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EXPLORING THE PLIGHT OF STREET CHILDREN IN HYDERABAD: FACTORS, VULNERABILITIES, AND THE IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT AND NGO INTERVENTIONS

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ABSTRACT

The study examines how street children in Hyderabad encounter difficulties while analyzing both governmental and non-governmental organization provided intervention support. The marginalized street children of Hyderabad experience multiple difficulties from substandard living standards to education deprivation and health problems together with violent mistreatment and exploitation. Such children end up on the streets because of poverty combined with family breakdown and social exclusion. The study demonstrates how poverty together with dysfunctional family systems and migrating families act as main drivers for child involvement in street living. The study explores the major dangers faced by these children which include health risks together with mental trauma alongside social stigmatization. The paper examines both governmental and NGO street children improvement initiatives by assessing present programs' advantages and shortcomings. Research indicates that progress has occurred regarding immediate needs support for shelter and education but more extensive long-term solutions are required for favorable outcomes. This study highlights the urgent need for cohesive sustainable solutions which should work toward ending poverty while creating a better future for the children affected.

KEYWORDS: *Street Children; Hyderabad; Socio-Economic Factors; Vulnerabilities: Government Interventions: NGO;*

1. INTRODUCTION

Street children across the globe face a range of vulnerabilities, being a neglected and marginalized segment of society. They are also prone to multiple survival challenges, including physical and mental health issues (Savarkar & Das, 2019). Moreover, poverty is a driving force that forces many street children into engaging in manual labour activities such as begging, rag-picking, operating roadside petty businesses, running small tire-puncture shops or tea stalls, and selling fruits and vegetables (Obioha, 2009). While these occupations may not necessarily harm their lives if they wish to lead a relatively harmless existence, they often face limited opportunities for personal growth or social integration (Woodhead, 2004). However, many of these children are lured or trapped into illegal activities, such as selling drugs, chewing *majuvana* (a local stimulant), peddling illicit liquor, and other criminal enterprises (Fuller et al., 2024). These activities, though initially a means of survival, gradually expose the children to dangerous environments and criminal influences, significantly altering the course of their lives. The impact of these illegal ventures is profound, as they push the children further into a cycle of exploitation and lawlessness, often leading to long-term physical, emotional, and social consequences (Akhtar, 2019). This shift into criminality severely affects their future prospects, contributing to a worsening of their circumstances and making it even more difficult for them to escape poverty and marginalization (Bullock & Gaehl, 2012).

Save the Children, an NGO dedicated to the elimination of child labor, has estimated that there are around 26,560 street children in Hyderabad. Most of these children come from various regions of India and primarily speak Hindi, rather than the local vernacular language, Telugu. The rapid urbanization in Hyderabad accentuates social inequalities, particularly among street children and the homeless (Punyamurthy & Bheenaveni, 2023). Street children without homes struggle daily to meet their basic needs, including food, shelter, protection, and medical care (Tekin & Currie, 2011). In addition, several factors contributing to the prevalence of street children in Hyderabad have been identified, such as poverty, family disputes, lack of interest in education, peer influence, and deviance(Saikumar, 2019). These problems, in various ways, drive children into work or lead them to flee from home, further worsening their situation. Numerous family breakdowns, involving abuse related to alcohol or addiction, as well as desertion, leave children vulnerable to exploitation (Pande, 2023). Some children view the streets as a better alternative to their home environments, but this decision exposes them to increased danger(Pande, 1991).

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The vagabond lifestyle of street children in Hyderabad confines them, offering limited opportunities to escape the vicious cycle they are trapped in (Mukherjee, 2021). These children lack access to basic education, family support, peer affection, proper socialization, and often have little hope for the future or a sense of purpose in life (Ashok & Swati, 2017). In addition, they endure physical and emotional abuse, exploitation, and constant insecurity (Soomro & Aslam, 2011). The unstable environment they inhabit forces them to seek shelter in unsanitary spaces such as beneath flyovers, railway stations, and abandoned buildings. The root causes of children living on the streets remain difficult to address, as both governmental and non-governmental organizations continue to face persistent challenges in finding effective solutions.

