Socio-Economic Profile of Street Children in Ibadan Metropolis

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ABSTRACT

The incidence of street children is growing in developing countries. In Nigeria nowadays children are compelled by prevailing circumstances to fend for themselves or their family which expose them to hazardous works that negatively affect their health and developmental process. This study investigates the socio-economic profile of street children in Ibadan Metropolis. Four hypotheses were tested based on data collected from the questionnaire that was administered on a sample of four hundred (400) street children in Ibadan Metropolis. The result of the analysis of variance (ANOVA) and regression analysis revealed that socio-economic factors contributed to the prevalence of children's street involvement in Ibadan Metropolis. It was found that children's level of street involvement does not affect their health or their quality of life in Ibadan Metropolis. It was recommended that, Nigerian government should enact laws restricting parents from engaging their children in street trading and labour. Also, there is a need to encourage parent to engage in investment in life security to safeguard the life of their children against death.

Keywords: *Socio-economic profile, Street children, Ibadan metropolis, Street involvement, Quality of life*

1. Introduction

Children are considered to be the future of a nation because they constitute the adults of tomorrow as such they are responsible in the long run for decision making in the family, community, country and the world at large. Accordingly, the nature and quality of the upbringing provided for the children in terms of societal values and norms, education and religious values goes a long way to determine the future of a society. Therefore, a society where the children are not properly brought-up, will most likely fail in the long term because children are both the product and the basic unit of the society at large (Ba-ama, Kumador, Efua & Dzandu, 2013). Alarmingly, it is now common in recent time to find a large number of children growing up in the street without a home or proper adult guidance across the world. According to UNICEF there are tens of millions of street children all around the world (Nte, Eke & Igbanibo, 2014). These children commonly referred to as street children, street kids, homeless kids etc. are children that live, work, and spend their time on the street or public places almost every day (Hum, Darnawati, Uke & Irawaty (2018).

The phenomenon of street children can be the consequence of abandoning a child or the child abandoning their families either because of physical abuse or violence at home or absence of the luxury of a caretaking family (Giddens, 2014). It can also be attributed to poverty, low education, abuse, lack of parenthood, broken homes, rural-urban migration in search of jobs and vocations, vulnerability arising from neighbourhood and family dysfunctions, use of children for street hawking and child labour and teenage pregnancy, among others (Ba-ama, Kumador, Efua & Dzandu, 201; Friberg & Martinsson, 2017). Whichever factor that push children to the street, their living situation is filled with difficulties and often related with drug abuse, violence, crime, family disruption, abandonment, disease, prostitution, and so forth (De brito, 2014). Throughout the world street children are subjected to physical abuse by police or had been murdered outright, as governments treat them as a blight to be eradicated rather than as children to be nurtured and protected. Women and girls were also victims of rape, domestic violence, sexual exploitation, trafficking, sexual humiliation and mutilation (Human Rights Watch Report, 2006).

Children involvement in the street, present numerous dangers to the society because in every street child, there is a potential cutlass wielding robber and a potential or actual drug addict. They are a threat to themselves and a threat to the very society that shun them because they have nothing to lose (Ba-ama, Kumador, Efua & Dzandu, 2013). However, street children also actively participate in economic activities (Friberg & Martinsson, 2017). The bulk of these children work to survive or generate income

for their parents and guardians (Nte, Eke and Igbanibo, 2014). They do any work that pays ranging from street vending, rag picking, dealing with drugs and contraband items to prostitution (Save the Children UK, 2000).

1.1 *Statement of the Problem*

One of the fundamental global problems facing developing countries today is the rising incidence of street children. In Nigeria, most children are now being compelled by prevailing circumstances to contribute to family income thereby rendering them disadvantaged from an early age due to their involvement in all sorts of hazardous works that negatively affect their health and developmental process (Clark & Sumaina, 2015). Street children are used for street hawking, drug peddling, herding of livestock and also as beggars and bus conductors in the urban areas. They are often trafficked, engaged in child prostitution, child domestic servitude, exploitation of children in mines and customary servitude (Dada, 2013). Although, some economic activities of street children such as street trading can positively impact the economy, the risks involved in terms of negative impact on the child's psychology and the human development implications are enormous (UNICEF, 2000; Dada, 2013).

Existing literature reveals inadequate knowledge of the economic profile of the street children upon which workable strategies and policies can be developed for effecting a change in their situation (Seger, 2010). Meanwhile, most studies on street children have tended to focus on the causes, difficulties faced, health and sociological implications of street children with observable neglect of the economic impact of the phenomenon. This study hopes to address this gap by investigating the economic profile of street children in Ibadan metropolis.

1.2 *Objectives and significance of the Study*

The broad objective of this study is to examine the socio-economic profile of street children in Ibadan Metropolis. The specific objectives are to:

I.   examine the socio-economic characteristics of street children in Ibadan Metropolis;

ii. determine the economic drivers of the problem of street children in Ibadan Metropolis;

iii. determine the work and expenditure profile of street children in Ibadan metropolis?; and

iv. examine the relationship between children's street involvement and their quality of life in Ibadan metropolis.

