0	30.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Coast	38.2	8.2	5.1	0.0	5.2	15.6	8.3	19.4	100.0
Eastern	50.7	22.2	6.7	0.0	10.5	9.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nyanza	42.8	5.6	0.0	0.0	35.6	15.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rift Valley	51.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Western	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<i>Age group</i>									
15-24	0.0	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	0.0	60.4	100.0
25-34	0.0	19.7	0.0	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	67.6	100.0
35-54	5.6	10.3	17.4	0.0	10.5	39.4	7.1	9.6	100.0
55+	77.9	1.1	5.3	1.6	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Don't know	75.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
<i>Sex</i>									
Male	47.1	7.0	8.6	0.9	6.4	16.3	0.0	13.9	100.0
Female	20.1	9.9	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	15.2	14.9	100.0
<i>Marital status</i>									
Single	11.4	9.4	9.3	0.0	9.4	5.3	0.0	55.1	100.0
Married/Living together	52.4	7.0	8.3	0.0	7.3	17.9	3.0	4.1	100.0
Divorced/separated	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widowed	46.8	7.5	0.0	7.1	38.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>									
Primary	35.9	9.8	10.4	0.0	22.8	16.1	0.0	5.0	100.0
Post primary, vocational	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Secondary, "A" level	30.3	11.1	7.7	0.0	0.0	14.5	5.0	31.4	100.0
College (middle level)	81.5	0.0	0.0	4.4	7.4	6.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
University	86.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	43.5	8.0	8.1	0.8	8.8	13.4	2.2	15.2	100.0

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table C8.1: Awareness of, and whether needed or received, support services by background characteristics (%)

	Aware of health services	Needed health services	Received health services	No.
<i>Residence</i>				
Rural	85.6	79.4	57.0	2,447
Urban	95.2	71.6	56.8	648
<i>Province</i>				
Nairobi	96.5	73.9	62.2	279
Central	86.7	75.5	64.3	427
Coast	89.6	70.8	57.7	304
Eastern	89.1	85.2	63.0	523
North Eastern	85.5	84.9	54.7	66
Nyanza	92.9	86.0	60.1	674
Rift Valley	89.6	79.3	56.6	554
Western	58.1	53.5	20.2	268
<i>Age group</i>				
0-14	80.9	77.0	52.4	699
15-24	89.5	79.6	61.4	473
25-34	91.8	81.1	57.6	356
35-54	91.6	76.7	58.6	678
55+	88.6	77.1	57.2	676
Don't know	82.6	76.5	54.3	213
<i>Sex</i>				
Male	87.4	78.9	58.4	1,501
Female	87.9	76.7	55.5	1,594
<i>Marital status</i>				
Single	84.3	76.6	55.7	1,390
Married/Living together	91.9	79.6	59.0	1,181
Divorced/separated	90.0	79.2	59.7	92
Widowed	86.2	76.2	54.8	420
Don't know	85.0	73.5	53.6	11
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>				
Nursery, kindergarten	87.8	82.7	51.0	98
Primary	88.2	80.5	58.0	1,461
Post primary, vocational	94.8	84.0	63.2	21
Secondary, "A" level	92.6	74.8	61.8	407
College (middle level)	97.1	65.3	53.9	142
University	91.3	49.3	53.6	41
Other	87.7	82.2	71.3	21
Don't know	100.0	49.2	49.2	4
Total	89.7	77.9	58.2	2,195

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table C8.2: Reason for stopping assistive and support services by background characteristics (%)

	It was too expensive	It was too far/had no transport	It was not helping	Reached level of functioning	Service no longer available	Not satisfied with services	Not applicable	Other
<i>Residence</i>								
Rural	2.4	0.1	1.5	2.0	0.1	0.6	84.1	9.1
Urban	3.3	0.2	0.9	4.5	0.6	0.5	73.3	16.7
<i>Province</i>								
Nairobi	2.4	0.4	0.6	4.1	0.7	0.0	70.8	20.9
Central	0.2	0.0	1.7	2.3	0.0	1.0	68.9	26.0
Coast	1.0	0.0	0.8	3.5	0.3	0.2	92.7	1.6
Eastern	2.5	0.1	1.7	4.8	0.2	0.8	84.6	5.3
North Eastern	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.0	91.4	6.0
Nyanza	2.8	0.2	1.3	1.8	0.2	0.7	91.4	1.6
Rift Valley	5.6	0.2	1.3	1.1	0.2	0.4	75.4	15.9
Western	2.6	0.0	2.6	0.8	0.0	0.7	83.6	9.6
<i>Age group</i>								
0–14	2.1	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.7	90.4	5.1
15–24	3.0	0.0	2.2	2.5	0.7	0.2	85.7	5.7
25–34	4.1	0.0	1.7	2.4	0.0	0.3	81.6	10.0
35–54	3.4	0.4	1.1	3.8	0.1	0.8	78.2	12.2
55+	1.5	0.3	1.4	3.8	0.0	0.3	75.8	16.9
Don't know	1.3	0.0	1.8	0.4	0.6	1.6	77.1	17.1
<i>Sex</i>								
Male	2.8	0.1	1.4	3.1	0.2	0.6	79.6	12.1
Female	2.4	0.2	1.3	2.0	0.2	0.5	83.8	9.6
<i>Marital status</i>								
Single	2.3	0.0	1.2	1.6	0.2	0.4	87.2	7.0
Married/Living together	3.4	.2	1.5	3.7	0.2	0.5	76.8	13.7
Divorced/separated	1.1	1.9	2.2	3.0	0.0	1.2	84.8	5.8
Widowed	1.4	0.2	1.5	1.7	0.2	1.1	78.3	15.5
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	70.4	19.7
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>								
Nursery, kindergarten	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.5	3.3
Primary	3.1	0.2	1.8	2.0	0.1	0.6	83.9	8.2
Post primary, vocational	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	78.7	15.4
Secondary, "A" level	5.5	0.0	1.6	5.4	0.8	0.8	68.1	17.7
College (middle level)	0.7	0.0	0.5	7.0	0.0	0.6	57.5	33.6
University	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	4.0	71.6	16.6
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	93.9	0.0
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.8	27.2
Total	3.2	0.1	1.6	3.1	0.2	0.6	79.5	11.7

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table C8.3: Reason for stopping educational services by background characteristics (%)

	It was too expensive	It was too far/had no transport	It was not helping	Reached level of functioning	Service no longer available	Not satisfied with services	Not applicable	Communication/ language barrier	Other
<i>Residence</i>									
Rural	1.9	0.3	0.8	1.6	0.7	1.2	0.3	88.9	4.5
Urban	3.6	0.5	0.5	3.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	82.7	8.1
<i>Province</i>									
Nairobi	4.4	0.4	1.0	3.3	0.0	0.7	0.9	74.5	14.8
Central	2.4	0.0	1.1	1.7	0.5	5.3	0.0	80.5	8.5
Coast	1.7	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	94.9	1.2
Eastern	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.2	96.0	0.5
North Eastern	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.5	4.5
Nyanza	2.4	0.5	0.5	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	91.7	1.9
Rift Valley	3.6	0.6	0.9	3.2	0.7	0.8	0.5	80.2	9.5
Western	0.4	0.3	0.4	3.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	92.4	2.8
<i>Age group</i>									
0-14	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	85.7	12.1
15-24	4.5	0.8	1.4	2.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	80.4	9.2
25-34	4.9	0.2	1.3	4.2	1.2	1.7	0.7	79.7	6.0
35-54	2.4	0.3	0.5	3.9	1.3	0.9	0.2	88.7	1.9
55+	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	2.2	0.0	94.7	0.7
Don't know	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.8	0.0	2.0	0.0	95.6	0.0
<i>Sex</i>									
Male	2.9	0.5	0.5	2.7	0.3	1.2	0.5	85.2	6.1
Female	1.6	0.1	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.1	89.7	4.5
<i>Marital status</i>									
Single	2.3	0.3	1.2	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	83.8	9.8
Married/Living together	2.3	0.4	0.2	3.0	0.7	1.3	0.3	89.3	2.4
Divorced/separated	4.0	0.0	1.1	2.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	89.8	0.0
Widowed	1.2	.0	.8	1.1	0.7	1.7	0.0	94.2	0.3
Don't know	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	81.4	0.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>									
Nursery, kindergarten	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.9	0.9	2.0	0.0	82.5	9.4
Primary	2.9	0.5	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.6	0.4	83.4	7.9
Post primary, vocational	4.2	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.9	1.2
Secondary, "A" level	4.1	0.1	0.2	6.4	0.4	1.8	0.3	81.0	5.8
College (middle level)	2.2	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.6	2.9
University	1.1	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	91.2	1.9
Other	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.6	28.1
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.2	66.8	0.0
Total	2.9	0.4	1.0	2.7	0.7	1.5	0.4	83.1	7.3

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table C8.4: Reason for stopping health services by background characteristics (%)

	It was too expensive	It was too far/had no transport	It was not helping	Reached level of functioning	Service no longer available	Not satisfied with services	Not applicable	Communication/ language barrier	Other
<i>Residence</i>									
Rural	8.9	2.0	8.5	5.5	0.7	1.4	0.0	52.0	21.0
Urban	7.4	0.5	2.9	6.9	0.1	1.6	0.0	62.5	18.0
<i>Province</i>									
Nairobi	7.7	0.8	2.7	6.6	0.2	2.9	0.0	54.4	24.7
Central	4.6	0.7	5.9	3.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	34.6	50.5
Coast	3.4	0.3	4.5	6.7	0.3	2.9	0.0	79.5	2.4
Eastern	6.8	2.8	11.3	6.4	0.3	1.7	0.2	60.9	9.7
North Eastern	1.4	4.1	6.8	2.7	0.0	2.4	0.0	54.0	28.5
Nyanza	20.0	2.1	9.9	3.2	1.2	1.7	0.0	57.0	4.9
Rift Valley	4.4	1.4	6.4	9.8	0.4	0.5	0.0	40.3	36.8
Western	5.7	2.6	3.6	7.4	1.1	0.6	0.0	72.8	6.2
<i>Age group</i>									
0-14	8.2	0.8	7.2	5.2	0.4	1.6	0.0	57.6	19.0
15-24	8.4	2.3	7.9	6.0	0.5	1.4	0.0	56.2	17.2
25-34	9.3	1.3	8.9	6.7	0.6	1.3	0.0	53.6	18.2
35-54	8.8	2.0	6.5	6.4	0.5	1.7	0.2	53.8	20.2
55+	7.5	1.8	6.6	6.5	0.4	1.1	0.0	51.7	24.4
Don't know	11.2	2.2	7.7	1.9	2.1	1.3	0.0	51.3	22.4
<i>Sex</i>									
Male	9.2	1.7	6.6	6.8	0.4	1.4	0.1	52.7	21.0
Female	7.9	1.6	7.8	4.9	0.7	1.5	0.0	55.8	19.7
<i>Marital status</i>									
Single	8.1	1.4	7.8	5.2	0.7	1.6	0.0	57.0	18.3
Married/Living together	8.4	1.8	6.7	7.1	0.4	1.6	0.1	52.7	21.2
Divorced/separated	8.5	3.6	7.8	7.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	50.7	21.6
Widowed	10.5	1.7	6.8	3.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	51.2	24.2
Don't know	11.0	0.0	5.6	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.0	21.5
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>									
Nursery, kindergarten	7.7	4.6	12.1	6.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	58.1	10.6
Primary	9.8	1.9	7.2	4.3	0.6	1.4	0.1	53.7	21.0
Post prim, vocational	3.1	0.0	10.1	0.0	5.4	5.3	0.0	61.9	14.2
Secondary, "A" level	10.8	0.8	4.9	10.5	0.4	1.2	0.0	53.1	18.2
College (middle level)	0.9	0.7	8.2	12.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	60.4	17.0
University	0.0	0.0	3.1	7.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	81.1	6.6
Other	0.0	1.3	19.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.1	2.9
Don't know	0.0	0.0	33.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.8	16.1
Total	8.9	1.7	7.2	6.1	0.5	1.3	0.0	55.1	19.2

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table C9.1: General physical health by background characteristics (%)

	Poor	Not very good	Good	Very good	Don't know
<i>Residence</i>					
Rural	5.5	38.1	49.1	7.2	0.1
Urban	4.8	23.9	54.5	16.9	0.0
<i>Province</i>					
Nairobi	4.3	17.1	61.1	17.5	0.0
Central	4.4	38.7	46.9	9.7	0.3
Coast	6.0	28.0	49.2	16.5	0.3
Eastern	3.9	40.4	45.3	10.5	0.0
North Eastern	9.7	32.9	48.4	9.0	0.0
Nyanza	7.2	39.9	49.4	3.5	0.0
Rift Valley	4.6	33.5	52.8	9.0	0.0
Western	5.9	38.3	51.9	3.9	0.0
<i>Age group</i>					
0-14	3.0	25.5	58.5	13.0	0.0
15-24	3.8	27.3	56.9	11.6	0.5
25-34	4.7	24.7	60.3	10.3	0.0
35-54	5.0	34.7	50.1	10.2	0.0
55+	7.3	49.0	39.4	4.3	0.0
Don't know	12.4	59.3	26.1	2.3	0.0
<i>Sex</i>					
Male	5.2	31.0	55.0	8.7	0.1
Female	5.4	39.1	45.7	9.7	0.1
<i>Marital status</i>					
Single	4.4	26.4	56.7	12.3	0.2
Married/Living together	5.4	36.4	50.0	8.2	0.0
Divorced/separated	3.7	46.3	46.7	3.3	0.0
Widowed	8.2	58.0	31.0	2.8	0.0
Don't know	19.3	40.3	23.9	16.6	0.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>					
Nursery, kindergarten	1.8	37.1	52.3	8.7	0.0
Primary	3.7	32.3	54.3	9.6	0.2
Post primary, vocational	0.0	25.8	51.8	22.4	0.0
Secondary, "A" level	3.7	25.0	56.8	14.5	0.0
College (middle level)	1.0	22.3	53.5	23.3	0.0
University	4.6	14.6	59.2	21.6	0.0
Other	1.3	32.8	60.7	5.2	0.0
Don't know	76.4	0.0	23.6	0.0	0.0
Total	3.5	30.1	54.7	11.6	0.1

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table C9.2: General mental health by background characteristics (%)

	Poor	Not very good	Good	Very good	Don't know
<i>Residence</i>					
Rural	5.1	25.7	54.8	13.8	0.6
Urban	4.8	14.8	50.8	29.2	0.4
<i>Province</i>					
Nairobi	6.3	11.8	54.2	27.7	0.0
Central	4.0	19.7	55.8	19.3	1.2
Coast	6.0	17.2	45.4	31.4	0.0
Eastern	5.3	28.8	48.8	15.8	1.3
North Eastern	10.8	20.7	50.2	18.3	0.0
Nyanza	5.8	29.8	55.9	7.8	0.7
Rift Valley	2.8	20.2	58.8	17.9	0.2
Western	4.7	29.0	56.7	9.5	0.0
<i>Age group</i>					
0-14	5.3	19.5	57.7	16.2	1.3
15-24	5.7	26.6	50.6	16.5	0.6
25-34	6.7	22.1	48.2	21.7	1.3
35-54	3.7	22.6	53.5	20.0	0.1
55+	3.1	25.2	56.6	15.1	0.0
Don't know	10.0	28.0	52.1	10.0	0.0
<i>Sex</i>					
Male	5.5	22.1	55.9	15.8	0.7
Female	4.6	24.6	52.1	18.3	0.5
<i>Marital status</i>					
Single	6.7	24.0	51.5	16.9	1.0
Married/Living together	2.9	19.8	58.0	19.2	0.1
Divorced/separated	4.0	35.6	44.5	13.9	2.1
Widowed	5.2	29.1	53.7	11.7	0.2
Don't know	19.9	11.1	28.0	41.0	0.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>					
Nursery, kindergarten	8.9	24.4	54.0	12.7	0.0
Primary	4.0	24.1	54.9	16.2	0.7
Post primary, vocational	4.8	7.2	63.2	24.8	0.0
Secondary, "A" level	2.5	14.1	57.8	25.6	0.0
College (middle level)	1.1	13.3	49.3	36.3	0.0
University	4.6	11.5	47.5	36.3	0.0
Other	13.1	26.4	48.7	11.8	0.0
Don't know	16.1	0.0	50.8	0.0	33.2
Total	3.9	21.2	54.9	19.5	0.5

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table C9.3: Distribution of women who are not disabled aged 12–49 who are currently using family planning by type background characteristics (%)

	Use any type of family planning	Modern family planning methods	Traditional family planning methods	No.
<i>Residence</i>				
Rural	18.6	13.9	4.0	5,037
Urban	24.8	21.6	2.8	1,545
<i>Province</i>				
Nairobi	27.7	22.8	4.9	654
Central	21.3	19.9	1.3	835
Coast	14.3	11.8	2.6	557
Eastern	37.0	22.4	14.6	1,017
North Eastern	0.8	0.8	0.0	193
Nyanza	16.8	15.7	0.9	936
Rift Valley	9.4	8.1	1.2	1,644
Western	25.7	19.2	1.2	746
<i>Age group</i>				
0–14	5.6	4.4	1.3	333
15–24	14.7	11.0	3.1	1,750
25–34	25.1	20.1	4.5	1,713
35–54	22.1	17.3	3.9	2,785
<i>Marital status</i>				
Single	16.5	12.8	3.3	2,350
Married/Living together	19.2	15.0	3.6	3,341
Divorced/separated	37.0	32.7	4.3	323
Widowed	30.3	23.2	5.7	543
Don't know	15.7	10.5	5.3	24
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>				
Nursery, kindergarten	6.5	6.5	0.0	7
Primary	20.2	15.2	4.2	3,474
Post primary, vocational	25.9	18.7	5.6	65
Secondary, "A" level	21.4	17.9	2.9	1,676
College (middle level)	31.3	26.8	4.3	432
University	23.8	21.3	0.8	95
Other	9.6	9.6	0.0	7
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	3
Total	21.4	17.0	3.8	5,758

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table C9.4: Distribution of women who are not disabled who have access to family planning and have ever been pregnant by background characteristics (%)

	Ever been refused/denied use of FP			Ever been pregnant		No.
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	
<i>Residence</i>						
Rural	1.0	99.0	0.0	35.3	64.7	5,033
Urban	1.6	98.3	0.1	40.7	59.3	1,541
<i>Province</i>						
Nairobi	1.7	98.1	0.2	36.5	63.5	651
Central	0.6	99.4	0.0	37.0	63.0	835
Coast	1.2	98.8	0.0	43.2	56.8	556
Eastern	1.6	98.4	0.0	39.1	60.9	1,017
North Eastern	0.2	99.8	0.0	30.5	69.5	193
Nyanza	1.3	98.7	0.0	42.4	57.6	934
Rift Valley	0.7	99.3	0.0	31.4	68.6	1,643
Western	1.5	98.5	0.0	33.0	67.0	746
<i>Age group</i>						
0–14	0.0	100.0	0.0	8.8	91.2	331
15–24	1.2	98.8	0.0	20.5	79.5	1,747
25–34	1.2	98.7	0.1	43.6	56.4	1,712
35–54	1.2	98.8	0.0	45.6	54.4	2,783
<i>Marital status</i>						
Single	0.9	99.0	0.0	23.2	76.8	2,344
Married/Living together	0.8	99.2	0.0	32.0	68.0	3,339
Divorced/separated	4.0	96.0	0.0	79.4	20.6	323
Widowed	2.5	97.5	0.0	96.6	3.4	543
Don't know	0.0	100.0	0.0	32.3	67.7	24
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>						
Nursery, kindergarten	0.0	100.0	0.0	51.0	49.0	7
Primary	1.1	98.9	0.0	37.3	62.7	3,470
Post primary, vocational	0.0	100.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	65
Secondary, "A" level	1.6	98.3	0.1	33.2	66.8	1,674
College (middle level)	1.0	99.0	0.0	30.1	69.9	432
University	0.9	99.1	0.0	30.1	69.9	92
Other	0.0	100.0	0.0	43.3	56.7	7
Don't know	0.0	100.0	0.0	50.4	49.6	3
Total	1.2	98.8	0.0	35.5	64.5	5,750

