

UNPACKING THE REALITIES OF STREET HAWKING AMONG TEENAGERS IN MAJOR MARKETS IN IBADAN

ATOFARATI OLAYINKA MARY^{*1}, OMOKHABI ABIOLA ADIAT Ph.D.^{*2} & OMOKHABI UDUKHOMOSE SULEIMAN Ph.D.^{*3}

^{*1}Department of Adult Education, Faculty of Education, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0004-9482-594X> email: atofaratiolayinka@yahoo.com

^{*2}Department of Adult Education, Faculty of Education, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5861-5065> email adiatomokhabi@gmail.com/
aa.omokhabi@ui.edu.ng

^{*3}Department of Adult Education, Faculty of Education, Federal University Oye Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria email: suleiman.omokhabi@fuoye.edu.ng ORCID ID:<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9700-5216>

Corresponding Author: email: adiatomokhabi@gmail.com/aa.omokhabi@ui.edu.ng

Abstract

Poverty, illiteracy and unemployment are the main causes of street hawking among teenagers in many urban areas making it a widespread and complicated problem. The research employed a mixed-methods approach utilising surveys to gather the demographic information from participants and in-depth interviews with thirty-five teenagers in major markets. Due to financial need, participants sold goods on the street. Most of the participants (45.8%) were between the ages of 14 and 17 and 62.9% were female. Education level of the respondents, 22.8% had never attended school while 14.3% had dropped out of school as a result of hawking, 37.1% were living with their parents, 25.8% with a guardian and 37.1% with stepparents. The participants hawking patterns are demographic, spatial, economic and product-focused. The participants' categories that hawk include for survival, entrepreneurship and parental force. Economic, social and educational factors also contribute to the prevalence of street hawking and the long-term social-economic and individual consequences of teenagers hawking are well-documented. Street hawking worsens social isolation, undermines education and health and prolongs cycles of poverty. To address the disparities in social economic status of families and the economy the government must act quickly. Policy changes pertaining to child labour and education should be implemented and programmes for economically disadvantaged families should be made available.

Key Words: Street Hawking, Teenagers, Child labour, Factors, Major Markets,

Introduction

Street Hawking (SH) is a commonly type of child labour in Nigeria and elsewhere. Children under the age of eighteen are involved in sub-Saharan Africa moving and selling goods by the side of the road for years between locations (Mohammed, Ovenaone, Bodi & Okonkwo, 2022). In Nigeria however street hawking is the most common kind of child labour that constitutes maltreatment or abuse of children (Adebayo, Sennuga., Sokoya. & Sennuga 2021). The World Health Organisation (WHO) (2020) defines child maltreatment as any activity that occurs in a person's life before the age of eighteen and results in actual harm or has the potential to cause harm to the child's health in terms of their chances of survival dignity or development in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power. This includes physical and emotional abuse, sexual abuse, neglect or exploitation. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) (2017) estimates that in 2020 152 million children between the ages of five and seventeen were not attending school and working. This corresponds to one in ten children selling goods instead of going to school and half of these children work in hazardous jobs all the time which is bad for their health.

It is estimated that as of 2023 one in five children worldwide are working as minors in the world's poorest nations (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), 2023). The majority of these children reside in sub-Saharan Africa where over one in four. These teenagers hawk in some of the worst

possible circumstances where there is a high risk of harm, chronic illness, death, abduction, rape among other things. Adolescents who are engaged in child labour or hawking, in such engagement pose a risk to their health and safety while carrying heavy loads and hawking where there are dangerous dust and particles in such environment (Amoo, Ola-David, Olurinola & Fadayomi, 2016). A teenager who works as a street vendor faces numerous risks including sexual ones, threats of punishment for reporting defilement, assaults, neglects and other negative behaviour. Among the terrible repercussions of these actions are typically sexually transmitted diseases/infections, psychological issues, unintended pregnancies and a slow and steady retreat from a positive relationship with someone of the other gender (Ayodele & Olubayo-Fatiregun, 2014). Some many studies have been conducted on street hawking but less emphasis has been on patterns, categories and factors all taken together particularly using the qualitative approach. The main objective of the study is unpacking the realities of street hawking among teenagers in major markets in Ibadan while the specific objectives of the study are to: determine the pattern of street hawking among teenagers in the major markets in Ibadan; determine the categories of teenagers hawking in the major markets in Ibadan; examine the factors contributing to street hawking in the major markets in Ibadan; and examine the consequences of street hawking among teenagers in the major markets.