The study is expected to enable government, non-government organizations and related stake-holders to formulate policies on how to abolish the challenges facing street children and address the factors that motivate children to leave their home for the street in the first place. The result of the study will also serve as an instrument of enlightenment to parents about the need to protect the future of their children. The study will add to the existing knowledge in the fields of academics and increase the volume of literature on the child labour in Nigeria and the world at large. This study will serve as an awareness of the risk involve in street hawking by children and inform policy maker who can implement policy that will reduce the high incidence of street hawking in Ibadan Metropolis, South West Nigeria. This would help stakeholders and policy makers take effective steps to reduce the number of women with children on the street.

The content of is made-up of four sections. Next to this first section on introduction is section two which presents the literature review followed by the third section on methodology. The fourth section is the result and discussion while the fifth and last section is on the conclusion and recommendations

2. Literature Review

2.1 *The Concept of Street Children*

Like every other social fact, the definition of the concept of street children tends to defile any universal one. This is because, childhood as a concept is no longer a universal social construction because its definition depends on the experiences a child gets in the society (Giddens, 2014). However, childhood is often conceived as a process of becoming an adult which includes a content of social and structural positions in different communities depending on where a child is growing up.

A child is said to be a street child, according to Friberg and Martinsson (2017) if the child leaves home to stay on the street and the street not only becomes the child's home but also the source of a living in which the child assumes full responsibilities on his or her own life. Street children are further classified as either 'on the street' or 'of the street'. Children 'of the street' live and sleep on the streets in urban areas and streets are their homes whereas children 'on the street' have their homes and only come to the streets to beg for money during the day and return home in the evening. UNICEF (2001) defined a street child as any boy or girl who has not reached adulthood, for whom the street has become her or his habitual abode and/ or sources of livelihood, one who is inadequately protected, supervised or directed by responsible adults.

In the view of Hum, Darnawati, Uke and Irawaty (2018) street children are those between 7 and 15 years old who live, work, and spend their time on the street or public places almost every day. In the view of Nte, Eke and Igbanibo (2014), street Children are those children under the age of eighteen who spend most of their lives on the street. Akuffo (2001) defined a street child as any child who lives, eats, sleeps and does almost everything on the

street and makes the street as his home and other street families as his relatives. They live single, in pairs or in group(s), sleep on railway, launch and bus terminals, by the sides of high roads, pavement, market places on an under the overbridges, water logged areas, abandoned homes, slams and shunts, broken cars, mosques and temples, working places, i.e. hotel and employer's shops, manholes and ceramic pipes, etc. (Hai, 2014). They, even most of the time, do not bath on day and keep one set of cloth they wear it until torn. They eat discarded food considered rationally impure and medically harmful (Hai, 2014).

The drivers of homelessness are mainly structural rather than a result of an individual's agency. While the drivers of homelessness in developed countries can be linked strongly with unemployment, fractured family relationships and the diminution of the welfare system, drivers in the developing world are more complex and diverse comprising of economic, social as well as political and legal factors (Speak, 2017). The socio-cultural context of a country strongly influences the characteristics of homeless, which differ between countries and between the categorise of homelessness. The characteristics of homeless people in the developing world also differ from those in the developed countries. Nevertheless, some of generalisation are gender, age, poverty and economic activity, political and legal, experience of homelessness activities of street children and their organization

1. Gender: Most enumerations of homelessness in the developing world indicate a predominance of men. However, this may not be true everywhere as enumerations use narrow definitions, based on street sleeping or pavement dwelling. By this definition women will be undercounted. This is because the cultural context greatly influences the 'visibility' of female homelessness. In some cultures women on the streets face increased danger from abuse, kidnapping and trafficking (Pomodoro, 2001). If we accept a broader definition of homelessness, including those in abjectly inadequate housing, the gender characteristics of homeless people change. Estimates suggest that female-headed households constitute 70 per cent of the world's homeless population including those in inadequate housing.

2. Age: The majority of the 'street homeless' population in developing countries falls within the adult age range, between 18 and 59 years old (Speak, 2017). However, as discussed earlier, some countries are experiencing increased numbers of older homeless people and it is likely that the age profile will change considerably over time. Child homelessness is also increasing and in many countries it is certainly quite common to find households with children living on the streets. This household 'street homelessness' can sometimes be very long term, leading to generations of children being born and raised on the

streets (Speak, 2017). This is particularly true in some parts of Asia. Nevertheless, in other cases, for example Peru and Bolivia, family 'street homelessness' is often a more temporary situation, linked with cyclical economic migration. Households migrate from the rural high Andes to live and work on the streets during summer returning to their village homes after a few months trading (Tipple & Speak 2009)

3. Poverty and Economic Activity: It is a common misconception that homeless people are the visibly destitute beggars – the very poorest in society. This is not necessarily true within developing countries for either rough sleepers or those in inadequate housing (Speak, 2017). Homeless people in the developing world generally have very low levels of education, with inadequately housed being slightly better educated than street sleepers (Tipple & Speak, 2009). Thus, they also have slightly better jobs and higher incomes (Speak, 2017)

