

SOCIAL FACTORS AS CORRELATES OF STREETISM AMONG URBAN CHILDREN IN IBADAN METROPOLIS

Dr. Ojelabi sunday adeyemi

Oyewole Oluwaseun (Mr)

Department of Teacher Education, University of Ibadan, Nigeria

ABSTRACT: *The children working, living and surviving on the street is a global problem, affecting developed and developing countries alike. However, the magnitude of the problem varies, with less developed countries facing more acute problems. The street children are marginalised children who require enormous assistance but they are often least assisted in a society. There are many factors responsible for the increase in the rate of street children and this has necessitated this type of research. This study, therefore, investigated the social factors as correlates of streetism among urban children in Ibadan Metropolis. The study adopted survey research design of the ex-post facto type. Five local governments were purposively selected in urban areas in Ibadan. The respondents selected randomly from each local government area were made up of 50 participants from five local governments, making a total of 250 participants. Questionnaire was the major instrument that was developed and used for the study. The questionnaire was divided into sections A and B. Section A was to elicit relevant general information from the respondents. While section B consisted of thirty-five structured items on Streetism ($r=0.7380$) and Social Factors ($r=0.7714$). Three research questions were answered. Data were analysed using Pearson Product Moment correlation and multiple regression statistics. The four variables have a joint positive multiple correlation with streetism ($R=.564$). The four independent variables also accounted for 30.7% of the variance of street children engage in streetism (Adjusted $R^2 =.307$). Child-independence made the most significant contribution to streetism among urban children ($\beta=.421$; $p<0.05$) and followed by socio-parental factor ($\beta=.205$; $p<0.05$). Streetism among urban children was predicted by child-independence ($B=1.494$, $t=6.146$; $p<0.05$) and socio-parental factor ($B=.149$, $t=2.776$; $p<0.05$). The combination of social factor variables (socio-external pulling factor, socio-parental factor, child independence and socio-community factor) proved more effective in predicting streetism among urban children in Ibadan than when considered separately. Child-independence and socio-parental factor are the most potent factors at explaining streetism among urban children. These factors should be taken into consideration in order to reduce the rate of street children in urban area in Ibadan metropolis.*

KEYWORDS: Streetism, Child-Independence, Socio-Parental Factor, Socio-External Pulling Factor and Socio-Community Factor.

BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

In the past couple of decades, there has been growing concern towards the plight of the world's street children. This has particularly been the case in Sub-Saharan Africa, compared with other continents, which has been a significant rise in the numbers of street living and

surviving, without any parental supervision, on the street of its major cities. According to Kopoka (2002) street children could be described as:

“stroll through a market or past a hotel or along the roadside of any major street in the center of most African capitals, towns, or urban areas and you cannot fail to see them. They are stopping cars and people to beg or ask for work. You will see them shining shoes, selling sundry articles of uncertain origin, or hurrying to wash windscreens of cars stopping at traffic signals. Yet others are roaming around or gathered in small groups waiting for something to do. Look at them closely; their faces show strain and sadness. Their clothes are tattered; their bodies are gaunt from ill health and malnutrition. There is something mature beyond their years in their haunted expressions. At night, you can see them huddled along street corners, in doorways, or in any dry and secluded corner. They are the representatives of a growing multitude of children who have become known as the street children”.

Street children are the casualties of economic growth, war, poverty, loss of traditional values, domestic violence, physical and mental abuse. Every street child has a reason for being on the streets. While some children are lured by the promise of excitement and freedom, the majority are pushed onto the street by desperation and a realisation that they have nowhere else to go. In many countries, street children are named after their main survival activities. What is obvious is that street children are poverty-stricken and their needs and problems are a result of wanting to meet basic needs for survival. Street children go through the struggle of providing themselves with basic things such as food, shelter, health and clothing. Providing targeted interventions that meet the needs of street children requires an understanding of who they are, what they need, what they do and how they can be identified.