Methodology

This study employed a descriptive cross sectional research design in order to gather information about the participant's ideas, feelings and real-world experiences from their experiences as hawkers. The main markets in Ibadan City Oyo State used were: Oje, Agbeni-Ogunpa, Bodija, Oja-Oba, Gbaji, Challenge, Agodi gate, Dugbe, Mokola, Sango, Iwo road and New Gbaji where the study was conducted. Teenagers who hawk goods in these markets which are typically located near busy roads, terminals, in parking lots and inside market areas made up the study's target population. These locations within Ibadan were chosen to select respondents each using the purposive sampling technique. There are thirty-five (35) teenagers in the sample.

Table 1 Sample Size and IDI Sessions Conducted

S/N	Location	Sample Size	IDI Session conducted
1	Oje	3	3
2	Agbeni- Ogunpa	3	3
3	Bodija	3	3
4	Oja Oba	4	4
5	Gbagi	2	2
6	Challenge	2	2
7	Agodi Gate	3	3
8	Dugbe	4	4
9	Mokola	2	2
10	Sango	3	3
11	Iwo Road	4	4
12	New Gbagi	2	2
Total		35	

A structured questionnaire was used to collect information on the respondent's biographical details including age, sex, education level and living arrangement. An In-depth interview (IDI) was used to collect the primary data regarding street hawking. As part of the IDI process an informal consent form was provided to each respondent. Prior to each IDI session starting, the participants received an explanation of the study. Once it was established that the participant was willing to participate the IDI process got underway. In every session each of the four themes that comprised the IDI was briefly mentioned. The researchers recorded every conversation and added notes to improve the quality of the recording. Through In-depth interviews researchers gathered a range of participant perspectives. The purpose of the questionnaire that was distributed was to gather biographical information about the respondents. The respondents received sufficient instructions on how to fill out the bio data on the copies of the questionnaire. The respondents' biographical information was examined using descriptive statistics and the qualitative information gleaned from the interviews was examined using thematic analysis.

Results and Discussion

Table 2: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Demographic characteristics	Labels	Frequency	Percentage
Age	10-13years	13	37.1
	14-17 years	16	45.8
	18 -19 years	6	17.1
Sex	Male	13	37.1
	Female	22	62.9
Education level	Drop out of school	5	14.3
	No education	8	22.8
	JSS1-3	10	28.6
	SSS1-3	12	34.3
Living arrangement	With parents	13	37.1
	With guardian	9	25.8
	With Step parents	13	37.1

Table 2 shows that 37.1% respondents were aged between 10-13 years, 45.8% are aged between 14-17 years while 17.1% were aged between 18-19 years only, 37.1% were male while 62.9% were females, 14.3% were drop out of school, 22.8% had no educational background which implies that never attended school, 28.6% were in Junior Secondary School from class one to three, 34.3% were in Senior Secondary School from class one to three. 37.1% respondents were living with parents, 25.8% were living with guardian and 37.1% were living with step parents

Thematic Analysis

Table.3 Patterns of Street Hawking by Teenagers

Pattern Variables	Findings	Conclusion
Demographic pattern	Age 10-19 years Gender (male/female) Education(primary to secondary school and dropouts Socioeconomic Status Low income Single home Polygamous homes	The rate of poverty in the country was found to be on the high side and it tells on the numbers of teenagers between 10 to 19 years hawking under the study. Mostly are females who hawk making them vulnerable Some of them are drop out of the school system due to financial issues as parents could not afford sending them to school Majority of teenagers who hawks are from low income and broken or separated homes.
Spatial pattern	Location major markets, busy intersection and commercial areas Time Peak hours 7am-12pm 2pm-6pm Weekends Days -Week days (Monday –Friday)	They hawk during the busy time and peak time mostly in morning and afternoon as people go out and return home from their busy schedule from their daily jobs that needs the products they sell They mostly hawk on weekdays and weekends
Economic pattern	Daily sales of targeting #5,000 and above Profit margin Saving for the family	They engage in aggressive marketing tactics in order to meet their daily. The earn profit in order to save and continue to be hawking on the street and manage their finance very careful to avoid being robbed or duped by customers
Product pattern	Food items-snacks, fruits and vegetables Beverages -water ,soft drinks ,juice Personal care products (toiletries)	They sell various fruits like mangoes, oranges, bananas, watermelon, pineapples, avocados ,grapefruits, lemon, lime, tangerines, tomatoes ,pepper, African cherry, which depends on season and market demand

The pattern of hawking among the participants under this study is based on the subthemes as demographic, spatial, economic and product here are the key results:

One of the participants said:

Since my parents are poor and I am a girl I must help them out. For this reason I hawk alongside my siblings to support our family because our parents cannot afford everything. I use the money I save from hawking to pay for my schooling and other essentials like food and clothing. (Teenager: 15 years old, Female at Oje Market)

A different participant stated:

In order to make enough sales for the day hawking in the market requires complete dedication. If you want to be profitable you cannot afford to work less than twelve hours a day in this street business.