In line with the above scenario and conceptual understanding, the present paper aims to examine the plight of street children in Hyderabad, exploring the factors responsible for their situation, the extent of their vulnerabilities, and the impact of interventions by both the government and NGOs.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A plethora of literature exists on the topics of street children, child labor, and the interventions provided by the government and NGOs for their elimination; however, only a limited number of relevant studies were reviewed for this research. It covers global and local scenarios of street children as follows;

2.1. Global Context of Street Children

The global phenomenon of street children represents one of the most urgent yet overlooked humanitarian crises of the 21st century. Worldwide, an estimated 160 million children – 63 million girls and 97 million boys - endure life on urban streets (UNICEF, 2021), that underscores a pervasive crisis transcending national borders. These children, concentrated disproportionately in cities across Africa, Asia, and Latin America, face systemic deprivation of basic needs — food, clean water, education, and healthcare—while navigating extreme risks of violence, trafficking, and substance abuse (Kemei et al., 2023; Reza & Bromfield, 2019; Wood, 2020). Structural inequalities, rapid urbanization, and economic instability drive this crisis, with regional dynamics shaping distinct vulnerabilities (Koller et al., 2015). In Latin America, ethnographic research by (Roy, 2021) reveals how street children forge survival networks to counter gang exploitation, while in Africa, (Mukherjee, 2021) links rising numbers to rural-urban migration and conflict-induced displacement. South Asia's crisis, as (Maria, 2023) demonstrates, is rooted in caste discrimination and cyclical poverty, with gender disparities exacerbating risks for girls. Even in high-income nations, homelessness among youth—often tied to family abuse or LGBTQ+ marginalization — reflects parallel struggles of social exclusion and mental health trauma (Vishnupriya & Abirami, 2020). Despite localized interventions, such as Brazil's poverty-alleviation *Bolsa Família* program (Glewwe & Kassouf, 2010) or Ethiopia's community-based reunification schemes (Tsegaye, 2001), systemic underfunding and fragmented policies perpetuate the cycle of precarity. This introduction synthesizes academic and institutional research to contextualize street children's plight as a universal failure of social justice, demanding integrated, rights-based solutions anchored in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) (Moura, 2011).

2.2. Street Children in Hyderabad

The issue of street children is complex and multifaceted, with various social, economic, and psychological factors contributing to their marginalization. Street children are primarily driven to the streets by poverty, family instability, and lack of access to education (Pinilla-Roncancio & Silva, 2018). Many of these children come from economically disadvantaged backgrounds, often facing abuse, neglect, or abandonment at home. In Hyderabad, for instance, Save the Children estimates that around 26,560 children live on the streets, with many of them hailing from different parts of India and speaking Hindi, rather than the local language, Telugu (Save the Children, 2025). Research indicates that the conditions faced by street children in Hyderabad are worsened by the rapid urbanization of the city. Urbanization has exacerbated social inequalities, pushing already marginalized populations further into poverty (Punyamurthy & Bheenaveni, 2023). This phenomenon is compounded by the migration of rural families to cities in search of better livelihoods (Dutta & Sarmah, 2015), which often results in children being sent to the streets to alleviate financial strain (Chugh, 2017; Tsimpli et al., 2020). In these situations, sending children to the streets may be viewed as a necessary survival strategy, often driven by poverty, domestic violence, or the breakdown of family structures. Children thus forced to live on the streets engage in various informal survival strategies, including begging, rag-picking, small-scale trade, and waste scavenging, though these activities expose them to further risks of exploitation (Pande, 1991, 2023).

The lack of access to basic education and healthcare further exacerbates the difficulties faced by street children. Studies have shown that street children in Hyderabad suffer from high rates of malnutrition, respiratory illnesses, and untreated psychological trauma (Buesa et al., 2024). In addition, many children are excluded from the formal education system and are unable to benefit from non-formal education

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programs offered by NGOs (Hapsari, 2022). The constant need to generate income often leads them to prioritize work over schooling, and fears of social isolation further discourage sustained engagement with educational opportunities(Sharma & Chadha, 2020).

Although NGOs play a critical role in addressing the needs of street children, their interventions face significant challenges. Many NGOs rely on mobile health units and temporary shelters to provide essential services, but the transient nature of street children's lives and chronic underfunding hinder the effectiveness of these programs (Bhati & Eikenberry, 2016). A study by Fonseka (2020) highlighted that only 22% of street children participating in an NGO program maintained consistent engagement, underscoring the difficulties in providing long-term support (Fonseka & Malhotra, 2020).