2.2 *Theoretical Review*

The relevant theoretical postulations relating to the study are the Marxian political economy approach, the culture of poverty theory and Durkheim functionalist theory. Among the earliest theories, Marxian economic theory otherwise called the "political economy approach" which this study is anchored on tends to search out the experiences of those oppressed, marginalized, victimized and exploited by capitalism, including poor families and exploited children (Ake, 1981). The theory identifies two classes of people: those with the means of production and those without (the working class). The social relations of production tend to be oppressive and exploitative. The theory believed that the state of the ruled class, their acceptance of defeat and subsequently their inability to provide for their families is responsible for the use of their children as economic assets in their bid to survive. This approach calls for governmental provision of equality in the distribution of goods and services. Should this be the case, over time class distinction would disappear and production would become concentrated in the hands of the majority of the nation. Global powers would lose their relevance and class antagonism would fade (Ake, 1981).

On the other end, the culture of poverty theory introduced in the late 1950s by an American Anthropologist, Oscar Lewis, explains child labour from the perspective of poverty. The theory contends that every where poverty exist, people in those places exhibit feelings of marginality, helplessness, inferiority and dependence. These feelings compel them to take actions and engage in many activities that will ensure a quick escape from the realities of poverty, one of which is child labour. It is seen as a normal way since it is common among them. According to Lewis (1996), the "culture of poverty" theory has the following elements on; the level of individual, the parents, care givers and guardians who experience the above feelings

suffer from weak ego structures, lack impulse control and show little ability to defer gratification, have a sense of resignation, fatalism and an unstable family structure. These qualities therefore make them to believe that the only source for hope is by giving out their children to labour with a view to earning extra income for the upkeep of the family (Ering, 2000).

2.3 *Empirical Review*

Several attempts have been made to study the characteristics or profile of street children, its causes and effect on the children and the society at large. Accordingly, Edewor (2014) while studying the characteristics, street life and sexual behaviour of homeless children and youths as well as the causes, problems and policy implications of homelessness using a survey of 447 homeless children and youths in three purposively selected parts of Lagos metropolis established that majority of the respondents were males with low level of education and from poor and large families most of which were polygamous. Also, parental neglect, discontent at home, marital instability in family of orientation, poverty and peer influence were found as the major causes of being on the street. In a similar vein, Ba-ama,Kumador, Efua and Dzandu, (2013) on the causes and effects of streetism on mothers and their children who lived on the streets of Accra using a stratified and purposive sample of 200 women with children from the Central Business District (CBD) of Accra interviewed through a structured interview schedule. The result of the chi square analysis indicate that streetism had a significant effect on access to formal education by street children as only a few children of school going age were in school.

Similarly, Nte, Ekeand Igbanibo (2014) evaluates the endemic problem of street children in the third world, Africa and Nigeria in particular. The study showed that the exponential rise in the number of street children in Africa albeit Nigeria could spell a security disaster, as these kids become foot soldiers and terror elements during ethno-religious conflagrations. This becomes more glaring in most African states as they grapple with series of development crises. Also, Clarkand Sumaina(2015) find out whether children engage in street trading in Oredo Municipality (Benin City Central) of Edo State, Nigeria. The results of the study showed that a greater proportion of the child street traders combined work with schooling. There was abundant evidence of Child Street trading in Oredo Municipality of Edo State, Nigeria. Allowing children to work in the streets is a negation of the rights of children as guaranteed by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). In the same vein, Dada (2013) investigates the problem of street hawking among the Nigerian children using a purposive sample of respondents from Agege Local Government Area of Lagos State, Nigeria. The result based on simple percentages and chi-square shows that the level of awareness of the dangers inherent in child hawking among the affected children was low. The investigation of the study revealed that parents' levels of education, parents' occupations and the sizes of the family were significantly related to the problem of child hawkers in the study area. In the same vein, Friberg and Martinsson (2017) examined a social worker's perspective concerning their work and development with street children in Bloemfontein, South Africa. The findings from the result are analyzed from one of Helen Fuchs Bach's theoretical concepts from The Exit Process. The social workers stated that the main approach of effort in social work with street children are trustful-relationships, negotiation and support. Therefore, a relationship of trust must be gained before the children can receive help.

