STATE OF THE HOMELESS
AHMEDABAD, INDIA
MAY 2020
Ahmedabad City Profile

Population: 55,77,940 (Census 2011)
Population rank: 5th in India
Density: 11,948 /sq.km
GDP: $ 64 billion
Languages spoken: Gujarati, Hindi and English
Establishment: 26 February 1411
Number of homeless: 10,000 (Census 2011)
Table of Contents

Homelessness: A Systemic Problem ........................................................................................................ 3

Section A: Introduction
Overview ........................................................................................................................................... 7
Objectives ......................................................................................................................................... 11
Definition of homeless ...................................................................................................................... 13
Key Insights ...................................................................................................................................... 13
Key Findings ...................................................................................................................................... 15
Summary of Recommendations .......................................................................................................... 17

Section B: Research Methodology
Research Design .................................................................................................................................. 25
Methodology ...................................................................................................................................... 31
Errors & Assumptions .......................................................................................................................... 31

Section C: Qualitative Analysis
Key Findings ...................................................................................................................................... 35
Data and Analysis .............................................................................................................................. 37

Section D: Quantitative Analysis
Key Findings ...................................................................................................................................... 49
Demographic Profile .......................................................................................................................... 51
Occupation and Income .................................................................................................................... 65
Access to Services and Utilities ........................................................................................................ 89
Documentation and Registry .............................................................................................................. 95
Understanding Homelessness .............................................................................................................. 99

Section E: Annexures
References .......................................................................................................................................... 113
Acknowledgement ............................................................................................................................. 115
Appendix ........................................................................................................................................ 117
Homelessness: A Systemic Problem

A systemic problem (source: Wikipedia) is a problem due to issues inherent in the overall system, rather than due to a specific individual, isolated factor. The alleviation of systemic problems requires structural change at the organizational, policy or societal level. The difficulty in understanding and then executing is a serious challenge to solving these problems. Finding both the problem and then executing the change is extremely hard. This requires alignment amongst many stakeholders, is a risky, expensive undertaking and the results often take many years to have measurable change.

The purpose of this study is to identify systemic issues from the perspective of homeless people and make recommendations on where this systemic change should be initiated.
SECTION A

INTRODUCTION
Jayesh Bhai hails from Dahod and has been living on the streets of Ahmedabad for 30 years. He is 60 years old with no educational background. He works as a daily wage labourer, making an approximate income of INR 6,000 per month. He is single and lives with 4 other men from his village.

Overview

2011 Census data on Indian homeless population

The Decadal Census Survey of 2011 pegged India’s urban slum population to be upwards of 65 million. Parliamentary data sheets estimated this number to escalate to 104 million by 2017, which is 9% of the total estimated national population in 2017. In addition to the slum population who either live in abject poverty or conditions that do not accord them a decent quality of life, it also identifies a population of over 1.77 million homeless people who live in “the open or roadside, pavements, in hume pipes, under flyovers & staircases, or in the open in places of worship, railway platforms etc”. A staggering 65.3% majority of this homeless population is concentrated in 6 states, namely Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat, with continually rising numbers of homeless specifically in urban centers.

The housing continuum

As observational data suggests, the homeless population resides in a spectrum of temporary housing situations, to no shelter altogether. This is referred to as the housing continuum, where we recognize that shelter insecurity is not binary, but rather a continuum of conditions. Households falling on different points on the continuum face varying degrees of risks and vulnerabilities ranging from threats of violence, exposure to unfavourable weather including extreme heat, water inundation, epidemics & loss of productivity. Further, they face deprivations compounded by structural inequalities of caste discrimination, economic disparity, & gender bias.

Mahila Housing Trust

Mahila Housing Trust (MHT) is an organisation based in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, with a mission is to organize and empower women in poor communities to improve their habitat. Today, MHT is working in 34 cities across 8 states in India and collaborating with partners in Bangladesh and Nepal. It is a leading advocacy organization with expertise in policy development, grassroots organizing, community development and technical know-how in land tenure, construction, management and oversight of infrastructure projects. MHT adopts a three-pronged approach as shown below:

1. Support disenfranchised communities to build social capital and empower them with technical knowledge to affect change.
2. Facilitate last mile delivery of habitat services by enabling access to finance and carrying out building of infrastructure where necessary.
3. Build on its grassroots experience to bring about policy and regulatory changes towards more inclusive planning and service delivery processes.