Furthermore, socioeconomic profiling of street children in Hyderabad reveals that most of these children come from daily-wage labor households that lack access to public welfare schemes (Vemuri et al., 2019). Familial instability, such as domestic violence, parental substance abuse, and abandonment, is often a key catalyst for street migration, as children seek to escape abusive or neglectful home environments (Roberts, 2016). These findings point to the need for holistic interventions that address not only the immediate needs of street children but also the root causes that drive them to the streets.

3. METHODS AND MATERIALS

To examine the issue of street children, their living and working conditions, and the interventions provided by the government and NGOs, Hyderabad was chosen as the study area. Given the lack of a defined universe for the study, a snowball sampling technique was employed, resulting in a sample of 400 respondents. A mixed-methods research approach was adopted, combining both qualitative and quantitative data collection techniques to address the research objectives. Qualitative methods such as observation, case studies, and focus group discussions were used, while a structured interview schedule collected quantitative data. The study included street children aged 6 to 18 years. Non-participant observation was used to objectively assess the daily lives and behaviors of street children, offering valuable insights into their living and working conditions without direct involvement. Case studies provided in-depth understanding of individual experiences, helping to contextualize their socio-economic challenges, living conditions, and the effectiveness of interventions. Additionally, focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted to capture collective perspectives, enabling the exploration of shared experiences and challenges within the group. The quantitative data interpretation and analysis were conducted to identify the socio-economic difficulties faced by these children, along with their living arrangements, health status, educational attainments, and physical risks. Simple statistics were used for data analysis and interpretation.

4. RESULTS AND FINDINGS

The major findings were presented under two distinct headings: (1) the socioeconomic status of street children and (2) their living and working conditions.

4.1. Socioeconomic Conditions

In Hyderabad, the gender composition of street children reveals a stark disparity: 251 (62.8%) are male, while 149 (37.3%) are female. This male dominance can be traced to deep-seated societal norms in India, where boys are often seen as the primary breadwinners. Consequently, more boys are pushed into the workforce at a young age, often at the expense of education and family stability. Looking at the birthplace composition, most street children (64.5%) come from rural areas, a clear indicator of poverty and the lack of opportunities in the countryside. Semi-urban areas account for 22%, while tribal regions contribute 12.5%. Only 1% of street children are from urban areas, suggesting that cities, with their more established support systems, are somewhat less prone to seeing children born there end up on the streets.

The age distribution reveals a troubling trend: 43.5% of street children are aged 11–15, an age group typically under intense pressure to contribute to family income. Those aged 16–18 comprise 29%, while younger children (under 10) are less common, likely due to stronger familial ties at that stage. Adolescence, it seems, is the most vulnerable period for children to be abandoned to the streets. Socially, the majority of these children (56.5%) belong to the Backward Class (BC), followed by Scheduled Castes (SC) at 23.3% and Scheduled Tribes (ST) at 9.3%. Only 3% come from the General category, underscoring the intersection of social marginalization and economic hardship.

Education levels reveal a disheartening reality: while 39.5% attended middle school, many drop out early. Just 19% reached high school, and only 10% progressed to the intermediate level. A troubling 6% have no formal education at all, highlighting the barriers that prevent children from breaking the cycle of poverty. Economic hardship or lack of access to schooling often pushes these children into a life on the streets. The family composition further sheds light on the vulnerability of these children. A majority (64%) come from nuclear families, signaling weaker support structures. Single-parent households make up 25%, while only 11% come from joint families, which typically offer more robust communal support. In the end, when it comes to ration card ownership, a staggering 81% of street children

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hold white ration cards, a clear marker of low-income status. Additionally, 14% possess Antyodaya cards, reserved for the poorest, while only 5% have pink cards for higher-income families.

This pattern emphasizes the broader socio-economic pressures pushing families from rural areas in search of better prospects. The figures starkly reflect systemic inequalities that disproportionately affect society's most vulnerable. They also highlight how fragile family structures significantly increase a child's risk of ending up on the streets. The ration card distribution reveals the profound socio-economic hardships these children face, with most relying on government aid for basic survival. Together, these statistics paint a sobering portrait of the factors driving children to the streets of Hyderabad, revealing the complex intersection of gender, socio-economic status, and family structure in shaping their fate.