Much research in Latin America in the 1970s to 1990s held family breakdown responsible for children taking to the streets (Scanlon, Tankins, Lynch, & Scanlon, 1998). This view reflected comparisons between home-based and street-based children showing that the latter were ‘less likely to come from a home headed by their father and less likely to have access to running water or toilet facilities; their parents are more likely to be unemployed, illiterate, less cooperative, and less mutually caring, with higher levels of violence.’ (Scanlon et al., 1998). Such findings emerged from studies conducted mainly in the streets with children perceived as isolated and disconnected from the homes. Families were under-researched and rarely central to research (Raffaelli, Koller, Reppold, Kuschick, Krumb, Bandeirab, & Simoes, 2000). Studies focused on children as individuals, at the expense of people’s ‘connectedness’ to extended family structures and social networks within their communities (Lucchini, 1997; Evans, 2005).

Some researchers recognised structural violence as underlying immediate reasons for children leaving for the streets – the kind of societal hostility that “naturalizes” poverty, sickness, hunger, and premature death, erasing their social and political origins so that they are taken for granted and no one is held accountable except the poor themselves’ (Scheper-Hughes, 2004). More recently, in the paradigm shift towards recognition of children’s agency and rights, studies have found that children make tactical – if not strategic – decisions to be on the street, whether to reduce harm or improve socioeconomic options for their families or themselves (O’Kane, 2003 in India; Ayuku, Odero, Kaplan, De Bruyn, & Vries, 2003 in Kenya; Invernizzi, 2003 in Peru; Ferguson (2004) on social capital, in Mexico; Smeaton, 2009 in UK).

Recent research supports earlier evidence that factors causing street-connectedness are complex and multifaceted (Panter-Brick, 2002; Thomas, 2007; Terres, 2010; UNICEF 2010, Eastern Europe and Central Asia; Smeaton, 2009), but within this context the key role of deprivation of close, supportive and loving relationships with adult caregivers has been highlighted (Schimmel, 2008) together with domestic violence, mental health, alcohol and substance abuse problem of parents (World Health Organisation, 2006) as young people's difficulties in establishing family relationships that are solid, continuous, and lasting, seem to be the catalyst for their leaving home. Detailed child/youth-centred research confirms the importance of family-based violence, abuse and neglect and important pathways to the street (Conticini & Hulme, 2006, Bangladesh; Baron, 2007, USA; Thomas & Jones, 2008, Mexico; Smeaton, 2009, UK). At the same time, these and other authors have found young people setting great store by and continuing to invest in their relationships with at least some members of their families – particularly mothers and siblings – even when living away, through home visits, telephone calls, relayed messages or meetings outside the home. There is also evidence of children moving onto the streets, from home or from alternative care, in order to search for family members (Smeaton, 2009, UK; Thomas, 2008, Mexico; UNICEF, 2010, Eastern Europe & Central Asia).

Ennew & Swart-Kruger (2003) noted that insights into street children's connectedness with families and communities have been influenced by Lucchini's use of Giddens (1984) theory of structuration, which considers spatial and temporal elements in combination with Weberian concepts of the social construction of meaning (Luncchini, 1996). This means that street children's worlds cannot be distinguished by a simple division between "home," and "street," but rather with respect to numerous private and public what Lucchini termed 'domains' (1996). Rizzini and Barker built on these ideas in Brazil to devise the notion of 'support bases' or 'formal and informal community and family maintenance systems that enable children and adolescents to develop their abilities and potential' (Butler & Rizzini, 2003). To emphasise fluidity in children's relationships, others have drawn on Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems theory (1979) which recognises that human beings operate within connected or nested environments: the home (primary relationships), the community and wider society, in what can be thought of as a 'constant process of reciprocal interaction' (Jack, 2001), see Thomas 2007 and Marrengula, 2010, as well as Ferguson, 2004 on the relationship between child street work and family or community social capital.