(Teenager: 16 years old, Male at Dugbe Market,).

As some of the participants put it:

Market is closer to my house, which has a busy intersection with lots of traffic and provides easy access to customers. I hawk near the busy intersection of Bodija Market. People are constantly looking for quick snacks which is why I enjoy hawking there.

(Teenager: 17 years old, Female at Bodija Market).

Because it is easier to hawk when it is not too hot and difficult to compete, I steer clear of places where there are a lot of other hawkers and instead seek out areas with shade. Market entrances and bus stops are good examples of places where there is a lot of foot traffic where I sell

(Teenager: 14years old, Male at Challenge Market)

I sell fruits during the season because they are readily available and in high demand but I also occasionally sell snacks though portable to carry and sell quickly when fruits are not in the season.

(Teenager: A 17-year-old, Female at Sango Market).

I base my prices on what other street vendors charge and what we buy from the wholesaler and I modify them in response to the negotiating power of my customers. I maintain low prices in order to draw in more business.

(Teenager: 13 years old, Male at Agodi gate Market).

There is fierce competition from other hawkers and prices are constantly falling. I save a small amount of money for emergencies such as if I get sick and I deposit my earnings into a separate account for school expenses.

(Teenager: 16years old, Female at Mokola Market).

Table.4 Categories of Teenagers Mostly Engaged in Street Hawking.

Categories Variables	Findings	Conclusion
Survival hawkers	Daily income Weekly income Monthly income School fees and other expenses Low income families Age group (13–16 years old) Limited knowledge (either in elementary or junior secondary school)	Teenagers aged 13 to 16 are more of survival hawkers ,hawk to support their respective families due to financial situation in their parents’ lives .Families reliance on them (teenagers) hawking for monetary assistance for family, provision of food, housing ,expenses and supplies for school and health-related costs
Entrepreneurial hawkers	Make Money Enjoy hawking Entrepreneurial spirit Peer influence Age group (15–19 years old)	Female hawkers are mostly found on the street in the market as a result of being attracted to the buyers. Some are influenced by their peers to be engaged into hawking to support their families
Forced hawkers	Financial support for the family No way for survival except hawk Family tradition Age group (10–16 years old)	Some parents coerced while some pressured them into hawking goods against their will. Parents tricked teenagers into hawking and they are trapped they cannot stop because their sales are used to support the family.

Here are some of the qualitative interview responses on categories of teenagers who hawk based on survival, entrepreneurial and forced hawkers:

A participant said:

My parents cannot afford school fees and even feeding so I have to hawk to support my family otherwise we will go hungry given our extreme poverty situation (Teenager: 16 years old, Male at Agbeni Ogunpa Market)

Another participant said:

I began hawking to generate revenue as well as to add to my allowance. I find hawking enjoyable as it allows me to be self-sufficient and pay for my school fees (Teenager: 18 years old, Female at Oja Oba Market)

A participant said:

Most teenagers see hawking as a solution to what their parents are experiencing. Children are now more often seen selling goods on the streets of the market. (Teenager: 15 years at old, Female Sango Market)

Two participants said:

My parents think that solution to poverty situation in our family is to hawk as a result they force me to hawk. I have no choice but to hawk because my family needs the money. I hawk with my siblings and other children in our community because we all make money together
(Teenager: 16 years old, Male at Agodi gate Market)

My mother cannot afford the rent on her own so I help her out by hawking. I hawk to support my family because my father lost his job and I pay for my siblings school fees (Teenager: 15 years old Male at Dugbe Market)