4.2. Living and Working Conditions of Street Children

This analysis explores the living conditions of 400 street children, focusing on their income sources, food security, and health challenges. The data reveals significant vulnerabilities, with many relying on informal means to survive, reveals the imperative need for targeted interventions.

Out of 400 participants, 30.8% (123 individuals) rely on begging as their primary source of income, highlighting the lack of access to stable employment. Selling items accounts for 25.0% (100 respondents), reflecting involvement in informal market activities such as street vending. Recycling waste provides income for 15.8% (63 respondents), demonstrating survival under difficult conditions. Casual labor and street services are the main source of income for 12.8% (51 respondents), indicating limited access to formal employment. An additional 15.8% (63 respondents) engage in unspecified labour activities. On the whole, most respondents depend on informal and unstable sources of income, often with minimal wages, signaling economic vulnerability and limited employment opportunities.

Regarding food acquisition, 26.0% (104 participants) rely on community donations, demonstrating the importance of external support for survival. 22.5% (90 respondents) find food by searching in trash, indicating severe food insecurity. 20.0% (83 respondents) report stealing food due to a lack of dependable sources. Only 9.5% (38 participants) can afford to purchase food regularly, suggesting limited financial resources. 21.3% (85 respondents) utilize unspecified methods. This data reflects significant food insecurity, with most respondents depending on unstable and non-traditional means to acquire food.

When it comes to daily meal consumption, 38.3% (153 respondents) report eating a full meal only once a day, indicating inadequate nutrition. 30.8% (123 participants) manage to eat two meals a day, which, while better, still reflects constrained food availability. 16.3% (65 respondents) face complete food deprivation and never have sufficient meals, while only 14.8% (59 respondents) follow a typical three-meal-a-day pattern, showing the widespread issue of food insecurity and inadequate nutrition.

The health data reveals that 70.0% (280 participants) are free from chronic illnesses, yet 30.0% (120 respondents) suffer from chronic health conditions. This rate of chronic illness is notably higher than in the general population, likely due to poor living conditions, inadequate nutrition, and limited access to healthcare.

The shelter conditions of 400 street children in Hyderabad highlight the extreme vulnerability faced by many. Nearly half of the respondents, 44.0% (176 children), have no shelter, leaving them exposed to the elements, with no protection from environmental or safety hazards. This situation is vividly reflected in the interview statements, where one respondent shares: "*I don't have a home. I sleep on the road or sometimes in makeshift shelters, but it's never safe. The rain, cold, and the fear of being hurt keep me awake at night. I feel like I don't have any protection*" (Respondent, Male, Age 12). This reflects the severe conditions faced by those without a permanent shelter, where exposure to the elements and constant fear of harm are everyday realities.

An additional 20.3% (81 children) rely on makeshift shelters, which offer minimal protection. One respondent mentioned: *"I stay in a broken building that's been abandoned for years. It's not much, but it's better than nothing. At least I'm not exposed to the rain and the sun as much. Still, sometimes the police come, and we have to run*" (Respondent, Female, Age 14). This statement underscores the precarious nature of makeshift shelters, where shelter is often unreliable, unsafe, and subject to external threats such as police intervention.

One of the most significant outcomes from the FGDs was the acknowledgment of the high level of instability and insecurity that these children face in their living arrangements. A large proportion of the children indicated that they sleep in unsafe, temporary, or precarious conditions, with many reporting that they spend most of their nights on the streets or in makeshift shelters. The FGDs revealed that nearly 43% of the children sleep on the streets, while others rely on abandoned buildings or informal arrangements with friends and

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relatives. This instability exposes them to violence, exploitation, and a range of health risks. As FGD states *"I sleep on the road near the railway station, it's cold and dangerous at night. Sometimes, people shout at us and steal our things."*

When it comes to sleeping arrangements, 42.8% (171 children) sleep directly on the streets, which brings them face-to-face with multiple hazards. One respondent's experience encapsulates this: "*I sleep on the streets most of the time. I find a corner where I'm not disturbed, but there's always the danger of being hit by a car or attacked by someone. It's a lonely and scary place to be."* (Respondent, Male, Age 13). This highlights the insecurity and isolation that street children experience while sleeping outside, where safety is a constant concern. Meanwhile, 24.3% (97 children) use shelters. However, shelters, often overcrowded and under-resourced, can still pose challenges, including limited space and sometimes uncomfortable living conditions. This is especially evident in cases of informal sheltering with friends or relatives, as illustrated by the 15.3% (61 children) who rely on these arrangements: "*I sleep here because it's close to where I work. I help people clean cars, and they sometimes give me food. I can't go far because I need to make money for myself and my little sister."* (Respondent, Male, Age 14). This comment links the choice of sleeping locations to the need for access to work opportunities, reinforcing the connection between survival strategies and living arrangements.