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table C9.5: Distribution of all women who have access to family planning and have ever been pregnant by background characteristics (%)

	Ever been refused/ denied use of FP			Ever been pregnant		No.
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	
<i>Residence</i>						
Rural	1.1	98.9	0.0	35.6	64.4	5,237
Urban	1.7	98.2	0.1	40.8	59.2	1,636
<i>Province</i>						
Nairobi	2.0	97.8	0.2	37.7	62.3	697
Central	0.6	99.4	0.0	36.9	63.1	870
Coast	1.1	98.9	0.0	43.6	56.4	588
Eastern	1.8	98.2	0.0	39.0	61.0	1,062
North Eastern	0.2	99.8	0.0	30.8	69.2	196
Nyanza	1.3	98.7	0.0	43.5	56.5	1,001
Rift Valley	0.7	99.3	0.0	31.1	68.9	1,696
Western	1.8	98.2	0.0	33.1	66.9	763
<i>Age group</i>						
0-14	0.0	100.0	0.0	8.5	91.5	343
15-24	1.2	98.8	0.0	20.8	79.2	1,828
25-34	1.4	98.6	0.1	43.9	56.1	1,785
35-54	1.3	98.7	0.0	45.8	54.2	2,917
<i>Marital status</i>						
Single	1.0	99.0	0.0	23.5	76.5	2,460
Married/Living together	0.9	99.1	0.0	32.1	67.9	3,478
Divorced/separated	3.9	96.1	0.0	80.3	19.7	337
Widowed	2.8	97.2	0.0	96.8	3.2	573
Don't know	0.0	100.0	0.0	33.5	66.5	25
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>						
Nursery, kindergarten	0.0	100.0	0.0	42.2	57.8	8
Primary	1.2	98.8	0.0	37.8	62.2	3,623
Post primary, vocational	0.0	100.0	0.0	30.0	70.0	75
Secondary, "A" level	1.7	98.2	0.1	33.4	66.6	1,743
College (middle level)	0.9	99.1	0.0	31.1	68.9	456
University	0.9	99.1	0.0	29.5	70.5	97
Other	0.0	100.0	0.0	43.3	56.7	7
Don't know	0.0	100.0	0.0	50.4	49.6	3
Total	1.3	98.7	0.0	35.8	64.2	6,012

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table C9.6: Age at first pregnancy for persons with disability by background characteristics (%)

	Age group																		Total	
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30+	No.
<i>Residence</i>																				
Rural	0.6	0.4	3.6	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.4	1.3	3.3	0.0	3.5	2.4	3.8	3.2	1.7	2.7	2.6	0.7	59.9	203
Urban	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.0	9.2	2.6	1.2	1.2	1.8	5.4	7.1	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.0	6.7	4.6	3.4	49.2	93
<i>Province</i>																				
Nairobi	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.2	0.4	5.2	2.5	2.5	1.1	8.4	14.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.3	10.4	0.0	6.0	42.6	46
Central	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.9	8.3	3.2	1.3	3.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.0	60.6	35
Coast	0.0	0.0	2.9	3.4	2.7	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	6.6	0.0	0.0	2.0	4.7	9.9	1.2	63.8	30
Eastern	2.4	1.9	3.4	2.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	3.5	4.8	0.0	3.7	1.8	5.7	4.0	1.7	1.5	0.0	2.9	58.2	46
North Eastern	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3
Nyanza	0.0	0.0	7.0	4.6	3.2	2.0	2.5	0.0	5.7	1.7	3.9	3.7	1.1	3.0	2.3	4.2	3.3	0.0	51.8	67
Rift Valley	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	14.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	5.2	5.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.3	53
Western	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	4.2	10.6	0.0	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	65.0	16
<i>Age group</i>																				
0–14	9.8	7.7	82.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11
15–24	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	18.2	10.7	5.1	4.7	10.5	6.2	17.2	7.5	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80
25–34	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	5.9	16.0	13.1	6.1	48.5	73
35–54	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	132
<i>Marital status</i>																				
Single	1.0	0.8	8.3	7.0	12.7	7.5	1.9	3.3	7.3	1.6	7.8	2.4	4.3	1.4	0.8	7.2	5.4	1.9	17.8	115
Married/Living together	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.9	2.3	2.1	2.9	2.4	1.4	1.6	1.2	81.5	139
Divorced/separated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.2	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	9.8	8.2	4.3	45.8	14
Widowed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.4	28
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>																				
Nursery, kindergarten	0.0	0.0	94.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
Primary	0.7	0.6	5.3	2.7	7.2	2.3	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.0	3.3	1.8	1.1	3.6	1.8	2.9	4.4	1.3	57.4	150
Post primary, vocational	0.0	0.0	0.0	05.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	12.2	0.0	7.1	15.3	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.6	10
Secondary, "A" level	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	5.3	5.0	3.3	1.4	4.7	6.9	11.5	2.6	1.8	1.6	0.0	8.5	1.3	1.9	39.3	69
College (middle level)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.7	5.5	2.9	3.4	74.9	24
University	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.0	19.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	4
Total	0.4	0.3	3.7	3.1	5.6	2.7	1.6	1.5	3.0	1.9	5.3	2.3	1.6	2.5	1.7	4.5	3.1	1.6	53.6	259

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table C9.7: Age at first pregnancy for women without disability by background characteristics (%)

	Age group																	Total		
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30+	No.
Residence																				
Rural	1.3	1.4	2.7	2.8	3.2	2.9	3.6	2.1	3.1	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.9	2.6	1.8	59.5	5,037
Urban	0.6	2.0	1.3	1.6	2.6	2.5	2.3	3.7	4.1	3.0	3.4	3.9	4.6	4.7	4.6	2.9	3.4	2.7	46.2	1,545
Province																				
Nairobi	0.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	3.2	1.3	2.2	4.0	4.4	3.9	4.0	5.2	4.2	4.4	4.7	3.2	3.9	1.6	44.4	654
Central	0.7	1.2	2.0	1.2	2.3	2.6	3.8	1.9	3.3	1.7	2.1	1.2	2.3	1.2	1.8	1.9	2.3	3.5	63.0	835
Coast	1.0	2.1	1.8	3.2	1.9	2.4	2.9	2.6	3.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.5	1.5	58.8	557
Eastern	2.0	1.2	2.5	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.1	2.5	3.5	1.4	2.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.3	2.2	2.2	2.0	59.0	1,017
North Eastern	1.8	0.5	2.3	1.4	4.6	1.1	6.4	1.1	4.9	1.3	0.6	2.0	1.0	3.2	1.9	2.0	4.0	0.5	59.4	193
Nyanza	1.6	1.9	2.8	3.3	4.3	2.5	3.8	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.8	1.4	2.7	3.3	1.8	1.7	2.2	1.2	54.1	936
Rift Valley	0.8	1.5	2.8	2.5	2.9	3.4	3.1	2.0	2.6	1.8	2.9	1.6	2.7	3.4	2.8	2.1	3.3	2.0	55.7	1,644
Western	0.8	1.8	2.5	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	2.4	4.3	1.2	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.2	1.5	2.0	2.7	2.2	57.9	746
Age group																				
0-14	22.1	30.6	47.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	333
15-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	11.5	10.6	12.5	9.4	12.6	7.5	9.7	7.4	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,750
25-34	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	8.6	8.3	10.8	7.6	54.1	1,713
35-54	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,785
Marital status																				
Single	3.1	4.3	6.6	7.1	8.6	7.6	8.6	5.9	7.5	4.0	5.2	3.9	3.8	4.0	2.4	2.7	2.2	1.2	11.2	2,350
Married/Living together	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.8	3.3	2.3	81.6	3,341
Divorced/separated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.6	4.3	2.2	3.3	4.0	3.8	4.2	3.9	68.7	323
Widowed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.7	2.1	1.8	1.2	1.5	2.3	88.8	543
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	5.8	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	71.0	24
Highest level of education attended																				
Nursery, kindergarten	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.0	65.3	7
Primary	2.0	2.8	4.0	3.5	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.4	2.2	2.7	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.3	56.2	3,474
Post primary, vocational	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	1.1	7.4	10.6	2.7	13.8	2.3	5.3	1.9	1.4	1.7	0.0	5.9	8.5	3.7	28.8	65
Secondary, "A" level	0.0	0.1	0.7	2.2	4.3	4.8	5.5	4.1	5.3	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.0	2.7	1.7	1.8	2.8	1.9	49.7	1,676
College (middle level)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.9	2.5	3.4	3.3	8.5	4.2	5.9	5.5	3.9	3.7	5.4	2.3	49.4	432
University	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.3	5.5	3.8	4.1	6.0	4.9	2.8	9.3	5.4	5.5	0.0	48.7	95
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3
Total	1.2	1.7	2.6	2.8	3.4	3.1	3.5	2.7	3.4	2.2	2.8	2.0	2.7	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.9	2.1	53.4	5,758

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table C9.8: Age at first pregnancy for all women (12–49) by background characteristics (%)

	Age group																	Total		
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30+	No.
Residence																				
	1.3	1.4	2.7	2.8	3.2	2.9	3.5	2.1	3.1	1.6	2.4	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.5	2.0	2.6	1.7	59.6	5242
Rural	0.5	1.9	1.4	1.6	3.0	2.5	2.2	3.5	3.9	3.1	3.6	3.8	4.4	4.5	4.4	3.1	3.5	2.8	46.4	1639
Province																				
	0.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	3.0	1.6	2.2	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.8	3.9	4.2	4.4	3.7	3.7	1.9	44.3	700
Nairobi	0.6	1.1	2.1	1.3	2.5	2.6	3.7	2.0	3.4	1.6	2.0	1.1	2.2	1.2	1.8	1.9	2.7	3.4	62.9	870
Central	1.0	2.0	1.9	3.3	2.0	2.3	2.9	2.5	3.0	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.9	1.4	59.1	589
Coast	2.0	1.3	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.6	3.5	1.4	2.6	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	59.0	1063
Eastern	1.8	0.5	2.2	1.4	4.5	1.1	6.3	1.1	4.8	1.2	0.6	2.0	1.0	3.1	1.9	2.0	3.9	0.5	60.0	196
North Eastern	1.5	1.8	3.1	3.4	4.2	2.5	3.7	2.8	3.1	2.3	2.9	1.5	2.6	3.2	1.8	1.9	2.3	1.1	54.0	1003
Nyanza	0.8	1.5	2.7	2.5	3.2	3.4	3.0	1.9	2.5	1.8	2.9	1.6	2.7	3.5	2.8	2.1	3.2	2.0	55.9	1698
Rift Valley	0.8	1.7	2.5	3.4	2.8	3.4	3.3	2.4	4.2	1.2	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.5	2.2	2.7	2.1	58.1	763
Western																				
Age group	21.7	29.9	48.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	344
	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	11.8	10.6	12.1	9.2	12.5	7.5	10.0	7.4	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1831
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	8.5	8.6	10.8	7.6	53.9	1787
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2919
Marital status																				
	3.0	4.2	6.7	7.1	8.8	7.6	8.3	5.8	7.5	3.9	5.3	3.8	3.8	3.9	2.3	2.9	2.3	1.2	11.5	2466
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.8	3.2	2.3	81.6	3480
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.2	2.6	4.1	2.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.0	67.7	337
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.6	2.1	1.7	1.1	1.4	2.1	89.2	573
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	5.7	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	71.5	25
Highest level of education attended																				
Nursery, kindergarten	0.0	0.0	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	1.1	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	52.6	8
Primary	2.0	2.7	4.0	3.5	3.6	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.2	1.3	1.9	1.4	2.1	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.2	56.2	3627
Post primary, vocational	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	1.0	6.4	9.2	3.2	13.6	2.0	5.5	3.7	1.2	1.4	0.8	5.1	7.3	3.2	31.3	75
Secondary, "A" level	0.0	0.1	0.7	2.3	4.4	4.8	5.4	4.0	5.2	3.7	3.6	2.5	3.0	2.6	1.6	2.1	2.8	1.9	49.3	1745
College (middle level)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.9	2.4	3.7	3.2	8.1	3.9	5.8	5.2	3.7	3.8	5.3	2.3	50.7	456
University	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.2	5.3	3.6	3.9	5.7	5.2	2.7	9.7	5.4	5.2	0.0	49.3	99
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3
Total	1.2	1.7	2.7	2.8	3.5	3.1	3.4	2.7	3.4	2.2	2.9	2.0	2.7	2.9	2.2	2.3	2.9	2.1	53.5	6020

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table C10.1: Assistance by family members -
Transport by background
characteristics (%)

	Yes	Sometimes	No	N/A
<i>Residence</i>				
Rural	17.9	13.2	59.9	9.0
Urban	16.5	7.4	68.8	7.3
<i>Province</i>				
Nairobi	17.6	8.2	67.7	6.4
Central	15.4	10.0	72.5	2.1
Coast	14.5	6.4	68.6	10.5
Eastern	14.9	12.2	66.7	6.2
North Eastern	35.2	11.2	4.4	49.2
Nyanza	14.8	13.9	56.6	14.8
Rift Valley	26.4	13.6	53.8	6.1
Western	14.7	16.9	64.9	3.4
<i>Age group</i>				
0-14	24.9	11.6	50.3	13.2
15-24	17.9	12.3	61.4	8.5
25-34	9.9	8.3	73.7	8.1
35-54	12.9	10.1	69.9	7.1
55+	14.5	14.0	65.7	5.8
Don't know	30.9	18.4	42.3	8.5
<i>Sex</i>				
Male	17.9	12.3	61.5	8.3
Female	17.4	11.7	62.0	8.9
<i>Marital status</i>				
Single	22.0	11.5	56.1	10.4
Married/Living together	12.5	11.2	69.7	6.6
Divorced/separated	7.2	16.5	62.9	13.5
Widowed	19.8	15.0	57.8	7.4
Don't know	18.9	11.1	70.0	0.0
Total	17.6	12.0	61.8	8.6

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table C10.2: Assistance by family members -
Studying by background
characteristics (%)

	Yes	Sometimes	No	N/A
<i>Residence</i>				
Rural	10.8	7.9	29.5	51.9
Urban	8.8	8.4	45.5	37.3
<i>Province</i>				
Nairobi	9.1	4.1	54.2	32.6
Central	7.2	5.9	34.1	52.7
Coast	7.6	9.6	47.4	35.4
Eastern	9.7	6.0	37.7	46.6
North Eastern	12.4	1.0	4.2	82.4
Nyanza	14.2	10.8	24.0	51.0
Rift Valley	7.0	7.1	26.3	59.5
Western	17.8	13.7	25.2	43.3
<i>Age group</i>				
0-14	19.6	15.3	35.6	29.5
15-24	12.7	8.3	45.9	33.1
25-34	5.6	4.2	41.7	48.5
35-54	7.4	7.7	34.6	50.4
55+	6.0	4.5	21.8	67.7
Don't know	5.9	1.7	9.6	82.8
<i>Sex</i>				
Male	10.6	8.2	35.0	46.1
Female	10.1	7.8	30.8	51.4
<i>Marital status</i>				
Single	15.1	10.9	38.8	35.2
Married/Living together	6.6	6.4	32.2	54.8
Divorced/separated	5.7	2.5	33.0	58.8
Widowed	6.6	3.8	14.2	75.4
Don't know	0.0	9.4	57.3	33.3
Total	10.4	8.0	32.8	48.8

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.



Table C10.3: If attend family events such as family gatherings by background characteristics (%)

	Yes	No	Sometimes	N/A	Don't know
<i>Residence</i>					
Rural	66.7	16.4	12.4	4.4	0.1
Urban	79.6	11.0	6.0	3.2	0.2
<i>Province</i>					
Nairobi	81.8	5.8	7.9	4.4	0.0
Central	66.0	20.6	13.4	0.0	0.0
Coast	69.7	15.1	12.9	1.9	0.4
Eastern	60.4	19.9	10.5	9.2	0.0
North Eastern	55.6	27.9	3.5	13.0	0.0
Nyanza	76.6	8.9	11.7	2.6	0.1
Rift Valley	70.7	13.4	9.8	5.9	0.2
Western	61.9	24.1	12.7	1.3	0.0
<i>Age group</i>					
0-14	59.2	15.3	13.4	12.0	0.1
15-24	65.4	17.6	14.4	2.4	0.2
25-34	74.2	14.3	10.5	1.0	0.0
35-54	82.3	10.7	5.5	1.3	0.1
55+	72.8	14.4	10.7	2.1	0.0
Don't know	51.9	28.6	16.2	3.3	0.0
<i>Sex</i>					
Male	69.2	14.3	11.9	4.5	0.1
Female	69.6	16.2	10.3	3.8	0.1
<i>Marital status</i>					
Single	59.6	18.8	14.3	7.1	0.1
Married/Living together	83.8	8.4	6.7	1.0	0.1
Divorced/separated	63.7	20.8	11.5	3.9	0.0
Widowed	62.6	21.1	12.9	3.4	0.0
Don't know	70.4	29.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	69.4	15.2	11.1	4.1	0.1

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table C10.4: If feel involved and part of the household/family by background characteristics (%)

	Feel involved and part of the household/family				
	Yes	No	Sometimes	N/A	Don't know
<i>Residence</i>					
Rural	87.7	4.7	4.0	2.9	0.8
Urban	89.1	3.2	4.1	2.8	0.8
<i>Province</i>					
Nairobi	90.4	1.9	2.8	4.1	0.7
Central	93.5	3.0	3.1	0.4	0.0
Coast	86.0	4.7	4.3	3.2	1.7
Eastern	81.9	9.3	4.7	3.6	0.4
North Eastern	76.8	5.0	5.3	7.6	5.4
Nyanza	89.2	3.7	4.4	1.3	1.3
Rift Valley	89.2	1.8	3.8	4.9	0.3
Western	87.6	5.6	4.0	2.4	0.4
<i>Age group</i>					
0-14	80.1	4.7	3.9	9.2	2.0
15-24	87.5	5.7	5.3	0.6	0.8
25-34	86.1	7.0	5.1	1.2	0.6
35-54	92.5	2.7	3.4	1.4	0.0
55+	92.7	3.0	3.0	0.8	0.4
Don't know	88.1	5.0	4.5	1.6	0.8
<i>Sex</i>					
Male	87.3	5.0	3.7	3.2	0.8
Female	88.6	3.7	4.3	2.6	0.7
<i>Marital status</i>					
Single	82.0	6.0	5.2	5.4	1.3
Married/Living together	94.8	2.0	2.5	0.5	0.3
Divorced/separated	78.8	10.3	6.4	4.5	0.0
Widowed	90.2	4.3	3.8	1.1	0.6
Don't know	96.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8
Total	88.0	4.3	4.0	2.9	0.8

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table C10.5: If involved in family conversations, by background characteristics (%)

