

SUSTAINABLE CAPACITY BUILDING FOR YOUTH STREET SELLERS IN THE ACCRA METROPOLIS: GREATER ACCRA REGION

Dr. Fiona Gibson

University of Professional Studies, Accra (UPSA)
Faculty of Management, Marketing Department,
Post Office Box 149, Legon, Accra.

Abstract

This study is on sustainable development and capacity building for Youth Street Sellers in the Accra Metropolis of the Greater Accra Region, Ghana, an important proposal tool to encourage the youth to undertake courses to help them build a better future. The purpose of this study is to investigate the reasons for Youth Street selling on the highways of the Accra Metropolis, using both qualitative and quantitative research approach for individual interviews, to develop a rich picture of the problem and to find solutions to the problem, hence the development of a case study of Youth Street selling in the Accra Metropolis on the Accra – Aburi highway, a distance of 37 kilometres of a day travel. The Study recommends educational campaigns and programmes in all the six indigenous Ghanaian languages to be aired at the country's 13 television channels and the 120 radio stations to educate the youth on government of Ghana's youth policy on sustainable development and capacity building to improve the lives of the young persons in the country.

Keywords: building, building collapse, stakeholders, remedial measures

INTRODUCTION

Youth Street selling is an emerging issue in developed and developing nations and Ghana is no exception. In Ghana, Youth Street selling (hawking) has become a norm for many young people who have left their homes in rural Ghana to travel to Accra, Ghana's capital, 'the big city' - as it is often called for a better life. Unfortunately, for many of these young people, dream of a better life in Accra never materialises and many end up on the street selling whatever they can lay their hands on putting their lives at risk and sometimes making the streets their permanent home. The purpose of this study is to investigate the reasons for Youth Street selling on the highways of the Accra Metropolis, using individual interviews, to develop a rich picture of the problem and to find solutions to the problem, hence the development of a case study of Youth Street selling in the Accra Metropolis on the Accra – Aburi highway, a distance of 37 kilometres of a day travel.

BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

For those commuters who travel daily into Accra an everyday sight is -young people between the ages of 15 and 30 years or even more on the Accra – Aburi highways of the Greater Accra Region doing brisk business street selling - all in the name of survival. The most worrying issue relating to this activity is watching them running between vehicles that stop for traffic lights to display their wares which range from dog chains, children's and adult wares to food, such as bread and fruits. Madina and Adenta are two small towns on the Accra–Aburi highway - Adenta comes immediately after Madina. The distance from Accra to Adenta is 21 kilometres (km) and it is on this highway that the issue of youth street selling is of most concern.

Street hawking is the preferred name for this activity. In recent years, Accra's highways have been descended upon by youth from all corners of Ghana who put their

lives in danger because they sell between moving vehicles and run after moving vehicles to collect their money as traffic lights show red for stop or green for moving. When the traffic lights show green, some buyers in moving vehicles throw the money for what they have purchased on the ground for the sellers to pickup, which is risky as they then have to stoop to search for, and pick up their money.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Personal observation indicates that there are sizable numbers of Ghanaian youth from all over the country engaged in trading on the streets. Experience shows hawking is now a norm for many Ghanaian youths facing social problems, such as lack of parental or family support. Young people travel to Accra to engage in all sort of trade on the street in the big cities around the country.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of the study is to investigate the reasons behind the influx of youths into Accra to engage in street selling.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To investigate the reasons for youth street selling;
- To examine the government of Ghana's youth policies, especially on youth unemployment and capacity building and the reasons for it;
- To examine the government of Ghana's policies regarding capacity development of young people;
- To examine the factors which lead to Youth Street selling?
- To find out if youth street selling results in crime, HIV AIDS or prostitution.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This interpretivist study will help inform policies for sustainable development and youth capacity building in Third World Nations, such as Ghana, and will identify potential solutions to the issue of Youth Street selling on the Accra, Madina and Adenta highways, especially on the Accra to Aburi truck road.