The reasons for choosing sleeping locations reveal a complex mix of practical considerations. For 36.5% (146 children), proximity to work is paramount. One respondent explained: *"I sleep here because it's close to where I work. I help people clean cars, and they sometimes give me food. I can't go far because I need to make money for myself and my little sister"* (Respondent, Male, Age 14). This statement emphasizes how work opportunities, even in the informal economy, significantly influence where street children decide to sleep, underscoring the role of survival needs in shaping their decisions. However, for many, food availability is an even greater priority. As reflected in the interview statements, the need to access food often determines sleeping locations. A focus group discussion, a few street children mentioned that *"We need to stay near where we can get food. we often go hungry, and being near food places means we can at least survive another day*" (Respondent, Female, Age 13). This reveals how basic survival needs, such as food, dictate where these children spend the night, pushing safety and stability further down their list of priorities.

The frequency of changing sleeping locations reflects a dynamic and unstable existence. 28.0% (112 children) rarely change locations, indicating a degree of consistency, though it is not a secure living arrangement. On the other hand, 15.8% (63 children) change locations always, highlighting constant insecurity. One respondent articulated: *"I change places a lot because the police come sometimes, or it's too dangerous where I sleep. I don't feel safe staying in one place for too long*" (Respondent, Female, Age 15). This statement underlines the constant need for mobility, driven by the danger posed by authorities or unsafe environments. The inability to maintain a stable place to sleep is indicative of the instability in their lives.

Safety is a persistent concern for the majority of street children, with nearly 30% (118 children) reporting that they never feel safe. In a FGD, "*We never feel safe here. People shout at us, sometimes throw things, and other kids try to steal from me. It's like we're invisible to everyone, but the dangers are everywhere"* (Respondent, Male, Age 12). This resonates with the significant safety concerns highlighted in the data, where many children are subject to violence, theft, and other risks while living on the streets.

In terms of support needed to leave the streets, 27.3% (109 children) emphasized stable employment as the most critical factor. As interview states "*A job would help me. If I had a stable job, I wouldn't have to sleep on the streets. I want to work, but it's hard to find someone who will give me a chance. Education would help too"* (Respondent, Male, Age 15). This echoes the findings that employment is seen as a key pathway out of homelessness, illustrating how vital financial independence is for these children's hopes of escaping the streets. Access to education also emerges as a critical support for 23.8% (95 children) conveys that *"If I could go to school, maybe I could find a way out of this life. I would be able to learn something and find a job that could give me a better life*" (Respondent, Female, Age 14). This statement highlights the desire for education as a long-term strategy to break the cycle of poverty and street life. Education is seen as the key to accessing better employment opportunities and improving future prospects.

Lastly, affordable housing is a critical need for 18.8% (75 children) mentioned in an interview that "*Affordable housing is what I need most. I want a safe place to sleep. A real home where I don't have to worry about the weather or the police kicking me out*" (Respondent, Female, Age 16). This interview statement emphasizes the importance of secure, stable housing as a foundation for these children's stability and security, reinforcing the statistical need for affordable housing options to address homelessness.

5. DISCUSSION

This study explores the living conditions and needs of street children in Hyderabad, focusing on their shelter, sleeping arrangements, safety concerns, and the support they require to escape homelessness. The findings reveal a harsh reality: nearly half of the respondents (44%) have no shelter, leaving them highly vulnerable. Others rely on makeshift shelters (20.3%) or live directly on the streets (14.8%). Despite the dangers, many children choose their sleeping locations based on proximity to work (36.5%) and food availability (26%).

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Safety is a major concern, with over half of the children (56.3%) reporting never or rarely feeling safe on the streets. A significant portion of respondents (26.3%) also change sleeping locations frequently due to insecurity, police intervention, or the need for a safer place. The children emphasize the need for stable jobs (27.3%), education (23.8%), and affordable housing (18.8%) as critical supports to help them leave the streets.