Williamson and Robinson (2002) research is grounded in the assertion that humans are by nature social beings. Social interactions with family, friends, community and culture shape the way life experiences are perceived and interpreted. According to Williamson and Robinson (2002), membership and participation in a social or cultural group is integral to the identity and daily functioning of most people. This is particularly true during the period of adolescence where one of the main developmental goals is for the young person to form his or her identity. Conforming or changing one's behavior due to the real or imagined influence of other people allows teenagers to mold an identity and feel a sense of belonging. While relationships are important in all cultural contexts, they are particularly crucial to a youth's image or identity of him/herself in many African countries because these cultures/societies operate in a socio-centric manner. In these societies, social relationships between adolescents and their peers, parents, community members and dead ancestors are central to defining individual health and illness (Kathy, 2002).

Williamson et al. (2002), argued that the disruption of social functioning undermines wellbeing. In light of this, rejection and exclusion from a social or cultural group and the resulting loss of identity can cause significant psychosocial distress. Street youth are one of the many groups of vulnerable children that experience mental anguish when they do not feel a sense of belonging. Children end up on the streets for many reasons, including poverty, domestic violence, a desire to break free from the constraints of traditional customs or peer influences. They may have chosen or been forced to disassociate from community life and exist independently or dislocated from family and communal structures. In attempts to adapt and survive within the context of the street, children actively seek to create or associate with other environments of belonging such as street gangs or brothels that exhibit their own social hierarchies and behavior codes. Some street youth may assert that the social networks they develop on the streets are actually more benevolent than the household situations from which they come. Further research is drawn from the premise that children with access to the protective environment of the culture and society are better off than children who are ostracised and isolated.

The number of children on urban streets in Nigeria is often indicative of the strains a society is experiencing, including conflicts, poverty and disease. Perhaps, more importantly, the situation speaks of a society's inability to care for and absorb all of its children, often resulting in the ostracism of the child from the most important social context in Nigerian Society – the family. In the case of youth on the streets, many have chosen or been forced to disassociate from community life and exist independently or dislocated from family and communal structures. In attempts to adapt and survive within the context of the street, children actively seek to create or associate with other environments of belonging, such as street gangs or brothels that exhibit their own social hierarchies and behaviour codes.

Psychologists Elliot, Timothy and Robin (2004), concluded that:

“humans are by nature a social species. Few of us could live happily as hermits, never seeing or talking to another person. Through interaction with others, we receive emotional support, affection, and love, and we partake of enjoyable experiences. Other people are extraordinarily important to our sense of well-being”.

In line with this assertion, this study investigated Social Factors as correlates of Streetism among Urban Children in Ibadan Metropolis. These factors are indeed indispensable to the psychosocial well-being of the individual.

Statement of the Problem

There can be no certainty as to the exact number of children living in the streets of the world today. Estimated range from several million to over one hundred million (Lugalla & Kibassa 2003) but are inevitably imprecise due to ‘definitional problems, the mobility of the population, the lack of reliable data, widespread use of purposive sampling techniques, and the fact that many street children elude detection or give inaccurate information when interviewed’ (Montgomery, Sren, Cohen, & Reed, 2004 and also Lugalla et al., 2003, Mvungi 2002). It is estimated that around forty million children live or work on the street of Latin America (including 500,000 in Sao Paulo alone), some twenty five to thirty million in Asia, and ten million in Africa (Montgomery et al. 2004 and also Lugalla & Kibassa 2002).

What is accepted, however, and of increasing concern, is that the phenomenon of children living, working and surviving on the street is a global problem, affecting developed and developing countries alike, although the magnitude of the problem varies with less developed countries facing more acute problems (Kilbride, Suda, & Njeru, 2000, Lugalla et al., 2003). Similarly, it is generally acknowledged that such children represent some of the most vulnerable social groups in the world today (Lugalla et al., 2002). They are ‘a disadvantaged group who suffer a double jeopardy, first as children, and secondly as street children’ (Mbunda, 2000). While street children are ‘marginalised children who require enormous assistance’ (Lugalla et al., 2003), they are often the least assisted in a society. Based on this, this study investigated Social Factors as correlates of Streetism among Urban Children in Ibadan, Metropolis.