The results of the study will provide a useful body of knowledge on Youth Street selling and unemployment and emerging trends for sustainable development in Third World Nations, such as Ghana. This will also lead to further studies to improve the government of Ghana's existing policy on youth unemployment towards finding a lasting solution to the issue of Youth Street selling and leadership training for capacity development to achieve government's overall sustainable development for the youth in Ghana.

RESEARCH QUESTION

Do the current governments of Ghana's youth programmes have the potential to solve the issue of Youth Street selling on the highways of Accra metropolis?

THE SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This paper focuses on youth street sellers on the Accra, Madina and Adenta highway of the stretch of Accra – Aburi truck road.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Daily Guide, an Accra daily newspaper, on street hawking asserts that Youth Street sellers are mostly school dropouts whose parents were not in position to support their education and therefore they preferred to sell on the streets because they make more money on the street than pursuing formal education or other skill training. According to Daily Guide reports, most of these youth street sellers have been on the street for the past six years with the primary aim of supporting their families and funding their siblings' educations, saying:

"I have been selling on the streets of Accra for the past 6 years to support my family because it is very profitable... I dropped out of school because my parents were unable to fund my education" (Daily Guide, 2013:4).

Youth unemployment is a global issue, especially in Third World Nations and Ghana is no exception because the country has its own share of unemployment problems of youth unemployment is a major issue in the country. The World Bank in 2006 Ghana's country statistics for youth unemployment stated that 65 percent of Ghanaian youth are unemployed, while the GhanaTrades Union Congress (GTUC) argues that yearly youth unemployment in the country has increased by 250,000 (World Bank, 2006).

To address the problem of youth employment in Ghana, the government in October 2006 established the National Youth Employment Programme (NYEP) with the aim of empowering Ghanaian youth towards positive socio-

economic and sustainable development. According to the 2006 World Bank report, the functions of the NYEP are to: offer employment to the youth of Ghana; offer requisite working experience to post-national Service personnel; provide the youth with employability skills. NYEP since its establishment has employed Ghanaian youth between the ages of 18-35 years who are literate, illiterate, able and disabled.

NYEP is a training entrepreneurship programme, which started with nine modules and the aim is to promote its objectives to train unemployed youth for service. The eleven objectives NYEP started are - Youth in Security Services, Youth in Fire Prevention, Youth in Immigration, Youth in Agri-Business, Youth in Health Extension, Youth in Waste and Sanitation, Youth in Paid Internship, Youth in Community Teaching Assistants, Youth in Trades and Vocation, Youth in Eco-Brigade, Youth in Information and Communication Technology (NYEP, 2013)

NYEP has over the years, since its establishment chalked success and in May 2007, the programme employed 95,000 youths in the various modules as mentioned above in February 2011. It announced it had recruited, trained and employed over 108,000 unemployed youth in the 15 employment modules. World Bank in February 2011 again provided U.S Dollars \$65 million to help train the youth in entrepreneurship module (NYEP, 2013). With all the successes chalked up by NYEP, the future is bright as in February, 2011, NYEP came up with a new three-year strategic plan for the implementation of its modules and policies, a programme, estimated to engage 400,000 youth by the end of 2013.

LITERATURE ON YOUTH STREET SELLING

The government of Ghana in 2011 developed National Youth Policy (NYP) that argued that definition of youth varies from country to country. The youth policy document stated that the period between childhood and adulthood is called "youth", and in this period, a person prepares himself or herself to be an active and fully responsible member of society. Ghana's National Youth Policy (2011) also said the period of youth is a period of transformation from family dependent childhood to independent adulthood and integration in the society as a responsible citizen

The National Youth Policy of Ghana (2011) defines "Youth" as persons who are within the age bracket of fifteen (15) and thirty five (35) years, that this definition is informed by both the United Nations Organisation and the Commonwealth Secretariat (NYP, 2011:5).

NYP'S CATEGORISATION OF YOUTH

Rural and urban; Male and female; Adolescence and adults; Physical challenge and abled –bodied; Educated and uneducated; In-school and out-of-school; Organised and unorganised; Skilled and unskilled

NYP (2011) affirmed that the above breakdown of the youth in Ghana has varied characteristics, needs, and

aspiration as well as diverse opportunities and constraints.