	Family involves you in conversation				
	Yes	No	Sometimes	N/A	Don't know
<i>Residence</i>					
Rural	79.1	6.7	10.3	3.6	0.3
Urban	82.1	5.6	7.4	4.6	0.3
<i>Province</i>					
Nairobi	80.4	5.1	8.4	6.0	0.0
Central	83.4	4.7	11.9	0.0	0.0
Coast	70.2	13.0	10.9	5.3	0.6
Eastern	81.4	6.1	7.3	3.9	1.2
North Eastern	85.7	5.1	0.0	9.2	0.0
Nyanza	76.5	7.2	12.9	3.4	0.0
Rift Valley	85.6	2.9	6.6	4.8	0.2
Western	75.5	10.3	11.3	3.0	0.0
<i>Age group</i>					
0-14	65.0	10.1	12.7	11.9	0.3
15-24	77.2	8.2	11.9	2.4	0.4
25-34	79.4	8.2	10.0	2.1	0.3
35-54	88.8	3.8	6.2	1.1	0.1
55+	87.0	3.9	7.9	0.7	0.4
Don't know	82.8	4.8	11.3	1.2	0.0
<i>Sex</i>					
Male	78.1	7.0	10.6	3.9	0.3
Female	81.3	6.0	8.8	3.6	0.3
<i>Marital status</i>					
Single	68.2	10.4	13.6	7.4	0.4
Married/Living together	92.5	2.3	4.4	0.5	0.3
Divorced/separated	78.7	7.5	9.1	4.7	0.0
Widowed	82.4	5.2	11.5	0.9	0.0
Don't know	75.3	3.8	20.9	0.0	0.0
Total	79.8	6.5	9.7	3.8	0.3

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table C10.6: If helped by family in daily activities by background characteristics (%)

	Yes	No	Sometimes	N/A	Don't know
<i>Residence</i>					
Rural	56.6	13.1	27.9	2.2	0.1
Urban	52.8	20.0	24.6	2.4	0.2
<i>Province</i>					
Nairobi	60.1	13.0	23.6	3.3	0.0
Central	35.3	31.1	33.4	.2	0.0
Coast	43.9	17.6	35.9	1.9	0.6
Eastern	56.4	12.6	28.3	2.7	0.0
North Eastern	73.5	4.8	9.0	10.8	1.9
Nyanza	67.2	4.3	27.4	0.9	0.2
Rift Valley	52.0	19.5	25.8	2.7	0.0
Western	70.9	8.6	15.8	4.7	0.0
<i>Age group</i>					
0-14	57.2	10.0	26.7	5.9	0.1
15-24	57.9	13.1	26.9	1.6	0.4
25-34	56.6	15.9	26.3	1.2	0.0
35-54	53.8	15.9	28.6	1.7	0.0
55+	52.5	18.7	28.2	0.4	0.2
Don't know	61.5	13.3	23.5	1.4	0.3
<i>Sex</i>					
Male	57.7	13.2	26.5	2.5	0.2
Female	54.0	15.9	27.9	2.1	0.1
<i>Marital status</i>					
Single	57.8	11.9	26.6	3.6	0.1
Married/Living together	54.9	16.4	27.5	1.0	0.2
Divorced/separated	42.9	20.6	31.3	5.2	0.0
Widowed	53.8	17.4	27.7	1.0	0.2
Don't know	74.1	7.3	18.6	0.0	0.0
Total	55.8	14.6	27.2	2.3	0.1

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.



Table C10.7: If appreciate the help gets from family in daily activities by background characteristics (%)

	Do you appreciate it or like the fact that you get this help				
	Yes	No	Sometimes	N/A	Don't know
<i>Residence</i>					
Rural	94.8	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.1
Urban	94.7	0.2	0.4	2.0	2.6
<i>Province</i>					
Nairobi	95.2	0.0	0.9	1.2	2.7
Central	95.5	0.0	0.9	0.9	2.7
Coast	88.7	0.0	3.4	5.4	2.5
Eastern	97.3	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.9
North Eastern	93.4	0.9	0.4	2.3	2.9
Nyanza	93.2	1.8	2.6	0.7	1.7
Rift Valley	97.4	0.0	1.0	1.3	0.3
Western	95.1	2.1	2.0	0.7	0.0
<i>Age group</i>					
0-14	87.8	1.3	3.1	3.4	4.4
15-24	95.3	2.3	1.7	0.3	0.4
25-34	96.2	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.2
35-54	97.6	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.6
55+	97.3	0.2	1.6	0.5	0.4
Don't know	98.7	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0
<i>Sex</i>					
Male	94.8	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.7
Female	94.8	0.7	1.9	1.4	1.1
<i>Marital status</i>					
Single	91.3	1.6	2.3	2.0	2.7
Married/Living together	98.5	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.3
Divorced/separated	98.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
Widowed	96.2	0.7	2.1	0.7	0.4
Don't know	94.9	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	94.8	0.9	1.7	1.2	1.4

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table C10.8: If took part in traditional practices by background characteristics (%)

	Do/did you take part in your own traditional practices				
	Yes	No	Sometimes	N/A	Don't know
<i>Residence</i>					
Rural	54.6	22.8	4.3	17.4	0.9
Urban	52.6	29.5	2.3	14.7	0.8
<i>Province</i>					
Nairobi	53.2	30.9	1.2	14.2	0.5
Central	68.3	24.6	1.4	5.1	0.6
Coast	42.2	33.4	10.6	11.3	2.5
Eastern	47.3	24.0	5.7	22.6	0.5
North Eastern	51.1	21.0	4.4	12.2	11.3
Nyanza	57.8	22.5	3.7	15.6	0.4
Rift Valley	61.4	16.3	0.5	21.4	0.3
Western	37.0	27.6	6.6	28.6	0.2
<i>Age group</i>					
0-14	22.2	33.0	2.8	40.8	1.1
15-24	42.5	36.3	5.1	15.3	0.8
25-34	55.5	30.0	2.6	10.3	1.6
35-54	69.8	17.4	4.0	8.6	0.3
55+	73.5	13.5	4.3	8.0	0.7
Don't know	72.4	14.2	4.9	7.2	1.3
<i>Sex</i>					
Male	60.3	21.9	3.3	13.3	1.2
Female	48.5	26.3	4.4	20.2	0.6
<i>Marital status</i>					
Single	33.3	34.1	4.0	27.5	1.1
Married/Living together	71.8	15.9	4.0	7.5	0.9
Divorced/separated	65.1	23.4	1.6	8.9	1.0
Widowed	71.5	14.6	3.9	10.0	0.0
Don't know	59.3	30.3	0.0	10.4	0.0
Total	54.2	24.2	3.9	16.9	0.9

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table C10.9: If aware of organizations of people with disabilities by background characteristics (%)

	Aware of organizations for people with disabilities				
	Yes	No	Sometimes	N/A	Don't know
<i>Residence</i>					
Rural	26.3	68.2	0.0	2.6	2.8
Urban	51.4	45.1	0.0	2.6	0.9
<i>Province</i>					
Nairobi	49.3	47.8	0.0	3.0	0.0
Central	37.3	59.7	0.0	0.6	2.4
Coast	40.4	48.8	0.0	3.1	7.7
Eastern	16.9	80.5	0.0	2.4	0.2
North Eastern	18.9	71.1	0.0	8.2	1.8
Nyanza	31.8	65.5	0.1	1.2	1.4
Rift Valley	35.9	57.7	0.0	4.8	1.6
Western	16.4	73.1	0.0	2.5	8.0
<i>Age group</i>					
0-14	16.9	71.0	0.0	7.9	4.2
15-24	30.6	65.6	0.0	1.7	2.1
25-34	40.6	55.7	0.2	1.7	1.7
35-54	43.6	53.7	0.0	0.5	2.2
55+	33.8	63.4	0.0	1.0	1.8
Don't know	21.4	77.1	0.0	0.0	1.5
<i>Sex</i>					
Male	33.0	61.8	0.0	2.6	2.5
Female	30.2	64.8	0.0	2.5	2.3
<i>Marital status</i>					
Single	24.0	67.6	0.1	5.0	3.3
Married/Living together	42.0	56.1	0.0	0.3	1.6
Divorced/separated	27.8	64.2	0.0	5.6	2.4
Widowed	27.5	70.1	0.0	0.2	2.1
Don't know	53.5	46.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	31.6	63.4	0.0	2.6	2.4

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table C10.10: If a member of a DPO by background characteristics (%)

	A member of DPO			
	Yes	No	N/A	Don't know
<i>Residence</i>				
Rural	2.8	90.1	5.1	1.9
Urban	4.2	90.7	4.5	0.6
<i>Province</i>				
Nairobi	4.8	87.9	6.8	0.5
Central	5.7	92.7	0.7	0.9
Coast	3.3	88.1	5.6	2.9
Eastern	1.8	95.2	3.0	0.0
North Eastern	0.5	90.7	8.7	0.0
Nyanza	3.4	89.3	6.2	1.1
Rift Valley	1.7	88.5	8.3	1.5
Western	1.9	87.4	2.7	8.0
<i>Age group</i>				
0-14	1.4	87.1	9.3	2.2
15-24	2.9	90.8	5.1	1.3
25-34	3.2	90.1	4.6	2.1
35-54	5.3	89.8	3.2	1.7
55+	3.6	92.1	3.1	1.1
Don't know	0.0	95.1	3.5	1.5
<i>Sex</i>				
Male	3.9	89.0	5.4	1.7
Female	2.3	91.5	4.6	1.6
<i>Marital status</i>				
Single	2.1	88.4	7.5	2.0
Married/Living together	4.6	91.4	2.5	1.5
Divorced/separated	3.0	86.3	8.3	2.4
Widowed	1.7	94.0	3.4	0.9
Don't know	9.4	90.6	0.0	0.0
Total	3.1	90.2	5.0	1.7

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.



Appendix D: Supplementary Tables – Institutional Data

Table D4.1: Educational attainment of PWDs by background characteristics (%)

	Highest level of education attended					Total	
	Nursery/ kindergarten	Primary	Post primary	Post secondary	Other	%	No.
<i>Residence</i>							
Rural	24.4	51.6	13.0	3.9	7.1	100.0	308
Urban	25.3	37.2	22.8	11.8	2.9	100.0	696
<i>Province</i>							
Nairobi	30.0	15.3	22.2	24.6	7.9	100.0	203
Central	25.6	41.9	26.0	5.7	0.8	100.0	246
Coast	4.0	56.0	14.7	6.7	18.7	100.0	75
Eastern	29.1	36.9	22.3	11.7	0.0	100.0	103
Nyanza	19.3	56.4	20.0	4.3	0.0	100.0	140
Rift Valley	30.4	53.9	12.6	3.1	0.0	100.0	191
Western	18.2	47.7	9.1	2.3	22.7	100.0	44
<i>Age group</i>							
0–14	42.0	50.8	3.3	0.2	3.6	100.0	421
15–24	13.2	40.2	33.2	8.6	4.9	100.0	371
25–34	6.2	27.8	34.0	25.8	6.2	100.0	97
35–54	10.0	22.2	27.8	37.8	2.2	100.0	90
55+	31.6	31.6	21.1	10.5	5.3	100.0	19
Don't know	66.7	33.3				100.0	6
<i>Sex</i>							
Male	22.6	41.4	20.0	11.2	4.7	100.0	570
Female	28.1	41.9	19.6	6.9	3.5	100.0	434
<i>Marital status</i>							
Single	26.2	44.1	18.8	6.3	4.5	100.0	903
Married/Living together	12.5	19.3	30.7	36.4	1.1	100.0	88
Divorced/separated	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	4
Widowed	25.0	12.5	25.0	37.5	0.0	100.0	8
Don't know	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
Total	25.0	41.6	19.8	9.4	4.2	100.0	1,004

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D4.2: PWDs' educational attendance in mainstream/regular school by background characteristics (%)

	Pre-school	Primary school	Secondary school	Tertiary education	Vocational training	No.
<i>Residence</i>						
Rural	32.7	16.0	2.5	0.6	0.6	318
Urban	29.3	16.2	4.4	3.0	1.4	697
<i>Province</i>						
Nairobi	22.2	15.3	5.4	3.4	1.5	203
Central	36.6	19.1	4.1	2.4	1.2	246
Coast	32.9	14.1	3.5	2.4	1.2	85
Eastern	26.2	15.5	6.8	3.9	1.9	103
Nyanza	41.4	15.0	0.7	1.4	0.0	140
Rift Valley	27.1	17.7	2.1	1.0	1.6	192
Western	18.2	6.8	6.8	0.0	0.0	44
<i>Age group</i>						
0-14	24.9	10.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	430
15-24	37.7	18.9	3.8	1.6	0.0	371
25-34	35.7	23.5	9.2	10.2	6.1	98
35-54	26.4	24.2	14.3	5.5	4.4	91
55+	10.5	10.5	10.5	5.3	5.3	19
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6
<i>Sex</i>						
Male	31.8	16.3	3.3	1.9	1.4	575
Female	28.4	15.9	4.5	2.7	0.9	440
<i>Marital status</i>						
Single	31.0	15.7	2.8	2.0	0.5	913
Married/Living together	24.7	21.3	12.4	4.5	7.9	89
Divorced/separated	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4
Widowed	25.0	25.0	25.0	12.5	0.0	8
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Total	30.3	16.2	3.8	2.3	1.2	1,015

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D4.3: PWDs' educational attendance in special class in mainstream/regular school by background characteristics (%)

	Pre-school	Primary school	Secondary school	Tertiary education	Vocational training	No.
<i>Residence</i>						
Rural	7.9	7.2	1.3	1.6	1.6	318
Urban	6.3	6.5	2.7	4.4	1.6	697
<i>Province</i>						
Nairobi	9.9	11.8	3.0	8.9	0.0	203
Central	6.5	7.7	3.7	3.3	3.3	246
Coast	3.5	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	85
Eastern	12.6	6.8	1.9	5.8	3.9	103
Nyanza	5.7	2.9	4.3	2.1	2.9	140
Rift Valley	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	192
Western	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44
<i>Age group</i>						
0-14	9.3	9.5	2.6	2.1	2.1	430
15-24	6.5	5.7	2.2	4.6	1.1	371
25-34	4.1	4.1	2.0	5.1	2.0	98
35-54	1.1	2.2	2.2	4.4	1.1	91
55+	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	19
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6
<i>Sex</i>						
Male	6.6	6.3	2.3	4.5	1.4	575
Female	7.0	7.3	2.3	2.3	1.8	440
<i>Marital status</i>						
Single	7.6	7.4	2.3	3.3	1.5	913
Married/Living together	0.0	0.0	2.2	5.6	2.2	89
Divorced/separated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4
Widowed	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	8
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Total	6.8	6.7	2.3	3.5	1.6	1,015

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.



Table D4.4: Percentage of PWDs refused entry into a school because of their disabilities by background characteristics (%)

	Regular pre-school	Regular primary school	Regular secondary school	Special school (any level)	Special school (remedial)	No.
<i>Residence</i>						
Rural	10.4	7.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	318
Urban	9.0	9.5	2.2	0.7	0.3	697
<i>Province</i>						
Nairobi	11.3	9.9	4.4	0.5	0.5	203
Central	6.5	8.9	1.2	0.8	0.0	246
Coast	17.6	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	85
Eastern	16.5	13.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	103
Nyanza	0.7	5.0	1.4	0.7	0.0	140
Rift Valley	7.8	4.7	0.0	0.5	0.5	192
Western	20.5	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	44
<i>Age group</i>						
0–14	12.1	8.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	430
15–24	8.6	11.3	2.7	0.5	0.0	371
25–34	10.2	10.2	3.1	2.0	0.0	98
35–54	2.2	3.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	91
55+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6
<i>Sex</i>						
Male	10.1	9.7	1.6	0.3	0.3	575
Female	8.6	8.0	1.6	0.7	0.0	440
<i>Marital status</i>						
Single	10.0	9.3	1.6	0.4	0.2	913
Married/Living together	5.6	5.6	1.1	1.1	0.0	89
Divorced/separated	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4
Widowed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Total	9.5	9.0	1.6	0.5	0.2	1,015

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D4.5: Percentage of those who attended adult literacy class (%)

	Special school	Special unit	Other	No.
<i>Residence</i>				
Rural	88.9	11.1	0.0	9
Urban	81.8	4.5	13.6	22
<i>Province</i>				
Nairobi	80.0	0.0	20.0	10
Central	80.0	0.0	20.0	5
Coast	100.0	0.0	0.0	1
Eastern	83.3	16.7	0.0	6
Nyanza	66.7	33.3	0.0	3
Rift Valley	100.0	0.0	0.0	4
Western	100.0	0.0	0.0	2
<i>Age group</i>				
0–14	100.0	0.0	0.0	1
15–24	85.7	14.3	0.0	14
25–34	92.3	0.0	7.7	13
35–54	100.0	0.0	0.0	1
55+	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
Don't know	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
<i>Sex</i>				
Male	94.7	0.0	5.3	19
Female	66.7	16.7	16.7	12
<i>Marital status</i>				
Single	86.7	6.7	6.7	30
Married/Living together	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
Total	83.9	6.5	9.7	31

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D5.1: Causes of disability by background characteristics (%)

	Congenital (Born with it/Genetic)	Accidents (Road traffic crashes)	Domestic burns	Diseases	Lack of immu- nization	Fighting/ domestic violence	Started gradually (Idiopathic)	Other (FP, wrong medication)	Don't know	%	No.
<i>Residence</i>											
Rural	35.5	5.0	1.6	28.6	5.3	0.3	1.3	7.5	14.8	100.0	318
Urban	33.8	5.3	0.7	24.4	4.5	1.3	2.3	10.6	17.1	100.0	696
<i>Province</i>											
Nairobi	33.0	7.4	1.0	25.1	3.0	2.5	1.0	10.8	16.3	100.0	203
Central	34.6	6.9	2.0	24.8	8.9	0.0	1.2	8.1	13.4	100.0	246
Coast	31.0	4.8	0.0	11.9	3.6	2.4	1.2	16.7	28.6	100.0	84
Eastern	27.2	4.9	0.0	32.0	5.8	1.9	0.0	7.8	20.4	100.0	103
Nyanza	44.3	4.3	0.0	28.6	3.6	0.0	2.1	5.7	11.4	100.0	140
Rift Valley	32.8	3.1	0.5	26.0	2.6	0.0	5.2	10.9	18.8	100.0	192
Western	38.6	0.0	4.5	34.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	11.4	4.5	100.0	44
<i>Age group</i>											
0-14	44.2	3.0	1.9	19.3	3.3	0.2	2.3	7.0	18.8	100.0	430
15-24	34.2	5.9	0.3	30.2	2.7	1.3	2.2	8.4	14.8	100.0	371
25-34	22.4	10.2	0.0	26.5	8.2	0.0	0.0	20.4	12.2	100.0	98
35-54	8.9	6.7	1.1	35.6	15.6	3.3	2.2	15.6	11.1	100.0	90
55+	0.0	10.5	0.0	31.6	10.5	0.0	0.0	10.5	36.8	100.0	19
Don't know	16.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	16.7	0.0	16.7	16.7	100.0	6
<i>Sex</i>											
Male	32.9	5.0	0.9	27.0	4.5	0.9	1.7	9.7	17.4	100.0	575
Female	36.2	5.5	1.1	24.1	5.0	1.1	2.3	9.6	15.0	100.0	439
<i>Marital status</i>											
Single	37.1	4.4	1.0	24.4	4.1	0.7	2.1	9.3	17.0	100.0	913
Married/Living together	10.2	12.5	1.1	40.9	11.4	4.5	1.1	9.1	9.1	100.0	88
Divorced/separated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	100.0	4
Widowed	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	25.0	12.5	100.0	8
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1
Total	34.3	5.2	1.0	25.7	4.7	1.0	2.0	9.7	16.4	100.0	1,014

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D5.2: Causes of disability by type of disability (%)