3. Methodology

3.1 *Research design, Population and Sample*

Since this study has both qualitative and quantitative dimension, a mixed method approach was adopted. The analytical cross-sectional survey research design was adopted in structuring the investigation. The choice of this research design is based on the fact that it allows the participants or subjects to be observed in their natural environment and also enables easy identification of variables that can be tested. The study population are all children in Ibadan metropolis aged 18 years and below who meet the definition of street children. Meanwhile, in Nigeria as a whole, including Ibadan metropolis, even though the problem of street children is well recognized, there is no actual statistics on the number of the street children in the country as such the population size is indefinite. Due to the absence of published statistics on the prevalence of street children in Nigeria and therefore indeterminacy of the population size, Cumber and Tsoka-Gwengweni (2016) 50% prevalence rate is assumed and is used in determining the sample size for the study based on the following formula:

$$n = \frac{Z^2 * P \ (1 - P)DEFF}{d^2}$$

where n is the target sample size, Z is the z statistics for a level of confidence (Z =1.96 i.e. for a 95% confidence interval), P is the estimated proportion of street children (i.e. 50% or 0.5)' d is the absolute precision, that is, the width of the confidence interval which is 5% (or 0.05) and DEFF is the design effect which is assumed to be 1 since the sample size is the same across the various strata. On this basis, the sample size will be 385 as determined below:

$$n = \frac{1.96^2 * (0.5) \ (1 - 0.5)(1)}{0.05^2} = 385$$

Assuming a 5% non-return, wrongly filled or incomplete rate for the questionnaires, the sample size will be increased by 20 (i.e. 5% *385) thus giving a minimum sample size of four hundred and five (405) respondents.

The stratified random sampling technique was used with each of the 11 local governments in Ibadan metropolis

constituting a stratum while forty (40) equal number of street children were purposively selected from each of these strata except where the number of the street children was inadequate in which case the short fall was accommodated in the other local governments so as to meet up with or exceed the minimum specified sampling size of 405. On the basis of the above, the total sample size was four hundred and forty (440) respondents (i.e. 40 * 11 = 440). The stratified sampling technique was selected because of its efficacy especially when simple random sampling is impossible due to the absence of data on the population size. The method ensures each subgroup within the population receives proper representation in the overall sample and thus provides better coverage of the population relative to other sampling methods.

3.2 Research Instruments, validity and Reliability

The data used in this study is primary in nature collected via a structured questionnaire adapted from those used in previous studies of similar nature by UNICEF and other authors and refocus towards the socio-economic dimension of the problem as most previous studies have tended to be sociological in nature. The questionnaire was submitted to expert in the field of test and measurement for validation and the validity of the questionnaire for the study was affirmed. The result of the split half statics computed from the pilot study using the research instrument on 20 street children in Ijebu-Ode Local Governments Area of Ogun State that was not included in the study isuggest that the instrument is reliable with a correlation coefficient raging from 0.63 to 0.84.

Table 1: Socio-Economic Characteristics of Street Children

Age	Frequency	Percent
Below 5 years	39	10.0
11-20years	233	59.9
21 years and above	117	30.1
Total	389	100.0
Sex		
Male	233	59.9
Female	156	40.1
Total	389	100.0
Highest level of education completed		
No formal education	78	20.1
Primary school	155	39.8
Junior secondary school	78	20.1
Senior secondary school	39	10.0
College/polytechnic/university	39	10.0
Total	389	100.0
Religion		
Christian	117	30.1
Muslim	233	59.9
Others	39	10.0
Total	389	100.0
Employment status		
I work fully	117	30.1
I work partially	155	39.8
I used to work but not now	78	20.1
I do not work at all	39	10.0
Total	389	100.0
At what age did you started working on the street		
Below 5 years	156	40.1
5-10years	117	30.1
11-20years	78	20.1
21 years and above	38	9.8
Total	389	100.0

Source: *Field Survey, 2019.*

3.3   *Method of Data Analysis*

Data generated from the questionnaire was presented in frequency distribution tables and analysed by the use of simple percentages in accordance with the research questions. The model formulated was analysed using the regression Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) technique with hypotheses tested at the 5% level of significance. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) will be used for data analysis.

4.   Results and Discussion

Four hundred (400) questionnaires were administered on the sampled street children, out of which only three

Table 2: *Street Involvement Characteristics of Street Children*

When did you stay on the street	Frequency	Percent
During the day only	311	79.9
During the nigh only	39	10.0
During the day and night	39	10.0
Total	389	100.0
Where did you usually live when not working		
Road/Street corner	117	30.1
Orphanage	38	9.8
Market place	39	10.0
Church/Mosque	39	10.0
Motor park	39	10.0
Abandoned buildings	39	10.0
Hotel	39	10.0
Others	39	10.0
Total	389	100.0
How long have you been living in the above place		
Below 5 years	195	50.1
5-10years	78	20.1
11-20years	77	19.8
21 years and above	39	10.0
Total	389	100.0
Who do you live with		
Both parents	39	10.0
My father	39	10.0
My mother	39	10.0
My brother/sister	39	10.0
Other relatives	39	10.0
On my own	116	29.8
With friends/people who are also on the street	76	19.5
Others	2	.5
Total	389	100.0
Why did you leave your original home		
Due to poverty/hunger	76	19.5
My parent died and there was no one to look after me	78	20.1
My parents/relatives brought me here	39	10.0
I ran away due to abuse of my family members	116	29.8
I was sent away by my parents/relatives	38	9.8
Because I want to start earning income on my own	39	10.0
Others	3	.8
Total	389	100.0

Source: *Field Survey, 2019.*

hundred and eighty nine (389) questionnaires were retrieved. In the analysis, only the three hundred and eighty nine (389) questionnaires retrieved were used.