CHALLENGES FACING THE YOUTH

NYP (2011) document has identified twelve critical challenges facing the youth that it seeks to address and these are:

1. Access to quality education for the youth in educational sector with attendant inadequate or inappropriate training for the job market
2. Unemployment and underemployment resulting from inadequate and inappropriate training for the job market
3. The negative effects of urbanisation and modernisation
4. Growing incidence of youth involved in violent conflicts (political, social and ethnic) and increasing juvenile crime
5. Erosion of traditional social support systems for young persons and the weakened role of the family leading to deviance
6. High vulnerability to hunger, malnutrition, and diseases
7. High incidence of drug and substance abuse
8. Inadequate recreational and counselling facilities
9. Inadequate mentoring opportunities, which lead to weak moral, social, cultural and religious values in the youth
10. High vulnerability to sexual transmitted infections (STIs/STDs), including HIV/AIDs.
11. Inadequate opportunities for youth participation in decision making
12. Inadequate involvement in activities to protect and conserve the environment to ensure sustainable future (NYP, 2011).

The twelve challenges facing the youth of Ghana, according to NYO (2011) are classified into five critical areas and these are:

Peer pressure; Streetism; Erosion of patriotism; Irresponsible parenthood and 'Get rich quick' attitude.

This study, however, is not going to concentrate on the issue of streetism, which is defined as a situation, where a person makes the street his or permanent living place or abode. (NYP, 2011), rather, will look into reasons young persons' sell on the street for a living on the stretch of the Accra-Aburi truck road.

HEALTH RISKS OF YOUTH STREET SELLING (HAWKING)

The migration of young people from the rural areas into cities is of great concern, especially since once they are in the cities most of these young persons have difficulties finding jobs in the formal economic sectors often to their limited education and lack of skills for formal employment (Kwankye et al. 2013).

In their quest to make a living, many youth street sellers have no other option as Kwankye et al (2013) put it than to take to the streets to fashion a living. Kwankye et al. (2013), further explain that the youth street sellers

virtually live on the streets and are exposed to the vagaries of street life, including rape, commercial sex work and crime.

The vulnerability of this growing segment of urban poor is mostly overlooked. Kwankye et al. (2013) assert that many of the youth street sellers have not be recognised by society or community and are usually seen more as a liability rather than a potential labour force that could contribute to the national income if their interests were properly taken care of: *Ironically, however, it is the huge numbers of people on the street that have often fuelled successive governments' promises of job creation. Unfortunately, it appears that the more jobs government claims to have created, the more the streets get choked with street vendors. The basic drive for undertaking street economic activities has been poverty, which also largely accounts for the emerging development of child streetism in Ghana, Kwankye et al.(2013:5).*

According to the 2001 Ghana Child Labour Survey (2001:1), about 83 percent of street children left home because of poverty and the majority of these children were from the northern regions of Ghana (Ghana Statistical Service, 2003). The survey further indicated that of the 2,314 street children interviewed (i.e., those who lived and worked on the street), over half (54%) were aged 15-17 years. This suggests that there are other persons who may not be children but live their lives on the street. While children hawk on the streets to earn income for their parents and guardians, adults engaged in street selling, may do this for various reasons. Similarly, the impact of street vending on each of these age groups may differ dramatically according to the 2001 Ghana Child Labour Survey (2001:1).

GREATER ACCRA REGION

For the purpose of this study, it is important to provide a brief description of the Greater Accra Region, where the research is conducted. Below is a map of Greater Accra Region of Ghana, the seat of government of Ghana and the smallest of the ten administrative regions of Ghana in terms of area but densely population, second to the Ashanti Region.

METHODOLOGY

Introduction

For better understanding the perspectives of young people selling on the highways of the Accra Metropolis, especially from the stretch of the Accra-Aburi main road, the study will settle for both qualitative (open-ended questions for data analysis and quantitative (closed-ended for profile data collection).

QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH APPROACH- QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPMENT

Qualitative Research Approach

The methodological approach adopted in this study is both qualitative for the main body and quantitative for the profile of the youth street sellers. The research study involved questionnaire survey comprising closed and open-ended questions (see appendix 1)

The stretch of the Accra – Aburi truck road within the Accra Metropolis, Greater Accra Region, Ghana were used for the data collection. Madina and Adenta are two small towns on the Accra–Aburi highway, with Adenta coming immediately after Madina. The distance from Accra to Aburi truck road is 37 kilometres (km) and the area where the problem of Youth Street selling is of most concern.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Target Population

Cooper and Schindler (2003) argued that the population is the total collection of elements for which researchers make inferences. Kent (2007:227) also argues that research population is the population, which in research terminology has a broader meaning than the common usage that refer to the total number of inhabitants, including children, in a particular country, or geographical area. *“It is the total set of cases that are the focus of the research and is sometimes referred to as ‘universe’ or ‘target population’, (Kent, 2007:227).*

The population, Kent (2007) affirmed needs to be defined carefully to avoid any ambiguities in the research results in this case, the research population of this study is located specifically on the stretch of the Accra–Aburi truck road, notably the Accra, Madina Adenta Highway. Malhotra (2007) argues that researchers should be very careful when considering the target population. Such considerations, help researchers to decide on the gender, the age, geographical location of the research as well as developing the type of questions be resolved before the target population is determined (Malhotra, 2007). The target population for this study are the Ghanaian Youth Street Sellers, who are between the ages of 15 years to 30 years, selling on the stretch of the Accra Aburi truck road, within the Accra Metropolis.

THE SAMPLING FRAME

Malhotra (2007:338) affirms that a sampling frame is a representative of the elements of the target population, which for this study is about Youth Street sellers in Ghana. In determining the sample frame for this study, many things were considered as argued by Malhotra (2007). However, for cost benefit analysis, it will be unwise to collect data on youth street sellers all over the country. For this reason, this study settled for young people who had travelled to the capital Accra to sell all sort of items, on the Accra, Madina and Adenta highway, of the stretch of the Accra to Aburi truck road. In determining reasons behind the action youth street sellers arrived on the decisions they took, a questionnaire comprising open-ended and closed ended questionnaire was administered to get the profile of the youth street sellers, their geographical background, their ages, educational background, their knowledge on government of Ghana’s employment and youth policies and most importantly, what triggered a cross section of youths in Ghana to engage in street selling.

Sample Size

Sample size of this study is 100 participants were recruited. Kent (2007) argues that research sample size is a subset of cases, selected and studies by the researcher for the purpose of being able to draw conclusion about the entire population cases under investigation. The aim for this study is to interview 100 respondent, however, 85 respondents participated, with 15 respondent refused to participated because they are busy selling their wares and no time to spare. As indicated above, the study cannot be generalised as a representation of the entire country, rather as a subset of youth street sellers of on the stretch of the Accra- Aburi truck road, within the Accra Metropolis, who were sampled and interviewed.

Sampling Technique

Sekaran (1992) argued that sampling is the process of selecting a sufficient number of elements from a population so that by studying the sample and understanding the properties or characteristics of the sample, researchers would be able to generalise the properties of the sample to the wholepopulation. Purposive and convenience sampling techniques were adopted to obtain samples. Using these sampling techniques ensured that only youth street sellers between the ages of 15 to 35 years on the Accra, Madina and Adenta highways, especially on the stretch of the Accra – Aburi truck road were interviewed.

On sampling techniques, purposive and convenience is used as the techniques for this study. Kent (2007) argued that purposive sample is a non-probability sample in which the selection of sampling units is made by the researcher using his or her own judgment or experience. As already indicated from the beginning, the researcher of this study; *“Purpose samples are used, quite legitimately, for exploratory research, for qualitative research and for some experimental research, where the focus understands situations, generating ideas or evaluating social situations” (Kent, 2007:230.)*

Malhotra (2007:341) asserts that convenience sampling obtains a sample of convenient elements, where the selection of sampling units is left to the interviewer, often because respondents are selected because they happened to be in the right place and at the right time, as in the case of youth street sellers on the Accra, Madina and Adenta highway on the stretch of Accra-Aburi truck road. *Convenience sampling is the least expensive and least time consuming of all sampling techniques. The sampling unites are accessible, easy to measure, and cooperative of all sampling techniques, (Malhotra, (2007:341)*

The participants in this study were conveniently and purposively selected because they fell within the selection criteria, in that the person should be between the ages of 15 to 35 year and must be on the street selling on the Accra, Madina and Adenta Highway leading to the stretch of the Accra and Aburi truck road.