	Congenital (Born with it/Genetic)	Accidents (Road traffic crashes)	Domestic burns	Lack of immu- nization	Fighting/ domestic violence	Started gradually (Idiopathic)	Other (FP, wrong medication)	Don't know	%	No.
<i>Type of disability</i>										
Hearing	11.1	0.0	0.0	44.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	33.3	9
Speech	34.6	2.5	0.0	38.7	1.6	0.4	2.1	2.9	17.3	243
Visual	29.7	6.3	0.0	31.0	5.1	1.3	2.5	8.2	15.8	158
Mental	32.4	1.1	0.0	15.4	0.5	1.6	0.5	21.4	26.9	182
Physical	30.4	13.4	3.6	23.2	14.4	1.5	1.0	8.8	3.6	194
Self-care	40.9	4.7	1.6	11.0	5.5	0.8	2.4	11.8	21.3	127
Other	46.0	3.0	1.0	26.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	6.0	13.0	100
Total	34.3	5.2	1.0	25.7	4.7	1.0	2.0	9.7	16.4	1,014

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D6.1: Limitations and restrictions posed by sensory experience by background characteristics (%)

	Activity limitation - Sensory experience						Participation restriction - Sensory experience					
	Not applicable	No difficulty	Mild difficulty	Moderate difficulty	Severe difficulty	Unable to carry out activity	Not applicable	No problem	Mild problem	Moderate problem	Severe problem	Complete problem
<i>Residence</i>												
Rural	0.9	49.4	2.8	3.8	11.3	31.8	1.3	52.2	6.6	9.4	5.0	25.5
Urban	0.4	49.8	4.2	7.5	10.8	27.4	0.4	51.5	7.7	10.0	8.2	22.1
<i>Province</i>												
Nairobi	1.0	46.3	4.4	4.9	9.9	33.5	1.0	47.8	6.9	11.3	11.3	21.7
Central	1.2	55.7	3.7	7.3	14.2	17.9	1.6	58.5	8.5	13.8	4.1	13.4
Coast	1.2	44.7	7.1	9.4	10.6	27.1	1.2	45.9	7.1	10.6	8.2	27.1
Eastern	0.0	44.7	1.0	2.9	4.9	46.6	0.0	46.6	2.9	4.9	2.9	42.7
Nyanza	0.0	51.4	1.4	4.3	11.4	31.4	0.0	51.4	5.0	6.4	10.7	26.4
Rift Valley	0.0	47.4	3.6	9.4	13.0	26.6	0.0	51.6	9.4	9.4	7.3	22.4
Western	0.0	56.8	6.8	2.3	2.3	31.8	0.0	56.8	11.4	4.5	2.3	25.0
<i>Age group</i>												
0-14	0.7	48.4	2.8	5.8	10.9	31.4	0.7	50.0	6.3	8.4	9.1	25.6
15-24	0.3	44.7	3.2	6.5	13.5	31.8	0.5	46.6	8.1	10.5	6.7	27.5
25-34	0.0	61.2	5.1	3.1	8.2	22.4	0.0	64.3	9.2	8.2	4.1	14.3
35-54	2.2	61.5	4.4	6.6	6.6	18.7	2.2	63.7	5.5	13.2	5.5	9.9
55+	0.0	63.2	15.8	21.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.4	10.5	21.1	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	33.3	16.7	0.0	0.0
<i>Sex</i>												
Male	0.7	51.1	3.7	5.9	9.9	28.7	0.7	52.7	7.1	10.6	7.0	21.9
Female	0.5	47.7	3.9	6.8	12.3	28.9	0.7	50.5	7.7	8.9	7.5	24.8
<i>Marital status</i>												
Single	0.1	49.7	3.5	6.1	11.1	29.5	0.2	51.7	7.3	9.2	7.4	24.1
Married/ Living together	5.6	49.4	6.7	5.6	9.0	23.6	5.6	52.8	7.9	15.7	3.4	14.6
Divorced/separated	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
Widowed	0.0	25.0	0.0	37.5	25.0	12.5	0.0	25.0	12.5	25.0	25.0	12.5
Don't know	0.0	100.0	0.0	.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>												
Nursery/ kindergarten	1.2	66.5	3.2	4.0	6.0	19.1	1.6	66.9	4.0	6.0	5.6	15.9
Primary	0.0	41.9	2.6	7.4	13.2	34.9	0.0	44.7	6.7	10.3	8.9	29.4
Post primary	0.0	50.3	3.5	6.0	12.1	28.1	0.0	52.8	9.5	13.1	5.0	19.6
Post secondary	3.2	30.9	8.5	6.4	16.0	35.1	3.2	33.0	14.9	11.7	10.6	26.6
Others	0.0	73.8	7.1	11.9	0.0	7.1	0.0	76.2	7.1	11.9	0.0	4.8
Total	0.6	50.0	3.7	6.4	10.9	28.5	0.7	52.1	7.4	10.0	7.1	22.8

Source: KNSPWD, 2007

Table D6.2: Limitations and restrictions on mobility by background characteristics (%)

	Activity limitation - Mobility						Participation restriction - Mobility					
	Not applicable	No difficulty	Mild difficulty	Moderate difficulty	Severe difficulty	Unable to carry out activity	Not applicable	No problem	Mild problem	Moderate problem	Severe problem	Complete problem
<i>Residence</i>												
Rural	1.9	33.0	5.3	16.7	15.4	27.7	1.9	35.5	12.6	14.2	12.3	23.6
Urban	0.7	38.6	5.6	7.5	8.6	39.0	0.7	40.3	7.7	7.9	7.2	36.2
<i>Province</i>												
Nairobi	2.0	39.4	3.9	5.9	3.9	44.8	2.0	40.9	5.4	4.9	4.4	42.4
Central	2.4	16.7	5.7	14.2	16.7	44.3	2.4	19.5	11.4	14.2	12.6	39.8
Coast	1.2	76.5	2.4	7.1	5.9	7.1	1.2	77.6	3.5	8.2	4.7	4.7
Eastern	0.0	24.3	6.8	12.6	7.8	48.5	0.0	28.2	9.7	8.7	6.8	46.6
Nyanza	0.0	45.0	5.0	10.7	13.6	25.7	0.0	47.9	9.3	10.0	9.3	23.6
Rift Valley	0.0	43.2	6.3	10.4	9.9	30.2	0.0	42.7	12.0	10.9	8.3	26.0
Western	0.0	36.4	13.6	9.1	18.2	22.7	0.0	40.9	13.6	9.1	18.2	18.2
<i>Age group</i>												
0-14	1.4	42.3	5.6	12.3	11.6	26.7	1.4	45.1	8.6	10.5	10.2	24.2
15-24	1.1	34.5	3.8	9.4	12.1	39.1	1.1	35.6	9.4	10.0	8.6	35.3
25-34	0.0	34.7	9.2	8.2	5.1	42.9	0.0	38.8	11.2	7.1	4.1	38.8
35-54	1.1	29.7	7.7	6.6	6.6	48.4	1.1	29.7	9.9	6.6	5.5	47.3
55+	0.0	10.5	5.3	15.8	10.5	57.9	0.0	10.5	5.3	26.3	15.8	42.1
Don't know	0.0	16.7	16.7	0.0	16.7	50.0	0.0	16.7	16.7	0.0	16.7	50.0
<i>Sex</i>												
Male	1.4	37.2	5.4	12.2	10.4	33.4	1.4	39.5	9.4	10.3	8.9	30.6
Female	0.7	36.4	5.7	8.0	11.1	38.2	0.7	38.0	9.1	9.3	8.6	34.3
<i>Marital status</i>												
Single	0.7	38.3	5.1	10.2	11.0	34.7	0.7	40.4	8.9	9.6	8.7	31.8
Married/Living together	5.6	21.3	10.1	12.4	6.7	43.8	5.6	22.5	14.6	12.4	7.9	37.1
Divorced/separated	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
Widowed	0.0	25.0	0.0	12.5	37.5	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	12.5	37.5	25.0
Don't know	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>												
Nursery/kindergarten	2.0	24.7	4.8	13.5	10.4	44.6	2.0	26.3	10.4	9.6	10.4	41.4
Primary	0.2	44.0	4.5	10.5	12.0	28.7	0.2	45.9	7.9	12.0	8.4	25.6
Post Primary	0.0	35.2	7.5	8.5	10.6	38.2	0.0	38.2	10.1	8.5	8.0	35.2
Post Secondary	5.3	28.7	6.4	7.4	4.3	47.9	5.3	30.9	10.6	4.3	5.3	43.6
Others	0.0	47.6	9.5	7.1	19.0	16.7	0.0	47.6	11.9	11.9	16.7	11.9
Total	1.1	36.2	5.6	10.5	10.9	35.9	1.1	38.1	9.4	10.0	8.9	32.6

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D6.3: Limitations and restrictions on self-care by background characteristics (%)

	Activity limitation - Self-care						Participation restriction - Self-care					
	Not applicable	No difficulty	Mild difficulty	Moderate difficulty	Severe difficulty	Unable to carry out activity	Not applicable	No problem	Mild problem	Moderate problem	Severe problem	Complete problem
<i>Residence</i>												
Rural	1.3	69.2	8.2	6.9	5.7	8.8	1.6	71.4	7.9	7.9	4.4	6.9
Urban	1.3	68.4	4.3	7.3	5.3	13.3	1.4	71.0	5.9	6.7	4.0	10.9
<i>Province</i>												
Nairobi	3.0	62.6	2.5	7.4	5.4	19.2	3.0	63.5	4.4	8.4	4.4	16.3
Central	1.6	71.5	3.7	6.1	6.1	11.0	2.4	73.6	4.9	7.3	3.7	8.1
Coast	1.2	80.0	9.4	5.9	0.0	3.5	1.2	80.0	9.4	5.9	0.0	3.5
Eastern	1.0	81.6	2.9	5.8	2.9	5.8	1.0	88.3	1.9	2.9	0.0	5.8
Nyanza	0.7	63.6	6.4	7.1	12.1	10.0	0.7	68.6	7.1	6.4	8.6	8.6
Rift Valley	0.0	68.2	7.8	6.8	3.6	13.5	0.0	69.8	9.4	5.7	5.2	9.9
Western	0.0	47.7	15.9	20.5	2.3	13.6	0.0	50.0	15.9	20.5	2.3	11.4
<i>Age group</i>												
0-14	1.4	60.2	7.7	7.9	6.3	16.5	1.6	62.6	8.1	8.8	5.3	13.5
15-24	1.6	76.5	4.0	6.5	3.2	8.1	1.9	79.0	4.9	5.1	2.7	6.5
25-34	0.0	77.6	6.1	6.1	2.0	8.2	0.0	79.6	8.2	5.1	2.0	5.1
35-54	1.1	70.3	2.2	6.6	12.1	7.7	1.1	73.6	4.4	7.7	5.5	7.7
55+	0.0	57.9	0.0	15.8	10.5	15.8	0.0	63.2	5.3	15.8	5.3	10.5
Don't know	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	33.3	0.0	50.0	.0	0.0	16.7	33.3
<i>Sex</i>												
Male	1.7	68.2	6.6	7.3	4.5	11.7	2.1	70.8	7.3	6.6	4.0	9.2
Female	0.7	69.3	4.1	7.0	6.6	12.3	0.7	71.6	5.5	7.7	4.3	10.2
<i>Marital status</i>												
Single	0.9	68.3	5.9	7.4	4.8	12.6	1.1	70.9	6.8	7.2	3.8	10.2
Married/Living together	5.6	69.7	2.2	4.5	11.2	6.7	5.6	71.9	4.5	5.6	6.7	5.6
Divorced/separated	0.0	75.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0
Widowed	0.0	87.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	87.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0
Don't know	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>												
Nursery/kindergarten	2.4	36.3	6.8	10.8	11.2	32.7	2.8	39.4	8.0	10.8	10.0	29.1
Primary	0.0	79.9	4.3	6.9	3.1	5.7	0.2	81.8	5.3	7.2	2.2	3.3
Post primary	0.0	85.4	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.0	0.0	87.4	4.0	4.0	3.0	1.5
Post secondary	7.4	79.8	3.2	4.3	4.3	1.1	7.4	84.0	5.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
Others	0.0	42.9	19.0	14.3	4.8	19.0	0.0	45.2	21.4	14.3	2.4	16.7
Total	1.3	68.5	5.4	7.3	5.5	12.1	1.5	71.0	6.4	7.2	4.2	9.8

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D6.4: Limitations and restrictions on interpersonal behaviour by background characteristics (%)

	Activity limitation - Interpersonal behaviour						Participation restriction - Interpersonal behaviour					
	Not applicable	No difficulty	Mild difficulty	Moderate difficulty	Severe difficulty	Unable to carry out activity	Not applicable	No problem	Mild problem	Moderate problem	Severe problem	Complete problem
<i>Residence</i>												
Rural	2.8	40.9	13.5	11.3	11.6	19.8	2.8	45.9	18.6	11.0	7.5	14.2
Urban	2.4	45.6	9.3	11.3	9.9	21.4	2.4	49.1	14.2	10.2	7.6	16.5
<i>Province</i>												
Nairobi	3.9	40.9	10.3	13.3	8.4	23.2	3.9	42.9	15.8	13.3	5.9	18.2
Central	2.8	43.5	7.3	10.2	10.2	26.0	2.8	50.0	15.0	7.7	5.7	18.7
Coast	1.2	57.6	20.0	7.1	9.4	4.7	1.2	57.6	20.0	7.1	9.4	4.7
Eastern	2.9	44.7	2.9	12.6	8.7	28.2	2.9	51.5	6.8	12.6	11.7	14.6
Nyanza	0.0	30.0	15.0	13.6	25.7	15.7	0.0	32.9	25.7	11.4	15.0	15.0
Rift Valley	2.6	50.0	11.5	12.5	5.2	18.2	2.6	54.2	12.0	12.0	4.7	14.6
Western	4.5	54.5	11.4	2.3	2.3	25.0	4.5	56.8	11.4	4.5	2.3	20.5
<i>Age group</i>												
0-14	4.4	44.2	10.0	10.5	8.6	22.3	4.4	47.0	14.4	10.9	6.5	16.7
15-24	1.6	41.2	11.3	12.9	14.0	18.9	1.6	47.2	17.5	9.2	8.6	15.9
25-34	0.0	46.9	12.2	13.3	10.2	17.3	0.0	50.0	15.3	13.3	12.2	9.2
35-54	1.1	53.8	11.0	8.8	4.4	20.9	1.1	56.0	16.5	9.9	3.3	13.2
55+	0.0	36.8	5.3	5.3	15.8	36.8	0.0	42.1	5.3	15.8	10.5	26.3
Don't know	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
<i>Sex</i>												
Male	2.8	42.8	11.0	11.8	11.3	20.3	2.8	47.1	16.2	11.3	7.7	15.0
Female	2.3	45.9	10.2	10.7	9.3	21.6	2.3	49.3	14.8	9.3	7.5	16.8
<i>Marital status</i>												
Single	2.3	41.8	11.0	12.0	10.8	22.0	2.3	45.8	16.1	10.8	7.9	17.1
Married/Living together	5.6	64.0	6.7	5.6	7.9	10.1	5.6	68.5	10.1	7.9	5.6	2.2
Divorced/separated	0.0	25.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
Widowed	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>												
Nursery/kindergarten	6.4	28.7	5.2	12.0	10.8	37.1	6.4	31.1	9.6	13.5	8.8	30.7
Primary	0.5	47.8	11.2	9.8	11.7	18.9	0.5	51.9	15.1	10.0	8.9	13.6
Post primary	0.0	49.2	15.6	13.1	11.6	10.6	0.0	55.3	23.6	7.5	7.0	6.5
Post secondary	6.4	59.6	8.5	12.8	4.3	8.5	6.4	63.8	16.0	9.6	1.1	3.2
Others	4.8	33.3	14.3	14.3	7.1	26.2	4.8	35.7	14.3	14.3	7.1	23.8
Total	2.6	43.8	10.5	11.5	10.6	21.1	2.6	47.8	15.4	10.6	7.7	15.9

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D6.5: Financial support to PWDs by background characteristics (%)

	Disability grant	Social security	Work-man compensation	Private insurance/pension	Old age pension	Other	No.
<i>Residence</i>							
Rural	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.8	318
Urban	27.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.4	697
<i>Province</i>							
Nairobi	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.6	203
Central	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	246
Coast	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	85
Eastern	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.7	103
Nyanza	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.3	140
Rift Valley	82.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	192
Western	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	44
<i>Age group</i>							
0-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	430
15-24	25.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.9	371
25-34	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	98
35-54	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	91
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6
<i>Sex</i>							
Male	30.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.4	575
Female	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.4	440
<i>Marital status</i>							
Single	24.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.3	913
Married/ Living together	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	89
Divorced/ separated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4
Total	24.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.3	1,015

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D6.6: Main items financial support/grant is spent on by background characteristics (%)

	House- hold neces- sities	Clothing	Rent/ accom- modation	Recre- ation/ enter- ment	Trans- port	Educ- cation	Water & electricity	Rehabili- tation & health care	Assistive devices	Personal assistant/ care	Don't know	Other	No.
<i>Residence</i>													
Rural	15.2	24.2	24.2	0.0	3.0	72.7	3.0	6.1	3.0	3.0	6.1	0.0	318
Urban	15.3	22.2	0.0	0.0	6.9	76.4	1.4	9.7	8.3	5.6	6.9	0.0	697
<i>Province</i>													
Nairobi	57.1	57.1	0.0	0.0	14.3	28.6	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	14.3	0.0	203
Central	3.7	7.4	14.8	0.0	3.7	81.5	0.0	0.0	11.1	11.1	0.0	0.0	246
Coast	50.0	.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	85
Eastern	0.0	27.3	0.0	0.0	27.3	72.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	103
Nyanza	11.5	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.5	3.8	15.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	140
Rift Valley	5.9	29.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.2	5.9	23.5	5.9	0.0	17.6	0.0	192
Western	16.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	16.7	16.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	44
<i>Age group</i>													
0-14	0.0	.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	430
15-24	12.9	21.2	8.2	0.0	7.1	81.2	2.4	8.2	7.1	3.5	7.1	0.0	371
25-34	16.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.3	0.0	8.3	8.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	98
35-54	40.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	91
Don't know	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6
<i>Sex</i>													
Male	16.1	17.7	4.8	0.0	6.5	77.4	1.6	6.5	9.7	4.8	9.7	0.0	575
Female	14.0	30.2	11.6	0.0	4.7	72.1	2.3	11.6	2.3	4.7	2.3	0.0	440
<i>Marital status</i>													
Single	14.9	23.8	6.9	0.0	5.0	78.2	2.0	8.9	6.9	4.0	5.9	0.0	913
Married/ Living together	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	89
Divorced/ separated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4
Total	15.2	22.9	7.6	0.0	5.7	75.2	1.9	8.6	6.7	4.8	6.7	0.0	1,015

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.