4.1 *Distribution of Socio-Economic Characteristics of Street Children in Ibadan Metropolis*

Research questions one examines the socio-economic characteristics of street children in Ibadan Metropolis. The result of the analysis of the research question is presented in Table 1.

The result in Table 1 indicates that most of the street children sampled in the study are aged between eleven and twenty years (59.9%) of which they are male by sex (59.9%) with primary school as their highest level of education completed (39.8%) of Muslim religion background (59.9%) who partially work on the street (39.8%) and have started working on the street less than five years before now (40.1%). This was closely followed by street children aged between twenty one years and above who are female sex with no formal education of Christian religion background who work fully on the street and have been on the street between the period of five and ten years before now.

4.2 Analysis of Research Questions

I. Distribution by Street Involvement Characteristics of Street Children in Ibadan Metropolis

Research question one stated that "What are the economic drivers of the problem of street children in Ibadan Metropolis? The result of the analysis of the research question is presented in Table 2.

The result in Table 2 shows that most of the street children stayed on the street during the day only (79.9%) of which they lived on the road or street corner (30.1%) and have been living in the place for less than five years before now (50.1%) most of whom either lived on their own (29.8%) and left their original home because of abuse of their family members (29.8%). This was closely followed by street children who stayed on the street during the night or both night and day that lived either in the market place, church/mosque, Motor Park, abandoned buildings, hotel or other place and have been living in the place for between five and ten years before now most of whom lived With friends or people who are also on the street and left their original home because their parent died and there was no one to look after them

II. Distribution by Parental characteristics of the street children in Ibadan Metropolis

Research question two stated that "What is the parental profile of street children in Ibadan metropolis?" The result of the analysis of the research question is presented in Table 3.

The result in Table 4.3 shows that most of the street children have either lost their mother or father(79.9%) of which they lived on the road or street corner (30.1%) and have been living in the place for less than five years before now (50.1%) most of whom either lived on their own (29.8%) and left their original home because of abuse of their family members (29.8%).

This was closely followed by street children who stayed on the street during the night or both night and day that lived either in the market place, church/mosque, motor park, abandoned buildings, hotel or other place and have been living in the place for between five and ten years before now most of whom lived with friends or people who are also on the street and left their original home because their parent died and there was no one to look after them.

III Distribution by Work profile/Sources of money of the street children in Ibadan Metropolis

Research questions three stated that "What is the work and expenditure profile of street children in Ibadan metropolis?" The result of the analysis of the research question is presented in table 4.

The result in Table 4.4 shows that most street children in Ibadan Metropolis earn the money they spend on their own (79.9%) of which thetype of work they do to earn the money is selling of goods in shops or stalls especially hawking (19.5%) and have been doing the type of work for a period between five and ten years(40.1%) in which feeding was the reason why they have been doing the type of worka job they found themselves (60.2%).

The category of street children do the work for themselves (49.9%) of which the work for between five and ten hours per day (59.9%), five to seven days a week (49.9%), three to four weeks in a month (69.9%) and have no period (days, weeks or months) that they don't work on the street in a year (79.9%) of which the few ones that have period of rest (20.1%) use to take their rest in December/January month of the year (20.1%).

Also, this group earn between one and two thousand Naira in a week (40.1%), keep all their earning to themselves (69.9%) for which the few one that give away all or part (20.1%), give such to their to their friend/relatives on the street, employer or parent (10.1%), frequently give away Less than 1 hundred Naira, between one or two hundred naira or between three or four hundred Naira (10.1%), save all their earnings (50.1%) of which out of every 1 thousand naira they are given or earn they save less than 1 hundred Naira (30.1%) with their first priority for any money they spend being on food/feeding (57.8%) of which they spend between one to two thousand on the priority per week.

They have also at one time or the other borrow (90.0%), from whom happens to be Friends (40.1%) spending same on Rent (38.0%), transportation (19.5%) or food/feeding (19.3%).

Table 3: Parental characteristics of the Street children

Are your parents dead or alive?	Frequency	Percent
Both parents are dead	78	20.1
Both parents are alive	38	9.8
My Father is dead but my mother is alive	117	30.1
My mother is dead but my father is alive	117	30.1
I dont know whether they are dead or alive	39	10.0
Total	389	100.0
If any of your parents are not dead, where do they live		
In my village/home town	77	19.8
In this city	39	10.0
In other cities/towns	78	20.1
I dont know	117	30.1
Total	311	79.9
System	78	20.1
Total	389	100.0
What is the marital status of your parent		
Married and still together	78	20.1
Seperated(Married but no longer together)	78	20.1
Divorced	77	19.8
Widowed	156	40.1
Total	389	100.0
What is the Highest educational status of your father		
No formal education	116	29.8
Primary school	156	40.1
Junior secondary school	39	10.0
Senior secondary school	39	10.0
College/polytechnic/university	39	10.0
Total	389	100.0
What is the Highest educational status of your mother		
No formal education	116	29.8
Primary school	117	30.1
Junior secondary school	78	20.1
Senior secondary school	39	10.0
College/polytechnic/university	39	10.0
Total	389	100.0
What is the occupational status of your father		
Not employed	233	59.9
Self Employed	78	20.1
Paid employment	78	20.1
Total	389	100.0
What is the occupational status of your mother		
Not employed	233	59.9
Self Employed	117	30.1
Paid employment	39	10.0
Total	389	100.0
What occupational type is your mother into?		
Farming	117	30.1
Trading	78	20.1
Driving	77	19.8
Artisan	39	10.0
Office work	39	10.0
Others	39	10.0
Total	389	100.0
What occupational type is your father into?		
Farming	117	30.1
Trading	78	20.1
Driving	77	19.8
Artisan	39	10.0
Office work	39	10.0
Others	39	10.0
Total	389	100.0