Collaboration with Comic Relief

As part of a collaboration with Comic Relief, MHT’s research initiative proposes to recognize the different categories located on the wide continuum of shelter insecurity and aims to create a framework for change that helps in achieving targeted solutions for each category. It aims to drive the outcomes towards a chain of incremental progress- one that allows identified categories to gain support to overcome their most pressing needs and improve their current situation.

As part of its study in Ahmedabad, MHT partnered with billionBricks and conducted a comprehensive research to study and map out the nature, scale and determinants of homelessness in the city. Despite being based in Ahmedabad, with its learnings and solutions, this study has relevance to be adapted to the rest of the country.

billionBricks

billionBricks is a Singapore headquartered non-profit with a vision to end global homelessness. It uses design and technology as its tools to innovate solutions that can address housing issues for the homeless at scale. Its solutions are empowering to the local community, to allow them to replicate and reduce their dependency on external support; creating opportunities to emerge from poverty. billionBricks follows a 3-step methodology to achieve its objectives:

1. Urban Crossover is a research and advocacy think tank that brings housing issues to the forefront, and sparks innovative solutions to address the issue of homelessness. This study is part of the Urban Crossover think tank.
2. The second step is bB Studio, which works with key stakeholders to design and innovate scalable high-quality solutions to the identified problems.
3. Lastly, HYDE are solutions that billionBricks makes accessible to global vulnerable communities. They are backed by highly scalable business models to achieve impact.
State of the homeless in Ahmedabad research methodology

1. A day long workshop in Ahmedabad in December 2019 with the team of MHT, billionBricks and key stakeholders, aimed at defining study objectives and devising a research methodology.

2. A quantitative research to estimate the homeless population of Ahmedabad and validate the collective data, with reference to existing studies for their accuracy. The study would also reflect on the scale of the problem and determine a course of action that would lead to maximum impact.

3. A qualitative research with a representative sample for an in-depth understanding of their primary needs, origin, lifestyle, hardships and reasons for homelessness. This would be addressed to arrive at informed plans of action in the second phase of the project.

4. Data analysis of the collected information to draw conclusions and recommendations for the next phase, leading to the development of final solutions and proposals.

This study was carried out in the period between December 2019 to April 2020. Regular contact was maintained between the various teams through frequent conference calls and exchange of data.

This research is not a census to count the homeless, but an estimation with the objective to understand their needs and come up with possible solutions that could address the most pressing problems of those dealing with shelter insecurity.

We hope that this will lead to the expected outcomes and push us closer towards solving the housing crisis.

Timeline

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<td>13th Nov. 2019 Research design workshop</td>
<td>Phase 01</td>
<td>Phase 02</td>
<td>Report Writing</td>
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<tr>
<td>01st Dec. 2019 City Wide Observational Survey of Homeless</td>
<td>Spatial Mapping</td>
<td>Detailed Qualitative Study of Homeless (10% of all identified location) and</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Training Vikasins</td>
<td>Pilot Study</td>
<td>Review Meeting</td>
<td>City Wide Surveys</td>
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Team Structure

[Diagram showing team structure including MHT and billionBricks]
Ravindra Bhai and Asha Ben have been living on the streets of Ahmedabad for the last 36 years. They have 3 children, two boys and a girl, all under the age of 12. Their family was displaced to the outskirts of the city as a result of the Sabarmati River development project. They continue to live in a temporary shelter on the streets of the old city of Ahmedabad for better work opportunities. Both husband and wife work as construction workers, with a total monthly income of INR 15,000.

### Objectives

The research aims to design context driven, scalable solutions for the homeless population of Ahmedabad. It aims to create a framework for change that helps in achieving targeted solutions for each group that falls into the continuum of shelter insecurity. We aim to drive our outcomes towards a chain of incremental progress -- one that allows identified categories to gain support to overcome their most pressing needs and improve their current situation.

In parallel, this project aims to contribute towards the discourse of homelessness and approaches to shelter security through research & policy notes; along with the creation of material to engage in policy advocacy.

This study represents the data collected from the city of Ahmedabad, Gujarat. The research is limited to the city boundary along with its 48 wards as defined by the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC).