Table D6.7: Persons who mainly make decisions to spend disability grant/pension by background characteristics (%)

	Guardian	Spouse	Welfare officer	Other	Total
<i>Residence</i>					
Rural	20.7	6.9	48.3	24.1	100.0
Urban	13.8	0.0	40.0	46.2	100.0
<i>Province</i>					
Nairobi	7.7	0.0	0.0	92.3	100.0
Central	17.4	0.0	73.9	8.7	100.0
Coast	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0
Eastern	0.0	0.0	20.0	80.0	100.0
Nyanza	21.7	4.3	65.2	8.7	100.0
Rift Valley	13.3	0.0	13.3	73.3	100.0
Western	16.7	16.7	66.7	0.0	100.0
<i>Age group</i>					
0-14	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0
15-24	17.5	2.5	45.0	35.0	100.0
25-34	0.0	0.0	37.5	62.5	100.0
35-54	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Sex</i>					
Male	19.6	3.6	35.7	41.1	100.0
Female	10.5	0.0	52.6	36.8	100.0
<i>Marital status</i>					
Single	16.3	2.2	42.4	39.1	100.0
Married/Living together	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Divorced/separated	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>					
Nursery/ kindergarten	10.0	0.0	10.0	80.0	100.0
Primary	20.5	4.5	45.5	29.5	100.0
Post primary	10.7	0.0	60.7	28.6	100.0
Post secondary	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Others	40.0	0.0	40.0	20.0	100.0
Total	16.0	2.1	42.6	39.4	100.0

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D6.8: Reasons why employed PWDs discontinued working by background characteristics (%)

	Retired	Fired	Because of disability	Other	%
<i>Residence</i>					
Rural	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Urban	28.6	14.3	42.9	14.3	100.0
<i>Province</i>					
Nairobi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Central	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Coast	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0
Eastern	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	100.0
Nyanza	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Western	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
<i>Age group</i>					
15-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
25-34	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
35-54	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
55+	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
<i>Sex</i>					
Male	16.7	16.7	66.7	0.0	100.0
Female	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0
<i>Marital status</i>					
Single	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	100.0
Married/Living together	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	100.0
Divorced/separated	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widowed	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>					
Primary	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0
Post primary	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	100.0
Post secondary	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0	100.0
Total	25.0	12.5	50.0	12.5	100.0

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D7.1: Access to information by background characteristics (%)

	How often the information needed not been available							Has it been a major problem			
	Always	Often	Seasonal	Seldom	Never	N/A	Not specified	Little problem	Big problem	N/A	Missing
<i>Residence</i>											
Rural	39.9	5.0	6.9	9.1	32.4	2.8	3.8	20.6	77.3	0.5	1.5
Urban	38.9	3.9	5.7	10.2	33.2	5.0	3.0	23.5	74.6	0.2	1.7
<i>Province</i>											
Nairobi	45.8	3.0	4.4	12.3	25.1	6.4	3.0	21.1	76.7	0.8	1.5
Central	51.6	3.3	4.9	6.5	25.2	4.5	4.1	20.2	78.5	0.0	1.2
Coast	16.7	2.4	6.0	0.0	69.0	4.8	1.2	19.0	81.0	0.0	0.0
Eastern	69.9	1.9	6.8	6.8	8.7	1.9	3.9	15.9	83.0	1.1	0.0
Nyanza	8.6	11.4	13.6	20.0	36.4	6.4	3.6	30.7	68.0	0.0	1.3
Rift Valley	36.5	4.2	5.2	10.9	37.5	2.6	3.1	30.3	65.1	0.0	4.6
Western	22.7	2.3	0.0	6.8	68.2	0.0	0.0	7.1	92.9	0.0	0.0
<i>Age group</i>											
0-14	34.9	5.1	7.4	8.8	31.9	8.1	3.7	22.7	75.2	0.8	1.2
15-24	45.3	3.8	5.4	9.4	32.1	0.8	3.2	20.3	77.6	0.0	2.1
25-34	34.7	3.1	4.1	14.3	39.8	1.0	3.1	34.5	65.5	0.0	0.0
35-54	40.0	4.4	5.6	11.1	33.3	3.3	2.2	20.0	76.4	0.0	3.6
55+	47.4	0.0	5.3	15.8	26.3	5.3	0.0	23.1	76.9	0.0	0.0
Don't know	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Sex</i>											
Male	38.6	3.8	5.9	10.1	33.4	5.0	3.1	22.6	75.9	0.3	1.2
Female	40.1	4.8	6.4	9.6	32.3	3.4	3.4	22.5	74.9	0.4	2.2
<i>Marital status</i>											
Single	39.4	4.4	6.0	9.5	32.9	4.2	3.6	22.0	76.2	0.4	1.5
Married/Living together	36.4	2.3	8.0	11.4	35.2	6.8	0.0	29.4	66.7	0.0	3.9
Divorced/separated	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0
Widowed	37.5	12.5	0.0	12.5	37.5	0.0	0.0	20.0	80.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>											
Nursery/kindergarten	49.8	4.8	5.2	7.2	17.5	12.7	2.8	18.5	78.6	0.6	2.4
Primary	34.0	3.3	8.4	12.4	36.4	1.9	3.6	26.7	72.0	0.4	0.8
Post Primary	43.2	6.0	5.5	6.0	36.2	0.5	2.5	19.0	78.5	0.0	2.5
Post Secondary	37.6	4.3	3.2	18.3	34.4	0.0	2.2	23.7	74.6	0.0	1.7
Others	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.3	7.1	7.1	11.1	88.9	0.0	0.0
Total	39.6	4.2	6.2	9.9	32.6	4.4	3.2	22.3	75.7	0.3	1.7

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.



Table D7.2: Availability of health care services and medical care by background characteristics (%)

	How often the availability of health care/services been a problem							Has it been a major problem		
	Always	Often	Seasonal	Seldom	Never	N/A	Not specified	Little problem	Big problem	Missing
<i>Residence</i>										
Rural	8.5	7.5	13.2	22.3	44.0	1.9	2.5	30.5	68.3	1.2
Urban	6.3	4.0	8.0	14.4	64.4	1.9	1.0	28.8	70.7	0.4
<i>Province</i>										
Nairobi	9.4	2.5	4.4	9.4	70.4	2.5	1.5	17.0	81.1	1.9
Central	6.5	6.1	10.6	15.0	58.5	1.6	1.6	20.2	79.8	0.0
Coast	9.5	1.2	0.0	4.8	82.1	0.0	2.4	30.8	69.2	0.0
Eastern	6.8	6.8	5.8	20.4	55.3	3.9	1.0	31.7	65.9	2.4
Nyanza	1.4	5.7	28.6	28.6	31.4	1.4	2.9	25.6	73.3	1.1
Rift Valley	5.2	7.3	8.3	21.4	55.7	1.6	0.5	49.4	50.6	0.0
Western	18.2	2.3	2.3	20.5	54.5	2.3	0.0	42.1	57.9	0.0
<i>Age group</i>										
0-14	5.3	5.1	10.7	14.9	58.4	3.7	1.9	34.8	63.9	1.3
15-24	5.9	5.4	9.7	21.8	55.5	0.3	1.3	25.2	74.2	0.6
25-34	11.2	2.0	5.1	15.3	63.3	2.0	1.0	39.4	60.6	0.0
35-54	15.6	5.6	7.8	8.9	61.1	0.0	1.1	11.4	88.6	0.0
55+	5.3	5.3	21.1	15.8	52.6	0.0	0.0	55.6	44.4	0.0
Don't know	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
<i>Sex</i>										
Male	8.5	5.0	9.9	16.0	57.0	2.1	1.4	29.4	70.2	0.4
Female	5.0	5.2	9.3	18.0	59.2	1.6	1.6	29.7	69.1	1.2
<i>Marital status</i>										
Single	6.5	4.9	9.5	17.2	58.4	2.0	1.5	31.2	67.9	0.9
Married/Living together	13.6	6.8	11.4	13.6	52.3	1.1	1.1	15.0	85.0	0.0
Divorced/separated	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
Widowed	0.0	12.5	12.5	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>										
Nursery/kindergarten	6.0	6.4	9.6	9.6	61.8	5.6	1.2	24.1	74.7	1.3
Primary	5.7	5.0	11.0	21.1	55.0	0.7	1.4	33.0	65.9	1.1
Post primary	10.6	6.0	9.0	19.6	52.3	0.5	2.0	28.6	71.4	0.0
Post secondary	7.5	2.2	8.6	15.1	64.5	1.1	1.1	29.0	71.0	0.0
Others	7.1	2.4	4.8	11.9	71.4	0.0	2.4	9.1	90.9	0.0
Total	7.0	5.2	9.8	16.9	57.7	1.9	1.5	29.2	70.1	0.8

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D7.3: Government programmes and policies by background characteristics (%)

	How often did government programmes present difficulties							Has it been a major problem		
	Always	Often	Seasonal	Seldom	Never	N/A	Not specified	Little problem	Big problem	Missing
<i>Residence</i>										
Rural	39.3	2.5	4.1	4.7	22.6	23.9	2.8	13.0	87.0	0.0
Urban	37.1	2.6	4.6	4.2	26.1	21.1	4.3	14.8	84.6	0.6
<i>Province</i>										
Nairobi	37.4	2.0	3.9	5.9	25.1	15.3	10.3	20.0	78.0	2.0
Central	63.8	5.7	7.7	2.4	10.2	5.7	4.5	11.7	88.3	0.0
Coast	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.8	44.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Eastern	83.5	2.9	3.9	1.0	3.9	2.9	1.9	4.3	95.7	0.0
Nyanza	0.0	0.7	5.0	10.0	52.1	29.3	2.9	45.5	54.5	0.0
Rift Valley	32.3	2.1	3.1	5.7	18.8	37.5	0.5	16.9	83.1	0.0
Western	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.2	56.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Age group</i>										
0-14	30.9	1.2	4.7	3.7	25.1	30.9	3.5	13.8	85.6	0.6
15-24	41.5	3.0	4.0	5.7	24.5	17.3	4.0	16.4	83.1	0.5
25-34	45.9	2.0	4.1	2.0	29.6	11.2	5.1	9.4	90.6	0.0
35-54	47.8	6.7	5.6	5.6	20.0	10.0	4.4	15.3	84.7	0.0
55+	31.6	10.5	5.3	0.0	31.6	21.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Don't know	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
<i>Sex</i>										
Male	36.3	2.8	4.9	3.1	26.1	22.3	4.5	13.7	86.3	0.0
Female	39.6	2.3	3.9	5.9	23.7	21.6	3.0	15.0	84.1	0.9
<i>Marital status</i>										
Single	37.2	2.0	4.6	4.4	24.5	23.2	4.1	14.1	85.5	0.5
Married/Living together	43.2	9.1	3.4	3.4	29.5	9.1	2.3	15.4	84.6	0.0
Divorced/separated	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Widowed	37.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	25.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>										
Nursery/kindergarten	49.0	0.8	4.8	4.0	13.1	22.7	5.6	12.9	87.1	0.0
Primary	31.1	2.4	4.3	3.8	27.8	26.6	4.1	12.1	86.8	1.1
Post primary	46.2	3.5	6.5	4.5	24.6	13.1	1.5	18.2	81.8	0.0
Post secondary	40.9	7.5	1.1	8.6	32.3	8.6	1.1	14.8	85.2	0.0
Others	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.4	47.6	38.1	9.5	50.0	50.0	0.0
Total	38.2	2.6	4.5	4.4	24.7	21.7	3.9	14.3	85.3	0.4

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.



Table D7.4: Accessibility of key rooms in the home
by background characteristics (%)

	Kitchen	Bedroom	Toilet	Access all	Access none	No.
<i>Residence</i>						
Rural	76.4	87.4	84.3	74.5	16.7	318
Urban	71.7	90.7	86.4	69.9	14.6	697
<i>Province</i>						
Nairobi	68.0	89.7	84.2	65.5	17.7	203
Central	63.0	84.6	76.4	59.8	24.0	246
Coast	88.2	96.5	96.5	88.2	3.5	85
Eastern	75.7	95.1	93.2	75.7	7.8	103
Nyanza	79.3	94.3	92.1	79.3	9.3	140
Rift Valley	74.0	85.4	83.9	71.4	17.2	192
Western	95.5	95.5	93.2	93.2	6.8	44
<i>Age group</i>						
0-14	67.9	87.2	82.8	66.3	17.7	430
15-24	76.8	91.1	88.9	75.2	12.7	371
25-34	80.6	91.8	87.8	80.6	13.3	98
35-54	75.8	92.3	83.5	71.4	16.5	91
55+	73.7	94.7	89.5	63.2	15.8	19
Don't know	66.7	83.3	83.3	66.7	16.7	6
<i>Sex</i>						
Male	72.5	89.6	84.7	71.3	16.2	575
Female	74.1	89.8	87.0	71.4	14.1	440
<i>Marital status</i>						
Single	72.8	90.1	86.6	71.1	14.5	913
Married/Living together	73.0	83.1	74.2	69.7	25.8	89
Divorced/ separated	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	4
Widowed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	8
Don't know	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1
Total	73.2	89.7	85.7	71.3	15.3	1,015

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D8.1: Use of assistive device/supportive services by background characteristics (%)

	Any assistive/ supportive device	Information device	Communi- cation device	Personal mobility device	Household items device	Personal care & protection device	Use for handling products & goods device	Computer assistive technology device	No.
<i>Residence</i>									
Rural	27.4	8.5	3.5	15.4	0.6	1.9	0.6	0.6	318
Urban	37.6	15.2	5.2	20.1	0.3	2.7	0.1	2.9	697
<i>Province</i>									
Nairobi	47.3	18.7	9.9	26.6	0.5	5.4	0.5	7.4	203
Central	42.3	12.2	2.4	23.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	246
Coast	27.1	14.1	3.5	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85
Eastern	32.0	13.6	9.7	12.6	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	103
Nyanza	20.7	5.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	140
Rift Valley	27.6	16.7	3.6	13.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.6	192
Western	22.7	0.0	2.3	22.7	0.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	44
<i>Age group</i>									
0-14	29.1	11.2	5.1	11.6	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.9	430
15-24	37.2	16.7	4.6	19.9	0.5	1.9	0.0	3.2	371
25-34	32.7	8.2	7.1	23.5	1.0	1.0	2.0	4.1	98
35-54	49.5	14.3	0.0	37.4	0.0	8.8	0.0	2.2	91
55+	36.8	10.5	5.3	31.6	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	19
Don't know	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	6
<i>Sex</i>									
Male	35.0	12.7	5.4	19.3	0.3	2.8	0.2	2.4	575
Female	33.6	13.6	3.6	17.7	0.5	2.0	0.5	1.8	440
<i>Marital status</i>									
Single	32.2	12.7	4.9	16.6	0.3	2.1	0.2	2.0	913
Married/Living together	55.1	14.6	2.2	38.2	1.1	6.7	1.1	4.5	89
Divorced/separated	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4
Widowed	62.5	37.5	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>									
Nursery/kindergarten	22.7	3.2	2.4	13.1	0.4	2.4	0.4	0.0	251
Primary	34.9	15.8	5.0	16.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.7	418
Post primary	37.7	13.1	3.0	24.1	0.5	5.5	0.5	1.0	199
Post secondary	70.2	35.1	13.8	39.4	1.1	4.3	0.0	18.1	94
Others	7.1	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	42
Total	34.6	13.2	4.6	18.8	0.4	2.5	0.3	2.2	1,004

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D8.2: Source of assistive devices by background characteristics (%)

	Where got - Information device							Where got - Personal mobility device						
	Private	Govt health service	Other govt service	NGO	Other	Don't know	N/A	Private	Govt health service	Other govt service	NGO	Other	N/A	
<i>Residence</i>														
Rural	12.6	2.3	3.4	19.5	10.3	0.0	51.7	9.2	3.4	2.3	13.8	10.3	60.9	
Urban	13.0	6.9	2.7	9.9	6.5	0.8	60.3	17.6	4.2	2.7	19.5	8.4	47.7	
<i>Province</i>														
Nairobi	13.5	8.3	2.1	10.4	6.3	0.0	59.4	15.6	3.1	3.1	25.0	5.2	47.9	
Central	10.6	4.8	3.8	5.8	6.7	0.0	68.3	19.2	3.8	1.9	17.3	11.5	46.2	
Coast	21.7	0.0	4.3	26.1	4.3	0.0	43.5	8.7	0.0	0.0	26.1	00.0	65.2	
Eastern	9.1	6.1	0.0	15.2	9.1	0.0	60.6	18.2	12.1	3.0	3.0	6.1	57.6	
Nyanza	3.4	3.4	6.9	3.4	6.9	0.0	75.9	24.1	6.9	3.4	17.2	24.1	24.1	
Rift Valley	17.0	7.5	1.9	15.1	13.2	3.8	41.5	3.8	1.9	3.8	17.0	9.4	64.2	
Western	30.0	0.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0	
<i>Age group</i>														
0-14	13.6	5.6	4.8	13.6	8.0	1.6	52.8	5.6	1.6	3.2	15.2	8.0	66.4	
15-24	11.6	8.0	2.2	13.8	10.1	0.0	54.3	14.5	5.1	2.2	17.4	11.6	49.3	
25-34	6.3	6.3	0.0	12.5	3.1	0.0	71.9	18.8	9.4	3.1	21.9	6.3	40.6	
35-54	17.8	0.0	2.2	4.4	2.2	0.0	73.3	37.8	2.2	2.2	24.4	6.7	26.7	
55+	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.4	42.9	14.3	0.0	28.6	0.0	14.3	
Don't know	00.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	
<i>Sex</i>														
Male	10.9	6.0	2.5	13.4	8.5	0.0	58.7	15.4	4.0	3.5	16.4	10.4	50.2	
Female	15.5	5.4	3.4	10.8	6.1	1.4	57.4	15.5	4.1	1.4	20.3	6.8	52.0	
<i>Marital status</i>														
Single	11.9	6.8	3.1	13.9	8.2	0.7	55.4	11.9	3.7	2.7	18.0	9.5	54.1	
Married/Living together	14.3	0.0	2.0	4.1	2.0	0.0	77.6	36.7	6.1	2.0	16.3	6.1	32.7	
Divorced/separated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Widowed	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	40.0	
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>														
Nursery/kindergarten	10.5	3.5	1.8	14.0	3.5	0.0	66.7	14.0	3.5	0.0	21.1	3.5	57.9	
Primary	11.6	6.8	3.4	16.4	11.0	1.4	49.3	7.5	1.4	2.7	15.1	14.4	58.9	
Post primary	13.3	4.0	2.7	8.0	4.0	0.0	68.0	22.7	8.0	2.7	24.0	6.7	36.0	
Postsecondary	16.7	7.6	3.0	7.6	7.6	0.0	57.6	25.8	6.1	3.0	15.2	4.5	45.5	
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	
Total	12.7	5.8	2.9	12.4	7.5	0.6	58.2	15.6	4.0	2.6	18.2	8.9	50.7	

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D8.3: Awareness of and whether needed or received support services by background characteristics (%)

	Aware of medical rehabilitation	Needed medical rehabilitation	Received medical rehabilitation	No.
<i>Residence</i>				
Rural	70.4	60.1	56.6	318
Urban	77.9	72.9	65.6	697
<i>Province</i>				
Nairobi	78.8	75.4	68.0	203
Central	77.2	69.5	72.8	246
Coast	63.5	35.3	21.2	85
Eastern	69.9	75.7	72.8	103
Nyanza	87.9	75.7	62.9	140
Rift Valley	74.5	71.9	62.5	192
Western	52.3	50.0	40.9	44
<i>Age group</i>				
0-14	71.9	70.5	58.8	430
15-24	78.4	68.7	65.0	371
25-34	78.6	62.2	63.3	98
35-54	79.1	65.9	67.0	91
55+	68.4	78.9	78.9	19
Don't know	83.3	83.3	83.3	6
<i>Sex</i>				
Male	76.2	71.1	63.5	575
Female	74.8	65.9	61.8	440
<i>Marital status</i>				
Single	74.2	68.8	61.7	913
Married/Living together	91.0	73.0	76.4	89
Divorced/separated	75.0	75.0	75.0	4
Widowed	62.5	25.0	25.0	8
Don't know	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>				
Nursery/ kindergarten	66.1	72.9	64.5	251
Primary	75.6	68.4	60.8	418
Post primary	83.4	67.3	68.8	199
Post secondary	92.6	77.7	71.3	94
Others	59.5	47.6	40.5	42
Total	75.7	69.3	63.4	1,004