Research Questions

- In an attempt to examine the issue of social factors promoting streetism among urban children in Ibadan Metropolis, the following questions were developed to guide the researchers:
- What is the composite effect of the social factor variables on streetism among urban children?
- What are the relative effects of the social factor variables on streetism among urban children?
- Which of the social factor variables will predict streetism among urban children?

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The study adopted survey research design of the ex-post facto type. The study aimed at the composite and relative effects of social factors on streetism among urban children in Ibadan metropolis.

Population

The target population for this study is all street children in the five (5) urban local governments in Ibadan Metropolis.

Sample and Sampling Techniques

The selected areas for the study are Ibadan North, Ibadan North–East, Ibadan North–West, Ibadan South–West and Ibadan South–East. These local governments were purposively selected to capture street children in urban area in Ibadan Metropolis, Nigeria. Fifty (50) street children were selected randomly in urban areas where the street children could be located in each of the five (5) local government areas. These areas include Iwo-Road, Bodija Market, Alesinloye Market, Beere and Dugbe. This gave a total of two hundred and fifty (250) street children that participated in the study.

Research Instrument

The instrument used for the research was a questionnaire. The questionnaire consisted of Thirty-Five (35) items on a four (4) point Likert Scale of Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A),

Strongly Disagree (SD) and Disagree (D). The street children (respondent) were required to tick (✓) the items that best described their opinion and/or situation on social factors and streetism.

Administration of the Instrument

The researchers first trained some people as the research assistants. The questionnaires were later administered by both researchers and research assistants on the street children (respondents).

Method of Data Analysis

The data collected were analysed using both descriptive and inferential statistics. Descriptive statistics, involving frequency counts and percentages were used to present the characteristics and responses of the respondents descriptively. Also, inferential statistics, involving Pearson Product Moment Correlation Co-efficient and Multiple Regression Analysis were used to determine the relationships among the independent variables and the depending variable. All tests were carried out at $\alpha = .05$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research Question 1

What is the composite effect of social factor variables (children external pulling factor, socio-parental factor, child independence factor and socio-community factor) on streetism among urban street children?

Table 1: Correlation of Social factor variables and streetism among urban children.

VARIABLES	Streetism	Socio-external pulling factor	Socio-parental factor	Child independence factor	Socio-community factor
Streetism	1.000	.364*	.428*	.538*	-.167*
Socio-external pulling factor	.364*	1.000	.651	.552	-.196
Socio-parental factor	.428*	.651	1.000	.542	-.037
child independence factor	.538*	.552	.542	1.000	-.281
Socio-community factor	-.167*	-.196	-.037	.281	1.000
Mean	52.4800	12.3160	32.9040	3.3760	6.2280
Standard Deviation	3.1562	2.5649	4.3647	.8887	1.0680

* Significant at $P < .05$ level

From Table 1, socio-external polling factor has positive and significant relationship with streetism among urban children ($r = .364$; $p < 0.05$). This means that some external factors which come from the children on the street, attract the attention of some children who are yet

to be on the street and those on the street. Socio-parental factor has positive and significant relationship with streetism among urban children ($r=.428$; $p<0.05$). This indicates that some children who are on the street are there purposely because of socio-parental factor which come from the problems which the children face in their various homes. Child independence factor has positive and significant relationship with streetism among urban children ($r=.538$; $p<0.05$). This means that some children decided to be on the street in order to have their own independence. Child independence can be as a result of various difficulties the children face in their different families. Though, socio-community factor has negative but significant relationship with urban children ($r=-.167$; $p<0.05$).