Research Instrumentation

Secondary Data-

Are data that have already been collected for the purpose other than the problem at hand. Secondary data, Malhotra (2007) argues that can be located quickly, rapidly easily and not expensive, especially on the phenomenon under investigation, such as youth street seller on the Accra, Madina and Adenta highway of the stretch of Accra-Aburi truck road.

Primary Data Collection

Malhotra (2007) affirms that primary data are organised by a researcher for a specific purpose of addressing the problem under investigation. For this study, primary data collection was on youth street sellers on the Accra, Madina and Adenta highway of the stretch of the Accra – Aburi main road.

In this study, a questionnaire functioned as a preliminary data collection technique providing empirical data for this study. The nature of the study was explained to respondents and respondents' were assured of confidentiality of any information they provided. Respondents of this study were assured of the confidentiality of the information they provided which reduced the likelihood of obtaining biased responses (Sekaran, 2003).

Designing the Questionnaire

The study used interview surveys that involve face-to-face, personal contact with the recruited respondents (Kent, 2007: 184), reasons being, all the 85 participants interviewed have little educational background of basic 2educational level of either Junior Secondary School (JSS) or Senior Secondary School (SSS) with little or no writing nor reading experience. The researcher of the study therefore decided to read the questions out to them from the questionnaire or interview schedule guide and recorded the responses by ticking appropriate boxes or noting down answers in spaces provided in the questionnaire as argued by Kent (2007:184).

Validity and Reliability

Haralambos and Holborn (1991) affirmed that secondary sources are invaluable; although they cautioned that their reliability and validity is open to question. However, to ensure the reliability of this study, primary data collection was used to support secondary sources (Glaser and Strauss, 1999; Crotty, 2003) and to ensure the richness of the data. Seale (2002: 118) argued that reliability and validity are important issues in qualitative research, and emphasised the importance of ensuring consistency and accuracy in the way data are collected and analysed. This study involved open-ended interviews with Youth Street sellers on the stretch of the Accra – Aburi truck road (Accra, Madina and Adenta highway) of the Greater Accra Region of Ghana.

Ethical Issues

The questionnaire was administered directly on the spot to the Youth Street sellers on the stretch of the Accra-Aburi truck road (Accra, Madina and Adenta highway)

using the local “Akan” language “Twi”, (the most popular spoken Ghanaian language). The purpose of the research was explained to each individual Youth Street Seller interviewed. Additionally, cookies and drinks were provided to show the researcher's appreciation of time and space in the interaction.

Data Analysis

Seale (2002:118) argues that a short summary of how one intend to analyse the data, which are relevant to both quantitative and qualitative research and needed to include key variables that are used for the subgroup analysis such as age, sex, ethnic group. This study used open-ended questionnaire as a interview guide on youth street sellers on the Accra, Madina and Adenta highway of the Accra – Aburi truck road in the Greater Accra region of Ghana. This is to maximise the reliability of the findings of the interviews transcribed as all interviewees' spoke the most dominate and popular local language “Twi”, to produce a number of categorise themes. Each interview as affirms by Seale (2002:118) is systematically analysed, using categories, analysis and supported through extracts from the data collection. Note that 90 respondents participated in the study with 10 refused to participate because no time to spare, busy selling.