Source: *Field Survey, 2019.*

Table 4: *Work Profile/sources of Money of the Street Children*

How do you get the money that you spend	Frequency	Percent
It is given to me by friends/relatives	78	20.1
I earn the money I spend	311	79.9
Total	389	100.0
If you earn money on your own, What type of work do you do to earn income		
Begging	4	1.0
Hawking of goods on the street	36	9.3
Selling of goods in shops/stalls	76	19.5
Collection of scraps/wastes from dustbin/wast dumps for selling	37	9.5
Selling of Hard drugs	5	1.3
Stealing /robbery	3	.8
Motorcycle/Tricycle riding	36	9.3
Bus driver/conductor	73	18.8
Sex work	2	.5
Load carriage	39	10.0
Total	311	79.9
System	78	20.1
Total	389	100.0
How long Have you being doing this type of work		
Below 5 years	155	39.8
5-10 years	156	40.1
11-20 years	39	10.0
21 years and above	39	10.0
Total	389	100.0
Why are you doing this type of work		
To earn money for feeding	233	59.9
To help support my family	78	20.1
To earn money for school	39	10.0
Others	39	10.0
Total	389	100.0
How do you find jobs		
I search for job myself	39	60.2
Friend/relatives refer me to potential jobs	77	19.8
potential employers look for me	39	10.0
Others	234	10.0
Total	389	100.0
Who exactly do you work for		
I work for my self	194	49.9
I work for a member of my family/relatives	78	20.1
I work for an employer	39	10.0
Others	78	20.1
Total	389	100.0

... in continuation of

On the average how many hours do you work on street per day		
Less than 5hours	117	30.1
5-10hours	233	59.9
11hours and above	39	10.0
Total	389	100.0
On the average, how many days do you work on the street per day		
less than 3 days	78	20.1
3-5 days	117	30.1
5-7 days	194	49.9
Total	389	100.0
On the average, how many weeks do you work on the street per month		
less than 1week	39	10.0
1-2 weeks	78	20.1
3-4 weeks	272	69.9
Total	389	100.0
Do you have any period (days, weeks or months) that you dontwork on the street in a year		
Yes	78	20.1
No	311	79.9
Total	389	100.0
If yes, Which months are they		
December/January	78	20.1
System	311	79.9
Total	389	100.0
How much did you earn last week		
Less than 1thousand Naira	116	29.8
1-2thousand Naira	156	40.1
3-4thousand Naira	78	20.1
5thousand Naira and above	39	10.0
Total	389	100.0
How much of your earnings did you keep to yourselves		
I keep all of my money to myself	272	69.9
I keep part of it to myself and give away others	78	20.1
I give all away all of my money	39	10.0
Total	389	100.0
If you give away all or part of your earnings, who do you give it away to		
To my employer	39	10.0
To my parents/relatives at home	39	10.0
To my friend/retives on the street	39	10.0
Total	117	30.1
System	272	69.9
Total	389	100.0

... in continuation of

Out of every 1 thousand naira you are given or earn, how much did you normally give away		
Less than 1hundred Naira	39	10.0
1-2hundred Naira	39	10.0
3-4hundred Naira	39	10.0
Total	117	30.1
System	272	69.9
Total	389	100.0
Do you save part of all your earnings		
Yes	195	50.1
No	194	49.9
Total	389	100.0
If yes, out of every 1 thousand naira you are given or earn, how much do you save on the average		
Less than 1hundred Naira	117	30.1
1-2hundred Naira	78	20.1
Total	195	50.1
System	194	49.9
Total	389	100.0
What are your first priority for any money you have spend		
Food/Feeding	225	57.8
Rent	37	9.5
Transportation	35	9.0
Medcine	73	18.8
School fees	2	.5
Clothing/shoes/soap and body cream	2	.5
Recreation	3	.8
Alcohol	2	.5
Hard drugs	3	.8
Savings	3	.8
Others	4	1.0
Total	389	100.0
How much did you spend on your option above per week		
Less than 1thousand Naira	117	30.1
1-2thousand Naira	155	39.8
3-4thousand Naira	78	20.1
5thousand Naira and above	39	10.0
Total	389	100.0
Do you have to borrow		
Yes	350	90.0
No	39	10.0
Total	389	100.0