The key objectives of the research are as follows:

1. To arrive at a definition of homelessness for the purpose of the study.
2. To determine the homeless population of the city of Ahmedabad and geo-locate their clustering within the city.
3. To classify them based on the following criteria:
   - Type and quality of shelter
   - Residents as individuals versus families
4. To determine the following details about the homeless population:
   - Cluster and individual/family profile
   - Occupation, educational and economic background
   - Reasons for homelessness
   - Hardships of homelessness
   - Access to services and utilities
   - Validation, documentation and registration to applicable government schemes
   - Mental and physical wellbeing
5. To contribute to the discourse of homelessness and sensitize stakeholders and citizenry
6. To make informed, data driven recommendations for maximum impact towards solving issues of homelessness.
Definition of Homeless

*People living in the open for extended periods of time, either without any shelter, in available semi-enclosed spaces, in temporary self-built shelters, or sleeping in night shelters**

*This does not include workers- given accommodation on construction sites; temporarily sleeping in railway stations, bus stands, hospitals, religious complexes etc.

Key Insights

- **10,315**: No. of homeless estimated
- **992**: No. of homeless interviewed
- **80**: No. of people involved in research
Summary of Findings

Demographic Profile
- Total homeless population of Ahmedabad estimated to be 10,315.
- 49% of the homeless population reside in the open, 46% reside in temporary self-built shelters and 5% live in available semi-enclosed spaces. A majority of the homeless population in the city centre reside in the open or under available semi-enclosed spaces. Temporary shelters are seen in the periphery of the city, owing to the availability of land to build.
- 75% of the homeless population comes from Gujarat, while the remaining 25% comes from the neighbouring states of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Bihar amongst others. Within Gujarat, the homeless population belong to the districts of Dahod, Mehsana, Rajkot, Bhavanagar and Gandhinagar amongst others.
- A large number of people migrated permanently with their families during the 2002 Gujarat riots.

Educational, Occupational and Economic Background
- A large number of the homeless are occupied in the construction sector (8% individuals and 18% families) or work as daily wage labourers (15% individuals and 13% families). They earn between rupees 200 to 500.
- 23% individuals and 4% family members engage in begging. While some rely entirely on begging for an income, some use it as a supporting income generator.
- 60% of homeless children are usually not enrolled in schools.
- Families prefer to live on the streets to save any money they would otherwise spend on housing.
- The location of stay for those working as labourers (contract or daily wage) is determined by the location of labour nakas and contractors who employ them.
- The Vasfodia community (handicrafts) prefer living on the streets for business opportunities.

Access to Services and Utilities
- A majority of the homeless (26% individuals and 48% families) visit Sola Civil Hospital or VS Hospital in the event of major injuries or illnesses.
- Open defecation is rampant in outer wards where land is easily available and there is low movement of people. The homeless in inner city wards rely on public pay and use toilets due to high surveillance.
- Skin infections in children and urine infections were observed due to the lack of hygiene and improper sanitation.
- Families cook either in the night or early in the morning as authorities do not permit cooking on the streets during the day. Individuals do not cook as often and rely on begging, buying and offerings.
- Walking and public transport are common methods of commute. In some cases, contractors provide shared transport services to their labourers to drop them off at their respective sites, to reduce expenses.

Documentation and Registration to Schemes
- 48% of individuals and 39% of families keep their ID cards in their native village as they fear losing them. Some parents also leave their children’s birth certificates in the hospitals for safety.
- People are largely unaware of social security cards/provisions available to them. In some instances, handicapped people were found to be aware of these provisions, but were unable to access them.
- 99% of the homeless are not enrolled in any government schemes.
- 88% of the homeless are unaware of any government organisations or institutions that provide support.

Reasons and Hardships of Homelessness
- Most homeless face hardships during monsoon due to water logging.
- There is a constant fear of “daban” as corporations take away their belongings during raids. This compels the homeless to minimize their material possessions and keep their documents elsewhere.
- They choose to live near streetlights for access to electricity at night for safety reasons.
- Families prefer living on the streets compared to slums, due to increased harassment and violence in slums.
- Night shelters are less preferred by the street homeless due to their lifestyle. They prefer open spaces over congested rooms. Night shelters also do not permit families to stay together.
Summary of Recommendations

The recommendations are derived from careful understanding of the data collected and we present three scales of intervention that can be undertaken. Each of the three recommendations yields different results in different timeframes. Not every recommendation can lead to a systemic solution and the eventual ending of homelessness. The first recommendation can lead to the most transformative change in a subset of the homeless population, although it may not eradicate the problem. The second recommendation is a real systemic solution, which will need significant institutional strengthening and capital deployment. In this instance, visible results will need a minimum of 10-15 years. The third is likely the easiest to implement, something that most civic organizations have enough experience with; it will lead to an improvement in quality of life, but no change in the status of homelessness. Let us explain in more detail.