The age groupings of the 100 respondents recruited for the study, 85 participated, ranged from 15 – 40 years (see table 4.1) But 15 recruiters refused to participate

Table 4.1

AGE GROUPINGS OF RESPONDENTS RECRUITED	NUMBER
15-19 YEARS	20
20-24 years	35
25-30 years	10
35-40 years	20
Recruited respondents, who refused to participate	15
Total	100

Table 4.2 Gender Of Youth Street Sellers On The Stretch Of The Accra – Aburi Truck Road -

GENDER	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
MALE	25
FEMALE	60
RESPONDENTS RECRUITED BUT REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE	15
TOTAL	100

TABLE 4.3. RESPONDENTS LEVEL OF EDUCATION - 100 Recruited, 85 Participated – 15 Refused To Participate

LEVEL OF EDUCATION	Number of respondents in the age bracket
Junior Secondary School (JSS) 12-15 years	45 ---- respondents have JSS education
Senior High Secondary (SHS) (16-20 years)	25 ---- respondents have SHS education
Diploma	Not Applicable
Degree / Professional	Not Applicable
Others – without formal or informal education	15 ---- respondents with education
Respondents who refused to participate in the study	15 ---- respondents refused to participate
Total	100

Table 4.4 - Respondents Reading And Writing Ability; - 100 Recruited; 85 respondents participated and 15 refused to participate

Respondents who can read and write	60
Respondents who cannot read or write	25
Respondents who were recruited but refused to participate in the study	15
Total	100

Table 4.5. On the question, which channel in the capital Accra do you watch and get your news from

Media channel respondents listens to	Number of respondents
Television - with news bulletin in local language	45
Radio - with news bulletin in local language	15
Do not have time to watch or listen to news	25
Respondents recruited but refused to participate in the study	15
Total	100

In Ghana, there are selected television and radio stations which used the six main local languages to communicate to Ghanaians. As a result, respondents who participated in the study look for television or radio channels they identify with in their local language.

In an interview with the Director of National Youth Authority (NYP) said the vision of the youth policy is to empower the youth to contribute positively to national development, which call for Public, Private Partnership (PPP) approach for sustainable capacity building for the youth of Ghana. To achieve this vision, the NYP has to empower and actively involve the youth of Ghana in productive activities for individual, community, and national development in areas like agriculture, vocational and Information Technology (IT) training. Such activities, the Acting Director of NYP asserts that this will enable each Ghanaian youth develop his or her full potential and self-esteem.

Limitation on Youth Street Sellers on the stretch of the Accra-Aburi highway

Limitation of the study was caused by time and budget and organisational constraints (Malhotra, 2007:700). On relation to time, most of the youth street sellers when contacted to be interviewed, though expressed interest, were not prepared to leave their wares and spend a little over ten minutes with the researcher. Again, one other constraint is budget, since the research was an individual programme, not supported by any social or Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO).

RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION MAJOR FINDINGS

Most of the Youth Street Selling are women and the trade according to the study, street selling does not encourage prostitution or other crimes like robbery. Peer pressure is one contributing factor that encourages street selling. There are older persons who started selling on the street

from a very young age but are still on the street because to them it is very lucrative business. The youth are on the street selling to help their parents and siblings, others are there to earn enough money to further their education and to start their own business

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

The research recommends that the government of Ghana comes up with a law to ban Youth Street selling on the entire major highways in the country, particularly on the stretch of Accra – Aburi truck road to maintain discipline. The study found out that lack of formal and informal education is another cause for Youth Street selling in the Accra Metropolis. Young persons' take up street selling because of poverty in their quest to achieve equal educational opportunities, shelter and food like other privilege Ghanaian children from middle and upper class Ghanaian societies.

The study again recommends that the youth should stay in school and not be selling on the street. Experience has taught us that education improves one's self-image and social status. While high education, like school diploma, degree or Master are important tool to help provide the youth an entry to post-secondary education, which sends strong signal to prospective employers to employ them.

MEDIA CAMPAIGN

Intensify media campaign on the mission and vision of NYP to educate the Youth Street sellers on government's intention at providing sustainable capacity training for the youth to acquire, share and transfer knowledge and experience on both national and international level.