Table 5 Factors Contributing to the Incidence of Street Hawking

Factors Variables	Findings	Conclusion
Economic factor	Poverty and financial hardship Unemployment of parents/guardians Limited access to education or vocation training Inflation	The factors contributing to street hawking are attributed to unemployment, loss of job of parents, poverty caused by a lack of steady employment and income and lack of relevant education. The participants have assumed the responsibilities of their families providing social support for their families by selling as a means earning family income. Insufficient education, skills and limited access to educational opportunities also contributes to it also.
Social factors	Family pressure Peer influence Cultural practices	Street hawking is a complicated issue fueled by a number of social factors such as the family and cultural pressures: keeping up cultural livelihoods and providing for households and peer influence must work to support families is another factor. Social influences include expectations from family and peers.
Educational factors	Drop out Limited access to education	Teenagers selling goods on the streets mostly caused by low educational opportunities and high dropout rates due to lack of money to pay for materials, fees and uniforms as a result of poverty and some areas where the teenagers live have few educational institutions that are free .

The incidence of street hawking in the study area has been linked to a number of factors including social, educational and economic ones.

A participant said:

Since my mother’s income is insufficient I work as a hawker to help out. I left school because my parents could not pay the tuition (Teenager: 15years old, Female at Oje, Market)

Some of the participant’s views were:

My parents cannot even afford to send me to school let alone feed us. That is why I hawk .I hawk to help make ends meet because my father died many years ago (Teenager: 14 years old, Male at Agbeni-Ogunpa Market)

To cover the costs for the upcoming term in my school I hawk after closing hours to survive because the economy is bad and there are not many jobs. (Teenager: 16 year-old, Female at Dugbe Market).

As prices rise hawking provides a means of coping with inflation. .The sole employment opportunity available to teenager is hawking .I donot think this economy has a way out for us so I hawk. (Teenager: 17 years old, Female at Gbaji Market).

Many families view their children as assets who need to contribute to the family’s well-being. To them sending the children out to hawk is just another way for them to take care of their needs as it is not considered child labour. I hawk because my parents expect me to help support the family financially (Teenager: 16-year-old, Male at Challenge Market).

Table.6 Consequences of Street Hawking in Major Markets.

Consequences variables	Findings	Conclusion
Individual consequences	Health risks (injuries, diseases, substance abuse) Emotional trauma (stress, anxiety, depression) Limited education and skills development Vulnerability to exploitation and abuse Reduced future employment opportunities	Street hawking has a negative impact on teenager’s physical, emotional and mental health among other significant personal repercussions. The physical effects are as follows. Health risks include illnesses injuries and drug misuse, inadequate nutrition, lack of sleep, weather conditions that are severe, anxiety and tension, insufficient confidence and self-worth, emotional scars and trauma.
Social consequences	Perpetuation of poverty cycles Increased crime and social disorder Strained family relationships Community stigma and social exclusion Economic instability	The social repercussions of street hawking teenagers experience tense relationships brought on by financial strain by hawking, diminished time spent in quality with family and a possible family breakup brought on by financial strain. On community consequences street hawking could lead to rising rates of violence , crime, cycles of poverty continue and there is a rise in social injustice and inequality
Economic consequences	Lost productivity and human capital Reduced economic growth and development Increased healthcare costs. Decreased tax revenue	Street hawking pays little in terms of money, unpredictable income and restricted access to financial services A higher risk of being taken advantage of and mistreated.
Long-term consequences:	Intergenerational poverty. Limited social mobility. Chronic health issues	Teenagers may experience long-term medical issues shorter lifespan, increased susceptibility to misuse, exploitation and poverty among generations.

Here are some of the qualitative interview responses on consequences of teenagers who hawk based on these individual, social, economic and long term:

One of the participants said:

Street hawking is very stressful, I am always worried about police arrests. My health also suffers for standing long hours and not eating on time (Teenager: 13 years old, Male at Dugbe Market)

Another participant said:

I want to go to school but I need to support my family I feel ashamed selling on the streets because people sometimes treat us badly and look down on us (Teenager :16 years old, Male at Mokola Market)

Three of the participants said:

I often experience sexual abuse. There was an instance of a man who was touching my body, despite the fact that I kept walking away from him (Teenager: 15 years old, Female at Oje Market)

We female hawkers are exposed to sexual abuse .Some of them would tell us to come and meet them somewhere in order for them to buy our goods and only for us to go there, get abused and almost being raped (Teenager :19 years old Female at Gbaji Market)

There are lots of risks in child hawking. We face different harassment from people either been abused, and some insult us. (Teenager: 17 years old Male at Oja-oba, Market)