1. Achieving Tipping Point

The research data suggests that over 45% of families and 8% of individuals have monthly incomes that are high enough (over INR 9,000 per month) to allow them to upgrade their housing in the city of Ahmedabad. As per details from a quick research on property websites, the cost of rental accommodation or slum housing ranges between 3,000 to 8,000 INR per month. Going by the general norm of allocating 35% of one’s income to service rent and accommodation, individuals and families with a monthly income of INR 9,000 or more should be able to afford accommodation in slums and those with a monthly income of INR 21,000 or more should have access to rental accommodation.

An initiative to allow access to existing housing solutions would be an easier task than taking the risk of providing a housing solution from scratch. A general consensus and stories from the street reveal the following reasons that prohibit them from moving into proper homes.

- Access to available housing is too far from place of work
- Unreliable public transport service for commute from work to home
- Additional cost of utilities and services reduces income contribution towards housing and rent

We believe concentrating our efforts on this population group and matching them to existing housing would be the most effective way to move forward with the goal of ending homelessness. As observed from the survey, homelessness is a perennial problem for 24% of the families. They have been homeless for decades and mostly all approaches undertaken by governments and civil society organizations have failed to a large extent. The next step in this direction would be to conduct a more detailed survey of this group to understand the reasons why they would prefer to be homeless when they can afford housing. We know from the survey that some families own homes in other parts but prefer to stay on the streets for various reasons, such as jobs, to reduce expenditures and/or social comfort. A more comprehensive research would allow us to build deeper empathy for their reasons and then work to address them.

Once this group has been addressed, those that are close enough in incomes, could be pushed to this tipping point either through motivation, financial support or ways to enhance their incomes.

- Lack of basic amenities such as schools, healthcare facilities, commercial complexes, etc in the neighbourhood
- Long term familiarity and establishment of social circle in their current area of residence
- Sense of safety and security in existing neighbourhood
- Social stigma of homelessness after moving into a complex

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2. Systemic Change through Education

The median income of homeless individuals is Rs. 3,500, whereas that among individuals in families is Rs. 5,000 (median total family income is Rs. 9,000). This is in comparison to the daily wage of Rs. 335.40 in Gujarat, which equates to Rs. 8,720.40 for 26 days of work in a month. More than 82% individuals and families are earning less than this.

It is a common belief that education can be a big influencer of incomes. However, data amongst the homeless does not suggest such a correlation. It could be for the fact that the general level of education is very low. There are hardly any homeless that have attained education above the secondary level. We see that incomes do not vary much between those with primary versus secondary level education, or even between those who are literate and illiterate. Only 37% of the homeless with education levels above secondary earn over Rs. 10,000 in income. Whereas, 27% of the homeless who have only primary education also earn over Rs. 10,000 in monthly income. The difference between education levels results in only 10% additional people earning similar incomes.

The more revealing statistic lies in the homeless population with no earnings. 43% of those with secondary education have no income, whereas 47% of those with primary education have no income. This is a reflection on both quality of education and job profile, which hardly changes regardless of whether one has a primary or secondary education.

Therefore, while many programs focus on providing basic education, they do not have long term positive impact amongst the homeless. This is probably due to both level of education, as well as quality of education. So if we really want to make a difference through education, we need to invest time and resources starting from primary all the way to at least tertiary level. It might be good to start on a clean slate and focus on children to ensure we are able to fix the problem from the next generation onwards.

While some may argue for skilled training amongst the existing homeless, training adults who are surviving on daily earnings is hard both in terms of motivation and time. Most skill-based learnings also require a certain level of base education, which may not be available. Even if it were, the competition from other candidates who would be superior to the homeless could make them eventually uncompetitive in the job market.