Government should intensify the National Youth Policy drive on all the radio and television channels, especially on the ones that use the six local Ghanaian languages. The six major Ghanaian local languages are Akan, Ewe, Ga, Nzema, Dagbani, and Hausa are the country's principal indigenous languages must be used in all radio and television programming (Ghana Language Diversity, 2013)

CONCLUSION

The research concludes that there are more girls and ladies in Youth Street Selling than boys and men and it does not encourage prostitution or any other crime such as robbery. Rather the youth sellers, especially on the Accra – Aburi truck road do so because they need money to support their parents and siblings and to further their education, as well as to start their own businesses. Additionally, the Research believes that there is the need for the government of Ghana to start a nationwide educational radio and television programme and campaign to educate the Youth Street Sellers and their families on National Youth Policy in all the six local languages. It is also important to call for a national forum for the youth to participate and share ideas for the way forward regarding their future development. In conclusion, main stream education, vocational and skill training are critical to the overall development of young persons' productive and responsible life in Ghana.

REFERENCES

- Anarfi, J.K. (1997) “*Vulnerability to STD: Street Children in Accra*”. Health Transition Review. 7 (1): 281-306.
- Anarfi, J.K. and Kwankye, S.O. ,*The Costs and Benefits of Children's Independent: Migration from Northern to Southern Ghana*”, Paper presented at the Childhoods Conference organised at the University of Oslo, Norway, 29th June – 3rd July 2005 (unpublished).
- Crotty, M. (2003) *The Foundation of Social Research – Meaning and Perspective in the Research Process* - London, Thousand Oaks, New Delhi
- Development Research Centre (DRC) on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty(March 2006). “A Better Understanding of How Life Is: Voices of ChildMigrants”. A study done for DFID by DRC and its Partners
- Duh, Samuel, (2004), “*The Menace of Street Hawking*: (Feature Article). DailyGraphic. September 4, 2004.
- Ghana Demographic Profile, (2013) , World Factbook-
http://www.indexmundi.com/ghana/demographics_profile.html
- Ghana Language Diversity, (2013),
http://www.mongabay.com/history/ghana/ghana-language_diversity.html
- Ghana Statistical Service,(2003) Ghana Child Labour Survey: Ghana StatisticalService, Accra.
- Ghana Statistical Service, (2004), *Nouguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research andORC Macro*, Accra.
- Ghana Demographic and Health Survey, (2003), Calverton, Maryland.
- Glaser, B.G. and Strauss, A.L. (1999) *The Discovery of Grounded Theory: Strategies for Qualitative Research*: Aldine De Gruyter; New York.
- Haralambos. M. and Holborn, M. (1991) *Sociology, Themes and Perspectives*: (Third Edition) Collins Publishers
- Huysamen, G.K. (1994) *Methodology for the Social and Behavioural Sciences*
- Kent, Ray, (2007), *Marketing Research, Approaches, Methods and Application in Europe*; Thompson Learning
- Leelefever (2006). “10 reasons street hawkers are like email spam”. The world is notflat (TWINF).
<http://theworldisnotflat.com/dispatch/2006/04/02...>
- Map of Ghana, (2013) showing Greater Accra Region –
<https://www.google.com.gh>
- Malhotra, NareshK..(2007), Fifth Edition- Marketing Research: Applied Orientation, Pearson International Edition.
- Ministry for Competitiveness & Communications, Malta. (2002). “Trading Licences:Mitullah, W.V. “Street Vending in African Cities: A Synthesis of Empirical Findings from Kenya, Cote D’Ivoire, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Uganda and South”.Background Paper for the 2005 World Development Report.
- Obiri, D.D. (1996). “*A Survey on Street Children*”, Thesis submitted to ISSER for the award of Diploma in Statistics (unpublished). University of Ghana, Legon.
- Saunders, M., Lewis, P. andThornhill, A. (2003), *Research Methods for Business Students*, Prentice Hall Pearson Education, Third Edition
- Seale, Clive (2002), *Researching Society and Culture*;; Sage Publications, London – Thousand Oaks – New Delhi.
- Sekaran, U. (1992), *Research Methods for Business*, John Wiley & Sons, New York Street Hawkers”.
http://www.mcmp.gov.mt/commerce_trade06_d.asp.