Focus group discussions further revealed that many street children perceive education and stable employment as essential for building a better future, while family support is also crucial for emotional well-being. The study underscores the urgent need for multifaceted interventions that address both immediate survival needs and long-term solutions to break the cycle of homelessness. This research investigates the challenging conditions faced by street children in Hyderabad, revealing the impact of poverty, family breakdown, and a lack of basic services. Extreme poverty and family issues like domestic violence and neglect drive many children onto the streets, where they face severe hardships such as inadequate shelter, health risks, and a lack of education.

Key findings show that nearly half of the children lack permanent shelter, with many living in unsafe, temporary conditions that expose them to physical harm and health problems. Health issues like skin infections, respiratory problems, and malnutrition are widespread, exacerbated by limited access to healthcare. Mental health problems, including PTSD, anxiety, and depression, are also common, compounded by the absence of emotional support and mental health services. Education is largely out of reach for most street children, with survival needs forcing them to prioritize work over school. This lack of education further perpetuates their cycle of poverty. Many street children also face criminalization and social exclusion, as they are often treated as delinquents, which prevents them from accessing public services like healthcare and education. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play a critical role in providing shelter, education, and healthcare, but they face resource limitations and lack coordination with government programs. Government initiatives, though helpful, are insufficient to address the growing needs of street children and often provide only short-term relief.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The study highlights the severe and multifaceted challenges faced by street children in Hyderabad, who are caught in a cycle of poverty, family separation, and the adverse effects of migrating from rural areas in search of better economic opportunities. These children endure hazardous living conditions, poor health, limited access to education, and psychological trauma, which further perpetuate their marginalization. Despite efforts by both government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the support provided remains insufficient in addressing the root causes of street homelessness. Government shelters and food provisions are overwhelmed, while NGO programs, although helpful, struggle with financial constraints and limited outreach.

To create meaningful and lasting change, a more coordinated, inclusive, and sustainable approach is required. This strategy should combine immediate preventive measures with long-term therapeutic interventions, including access to education, healthcare, psychosocial support, and legal protections. Only by integrating current efforts with comprehensive, long-term solutions can the cycle of street homelessness be broken, offering street children in Hyderabad a secure and promising future.

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Conflict of Interest

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Table No. 1: Living and Working Conditions

Main Types of Work Engaged in by Street Children to Earn Money	Variables	N	%
	Begging	123	30.8
	Selling items	100	25
	Collecting recyclables	63	15.8
	Service jobs	51	12.8
	Other	63	15.8
Ways Street Children Find Food	Buying	38	9.5
	Donations	104	26
	Searching in trash	90	22.5
	Stealing	83	20.8
	Other	85	21.3
Frequency of Full Meals Consumed by Street Children	Never	65	16.3
	Once	153	38.3
	Twice	123	30.8
	Three times	59	14.8
Prevalence of Chronic Illnesses Among Street Children	Yes	120	30
	No	280	70
Type of Shelter Typically Used by Street Children	No shelter	176	44
	Makeshift shelter	81	20.3
	Abandoned house	28	7
	Street	59	14.8
	Friends' and relatives house	31	7.8
	Charity/NGO	25	6.3
Stations Where Street Children Usually Sleep at Night	On the Street	171	42.8
	In a Shelter	97	24.3
	In Abandoned buildings	35	8.8
	With Friends' /family	61	15.3
	Other	36	9
Primary Reasons for Choosing Current Sleeping Location	Safety	52	13
	Proximity to work	146	36.5
	Availability of food	104	26
	Social connections	70	17.5
	Other (Please specify)	28	7

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Factors Influencing Change of Sleeping Location	Never	69	17.3
	Rarely	112	28
	Sometimes	105	26.3
	Often	51	12.8
	Always	63	15.8
Perceived Safety on the Streets	Never	118	29.5
	Rarely	107	26.8
	Sometimes	57	14.3
	Often	72	18
	Always	46	11.5
Types of Support That Would Most Help Street Children Leave the Streets	Stable job	109	27.3
	Affordable housing	75	18.8
	Access to education	95	23.8
	Family support	68	17
	Other (Please specify)	53	13.3