Short term vocational training in adults lead to low income yields due to the following reasons:

- Low educational grounding of the individual
- Reduced learning potential due to cultural, economic and health background
- Lack of motivation
- Lack of time and energy for training by putting aside immediate priorities
- Lack of systemic infrastructure

Bringing change through education is by no means an easy feat. It requires large amounts of money, stakeholder and institutional strengthening, which also comes with the risk of seeing outcomes.

Income vs Educational Status in homeless Individuals and families

![Income vs Educational Status Chart](chart.png)
3. Improve Quality of Life on Streets

The third intervention is inspired by the question asked to the homeless families and individuals, “what are the primary areas of need where you could do with support?” While the top area on this list is housing, the choice to provide for housing is minimal and the success of existing choices is very low.

The second identified support is employment. This is a possible area of intervention, however access to jobs is a competitive exercise and their impact could be short lived as the vulnerabilities amongst the homeless are much higher. This makes them unreliable for many stable jobs.

The third most identified need is food, followed by services, education and healthcare. This is where most civil service organizations and their programs operate. While any of these interventions could technically lead to the end of homelessness if analysed through ‘theory of change’ diagrams, in reality there are many more complexities at play; which makes the desired outcome virtually impossible to. That said, these needs sustain life and to some level, the dignity of the homeless. In that regard, they are important interventions.

At minimum, we should continue with these and potentially use some of the learnings and data from this study to further direct the intervention for improved impact.
SECTION B
RESEARCH
METHODOLOGY
The research represents the collected data of homelessness in the city of Ahmedabad, Gujarat. The extent of our research is limited to the city boundary as defined by the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC). The city has been divided into the 48 wards marked by the AMC for data collection and representation.

**Physical location**

The research represents the collected data of homelessness in the city of Ahmedabad, Gujarat. The extent of our research is limited to the city boundary as defined by the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC). The city has been divided into the 48 wards marked by the AMC for data collection and representation.
The research was designed to be carried out in the following phases:

- Secondary Research
- Pilot Study
- Quantitative Study
- Qualitative Study

Secondary Research

As a precursor to the primary study, a secondary research was carried out to establish a base for the next steps of the research. A body of existing studies of homelessness were looked into to better understand the context of the problem. Some of the studies include:

- Signposting invisibles: A study of the homeless population in India - Nishikant Singh, Priyanka Koiri, Sudheer Kumar Shukla- Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi, 2018.
- Housing conditions of construction workers in Ahmedabad - Renu Desai, Sachin Soni, Uchita Vaid, Manthan Mevada- Centre for Urban Equity, CEPT University in partnership with Prayas Centre for Labour Research and Action and Jamneshjii Tata Trust, 2014.
- Homelessness in Ahmedabad (Case studies from IIM Business Students) - Amber Morley.
- Entitlements of seasonal migrant construction workers to housing, basic services and social infrastructure in Gujarat’s cities: A background policy brief- Renu Desai- Centre for Urban Equity working paper.

Some global examples were also studied to understand tested research methodologies, data collection and analysis, sequencing of the research and presentation. Some of these include:

- Understanding Homelessness, Sasaki, USA
- Bussed Out, Outside in America, USA
- Toronto Tomorrow, Side Walk Labs, Canada

Conversations with various stakeholders and prior knowledge and observations were key to understanding the context of homelessness in Ahmedabad. A day-long workshop was conducted in Ahmedabad with MHT and billionBricks to arrive at set objectives, resources, processes and research limitations.

Pilot Study

A pilot study was conducted with the following intent:

- Arrive at a definition of homelessness
- Test the research methodology

Arrive at a definition of homelessness

The first phase, which was preceded by a pilot mapping exercise helped us understand the concentration and nature of homeless individuals and families. This exercise gave us an insight into existing shelter typologies, clustering and basic profiling of the homeless to formulate a definition of homeless as follows:

“People living in the open for extended periods of time, either without any shelter, in available semi-enclosed spaces, in temporary self-built shelters, or sleeping in night shelters.”

Test the Research Methodology

With the intention to provide a background for the proceeding steps and test the proposed research methodology, the pilot mapping exercise involved the following:

- Preparation of a Base Map
  A map of the city of Ahmedabad with the ward boundaries was selected for geo-tagging. Key physical and institutional locations where homeless populations were expected to exist were marked and mapped through a preliminary satellite survey using Google Earth. Some of these locations included transport networks, Ahmedabad Municipal Transport Service (AMTS) and Ahmedabad Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) corridors, parks and gardens, religious institutions, hospitals, flyovers, bridges and crematoriums. After the preparation of the base map, 3 wards, Shahpur, Vejalpur and Behrampura, were selected for the pilot study to be carried out. These wards were selected to cover all possible identified features to collect a representative sample.