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D8.4: Awareness of and whether needed or received assistive devices by background characteristics (%)

	Aware of assistive & support devices or services	Needed assistive & support devices or services	Received assistive & support devices or services	No.
<i>Residence</i>				
Rural	71.4	59.1	44.3	318
Urban	76.0	62.0	50.2	697
<i>Province</i>				
Nairobi	71.4	65.5	57.1	203
Central	72.4	61.4	50.4	246
Coast	81.2	58.8	36.5	85
Eastern	62.1	45.6	43.7	103
Nyanza	86.4	62.1	42.1	140
Rift Valley	76.6	62.5	46.9	192
Western	70.5	68.2	54.5	44
<i>Age group</i>				
0-14	69.3	60.5	44.7	430
15-24	80.3	65.0	53.1	371
25-34	76.5	50.0	41.8	98
35-54	76.9	63.7	53.8	91
55+	57.9	36.8	36.8	19
Don't know	83.3	83.3	83.3	6
<i>Sex</i>				
Male	74.3	60.7	46.3	575
Female	75.0	61.6	51.1	440
<i>Marital status</i>				
Single	73.7	59.9	47.0	913
Married/Living together	83.1	71.9	59.6	89
Divorced/separated	50.0	50.0	50.0	4
Widowed	87.5	75.0	75.0	8
Don't know	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>				
Nursery/ kindergarten	55.4	46.6	38.2	251
Primary	80.1	63.9	51.0	418
Post primary	82.4	68.3	50.8	199
Post secondary	92.6	79.8	73.4	94
Others	52.4	35.7	21.4	42
Total	74.4	60.8	48.6	1,004

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D8.5: Awareness of and whether needed or received education support services by background characteristics (%)

	Aware of educational services	Needed educational services	Received educational services	No.
<i>Residence</i>				
Rural	93.1	90.9	89.6	318
Urban	85.9	80.9	77.3	697
<i>Province</i>				
Nairobi	80.8	70.9	63.5	203
Central	89.4	87.8	87.0	246
Coast	87.1	71.8	65.9	85
Eastern	90.3	88.3	90.3	103
Nyanza	98.6	97.1	96.4	140
Rift Valley	87.0	86.5	82.8	192
Western	84.1	86.4	84.1	44
<i>Age group</i>				
0–14	87.2	85.8	84.2	430
15–24	94.3	91.1	88.7	371
25–34	84.7	75.5	71.4	98
35–54	81.3	67.0	60.4	91
55+	47.4	42.1	31.6	19
Don't know	66.7	50.0	33.3	6
<i>Sex</i>				
Male	89.4	86.1	83.5	575
Female	86.6	81.4	78.2	440
<i>Marital status</i>				
Single	88.8	86.5	83.7	913
Married/Living together	84.3	61.8	58.4	89
Divorced/separated	75.0	75.0	75.0	4
Widowed	75.0	62.5	62.5	8
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>				
Nursery/kindergarten	78.1	78.5	73.3	251
Primary	92.3	89.5	87.8	418
Post primary	90.5	84.9	82.4	199
Post secondary	94.7	75.5	73.4	94
Others	83.3	85.7	81.0	42
Total	88.2	84.4	81.5	1,004

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D8.6: Awareness of and whether needed or received health services by background characteristics (%)

	Aware of health services	Needed health services	Received health services	No.
<i>Residence</i>				
Rural	84.6	88.4	73.9	318
Urban	91.0	91.5	84.1	697
<i>Province</i>				
Nairobi	86.2	89.2	74.9	203
Central	84.1	93.1	81.3	246
Coast	89.4	74.1	71.8	85
Eastern	98.1	100.0	95.1	103
Nyanza	98.6	85.7	77.1	140
Rift Valley	88.5	97.4	87.5	192
Western	77.3	77.3	72.7	44
<i>Age group</i>				
0–14	90.9	88.6	80.7	430
15–24	88.4	92.7	83.0	371
25–34	85.7	90.8	76.5	98
35–54	87.9	91.2	76.9	91
55+	73.7	89.5	84.2	19
Don't know	100.0	83.3	83.3	6
<i>Sex</i>				
Male	89.0	90.6	80.2	575
Female	88.9	90.5	81.8	440
<i>Marital status</i>				
Single	89.4	90.7	81.7	913
Married/Living together	83.1	87.6	69.7	89
Divorced/separated	100.0	100.0	100.0	4
Widowed	100.0	100.0	100.0	8
Don't know	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>				
Nursery/kindergarten	90.0	92.8	86.5	251
Primary	91.4	91.4	82.3	418
Post primary	84.9	93.5	77.4	199
Post secondary	90.4	85.1	73.4	94
Others	76.2	71.4	69.0	42
Total	89.0	90.7	81.0	1,004

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D8.7: Reasons for stopping medical rehabilitation services by background characteristics (%)

	It was too expensive	It was too far/ had no transport	It was not helping	Reached level of functioning	Service no longer available	N/A	Other
<i>Residence</i>							
Rural	2.5	0.3	5.7	3.8	0.0	73.2	14.3
Urban	1.9	0.3	4.3	2.7	0.6	80.5	9.7
<i>Province</i>							
Nairobi	2.5	0.0	3.5	2.5	0.5	90.6	0.5
Central	2.0	0.0	3.7	2.8	0.0	90.7	0.8
Coast	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	95.2	0.0
Eastern	1.9	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	85.4	0.0
Nyanza	1.4	0.7	7.9	0.7	2.1	45.7	41.4
Rift Valley	2.6	0.5	3.2	7.4	0.0	66.1	20.1
Western	4.9	2.4	4.9	0.0	0.0	56.1	31.7
<i>Age group</i>							
0-14	2.3	0.5	4.2	3.1	0.0	75.4	14.6
15-24	2.7	0.0	6.5	2.4	0.8	77.0	10.5
25-34	1.0	0.0	2.1	3.1	1.0	85.6	7.2
35-54	0.0	1.1	3.3	6.7	0.0	84.4	4.4
55+	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	94.4	0.0
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
<i>Sex</i>							
Male	1.6	0.4	4.7	3.0	0.5	77.9	11.9
Female	2.8	0.2	4.8	3.2	0.2	78.7	10.1
<i>Marital status</i>							
Single	2.3	0.2	4.7	2.6	0.4	77.9	11.7
Married/Living together	0.0	1.1	5.7	8.0	0.0	79.5	5.7
Divorced/separated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	25.0
Widowed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>							
Nursery/kindergarten	2.0	0.0	5.2	0.4	0.0	82.1	10.4
Primary	2.4	0.2	3.1	3.6	0.5	74.5	15.7
Post primary	1.0	0.5	6.0	3.0	0.5	79.9	9.0
Post secondary	2.2	0.0	9.8	9.8	1.1	73.9	3.3
Others	5.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	90.0	0.0
Total	2.1	0.3	4.8	3.1	0.4	78.0	11.2

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.



Table D9.1: Health information on HIV/AIDS by background characteristics (%)

	Knows about HIV/AIDS	Has access to information about HIV/AIDS	Knows how to prevent HIV/AIDS	Ever been tested for HIV/AIDS	No.
<i>Residence</i>					
Rural	69.8	53.8	52.8	11.3	318
Urban	73.6	63.4	62.7	21.7	697
<i>Province</i>					
Nairobi	68.0	57.1	58.1	37.4	203
Central	76.0	61.8	65.4	19.1	246
Coast	82.4	67.1	67.1	8.2	85
Eastern	69.9	63.1	63.1	19.4	103
Nyanza	75.0	62.9	54.3	11.4	140
Rift Valley	68.8	55.7	53.6	10.4	192
Western	65.9	61.4	54.5	2.3	44
<i>Age group</i>					
0-14	55.6	41.4	40.0	7.2	430
15-24	83.8	73.3	72.2	18.9	371
25-34	89.8	80.6	79.6	41.8	98
35-54	89.0	78.0	79.1	47.3	91
55+	68.4	57.9	68.4	10.5	19
Don't know	50.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	6
<i>Sex</i>					
Male	73.7	60.3	60.2	18.4	575
Female	70.7	60.5	58.9	18.4	440
<i>Marital status</i>					
Single	69.8	57.6	56.1	15.1	913
Married/living together	97.8	85.4	92.1	50.6	89
Divorced/separated	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.0	4
Widowed	87.5	87.5	87.5	37.5	8
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>					
Nursery/ kindergarten	31.9	21.1	22.3	8.8	251
Primary	81.6	66.3	63.2	10.5	418
Post primary	94.5	86.9	85.4	33.2	199
Post secondary	97.9	92.6	97.9	56.4	94
Others	57.1	35.7	35.7	4.8	42
Total	72.2	60.3	59.5	18.6	1,004

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D9.2: Health information on malaria by background characteristics (%)

	Knows about malaria	Has access to information about malaria	Knows how to prevent malaria	Ever been tested for malaria	No.
<i>Residence</i>					
Rural	78.6	59.7	57.5	57.2	318
Urban	79.1	69.4	70.0	56.7	697
<i>Province</i>					
Nairobi	71.9	60.6	64.5	57.1	203
Central	80.9	70.3	71.5	48.0	246
Coast	89.4	69.4	74.1	71.8	85
Eastern	76.7	70.9	69.9	54.4	103
Nyanza	83.6	66.4	62.9	68.6	140
Rift Valley	74.0	61.5	56.8	49.5	192
Western	90.9	75.0	68.2	75.0	44
<i>Age group</i>					
0-14	69.1	53.3	52.1	50.2	430
15-24	85.4	75.2	74.7	58.8	371
25-34	90.8	80.6	79.6	68.4	98
35-54	89.0	78.0	82.4	71.4	91
55+	68.4	63.2	68.4	36.8	19
Don't know	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	6
<i>Sex</i>					
Male	80.7	67.8	68.3	57.2	575
Female	76.6	64.5	63.2	56.4	440
<i>Marital status</i>					
Single	77.1	64.0	63.2	54.8	913
Married/living together	96.6	89.9	94.4	77.5	89
Divorced/separated	100.0	75.0	75.0	50.0	4
Widowed	87.5	87.5	87.5	75.0	8
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>					
Nursery/ kindergarten	43.4	31.5	30.3	37.8	251
Primary	88.3	74.6	72.7	58.6	418
Post primary	95.0	85.4	87.9	66.8	199
Post secondary	97.9	92.6	96.8	79.8	94
Others	73.8	45.2	40.5	45.2	42
Total	78.7	66.4	66.0	56.5	1,004

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D9.3: Health information on TB by background characteristics (%)

	Knows about TB	Has access to information about TB	Knows how to prevent TB	Ever been tested for TB	No.
<i>Residence</i>					
Rural	54.1	33.6	27.4	6.3	318
Urban	63.6	47.9	41.3	13.5	697
<i>Province</i>					
Nairobi	63.5	47.3	46.8	19.2	203
Central	65.9	39.8	35.4	11.0	246
Coast	68.2	54.1	40.0	8.2	85
Eastern	56.3	43.7	36.9	14.6	103
Nyanza	56.4	40.7	31.4	7.9	140
Rift Valley	55.2	41.7	33.9	7.3	192
Western	50.0	43.2	27.3	2.3	44
<i>Age group</i>					
0-14	40.2	25.6	17.9	4.9	430
15-24	72.8	52.3	45.6	11.6	371
25-34	81.6	65.3	58.2	20.4	98
35-54	82.4	68.1	68.1	30.8	91
55+	68.4	47.4	42.1	10.5	19
Don't know	66.7	33.3	33.3	0.0	6
<i>Sex</i>					
Male	61.2	45.0	37.9	10.8	575
Female	59.8	41.4	35.7	11.8	440
<i>Marital status</i>					
Single	56.8	39.4	33.0	9.5	913
Married/living together	95.5	79.8	73.0	24.7	89
Divorced/separated	100.0	75.0	75.0	25.0	4
Widowed	87.5	87.5	75.0	50.0	8
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>					
Nursery/ kindergarten	21.9	12.0	10.0	6.0	251
Primary	66.0	44.0	34.9	6.9	418
Post primary	85.4	66.3	59.3	18.1	199
Post secondary	96.8	85.1	80.9	36.2	94
Others	35.7	26.2	16.7	0.0	42
Total	60.5	43.5	37.1	11.4	1,004

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D9.4: General state of health by background characteristics (%)

	State of health today is				Overall physical health					Overall mental health				
	Better	Much the same	Worse	Missing	Poor	Not very good	Good	Very good	Don't	Poor	Not very good	Good	Very good	Don't know
<i>Residence</i>														
Rural	61.9	32.1	5.0	0.9	1.9	11.9	71.7	13.8	0.6	4.4	20.5	59.6	14.8	0.6
Urban	60.8	36.4	2.6	0.3	0.9	15.5	70.3	13.4	0.0	3.3	22.4	56.2	17.4	0.7
<i>Province</i>														
Nairobi	61.1	34.5	3.4	1.0	3.0	15.3	65.5	16.3	0.0	2.0	24.6	52.7	19.2	1.5
Central	72.0	24.4	3.7	0.0	0.4	12.6	74.0	13.0	0.0	2.4	14.2	68.3	14.2	0.8
Coast	48.8	50.0	1.2	0.0	2.4	13.1	60.7	23.8	0.0	6.0	26.2	36.9	29.8	1.2
Eastern	78.6	19.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	6.8	79.6	13.6	0.0	2.9	22.3	56.3	18.4	0.0
Nyanza	36.4	57.1	4.3	2.1	1.4	25.0	64.3	7.9	1.4	3.6	23.0	58.3	15.1	0.0
Rift Valley	62.5	34.4	3.1	0.0	0.0	10.4	79.7	9.9	0.0	6.8	25.0	58.3	9.9	0.0
Western	56.8	36.4	6.8	0.0	2.3	22.7	56.8	18.2	0.0	2.3	20.5	52.3	22.7	2.3
<i>Age group</i>														
0-14	60.9	35.6	2.6	0.9	1.2	12.3	71.6	14.4	0.5	3.3	20.5	59.2	16.3	0.7
15-24	62.3	34.5	3.0	0.3	0.8	14.8	70.6	13.7	0.0	4.9	19.7	58.0	17.0	0.5
25-34	62.2	33.7	4.1	0.0	3.1	18.4	64.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	26.5	51.0	21.4	1.0
35-54	61.1	31.1	7.8	0.0	1.1	16.7	75.6	6.7	0.0	3.3	28.9	52.2	14.4	1.1
55+	57.9	36.8	5.3	0.0	0.0	15.8	68.4	15.8	0.0	10.5	31.6	52.6	5.3	0.0
Don't know	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	50.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	.0	0.0
<i>Sex</i>														
Male	59.5	36.7	3.3	0.5	1.2	15.3	71.1	12.2	0.2	4.5	23.8	56.9	13.7	1.0
Female	63.3	32.8	3.4	0.5	1.1	13.2	70.2	15.3	0.2	2.5	19.2	57.8	20.3	0.2
<i>Marital status</i>														
Single	61.0	36.0	2.4	0.5	1.3	14.0	70.6	13.8	0.2	3.8	21.8	57.7	16.1	0.5
Married/Living together	60.2	27.3	12.5	0.0	0.0	18.2	70.5	11.4	0.0	2.3	20.5	53.4	21.6	2.3
Divorced/separated	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	0.0
Widowed	75.0	12.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	75.0	12.5	.0
Don't know	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>														
Nursery/kindergarten	61.0	35.1	3.2	0.8	0.8	16.3	74.5	8.0	0.4	8.0	36.8	50.0	4.4	0.8
Primary	62.4	34.2	3.1	0.2	1.0	12.2	73.2	13.4	0.2	1.2	15.8	64.1	18.4	0.5
Post primary	62.8	33.2	4.0	0.0	1.0	18.6	66.3	14.1	0.0	2.5	18.1	59.8	19.1	0.5
Post secondary	59.1	34.4	4.3	2.2	.0	8.6	66.7	24.7	0.0	0.0	12.9	49.5	37.6	0.0
Others	50.0	47.6	2.4	0.0	9.5	16.7	64.3	9.5	0.0	16.7	31.0	45.2	2.4	4.8
Total	61.3	34.8	3.4	0.5	1.2	14.4	71.2	13.1	0.2	3.7	21.9	57.6	16.2	0.7

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D9.5: State of health on pain/discomfort, anxiety/depression by background characteristics (%)

	State of health - Pain/discomfort				State of health - Anxiety/depression			
	Have no pain or discomfort	Have moderate pain or discomfort	Have extreme pain or discomfort	Missing	Not anxious or depressed	Moderately anxious or depressed	Extremely anxious or depressed	Missing
<i>Residence</i>								
Rural	73.9	21.7	3.8	0.6	64.5	31.8	2.5	1.3
Urban	71.0	27.6	1.1	0.3	65.2	31.6	2.4	0.7
<i>Province</i>								
Nairobi	70.0	28.6	1.0	0.5	66.0	28.1	4.4	1.5
Central	76.0	21.5	2.4	0.0	77.6	19.5	2.0	0.8
Coast	59.5	39.3	1.2	0.0	52.4	44.0	3.6	0.0
Eastern	77.7	21.4	1.0	0.0	69.9	29.1	1.0	0.0
Nyanza	72.1	22.1	3.6	2.1	52.9	42.9	1.4	2.9
Rift Valley	72.4	27.1	0.5	0.0	60.4	38.0	1.6	0.0
Western	65.9	25.0	9.1	0.0	63.6	31.8	4.5	0.0
<i>Age group</i>								
0-14	75.3	21.9	2.3	0.5	69.5	27.7	1.9	0.9
15-24	74.1	24.3	1.3	0.3	64.4	33.7	1.3	0.5
25-34	64.3	33.7	2.0	0.0	60.2	35.7	4.1	0.0
35-54	60.0	35.6	3.3	1.1	57.8	35.6	3.3	3.3
55+	47.4	52.6	0.0	0.0	31.6	47.4	21.1	0.0
Don't know	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	66.7	16.7	16.7	0.0
<i>Sex</i>								
Male	73.6	24.2	1.9	0.3	65.7	30.6	2.6	1.0
Female	69.7	27.8	2.1	0.5	64.0	33.0	2.3	0.7
<i>Marital status</i>								
Single	74.2	24.0	1.5	0.3	65.9	31.3	2.0	0.8
Married/Living together	51.1	42.0	6.8	0.0	56.8	35.2	5.7	2.3
Divorced/separated	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0
Widowed	25.0	62.5	0.0	12.5	50.0	37.5	12.5	0.0
Don't know	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>								
Nursery/kindergarten	71.7	25.5	2.4	0.4	67.7	27.5	4.4	0.4
Primary	74.4	23.7	1.7	0.2	65.1	32.3	1.4	1.2
Post primary	72.4	26.1	1.5	0.0	62.3	34.7	2.5	0.5
Post secondary	66.7	29.0	2.2	2.2	64.5	32.3	2.2	1.1
Others	57.1	38.1	4.8	0.0	64.3	31.0	2.4	2.4
Total	71.9	25.7	2.0	0.4	65.1	31.5	2.5	0.9

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D9.6: State of health on emotional feelings by background characteristics (%)