... in continuation of

If yes, from whom do you borrow		
Friends	156	40.1
Relatives	39	10.0
Parents	39	10.0
Siblings	39	10.0
Employer	39	10.0
Others	38	9.8
Total	350	90.0
System	39	10.0
Total	389	100.0
What did you spend the borrowed money on		
Food/Feeding	75	19.3
Rent	148	38.0
Transportation	76	19.5
Medcine	38	9.8
School fees	2	.5
Clothing/shoes/soap and body cream	2	.5
Recreation	2	.5
Alcohol	2	.5
Hard drugs	2	.5
Savings	1	.3
Others	3	.8
Total	351	90.2
System	38	9.8
Total	389	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019 (SPSS Output, Version 20.0)

IV. Distribution by Health Profile of Street Children in Ibadan Metropolis

Research questions four stated that "What is the health profile of street children in Ibadan metropolis?" The result of the analysis of the research question is presented in table 5 below.

The result in Table 5 shows that most street children in Ibadan Metropolis have been sick before (90.0%), falling sick Once in a while (40.1%), with the type of the sickness being malaria (48.3%), the treatment of which they don't visit a clinic or hospital (79.9%) while getting treated using local herb (39.8%) with the few ones that visit a clinic or hospital (10.0%) visiting general hospital (9.0%) with the payment for the treatment being made by themselves (69.2%) and spending less than 1hundred Naira on health related issues in a month

4.3 Empirical Result

Table 6 revealed that age (β= -.383, t = -4.633, p<.05), sex (β= -.516, t = -3.112, p<.05) and parent educational status (β= -.529, t = -9.872, p<.05) have a significant negative impact on street involvement characteristics of street children in Ibadan Metropolis. The Table also revealed that Parent occupational status(β=.744, t= 3.879, p<.05) have a significant positive impact on street involvement characteristics of street children in Ibadan Metropolis. The result also showed that the explanatory variables accounted for 63.8% variation in the dependent variable (R^2=.628). Thus the hypothesis which states that there is no a significant independent and joint impact of socio-economic factors on children's street involvement in Ibadan Metropolis is rejected. This implies that socio-economic factors (being mostly male aged between eleven and twenty years from parent whose educational status ranges between no formal education and primary education engaging in occupation ranging from trading and farming who are mainly self employed) contributed to the prevalence of children's street involvement in Ibadan Metropolis since the socio-economic factors have adverse impacton children's street involvement in Ibadan

Table 3: *Parental characteristics of the Street children*

Have you ever been sick while working on the street	Frequency	Percent
Yes	350	90.0
No	39	10.0
Total	389	100.0
How often do you fall sick		
Everyday	116	29.8
Once or twice a week	39	10.0
Every month	39	10.0
Once in a while	156	40.1
Total	350	90.0
System	39	10.0
Total	389	100.0
What type of sickness do you normally have		
Malaria	188	48.3
Typhoid	115	29.6
Respiratory diseases	35	9.0
Urinary tract diseases	2	.5
Diarrhoea	3	.8
Physical Injury	4	1.0
Others	3	.8
Total	350	90.0
System	39	10.0
Total	389	100.0
When sick did you visit a clinic or hospital for treatment		
Yes	39	10.0
No	311	79.9
Total	350	90.0
System	39	10.0
Total	389	100.0
If your answer to 46 above is YES, which type of hospital do you visit		
Private hospital	1	.3
General hospital	35	9.0
Other public hospital	1	.3
Others	2	.5
Total	39	10.0
System	350	90.0
Total	389	100.0
If your answer to 46 above is NO, How do you get treated when sick		
Self medication	117	30.1
I prepare local herb	155	39.8
I visit Herbalists	39	10.0
Others	39	10.0
Total	350	90.0
System	39	10.0
Total	389	100.0
Who pays for your treatment		
Self	269	69.2
Others	81	20.8
Total	351	90.2

... in continuation of

System	38	9.8
Total	389	100.0
How much did you spend on health related issues in a month		
Less than 1 hundred Naira	194	49.9
1-2 hundred Naira	78	20.1
3-4 hundred Naira	39	10.0
5 hundred Naira and above	39	10.0
Total	350	90.0
System	39	10.0
Total	389	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019 (SPSS Output, Version 20.0)

Table 6: Effect of Socio-Economic Factors of Children's Street Involvement

Variables	Beta	T	P	R	R^2	P
(Constant)	20.496	24.389	.000			
Age	-.383	-4.633	.000			
Sex	-.516	-3.112	.002	.873[a]	.628	.000[b]
Parent_educational_status	-.529	-9.872	.000			
Parent_occupational_status	.744	3.879	.000			

a. *Dependent Variable: Street_involvement*

Source: Field Survey, 2019 (SPSS Output, Version 20.0)

Table 7: Effect of Children's Street Involvement on their quality of life

Variables	Beta	T	P	R	R^2	P
(Constant)	12.530	23.969	.000	.824[a]	.801	.007[b]
Street_involvement	-.024	-.323	.747			

b. *Dependent Variable: Health_profile_of_street_children*

Source: Field Survey, 2019 (SPSS Output, Version 20.0)

Metropolis. This implies that with more parents having poor level education and unprofessional occupation, children's street involvement in Ibadan Metropolis is exerting adverse economic impact on the society.