Table 2: Summary of Regression Analysis on Social factor and Streetism among Urban Children

R	R-Square	Adjusted R-Square	Standard Error of the Estimate
.564	.318	.307	2.6283

*Significant at $P<0.05$ level

Table 2 shows that there is a positive multiple relationships among the social factor variables and streetism among urban children ($R=.564$). This implies that the four variables are relevant and could promote streetism among urban children. Also, 30.7% of the total variance in streetism among urban children is due to the four social factor variables (adjusted $R^2=.307$). This means that the remaining 69.3% is due to other factors and residual.

Table 3: ANOVA of Regression on the Social factor variables

Source of variance	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F-ratio	Sig.
Regression	787.891	4	196.973	28.513	.000*
Residual	1692.509	245	6.908		
Total	2480.400	249			

*Significant at $P<.05$ level

From table 3, the R value of .564 obtained tested significant ($F(4,245)=28.513$; $p<.05$). This shows that the R value is not due to chance.

Question 2

What are the relative effects of the social factor variables on streetism among urban children?

Table 4: Relative Effects of Social factor Variables on Streetism among Urban Children

Sources of variance	Unstandardised Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	Rank	t	Sig.
	B	Standard Error	Beta values			
(Constant)	43.514	1.655			26.298	.000
Socio-external pulling factor	-1.316E-02	.091	-.011	3rd	-.145	.885
Socio-parental factor	.149	.054	.205	2nd	2.776	.006*
Child independence factor	1.494	.243	.421	1st	6.146	.000*
Socio-community factor	-.129	.166	-.044	4th	-.776	.438

*Significant at $P < .05$ level

From table 4, child independence factor made the greatest contribution to streetism among urban children ($\beta = .421$; $p < .05$) and this was followed by socio-parental factor ($\beta = .205$; $p < .05$). The third contribution is made by socio-external pulling factors ($\beta = -.011$; $p < .05$) while socio-community factor ($\beta = -.044$; $p < .05$) made the least contribution to streetism among urban children.

Question 3

Which of the social factor variables will predict streetism among urban children?

From table 4, both child independence factor ($B = 1.494$; $t = 6.146$; $p < .05$) and socio-parental factor ($B = .149$; $t = 2.776$; $p < .05$) could predict streetism among urban children. The two variables have significant contributions. While both socio-external pulling factor ($B = -1.316E-02$; $t = -.145$; $p < .05$) and socio-community factor ($B = -.129$; $t = -.776$; $p < .05$) could not predict streetism among urban children, because their contributions are not significant.

DISCUSSION

The findings with respect to socio-external pulling factor revealed that the more the life on the street is favourable, the more children will prefer to be on the street. Socio-external pulling factors involve sense of belonging the street children receive from their members on the street. The support the children also receive from their peers on the street, which could be in form of both materials and emotional support, encourage streetism among urban children.

The result revealed that streetism could be predicted by socio-parental factors. This means that the level of parents literacy, housing system in term of living space, separation or divorce in the family, child abuse and child neglect are the major factors leading children to the street in order to find the means of survival.

The findings revealed that streetism could be predicted by Child independence. This implies that some children decided to leave home for the street when the family cannot satisfy their social needs, even when the problems they are facing are more than what their age can bear. The best option, the children thought for them was to leave home for the street and stay alone. Lastly, on social factors, the result revealed that socio-community factors contribute to streetism among urban children; though, the contribution is not significant. The socio-community factor can also promote streetism among urban children if the socio-community set up is not favourable to children welfare. Some previous studies also supported social factors as being one of the reasons why children are on the street (Hecht, 1998; Mvungi, 2002; Wiehler, 2002; Williamson & Robinson, 2002; Ennew & Swart-Kruger, 2003; Schimmel, 2008; Conticini & Hulme, 2006).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The study found that:

- Socio-external pulling factor has positive and significant relationship with streetism among urban children.
- Socio-parental factor has positive and significant relationship with streetism among urban children.
- Child independence factor has positive and significant relationship with streetism among urban children.
- Socio-community factor has negative and significant relationship with streetism among urban children.
- The variables (socio-external pulling factor, socio-parental factor, child independence factor and socio-community factor) have positive multiple relationships with streetism among urban children.
- The composite effect of the independent variables (socio-parental factor, child independence factor, socio-parental factor and socio-community factor) on streetism is positive and significant.
- Child independence made the greatest contribution to streetism among urban children. Socio-parental factor made the second contribution and followed by socio-parental factor. However, socio-community factor made the least contribution to streetism among urban children.
- The contributions of socio-parental and child independence factors are significant while that of socio-external pulling factor and socio-community factor were not significant.
- Socio-parental and child independence factors could predict streetism among urban children.