- Preparation of Survey Forms
  A survey form was created to collect observational data from the field exercise. The form was built on a mobile based application, Social Cop which allows the collection of multiple data points for a respondent along with their geo location and photograph. The survey was designed to collect basic information of cluster sizes, types of shelters and availability of services.

- Training of Vikasinis and MHT Field Staff
  A team was established and the field Vikasinis (grassroot women from slum communities) were trained to use the mobile based application, Social Cop for data collection, geo-tagging and map reading. Each team was assigned a ward where each members’ trail was tracked using Google Tracker to avoid repetition of data. The tracker also allowed the team to verify the area covered by the team and recollect data from missing portions.

- Mapping of the Homeless
  Once data was collected, it was translated on a map to understand densities and draw correlations between homeless populations, their location and identified features, if any.
Qualitative Study
The first phase of the research involved a quantitative study of the homeless population of Ahmedabad. It involved the geo-tagging, cluster count and shelter classification of homeless. The quantitative study conducted is not a census, but a visual estimation of the homeless population, since the objective was to address their primary needs, not to determine the exact numbers. After a test run with the pilot study, the following steps were followed to conduct the quantitative study:

Team Distribution
A total of 40 people participated in the mapping exercise, which included 16 MHT staff, 2 CEPT University students and 22 Vikasinis. 18 teams covered one ward in a day or two based on the size of the ward. Each team comprised of 2 to 3 members and had at least one resident of the ward being mapped with detailed knowledge of the ward. The Vikasinis were actively involved in the mapping exercise due to their strong understanding of the ground and familiarity with the areas. They visited their assigned location between 10pm to 3am on a bike or auto rickshaw. The survey hours were determined based on the lifestyle of the homeless who would resort to their shelters late at night and begin work again by 4am.

The mapping exercise was completed in a period of 20 days starting from 18th January to 7th February 2020.

Visual Survey
Each group worked out their routes along major axis roads in the ward. The private streets and areas of the city which are not accessible by the public were omitted from this study, as the probability of finding homeless people on these streets was negligible. On identification of a homeless individual or cluster, their location was recorded and a visual count was done to estimate the number. The following information was recorded:
- Location
- Number of homeless
- Type of Shelter (Open, Temporary self-built Available semi-enclosed space)

Qualitative Study Sample Size
Total homeless population count = 10,315
Sample size = 10% of homeless count = 1,031

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<th>LIVING SPOTS</th>
<th>% OF TOTAL SAMPLE</th>
<th>TOTAL SAMPLES</th>
<th>Effective Sample count</th>
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<tr>
<td>Open/No Shelter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Families</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary Shelters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>74</td>
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<tr>
<td>Available public infrastructure &amp; Semi-enclosed spaces</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>991</td>
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- The percentage of samples were arrived on the basis of concentration of homeless people in the specified living spots and vulnerability.
- No. of samples are further classified by gender type and age.
- In deciding the number of samples amongst the homeless, weightage was given to those who were younger, to children and the more economically active.

Data verification
Phase 2 of the research involved visits to all the wards from phase 1 for in-depth interviews of a representative sample. This served as an implicit data verification system.

This research methodology was refined through learning from the pilot study. Apart from the major roads, surveys were conducted along rivers, under flyovers, in heritage buildings and open construction sites.

Qualitative Study
The second phase of the research involved an in-depth study of a representative sample of homeless population. (qualitative survey locations - appendix -1). A sample size of 10% of the whole population was considered, across the wards as divided below for a true representation of the whole -(refer to table below).

The qualitative survey was completed within a period of 22 days starting from 25th February to 17th March 2020. Each team had one member from MHT technical staff and one vikasini. 20 teams surveyed 110 individuals and 178 families. The surveys were conducted in the early morning and late evening keeping in mind the working hours of the homeless.