	Feel nervous			Feel calm and peaceful			Feel downhearted			Feel happy						
	None of the time	A little/ some of the time	All the time	None of the time	A little/ some of the time	A good/ most of the time	All the time	None of the time	A little/ most of the time	A good/ some of the time	All the time	None of the time	A little/ some of the time	A good/ most of the time	All the time	
Residence	Rural	28.9	63.5	7.3	0.3	45.7	49.2	3.2	16.5	65.1	18.4	0.0	1.0	27.0	63.2	8.9
	Urban	25.1	65.7	8.9	0.3	40.3	51.7	3.6	19.5	67.5	12.1	0.9	3.3	26.6	64.1	6.1
	Province															
	Nairobi	28.5	60.0	11.5	0.0	33.7	52.3	5.5	24.5	61.0	14.0	0.5	8.0	27.0	57.0	8.0
	Central	23.8	66.4	9.4	0.4	43.4	52.5	3.7	20.9	71.3	7.4	0.4	0.8	24.2	68.0	7.0
	Coast	23.8	64.3	10.7	1.2	34.5	59.5	4.8	26.2	60.7	11.9	1.2	1.2	25.0	65.5	8.3
	Eastern	24.3	69.9	5.8	0.0	51.5	46.6	1.0	14.6	76.7	7.8	1.0	1.0	20.4	72.8	5.8
	Nyanza	28.1	66.9	5.0	0.0	53.2	39.6	1.4	12.2	57.6	29.5	0.7	1.4	35.3	61.2	2.2
	Rift Valley	25.5	67.7	6.3	0.5	35.4	59.4	3.6	14.1	75.5	9.9	0.5	1.6	25.5	65.1	7.8
	Western	38.6	50.0	11.4	0.0	56.8	29.5	2.3	13.6	50.0	36.4	0.0	2.3	31.8	52.3	13.6
Age group	0–14	30.7	63.9	5.2	0.2	41.0	53.4	1.9	21.8	63.0	15.0	0.2	2.1	21.3	68.9	7.7
	15–24	23.8	65.3	10.6	0.3	39.6	52.8	5.4	18.4	69.6	11.4	0.5	2.2	25.2	64.5	8.1
	25–34	18.4	70.4	10.2	1.0	49.0	39.8	6.1	13.3	69.4	16.3	1.0	3.1	42.9	49.0	5.1
	35–54	25.6	63.3	11.1	0.0	51.7	41.6	0.0	10.0	68.9	18.9	2.2	4.4	41.1	54.4	0.0
	55+	15.8	63.2	21.1	0.0	31.6	57.9	5.3	21.1	73.7	5.3	0.0	10.5	21.1	57.9	10.5
	Don't know	40.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	60.0	0.0
Sex	Male	27.3	65.2	7.3	0.2	44.0	49.0	3.5	20.5	65.2	13.8	0.5	3.0	28.5	60.1	8.4
	Female	25.0	64.7	9.9	0.5	39.4	53.4	3.4	16.1	68.8	14.4	0.7	2.1	24.3	68.6	5.0
Marital status	Single	26.6	64.8	8.4	0.2	41.4	51.5	3.6	19.1	66.0	14.3	0.6	2.6	25.4	64.7	7.3
	Married/Living together	24.4	66.3	8.1	1.2	49.4	45.9	2.4	12.8	73.3	14.0	0.0	2.3	40.7	53.5	3.5
	Divorced/separated	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0
	Widowed	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	75.0	0.0	0.0	87.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0
	Don't know	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Highest level of education attended																
	Nursery/ kindergarten	35.8	55.3	8.5	0.4	43.1	47.6	2.0	27.2	59.3	13.0	0.4	6.5	29.7	55.7	8.1
	Primary	23.2	69.1	7.2	0.5	40.0	54.8	3.1	16.0	69.1	14.1	0.7	1.0	21.5	70.8	6.7
	Post primary	20.6	69.8	9.5	0.0	44.7	49.7	5.0	16.6	70.4	12.1	1.0	1.0	26.6	65.3	7.0
	Post secondary	22.6	66.7	10.8	0.0	39.1	55.4	2.2	9.7	71.0	19.4	0.0	0.0	39.8	57.0	3.2
	Others	39.0	53.7	7.3	0.0	48.8	29.3	9.8	24.4	58.5	17.1	0.0	9.8	34.1	46.3	9.8
	Total	26.4	65.0	8.3	0.3	42.0	51.0	3.4	18.7	66.7	14.0	0.6	2.6	26.8	63.7	6.9

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D9.7: Ever suffered/treated for mental illness by background characteristics (%)

	Ever suffered mental illness	Ever seek treatment for mental illness	No.
<i>Residence</i>			
Rural	14.5	6.9	318
Urban	17.6	13.1	697
<i>Province</i>			
Nairobi	19.2	16.3	203
Central	7.7	2.4	246
Coast	24.7	20.0	85
Eastern	17.5	9.7	103
Nyanza	22.1	15.7	140
Rift Valley	18.2	10.9	192
Western	13.6	9.1	44
<i>Age group</i>			
0-14	12.6	5.1	430
15-24	14.6	10.2	371
25-34	25.5	18.4	98
35-54	27.5	26.4	91
55+	52.6	52.6	19
Don't know	16.7	16.7	6
<i>Sex</i>			
Male	18.6	12.7	575
Female	14.1	9.1	440
<i>Marital status</i>			
Single	16.6	10.5	913
Married/Living together	13.5	13.5	89
Divorced/separated	75.0	75.0	4
Widowed	12.5	12.5	8
Don't know	100.0	100.0	1
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>			
Nursery/kindergarten	26.3	12.0	251
Primary	13.2	10.8	418
Post primary	12.1	10.6	199
Post secondary	12.8	12.8	94
Others	26.2	11.9	42
Total	16.7	11.3	1,004

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D9.8: Distribution of disabled women aged 12-49 currently using family planning by background characteristics (%)

	Use any type of family planning	Modern family planning methods	Traditional family planning methods	No.
<i>Residence</i>				
Rural	12.5	6.3	6.3	32
Urban	11.9	9.0	3.0	67
<i>Province</i>				
Nairobi	7.4	7.4	0.0	27
Central	11.1	5.6	5.6	36
Coast	50.0	50.0	0.0	2
Eastern	16.7	8.3	8.3	12
Nyanza	0.0	0.0	0.0	8
Rift Valley	21.4	14.3	7.1	14
<i>Age group</i>				
0-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	15
15-24	8.2	3.3	4.9	61
25-34	30.8	30.8	0.0	13
35-54	30.0	20.0	10.0	10
<i>Marital status</i>				
Single	12.1	7.7	4.4	91
Married/Living together	12.5	12.5	0.0	8
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>				
Nursery/kindergarten	5.9	5.9	0.0	17
Primary	12.9	9.7	3.2	31
Post primary	12.5	5.0	7.5	40
Post secondary	20.0	20.0	0.0	10
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Total	12.1	8.1	4.0	99

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D9.9: Distribution of disabled women aged 12–49 who have access to family planning and ever been pregnant by background characteristics (%)

	Ever been refused/ denied use of FP			Ever been pregnant		No. No.
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	
<i>Residence</i>						
Rural	3.1	96.9	0.0	6.3	93.8	32
Urban	1.5	97.0	1.5	19.4	80.6	67
<i>Province</i>						
Nairobi	0.0	100.0	0.0	22.2	77.8	27
Central	2.8	94.4	2.8	5.6	94.4	36
Coast	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	2
Eastern	0.0	100.0	0.0	16.7	83.3	12
Nyanza	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8
Rift Valley	7.1	92.9	0.0	21.4	78.6	14
<i>Age group</i>						
0–14	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15
15–24	3.3	95.1	1.6	8.2	91.8	61
25–34	0.0	100.0	0.0	46.2	53.8	13
35–54	0.0	100.0	0.0	40.0	60.0	10
<i>Marital status</i>						
Single	2.2	96.7	1.1	12.1	87.9	91
Married/Living together	0.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	8
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>						
Nursery/ kindergarten	0.0	100.0	0.0	5.9	94.1	17
Primary	3.2	93.5	3.2	16.1	83.9	31
Post primary	2.5	97.5	0.0	17.5	82.5	40
Post secondary	0.0	100.0	0.0	20.0	80.0	10
Others	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
Total	2.0	97.0	1.0	15.2	84.8	99

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D9.10: Age at first pregnancy for persons with disability by education level (%)

	Highest level of education attended					Total	
	Nursery/ kindergarten	Primary	Post primary	Post secondary	Other	%	No.
<i>Age group</i>							
12	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2
13	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	8
14	60.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	5
15	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3
16	12.5	37.5	50.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	8
17	11.1	33.3	55.6	0.0	0.0	9.1	9
18	15.4	30.8	53.8	0.0	0.0	13.1	13
19	20.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	5
20	0.0	10.0	70.0	20.0	0.0	10.1	10
21	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	3.0	3
22	33.3	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	3.0	3
23	0.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	4.0	4
24	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3
25	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	3
27	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2
28	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1
29	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2
30+	6.7	26.7	20.0	40.0	6.7	15.2	15
Total	17.2	31.3	40.4	10.1	1.0	100.0	99

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D9.11: Age at first pregnancy for persons with disability by background characteristics (%)

	Age group					Total No.
	12–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30+	
<i>Residence</i>						
Rural	21.9	43.8	9.4	12.5	12.5	32
Urban	11.9	35.8	29.9	6.0	16.4	67
<i>Province</i>						
Nairobi	7.4	22.2	44.4	11.1	14.8	27
Central	8.3	58.3	13.9	8.3	11.1	36
Coast	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	2
Eastern	25.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	12
Nyanza	37.5	50.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	8
Rift Valley	28.6	28.6	14.3	7.1	21.4	14
<i>Age group</i>						
0–14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15
15–24	0.0	62.3	37.7	0.0	0.0	61
25–34	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.5	38.5	13
35–54	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10
<i>Marital status</i>						
Single	16.5	41.8	24.2	6.6	11.0	91
Married/ Living together	0.0	0.0	12.5	25.0	62.5	8
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>						
Nursery/ kindergarten	35.3	41.2	11.8	5.9	5.9	17
Primary	29.0	41.9	9.7	6.5	12.9	31
Post primary	0.0	45.0	35.0	12.5	7.5	40
Post secondary	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	60.0	10
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
Total	15.2	38.4	23.2	8.1	15.2	99

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D10.1: Marriage status, spouse disability and having children by background characteristics (%)

	Married or involved in a relationship			Spouse/partner has a disability			Have children	
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No
<i>Residence</i>								
Rural	18.5	80.9	0.6	26.7	73.3	0.0	17.3	82.7
Urban	16.7	82.9	0.5	22.5	76.1	1.4	19.7	80.3
<i>Province</i>								
Nairobi	19.6	79.1	1.3	33.3	63.3	3.3	22.9	77.1
Central	17.7	81.6	0.6	17.9	82.1	0.0	19.6	80.4
Coast	20.5	79.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	28.2	71.8
Eastern	17.2	82.8	0.0	20.0	80.0	0.0	20.7	79.3
Nyanza	14.7	85.3	0.0	30.0	70.0	0.0	10.3	89.7
Rift Valley	12.0	88.0	0.0	27.3	72.7	0.0	14.1	85.9
Western	15.8	84.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	10.5	89.5
<i>Age group</i>								
0-14	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-24	3.6	96.1	0.3	23.1	76.9	0.0	1.7	98.3
25-34	25.5	74.5	0.0	24.0	72.0	4.0	25.5	74.5
35-54	55.6	43.3	1.1	26.0	74.0	0.0	73.3	26.7
55+	57.9	36.8	5.3	9.1	90.9	0.0	52.6	47.4
Don't know	33.3	66.7	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	83.3	16.7
<i>Sex</i>								
Male	19.3	80.7	0.0	23.1	75.4	1.5	18.4	81.6
Female	14.3	84.5	1.2	25.0	75.0	0.0	19.9	80.1
<i>Marital status</i>								
Single	3.2	96.4	0.4	18.8	81.3	0.0	5.7	94.3
Married/Living together	97.5	2.5	0.0	24.4	75.6	0.0	91.3	8.8
Divorced/separated	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	75.0	25.0
Widowed	62.5	37.5	0.0	40.0	60.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>								
Nursery/kindergarten	5.4	91.9	2.7	25.0	75.0	0.0	10.8	89.2
Primary	9.2	90.3	0.5	21.1	78.9	0.0	14.0	86.0
Post Primary	17.6	82.4	0.0	27.3	72.7	0.0	18.6	81.4
Post Secondary	46.7	53.3	0.0	23.3	74.4	2.3	42.4	57.6
Others	4.2	95.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<i>Type of disability</i>								
Hearing	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Speech	12.3	86.9	0.8	68.8	31.3	0.0	9.2	90.8
Visual	24.5	75.5	0.0	24.0	76.0	0.0	27.5	72.5
Mental	10.0	89.2	0.8	0.0	91.7	8.3	15.8	84.2
Physical	23.1	76.9	0.0	16.7	83.3	0.0	26.9	73.1
Self-care	27.3	72.7	0.0	13.3	86.7	0.0	27.3	72.7
Other	6.3	91.7	2.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	6.3	93.8
Total	17.2	82.3	0.5	23.8	75.2	1.0	19.0	81.0

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D10.2: Childcare assistance by background characteristics (%)

	Who mainly takes care of children					
	Respondent	Spouse/partner	Parent	Family member	Pays someone	Children old enough
<i>Residence</i>						
Rural	39.3	39.3	7.1	0.0	0.0	14.3
Urban	34.1	31.8	8.2	10.6	1.2	14.1
<i>Province</i>						
Nairobi	45.7	31.4	2.9	8.6	2.9	8.6
Central	41.9	29.0	3.2	6.5	0.0	19.4
Coast	9.1	36.4	18.2	18.2	0.0	18.2
Eastern	25.0	33.3	16.7	8.3	0.0	16.7
Nyanza	25.0	50.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	12.5
Rift Valley	38.5	38.5	7.7	7.7	0.0	7.7
Western	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Age group</i>						
15-24	28.6	14.3	28.6	28.6	0.0	0.0
25-34	44.0	32.0	8.0	8.0	4.0	4.0
35-54	37.9	36.4	7.6	7.6	0.0	10.6
55+	20.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0
Don't know	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0
<i>Sex</i>						
Male	34.9	47.6	3.2	4.8	0.0	9.5
Female	36.0	16.0	14.0	12.0	2.0	20.0
<i>Marital status</i>						
Single	34.5	6.9	20.7	17.2	3.4	17.2
Married/Living together	39.7	46.6	4.1	2.7	0.0	6.8
Divorced/separated	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0
Widowed	12.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	75.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>						
Nursery/kindergarten	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.5
Primary	20.0	20.0	13.3	23.3	3.3	20.0
Post primary	40.0	40.0	8.6	2.9	0.0	8.6
Post secondary	43.6	43.6	5.1	2.6	0.0	5.1
<i>Type of disability</i>						
Speech	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Visual	42.9	32.1	3.6	3.6	0.0	17.9
Mental	0.0	36.8	26.3	26.3	0.0	10.5
Physical	40.0	40.0	2.9	8.6	0.0	8.6
Self-care	18.8	37.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	31.3
Other	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3
Total	35.4	33.6	8.0	8.0	0.9	14.2

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D10.3: Assistance by family members - Toileting and bathing by background characteristics (%)

	Family help with - Toileting				Family help with - Bathing			
	Yes	Sometimes	No	N/A	Yes	Sometimes	No	N/A
<i>Residence</i>								
Rural	6.9	4.7	86.8	1.6	16.7	9.4	71.1	2.8
Urban	10.5	4.5	81.0	4.0	17.8	7.3	70.5	4.3
<i>Province</i>								
Nairobi	16.7	5.9	67.0	10.3	22.2	6.9	60.1	10.8
Central	6.9	2.4	88.2	2.4	18.7	5.7	72.8	2.8
Coast	2.4	4.8	91.7	1.2	7.1	3.6	88.1	1.2
Eastern	1.9	3.9	93.2	1.0	7.8	6.8	84.5	1.0
Nyanza	10.0	2.9	86.4	0.7	20.7	9.3	66.4	3.6
Rift Valley	10.9	6.3	81.3	1.6	16.7	11.5	70.3	1.6
Western	11.4	9.1	79.5	0.0	25.0	18.2	56.8	0.0
<i>Age group</i>								
0-14	12.6	6.7	77.0	3.7	25.8	11.6	57.4	5.1
15-24	6.5	1.9	88.9	2.7	11.1	4.3	81.9	2.7
25-34	5.1	3.1	87.8	4.1	7.1	6.1	82.7	4.1
35-54	10.0	6.7	80.0	3.3	15.6	7.8	73.3	3.3
55+	10.5	5.3	84.2	0.0	10.5	10.5	78.9	0.0
Don't know	16.7	0.0	83.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0
<i>Sex</i>								
Male	9.0	5.2	82.1	3.7	16.5	8.5	70.6	4.3
Female	9.8	3.6	83.8	2.7	18.7	7.3	70.8	3.2
<i>Marital status</i>								
Single	9.2	4.6	83.5	2.7	18.1	8.1	70.3	3.5
Married/Living together	11.4	4.5	75.0	9.1	13.6	8.0	70.5	8.0
Divorced/separated	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Widowed	12.5	0.0	87.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>								
Nursery/kindergarten	25.5	8.0	60.2	6.4	43.4	12.7	35.9	8.0
Primary	4.1	3.3	91.6	1.0	9.8	6.9	81.8	1.4
Post primary	4.0	2.0	91.0	3.0	5.0	4.0	87.9	3.0
Post secondary	2.2	2.2	89.2	6.5	7.5	4.3	81.7	6.5
Others	9.5	14.3	76.2	0.0	21.4	16.7	61.9	0.0
Total	9.5	4.6	82.8	3.2	17.5	8.0	70.7	3.8

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.