Discussion of Findings

Though there is a growing number of children whose sole means of existence is earning on the street. This growing trend, which sees children spending most of their time on the streets hawking that is selling goods and services reflects not only, the levels of poverty within the society, urbanisation and the breakdown of the traditional extended family system. The study's finding indicates the pattern of street hawking which revealed that they are demographic, spatial, economic and product. This validated the submission of Bosah, Offem, and Obumneke-Okeke, (2015) in Nigeria, many children in the process of their development seem to experience exposure to street hawking. This agrees with Adebisi and Basorun, (2021) findings that revealed a preponderance of female youth hawkers who had attained secondary education and also Ojetayo, and Adeniyi (2024), research that 54% of respondents are female and 46% of respondents are male, of the respondents 48% fall within the 10–14 age range with 37% falling within 15–19 age range and 15% fell into the 20–year age range indicating that the majority of study participants were between the ages of 10 and 20 years of age. Another finding showed the categories of teenagers that engage in street hawking are for survival, entrepreneurial and forced by parents. This supports Lawrence (2021) article that in low- and middle-income nations like Nigeria where it is customary for child (ren) to labour alongside their parents or guardians which is especially crucial. Nigeria's economic downturn and poverty have led to a situation where young people particularly girls are selling goods on the streets. The consequences of street hawking also showed some of the females experience attempted rape, molestation which supports Agbo (2017) and Chukwu and Ishemati (2018) findings that children in Nigeria are more likely to be raped when they are introduced to street trading or hawking, as hawking is common in many low- and middle-income nations (Udoh & Joseph 2012). It also agrees with a previous study carried out by Omokhabi and Omokhabi (2014), whom found out that among the Yorubas, hawking and child labour is common. Since children make up the majority of hawkers it is the most common type of child labour in Nigeria (Akpotor 2018 in Omokhabi, 2021). The study established various factors contributing to street hawking among teenagers this tallies with submission of Federal Ministry of Women Affairs Nigeria (2015) that large families, rural-urban migration, poverty, parental unemployment and cultural norms like polygamy are some of the social demographic and economic factors that contribute to child labour in Nigeria. This finding is in support of Ogungweru, (2023) who found out that factors such as poverty, meeting family needs, and raising money for children's education were reasons identified as the causes of teenagers street hawking. Osaiyuwu, Burch and Sandu (2021) study supports this findings that used focus groups and interviews for their investigation of the experiences of children in Nigeria between the ages of 10 and 15 and established that the need for children to financially support their families as well as pay for their own education costs was generally accepted by them for their engagement in street trading. Also a study conducted by Adegbenro et al. (2017) among adolescents in Oyo State supports this research as study discovered that adolescents who had jobs, 85% of them did it for their parents and the majority 71.3% did not get paid, street hawking was the second most common type of employment, children reported feeling worn out experiencing danger and attending school irregularly. There appears to be a lack of parental ability, unemployment status, parents in low-paying jobs, financial difficulties to sufficiently meet the needs of family members which influence street hawking among teenagers selling goods on the streets.

Conclusion

The issue of teenage street hawking is serious and needs to be addressed. The results emphasise that teenagers are commonly found selling goods on the street. The main causes are unemployment, poverty and a lack of education while the detrimental effects on prospects for the future education, mental and physical health. Street hawking has a negative impact on teenager's physical, emotional and mental health among other significant personal repercussions. The physical effects are as follows: health risks which include illnesses, injuries, inadequate nutrition, lack of sleep, weather conditions that are severe, anxiety and tension, insufficient confidence and self-worth, emotional scars and trauma.

Recommendations

The implementation of comprehensive strategies for reducing poverty by the government should include cash transfers, pensions, subsidies and economic empowerment programmes. To reduce the incidence of street hawking, vocational training programmes should be offered to the general public to encourage economic growth through job creation and entrepreneurship. The government should establish a national task force to coordinate policies regarding street hawking. It is important to create rehabilitation centres for street vendors and provide vulnerable children with access to education and vocational training.