CONCLUSIONS

The study has shown that the four independent variables jointly contribute to the prediction of the variance of streetism among urban children in Ibadan Metropolis. The study shows that child-independence and socio-parental factors are really promoting streetism among urban children in Ibadan Metropolis. Therefore, appropriate measures should be taken to ensure that

the variables are adequately and appropriately managed so that their contributions to streetism will be minimised or totally eliminated.

REFERENCES

- Ayuku, D., Odero, W., Kaplan, K., De Bruyn, R. & Vries, M. (2003). The Social Network Analysis for Health and Social Interventions among Kenyan Scavenging Street Children. *Health Policy and Planning Journal*, 18(1), 109-118.
- Baron, S.W (2003). Street Youths Violence and Victimization Trauma, *Violence and Abuse*. 4, 22-23
- Bronfenbrenner, U. (1979). *The Ecology of Human Development: Experiments by Nature and Design*. Cambridge, Ma: Harvard University Press.
- Butler, U. & Rizzini, I. (2003). "Young People Living and Working on the Streets of Brazil: Revisiting the Literature." *Children, Youth and Environments*, 13(1), Spring 2003.
- Conticini, A. & Hulme, D. (2006) *Escaping Violence, Seeking Freedom: Why Children in Bangladesh Migrate to the Street* ESRC, Global Poverty Research Group, WPS-047, September, 2006.
- Elliot, A., Timothy, W. & Robin, A. (1994). *Social Psychology: The Heart and the Mind*. New York: Harper Collin College Publishers.
- Ennew, J. & Swart-Kruger, J. (2003) "Introduction: Homes, Places and Spaces in the Construction of Street Children and Street Youth." *Children, Youth and Environments*, 13(1), Spring 2003.
- Evans, R (2005) *Social Networks, Migration, and Care in Tanzania*. *Journal of Children and Poverty*, 11(2), 111-129.
- Ferguson, K. M. (2004). *Measuring and Indigenizing Social Capital in Relation to Children's Street Work in Mexico: The Role of Culture on Shaping Social Capital Indication*. *Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare*, December, 2004, XXXI, 4.
- Giddens, A. (1984). *The Construction of Society: Outline of a Theory of Structuration*. Cambridge, UK: Polity Press.
- Invernizzi, A. (2003) "Street-Working Children and Adolescents in Lima: Work as an agent of Socialization." *Childhood*, 10(4), 319-341.
- Jack, G. (2001). "An Ecological Perspective on Child Abuse". In Foley, P., Roche, J. & Tucker, S. (eds.) *Children in Society: Contemporary Theory, Policy and Practice*. Basingstroke: Palgrave.
- Kathy Vandergrift (2002). "Working with Children in conflict: A skill Workshop," Quebec: Canadian International Development.
- Kilbride, P., Suda, C. & Njeru, E. (2000). *Street Children in Kenya: Voices of Children in Search of a Childhood*. Westport, Connecticut: Bergin & Garvey.
- Kopoka, P.A (2002). *The Problem of Street Children in Africa: An Ignored Tragedy*. In Lugalla, J. and Kibassa, C. (eds.) *Poverty, AIDS and Street Children in East Africa*. New York: The Edwin Mellen Press. Pp. 261-278.
- Lucchini, R. (1997). *Deviance and Street Children in Latin America: The Limits of a Functionalist Approach*. Fribourg, Switzerland: University of Fribourg Press.
- Lucchini,R. (1996). "Theory, Method and Triangulation in the Study of Street Children." *Childhood*, 3(2), 167-170.