Table D10.4: Assistance by family members - Shopping and moving around by background characteristics (%)

	Family help with - Shopping				Family help with - Moving around			
	Yes	Sometimes	No	N/A	Yes	Sometimes	No	N/A
<i>Residence</i>								
Rural	41.2	30.2	17.6	11.0	10.4	11.9	75.8	1.9
Urban	41.1	23.6	22.4	12.9	15.5	13.6	66.8	4.0
<i>Province</i>								
Nairobi	39.9	19.7	21.7	18.7	24.6	15.3	49.3	10.8
Central	41.1	28.0	24.4	6.5	13.8	9.8	74.4	2.0
Coast	22.6	26.2	32.1	19.0	2.4	11.9	85.7	0.0
Eastern	44.7	31.1	16.5	7.8	8.7	8.7	81.6	1.0
Nyanza	42.9	28.6	15.0	13.6	5.7	12.1	80.7	1.4
Rift Valley	44.8	23.4	20.3	11.5	13.0	16.1	68.8	2.1
Western	50.0	27.3	9.1	13.6	27.3	25.0	47.7	0.0
<i>Age group</i>								
0-14	48.4	19.5	13.0	19.1	16.0	12.8	67.7	3.5
15-24	34.5	35.0	24.0	6.5	11.1	13.2	72.8	3.0
25-34	30.6	22.4	39.8	7.1	10.2	10.2	75.5	4.1
35-54	43.3	24.4	24.4	7.8	16.7	20.0	58.9	4.4
55+	47.4	5.3	26.3	21.1	21.1	5.3	73.7	0.0
Don't know	50.0	16.7	16.7	16.7	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0
<i>Sex</i>								
Male	43.1	22.1	22.1	12.7	13.7	13.0	70.1	3.1
Female	38.5	30.3	19.4	11.8	14.1	13.2	69.0	3.6
<i>Marital status</i>								
Single	42.1	25.4	20.5	12.0	13.4	12.6	71.2	2.8
Married/Living together	35.2	23.9	25.0	15.9	19.3	18.2	53.4	9.1
Divorced/separated	25.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	75.0	0.0
Widowed	12.5	62.5	25.0	0.0	12.5	25.0	62.5	0.0
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>								
Nursery/kindergarten	59.0	10.8	5.6	24.7	28.7	12.0	52.2	7.2
Primary	38.8	32.3	21.1	7.9	8.1	11.7	79.2	1.0
Post primary	28.1	28.6	36.2	7.0	6.5	14.1	76.4	3.0
Post secondary	29.0	32.3	32.3	6.5	15.1	18.3	60.2	6.5
Others	57.1	19.0	9.5	14.3	16.7	19.0	64.3	0.0
Total	41.6	25.6	20.7	12.1	14.0	13.2	69.5	3.4

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D10.5: Assistance by family members - Financial support and emotional support by background characteristics (%)

	Family help with - Financial support				Family help with - Emotional support			
	Yes	Sometimes	No	N/A	Yes	Sometimes	No	N/A
<i>Residence</i>								
Rural	71.4	6.0	11.9	10.7	58.8	19.5	15.4	6.3
Urban	75.9	6.2	11.5	6.5	60.6	12.1	19.5	7.8
<i>Province</i>								
Nairobi	66.5	8.4	16.3	8.9	56.7	13.3	16.3	13.8
Central	82.1	2.4	13.4	2.0	61.8	8.1	21.5	8.5
Coast	52.4	3.6	11.9	32.1	59.5	19.0	19.0	2.4
Eastern	87.4	1.0	10.7	1.0	57.3	8.7	30.1	3.9
Nyanza	61.4	18.6	9.3	10.7	67.1	22.1	10.0	0.7
Rift Valley	83.9	3.6	6.3	6.3	60.9	14.1	16.1	8.9
Western	79.5	4.5	13.6	2.3	50.0	34.1	15.9	0.0
<i>Age group</i>								
0-14	78.1	3.5	4.4	14.0	66.0	10.0	14.9	9.1
15-24	87.6	5.1	4.3	3.0	63.6	16.7	15.6	4.0
25-34	52.0	16.3	28.6	3.1	45.9	27.6	21.4	5.1
35-54	33.3	8.9	53.3	4.4	40.0	15.6	35.6	8.9
55+	42.1	21.1	31.6	5.3	31.6	0.0	47.4	21.1
Don't know	83.3	0.0	16.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	16.7	50.0
<i>Sex</i>								
Male	73.7	5.7	12.7	7.8	60.5	13.9	18.1	7.5
Female	75.4	6.6	10.3	7.7	59.5	15.0	18.5	7.1
<i>Marital status</i>								
Single	79.0	5.3	8.0	7.8	62.0	14.2	16.6	7.1
Married/Living together	33.0	13.6	45.5	8.0	44.3	15.9	30.7	9.1
Divorced/separated	75.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
Widowed	25.0	25.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	37.5	12.5
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>								
Nursery/kindergarten	81.7	0.8	6.0	11.6	62.2	4.8	15.9	17.1
Primary	77.5	6.9	9.1	6.5	62.0	15.1	19.9	3.1
Post primary	75.9	7.5	13.6	3.0	55.3	20.6	18.6	5.5
Post secondary	44.1	15.1	36.6	4.3	52.7	20.4	22.6	4.3
Others	76.2	2.4	4.8	16.7	64.3	19.0	9.5	7.1
Total	75.1	6.1	11.6	7.3	59.9	14.3	18.4	7.4

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D10.6: If consulted about making household decisions by background characteristics (%)

	Yes	No	Some-times	N/A	Don't know
<i>Residence</i>					
Rural	23.6	49.7	15.1	11.3	0.3
Urban	25.0	42.4	13.4	19.0	0.3
<i>Province</i>					
Nairobi	25.6	36.9	15.3	22.2	0.0
Central	22.4	41.5	15.4	20.3	0.4
Coast	31.0	63.1	1.2	4.8	0.0
Eastern	17.5	51.5	11.7	19.4	0.0
Nyanza	37.1	33.6	15.0	12.9	1.4
Rift Valley	17.7	50.5	16.1	15.6	0.0
Western	25.0	56.8	15.9	2.3	0.0
<i>Age group</i>					
0-14	11.2	49.3	8.8	30.0	0.7
15-24	24.8	46.6	21.6	7.0	0.0
25-34	39.8	37.8	18.4	4.1	0.0
35-54	63.3	25.6	5.6	5.6	0.0
55+	52.6	36.8	0.0	10.5	0.0
Don't know	50.0	16.7	0.0	33.3	0.0
<i>Sex</i>					
Male	24.3	44.0	14.6	16.7	0.3
Female	24.8	45.6	13.0	16.4	0.2
<i>Marital status</i>					
Single	19.6	47.6	14.7	17.7	0.3
Married/Living together	69.3	17.0	8.0	5.7	0.0
Divorced/separated	25.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	0.0
Widowed	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>					
Nursery/kindergarten	3.6	47.8	4.4	43.0	1.2
Primary	23.2	48.3	16.5	12.0	0.0
Post primary	35.7	39.7	21.6	3.0	0.0
Post secondary	69.9	15.1	15.1	0.0	0.0
Others	7.1	78.6	7.1	7.1	0.0
Total	24.4	44.7	14.0	16.7	0.3

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D10.7: If attend family events such as family gatherings by background characteristics (%)

	Yes	No	Some-times	N/A	Don't know
<i>Residence</i>					
Rural	51.9	25.2	17.9	4.4	0.6
Urban	53.2	21.7	16.8	7.5	0.9
<i>Province</i>					
Nairobi	49.3	24.1	11.8	13.3	1.5
Central	47.6	25.2	19.5	7.3	0.4
Coast	58.3	22.6	14.3	2.4	2.4
Eastern	45.6	24.3	25.2	4.9	0.0
Nyanza	69.3	8.6	19.3	2.9	0.0
Rift Valley	51.0	28.1	14.6	5.2	1.0
Western	56.8	22.7	20.5	0.0	0.0
<i>Age group</i>					
0-14	50.5	17.9	20.9	9.3	1.4
15-24	57.1	23.2	16.4	3.0	0.3
25-34	46.9	31.6	15.3	6.1	0.0
35-54	55.6	32.2	7.8	3.3	1.1
55+	42.1	36.8	.0	21.1	0.0
Don't know	33.3	16.7	16.7	33.3	0.0
<i>Sex</i>					
Male	52.3	23.1	17.2	6.4	0.9
Female	53.3	22.3	17.1	6.6	0.7
<i>Marital status</i>					
Single	52.1	22.6	18.1	6.4	0.9
Married/Living together	58.0	25.0	9.1	8.0	0.0
Divorced/separated	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Widowed	87.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>					
Nursery/kindergarten	34.3	28.3	17.5	18.3	1.6
Primary	56.2	21.8	19.1	2.6	0.2
Post primary	59.3	21.1	17.1	2.5	0.0
Post secondary	73.1	15.1	9.7	2.2	0.0
Others	52.4	23.8	11.9	4.8	7.1
Total	52.7	22.7	17.1	6.6	0.8

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D10.8: If feel involved and part of the household/family by background characteristics (%)

	Yes	No	Some-times	N/A	Don't know
<i>Residence</i>					
Rural	66.4	15.7	12.6	4.4	0.9
Urban	63.5	15.2	10.3	8.3	2.6
<i>Province</i>					
Nairobi	54.7	18.2	9.4	15.3	2.5
Central	63.8	15.9	11.4	7.7	1.2
Coast	76.2	14.3	6.0	1.2	2.4
Eastern	53.4	21.4	18.4	3.9	2.9
Nyanza	72.9	6.4	13.6	4.3	2.9
Rift Valley	65.1	17.2	9.9	5.7	2.1
Western	84.1	9.1	6.8	0.0	0.0
<i>Age group</i>					
0-14	63.5	13.3	10.0	11.4	1.9
15-24	66.3	14.8	13.2	3.2	2.4
25-34	57.1	21.4	17.3	3.1	1.0
35-54	71.1	18.9	3.3	3.3	3.3
55+	57.9	26.3	0.0	15.8	0.0
Don't know	50.0	16.7	0.0	33.3	0.0
<i>Sex</i>					
Male	62.6	15.5	12.0	7.5	2.4
Female	66.7	15.3	9.8	6.6	1.6
<i>Marital status</i>					
Single	63.1	15.7	11.8	7.2	2.2
Married/Living together	76.1	12.5	4.5	5.7	1.1
Divorced/separated	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Widowed	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>					
Nursery/kindergarten	45.4	18.7	9.6	21.1	5.2
Primary	69.9	14.1	12.7	2.6	0.7
Post primary	69.3	15.6	13.1	1.5	0.5
Post secondary	81.7	10.8	5.4	2.2	0.0
Others	57.1	21.4	4.8	7.1	9.5
Total	64.2	15.6	11.0	7.2	2.1

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D10.9: If involved in family conversations by background characteristics (%)

	Yes	No	Some-times	N/A	Don't know
<i>Residence</i>					
Rural	52.2	21.4	23.0	3.1	0.3
Urban	48.0	22.1	20.7	7.9	1.3
<i>Province</i>					
Nairobi	43.8	21.2	20.2	13.3	1.5
Central	45.1	20.7	26.4	6.9	0.8
Coast	40.5	33.3	23.8	1.2	1.2
Eastern	35.9	31.1	29.1	3.9	0.0
Nyanza	67.9	15.0	12.1	3.6	1.4
Rift Valley	52.1	22.4	18.8	5.7	1.0
Western	72.7	9.1	18.2	0.0	0.0
<i>Age group</i>					
0-14	41.9	24.4	22.1	10.5	1.2
15-24	51.8	18.1	26.7	2.4	1.1
25-34	58.2	24.5	14.3	3.1	0.0
35-54	64.4	22.2	8.9	3.3	1.1
55+	52.6	26.3	5.3	15.8	0.0
Don't know	50.0	16.7	0.0	33.3	0.0
<i>Sex</i>					
Male	49.4	22.4	21.0	6.1	1.0
Female	49.2	21.2	21.9	6.8	0.9
<i>Marital status</i>					
Single	46.2	22.8	23.3	6.6	1.1
Married/Living together	76.1	14.8	4.5	4.5	0.0
Divorced/separated	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Widowed	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>					
Nursery/kindergarten	27.1	29.1	21.5	19.9	2.4
Primary	54.3	21.1	22.2	2.2	0.2
Post primary	56.3	19.6	22.1	1.5	0.5
Post secondary	78.5	8.6	12.9	0.0	0.0
Others	38.1	23.8	26.2	7.1	4.8
Total	49.5	21.7	21.3	6.5	1.0

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D10.10: If helped by family in daily activities by background characteristics (%)

	Yes	No	Sometimes	N/A	Don't know
<i>Residence</i>					
Rural	59.1	11.3	25.5	3.8	0.3
Urban	55.0	14.2	26.0	4.5	0.3
<i>Province</i>					
Nairobi	45.3	21.7	24.1	8.9	0.0
Central	52.8	13.0	28.5	5.3	0.4
Coast	53.6	8.3	36.9	0.0	1.2
Eastern	51.5	13.6	32.0	2.9	0.0
Nyanza	79.3	3.6	15.0	1.4	0.7
Rift Valley	52.6	16.1	27.6	3.6	0.0
Western	84.1	4.5	11.4	0.0	0.0
<i>Age group</i>					
0-14	64.7	6.0	21.4	7.7	0.2
15-24	54.2	14.0	30.2	1.3	0.3
25-34	40.8	25.5	32.7	1.0	0.0
35-54	46.7	25.6	24.4	2.2	1.1
55+	47.4	36.8	15.8	0.0	0.0
Don't know	16.7	33.3	16.7	33.3	0.0
<i>Sex</i>					
Male	56.7	12.7	26.3	4.0	0.3
Female	55.8	14.1	25.3	4.6	0.2
<i>Marital status</i>					
Single	57.1	12.8	25.6	4.3	0.2
Married/Living together	53.4	17.0	23.9	4.5	1.1
Divorced/separated	25.0	25.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
Widowed	25.0	12.5	62.5	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>					
Nursery/kindergarten	61.8	12.4	13.9	12.0	0.0
Primary	60.0	10.3	26.8	2.2	0.7
Post primary	40.2	19.1	39.2	1.5	0.0
Post secondary	59.1	17.2	22.6	1.1	0.0
Others	64.3	16.7	19.0	0.0	0.0
Total	56.6	13.5	25.3	4.3	0.3

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D10.11: If appreciate the help gets from family in daily activities by background characteristics (%)

	Yes	No	Some-times	N/A	Don't know
<i>Residence</i>					
Rural	84.6	7.4	4.8	0.5	2.7
Urban	81.5	6.8	4.7	3.1	3.9
<i>Province</i>					
Nairobi	83.7	4.3	2.2	5.4	4.3
Central	77.7	11.5	6.9	1.5	2.3
Coast	86.7	2.2	6.7	0.0	4.4
Eastern	73.6	18.9	5.7	0.0	1.9
Nyanza	83.8	2.7	3.6	1.8	8.1
Rift Valley	82.2	6.9	5.9	4.0	1.0
Western	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Age group</i>					
0-14	82.0	8.3	2.9	3.6	3.2
15-24	81.1	5.5	8.0	0.5	5.0
25-34	85.0	5.0	7.5	2.5	0.0
35-54	90.5	4.8	0.0	2.4	2.4
55+	77.8	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know	100.0	.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Sex</i>					
Male	81.0	6.7	5.8	2.8	3.7
Female	84.5	7.3	3.3	1.6	3.3
<i>Marital status</i>					
Single	81.8	7.1	5.2	2.3	3.6
Married/Living together	89.4	6.4	0.0	2.1	2.1
Divorced/separated	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Widowed	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>					
Nursery/kindergarten	70.3	11.6	3.2	5.8	9.0
Primary	86.9	6.0	5.2	1.2	0.8
Post primary	87.5	3.8	7.5	0.0	1.3
Post secondary	89.1	7.3	3.6	0.0	0.0
Others	81.5	0.0	3.7	3.7	11.1
Total	82.4	7.0	4.8	2.3	3.5

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D10.12: If took part in traditional practices by background characteristics (%)

	Yes	No	Some-times	N/A	Don't know
<i>Residence</i>					
Rural	32.4	46.5	4.4	14.8	1.9
Urban	32.6	44.4	3.6	15.8	3.6
<i>Province</i>					
Nairobi	30.5	39.4	3.4	22.2	4.4
Central	30.5	47.2	4.5	16.3	1.6
Coast	31.0	56.0	7.1	4.8	1.2
Eastern	31.1	51.5	5.8	11.7	0.0
Nyanza	46.4	37.1	0.7	9.3	6.4
Rift Valley	29.2	46.9	1.6	18.8	3.6
Western	29.5	40.9	11.4	15.9	2.3
<i>Age group</i>					
0-14	16.5	51.2	3.3	25.1	4.0
15-24	38.5	45.3	4.6	9.2	2.4
25-34	44.9	39.8	6.1	7.1	2.0
35-54	58.9	28.9	2.2	7.8	2.2
55+	73.7	21.1	0.0	0.0	5.3
Don't know	83.3	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0
<i>Sex</i>					
Male	43.1	36.5	4.3	12.9	3.1
Female	18.7	56.3	3.2	18.9	3.0
<i>Marital status</i>					
Single	29.0	47.4	4.1	16.3	3.2
Married/Living together	63.6	25.0	2.3	8.0	1.1
Divorced/separated	50.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0
Widowed	87.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>					
Nursery/kindergarten	12.7	47.4	2.0	30.7	7.2
Primary	32.8	47.8	4.3	12.9	2.2
Post primary	48.2	42.7	4.0	4.5	0.5
Post secondary	57.0	32.3	3.2	7.5	0.0
Others	23.8	35.7	11.9	21.4	7.1
Total	32.7	44.8	3.9	15.6	3.1

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D10.13: If aware of organization of people with disabilities by background characteristics (%)

	Yes	No	Some-times	N/A	Don't know
<i>Residence</i>					
Rural	25.5	67.0	0.6	4.4	2.5
Urban	34.9	56.6	0.0	5.0	3.4
<i>Province</i>					
Nairobi	45.8	41.4	0.0	8.9	3.9
Central	28.0	64.6	0.4	6.1	0.8
Coast	36.9	52.4	0.0	2.4	8.3
Eastern	20.4	76.7	0.0	2.9	0.0
Nyanza	45.0	47.9	0.0	2.1	5.0
Rift Valley	23.4	71.4	0.5	3.6	1.0
Western	4.5	79.5	0.0	2.3	13.6
<i>Age group</i>					
0-14	16.7	69.3	0.5	9.5	4.0
15-24	37.5	58.0	0.0	1.9	2.7
25-34	55.1	42.9	0.0	0.0	2.0
35-54	61.1	34.4	0.0	1.1	3.3
55+	15.8	84.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know	16.7	83.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Sex</i>					
Male	32.7	58.6	0.2	5.4	3.1
Female	31.0	61.5	0.2	4.1	3.2
<i>Marital status</i>					
Single	28.5	63.2	0.2	4.9	3.2
Married/Living together	67.0	26.1	0.0	4.5	2.3
Divorced/separated	25.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
Widowed	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>					
Nursery/kindergarten	7.2	74.5	0.0	13.9	4.4
Primary	24.2	70.3	0.5	2.6	2.4
Post primary	55.8	42.7	0.0	0.0	1.5
Post secondary	87.1	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	26.2	50.0	0.0	4.8	19.0
Total	32.1	59.7	0.2	4.8	3.2

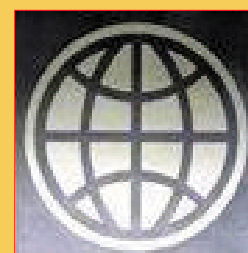
Source: KNSPWD, 2007.

Table D10.14: If a member of a DPO by
background characteristics (%)

	Yes	No	Some- times	N/A	Don't know
<i>Residence</i>					
Rural	8.5	77.7	0.9	10.4	2.5
Urban	14.2	72.8	0.0	9.2	3.7
<i>Province</i>					
Nairobi	25.1	58.1	0.0	10.8	5.9
Central	11.0	75.2	0.4	12.6	0.8
Coast	9.5	82.1	0.0	3.6	4.8
Eastern	10.7	74.8	0.0	12.6	1.9
Nyanza	10.0	82.1	0.7	3.6	3.6
Rift Valley	7.8	79.2	0.5	11.5	1.0
Western	0.0	81.8	0.0	2.3	15.9
<i>Age group</i>					
0-14	3.3	79.1	0.7	13.7	3.3
15-24	13.5	75.2	0.0	8.6	2.7
25-34	28.6	65.3	0.0	3.1	3.1
35-54	36.7	53.3	0.0	2.2	7.8
55+	5.3	89.5	0.0	5.3	0.0
Don't know	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Sex</i>					
Male	13.0	74.1	0.2	8.9	3.8
Female	11.6	74.7	0.5	10.5	2.7
<i>Marital status</i>					
Single	9.7	76.3	0.3	10.1	3.5
Married/Living together	37.5	55.7	0.0	5.7	1.1
Divorced/separated	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
Widowed	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Highest level of education attended</i>					
Nursery/kindergarten	1.6	71.7	0.4	19.9	6.4
Primary	5.5	83.3	0.5	8.4	2.4
Post primary	23.1	71.9	0.0	4.0	1.0
Post secondary	51.6	47.3	0.0	1.1	0.0
Others	11.9	69.0	0.0	4.8	14.3
Total	12.6	74.2	0.3	9.6	3.4

Source: KNSPWD, 2007.





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Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
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