References

- Adebisi, A. O & Basorun, J. O. (2021). Changing the orientation of youths towards street hawking in Ibadan, Nigeria. *European Journal of Social Impact and Circular Economy*, 2(3), 15-25. <https://doi.org/10.13135/2704-9906/5593>
- Adegbenro, C. A., Opasina, O. F., Fehintola, F. O., & Olowookere, S. A. (2017). Predictors of child labour among in-school adolescents in a rural local government area in Oyo State, Nigeria. *European Scientific Journal*, 13(23), 193–205. <https://doi.org/10.19044/esj.2017.v13n23p193>
- Adedayo T G., Sennuga M A., Sokoya O E. & Sennuga S.O (2021) Underage Labour in Nigeria: A Study of Street Hawkers *International Journal of Educational Research Review*.;2:11-017 DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.45684
- Agbo, M. C. (2017.) The health and educational consequences of child labour in Nigeria. *Health Science Journal*, 11(1.486). www.hsj.gr/archive
- Akpotor J.(2018) Parental poverty as a determinant of Children Street hawking in Warri metropolis of Delta State, Nigeria. *Research on Humanities and Social Sciences* 8,(10), 90- 98 www.iiste.org
- Amoo, E. O., Ola-David, O. A., Olurinola, I. O., & Fadayomi, T.O. (2016). Female Youth in Street Trading: Implications for Sexual Harassment in HIV/AIDS Risky Environment. *Journal of South African Business Research*, 20(16), 1-12 [10.5171/2016.975495](https://doi.org/10.5171/2016.975495)
<http://repository.elizadeuniversity.edu.ng/handle/20.500.12398/227>
- Ayodele, R.B. & Olubayo-Fatiregun, M.A. (2014). Accidental Injuries among juvenile hawkers: Clog in the wheel sustainable socio-economic development of a nation. *Asian Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, 2(2). 19-30 www.ajhss.org
- Bosah I. P., Offem, O. O. & Obumneke-Okeke, M. I. (2015). Influence of street hawking on socio-emotional development of children: A case study of primary school pupils in Cross River State, Nigeria. *Journal of Emerging Trends in Educational Research and Policy Studies*, 6(1), 50-55 <https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:145114977>
- Chukwu, I., & Ishemati, F. 2018. Child Rape: Watch, the enemy is within. *Business Day*. <https://www.businessdayonline.com-news>
- Federal Ministry of Women Affairs Nigeria. (2015) State Of Nigerian Children; Children Left Behind in Nigeria Abuja;; [https://nigeria.savethechildren.net/sites/nigeria.savethechildren.net/files/library/State of Nigerian children report.pdf](https://nigeria.savethechildren.net/sites/nigeria.savethechildren.net/files/library/State%20of%20Nigerian%20children%20report.pdf)
- International Labour Organization (ILO) (2017) Global estimates of child labour: Results and trends, 2012-2016 <https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports>
- Lawrence A. (2017) Child labour: An approach to corporate best practice. *The Guardian Nigeria News - Nigeria and World News* Features — The Guardian Nigeria News – Nigeria and World News <https://guardian.ng/features/child-labour-an-approach-to-corporate-best-practice/>
- Mohammed, I., Ovenaone, U. J. Bodi, S.F , & Okonkwo I M (2022). Informal Economic Sector: An Investigation of the Effects of Street Hawking on the Girl-Child Education in Nigeria *Journal of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences*.10(10). 504-515 DOI:10.36347/sjahss.2022.v10i10.009

- Ogungweru, P.O. (2023). The impact of street hawking on the social and physical well-being of children in port harcourt local government area of rivers STATE. *American Research Journal of Contemporary Issues*, 1(3), 98-108. <https://www.openjournals.ijaar.org/index.php/arjci/article/view/328>
- Ojetayo, E & Adeniyi, I (2024), Influence of street hawking on study habit and academic performance of secondary school students: a case study of selected secondary schools in Ondo West Local Government Area of Ondo State <https://ssrn.com/abstract=4861666> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4861666>
- Omokhabi, A. A. & Omokhabi S. U. (2014). Factors Influencing Child Abuse Among Yorubas in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State, Nigeria. *Nigerian Journal of Social Work Education*. Vol. 13: 104-118
- Omokhabi, A. A. (2021). Perceived Determinants of Rape Incidences among Females' Teens in Ibadan *Journal of Adult Education and Community Services*. Vol. 2.: 172-188
- Osaiywu A , Burch, S. , & Sandu, A, (2021) Acceptance, obedience and resistance: Children's perceptions of street trading in Nigeria *The International journal of Childhood and Children's Services* 36(1)-ii, 1-175 <https://doi.org/10.1111/chso.12482>
- Udoh, N. A., & Joseph E. U (2012) Behavioural problems of juvenile street hawkers in Uyo metropolis, Nigeria. *World Journal of Education*;2:137-44. doi:10.5430/wje.v2n1p137
- UNICEF(2023) Child Labour .In the world's poorest countries, slightly more than 1 in 5 children are engaged in child labour. <https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-protection/child-labour/>