- Lugalla, J. and Kibassa, C. (2003). *Urban Life and Street Children's Health-Children's Account of Urban Hardships and Violence in Tanzania*. Hamburg: Transaction Publishers.
- Marrengula, M.L. (2010). *Addressing Socio-Cultural Animation as Community Based Social Work with Street Children in Maputo, Mozambique*, PhD Dissertation University of Tampere, Department of Social Work Research, Finland.
- Mbunda, L. (2002). *Does the Law in Tanzania Protect Street Children: An Appraisal of the Legal Regime Governing Street Children*. In; J.L.P Lugalla and C.G Kibassa(eds.) *Poverty, AIDS and Street Children in East Africa*. New York: The Edwin Mellen Press, pp. 151-176.
- Montgomery, M., Stren, R., Cohen, B., & Reed, H. (2004). *Cities Transformed: Demographic Change and Its Implications in the Developing World*. London: Earthscan.
- Mvungi, A.K. (2002). *The State and Status of Street Children in Tanzania Today: A Theoretical Framework*. In Lugalla, J. and Kibassa, C. (eds) *Poverty, AIDS and Street Children in East Africa*. New York: Edwin Mellen Press. Pp. 87-98.
- O'Kane, Claire (2003). "Street and Working Children's Participation in Programming for their Rights: Conflicts Arising from Diverse Perspectives and Directions for Convergence." *Children, Youth and Environments*, 13(1), Spring 2003.
- Panter-Brick, C. (2002). *Street Children, Human Rights, and Public Health: A Critique and Future Directions*. *Annual Review Anthropology*, 31, 144-171.
- Raffaelli, M. (1999). *Homeless and working street youth in Latin American: a developmental review*. *Inter-American Journal of Psychology*, 33, 7-28.
- Raffaelli, M., Koller, S. H., reppold, C.T., Kuschick, M.B., Krumb, F.M.B., Bandeirab, D.C., & Simoes (2000). *Gender differences in Brazillian Street Youth's Family Circumstances and Experiences on the Street: Child Abuse & Neglect Volume 24, Issue 11, November 2002*, Pp 1431-1441
- Scanlon, T. J.; Tankins, A.; Lynch, M. A. & Scanlon, F. (1998). *Street Children in Latin America*. 316 BRIT: MED.J.
- Scheper-Hughes, N. (2004) *Dangerous and Endangered Youth: Social Structures and Determinates of Violence in Ann N Y Acad Sci.*,1036, 13-46.
- Schimmel, N. (2008). *A humanistic Approach to Caring for Street Children: The importance of Emotionally Intimate and Supportive Relationships for the Successful Rehabilitation of Street Children in Vulnerable Children and Youth Studies: An International Interdisciplinary Journal for Research, Policy and Care*, 1745-0136, Vol. 3, Issue 3, 2008, Pp. 214-220.
- Smeaton, E. (2009). *Off the Radar: Children and Youth People on the Streets in the UK*. Sandbach: Railway Children.
- Terres des Hommes (2010). *Children in Street Situations- Sectoral Policy*, January 2010.
- Thomas De Benitez, S (2007). *State of the World's Street Children: Violence Consortium for Street Children*. London.
- Thomas de Benitez, S. & Jones, G.A. (2008). *Youth on the Street- Briefing, Paper No. 3, United Nations Programme for Youth, UNDESA*.
- UNICEF CEE/CIS (2010). *Blame and Banishment: The Underground HIV Epidemic Affecting Children in Eastern Europe and Central Asia*. UNICEF CEE/CIS
- WHO and ISPCAN (2006). *Preventing Child Maltreatment, a guide to taking action and generating evidence*. World Health Organization. Geneva, Switzerland

Williams, John & Malia Robinson (Unpublished). Draft paper being prepared for publication by Intervention. Psychosocial Work and Counseling in Areas of Armed Conflict. International Journal of Mental Health.