Table 7 above revealed that street involvement of street children (β=-.024, t=-.323, p>.05) does not have a significant impact on health profile of street children in Ibadan Metropolis. The result also showed that the explanatory variables accounted for 80.1% variation in the dependent variable (R2=0.801). Thus the hypothesis which states that there is no a significant impact of children's level of street involvement has no significant impact on their quality of life in Ibadan Metropolis is accepted. This implies children's level of street involvement does not affect their health or their quality of life in Ibadan Metropolis

4.4 Discussion of Findings

The implication of this result is that socio-economic factors (being mostly male aged between eleven and twenty years from parent whose educational status ranges between no formal education and primary education engaging in occupation ranging from trading and farming who are mainly self employed) contributed to the prevalence of children's street involvement in Ibadan Metropolis since the socio-economic factors have adverse impact on children's street involvement in Ibadan Metropolis. This implies that with more parents having poor level education and unprofessional occupation, children's street involvement in Ibadan Metropolis is exerting adverse economic impact on the society. Another policy implication of the result is that the children's level of street involvement does not affect their health or their quality of life in Ibadan Metropolis. This result corroborates the findings of Ekpenyong and Sibiri (2011) on the basics of child labour, its causes, and its effect on its victims and society as a whole. The findings establish that street trading and child labour are a great menace to both the individual and society. The result was also in line with the study of Hai (2014) on the predicaments of the street children in their street life, their coping mechanism in response to innumerable problems and survival status. The

findings indicated the ongoing endangered livelihood mostly and mainly triggered by poverty, insecurity, powerlessness, weak or no social network and social capital, insufficient institutional support etc. Also, the respondents lacked proper capabilities to secure a descent job as such had to endure oppression, torture, insecurity and other problems to survive on the streets.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

This study investigates theeconomic profile of street children in Ibadan Metropolis. The study specifically examine the socio-economic characteristics of street children; investigate the economic drivers of the problem of street children;examine the work and expenditure profile of street children; and examine the relationship between children's street involvement and their quality of life in Ibadan metropolis.The result of the analysis as presented in chapter four revealed that age and parent educational status have a significant negative impact on street involvement characteristics of street children in Ibadan Metropolis. It was also revealed that Parent occupational status have a significant positive impact on street involvement characteristics of street children in Ibadan Metropolis. It was also found that street involvement of street children does not have a significant impact on health profile of street children in Ibadan Metropolis.

The study concluded that socio-economic factors (being mostly male aged between eleven and twenty years from parent whose educational status ranges between no formal education and primary education engaging in occupation ranging from trading and farming who are mainly self employed) contributed to the prevalence of children's street involvement in Ibadan Metropolis since the socio-economic factors have adverse impact on children's street involvement in Ibadan Metropolis. This implies that with more parents having poor level education and unprofessional occupation, children's street involvement in Ibadan Metropolis is exerting adverse economic impact on the society. Another policy implication of the result is that the children's level of street involvement does not affect their health or their quality of life in Ibadan Metropolis. The study recommended that Nigerian government need to enact laws restricting parents from engaging their children in street trading and labour in Nigeria, there is a need to encourage parent to engage in investment in life security to safeguard the life of their children against death and also government needs to intensify enlightenment programmes on the problem of child hawkers.

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7. Appendixes

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.873[a]	.628	.321	1.78805

a. Predictors: (Constant), Parent_occupational_status, Parent_educational_status, Age, Sex

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	600.197	4	150.049	46.933	.000[b]
	Residual	1227.690	384	3.197		
	Total	1827.887	388			

a. Dependent Variable: Street_involvement
b. Predictors: (Constant), Parent_occupational_status, Parent_educational_status, Age, Sex

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	20.496	.840		24.389	.000
	Age	-.998	.215	-.383	-4.633	.000
	Sex	-2.282	.733	-.516	-3.112	.002
	Parent_educational_status	-.588	.060	-.529	-9.872	.000
	Parent_occupational_status	1.115	.287	.744	3.879	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Street _involvement

REGRESSION

Variables Entered/Removed [a]

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Street_involvement [b]	.	Enter

a. Dependent Variable: Health_Profile_of_street_children
b. All requested variables entered.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.824[a]	.801	.705	.86844

a. Predictors: (Constant), Street_involvement

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.079	1	.079	.104	.007[b]
	Residual	134.245	178	.754		
	Total	134.323	179			

a. Dependent Variable: Health_Profile_of_street_children
b. Predictors: (Constant), Street_involvement

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	12.530	.523		23.969	.000
	Street_involvement	-.012	.037	-.024	-.323	.747

a. Dependent Variable: Health_Profile_of_street_children

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