The team was trained to use the mobile based application to record answers to a 40-minute-long questionnaire (appendix-2) designed to understand the following:
- Duration, reason and hardships of homelessness
- Economic status
- Social status
- Educational status
- Living conditions and accessibility to services
- Enrolment in welfare programs
Research Methodology

Primary Research
- Pilot Study
  - Arrive at a definition for homelessness
  - Test the research methodology
- Quantitative Study
  - Estimation of homeless population
  - Classification based on location, cluster & shelter type
- Qualitative Study
  - Estimation of homeless population
  - Classification based on location, cluster & shelter type

Final Report and Recommendations

Errors and Assumptions
- The quantitative study is based on a visual estimation of the homeless population. The actual census count may vary with accuracy in counting.
- The private streets of the city which are not open to the general public have been omitted from the study due to inaccessibility.
- The homeless population that live in night shelters have been excluded from this study due to difficulty in access, unknown locations and ambiguity in exact numbers. Night shelters will be further studied separately by MHT at a later stage.
- The homeless population living in private construction sites have been excluded from this study.
- All the individual homeless surveyed as part of the qualitative study were found to be adults. However, the accurate data of the age of homeless individuals is missing.
- The locations recorded represent instantaneous data collected between the period of December 2019 to March 2020. This may vary across seasons and locations as the homeless population is found to be mobile.
- The information shared by respondents are represented in the research. Any miscalculation of numeric values from their end is not verifiable.
- The meaning of the word “family” may extend beyond the definition of their immediate family members to also include distant relatives.
- The stories and personas described alongside the photographs are created based on general observations during the survey. The photograph may not match the person described in the story.
SECTION C
QUANTITATIVE STUDY
Key Findings of Quantitative Study

Total number of homeless estimated from the research = 10,315

The top 5 wards (Jamalpur, Sarkhej, Gota, Chandkheda and Paldi) account for 42% of the homeless population. Jamalpur having the most number (1309) at 13% of the total.

Graphs below represent the homeless population by categories studied during the course of the research.
Data and Analysis

Estimated Population of homeless in Ahmedabad: 10,315*

*excluding homeless in night shelters and private construction sites

Legend:
- Homeless Count
- Right of Way (Road Width): 24m wide, 36m wide, 60m wide
- AMC Wards: 5-100, 101-250, 251-500, Above 750
- AMC Boundary
- Water Bodies

Mahila Housing Trust x Comic Relief x billionBricks
May 2020

State of Homeless, Ahmedabad, India | 37
The top 5 wards (out of 48) alone account for 42% of the homeless population. A high concentration of homelessness is observed in the old city of Ahmedabad. With the highest homeless population, Jamalpur accounts for 13%, followed by Sarkhej, Gota, Chandkheda and Paldi.

A few instances were observed where the homeless counted in Navrangpura, Shahpur and Asarwa ward owned homes in outer wards such as Vatva and Naroda, but preferred living on the streets in inner wards as it was closer to work.

In some instances, where families were relocated to outer wards during the Sabarmati riverfront development project, homes in outer wards were given on rent, but families continued living on the streets in the inner city for work.

Spatial Location of Homeless Population

Ward Wise Distribution of the Homeless Population in Ahmedabad

Source: Primary Source; Detailed ward wise distribution in appendix
Ward wise distribution of the homeless by shelter type

Distributed based on Shelter Type; Open, Temporary Self-built and Available Semi-enclosed spaces.

Spatial Location of homeless by shelter type:

The homeless population of Ahmedabad reside in the open, available semi-enclosed spaces and temporary self-built shelters. Homeless living in the open are majorly located in the core city due to the lack of space to build shelters. A majority of the homeless living in temporary self-built shelters are located in fringe areas where there is ample space to build shelters.
Ward wise distribution of the homeless population by location on street

Distributed based on right of way across streets and other locations (Parks, Water Bodies and Open Ground)

Spatial location of homeless population by location on street:

A large majority, 80%, of the homeless population resides along the right of way, possibly owing to the ease of accessibility to resources along these paths.
Ward wise distribution of the homeless individuals and families

Distributed based on the residence of largely individual and family populations, or a combination of both

Spatial location of homeless individuals and families

More families are seen residing in the periphery possibly due to the availability of more space to settle as groups. Individuals are seen to reside singly or in small clusters, whereas families tend to reside in larger clusters, possibly to ensure the safety of younger and older members of the family during the course of the day.
Key Findings of Qualitative Study

Housing

- 60% of homeless have never had access to any type of housing ever
- Rs. 5,000 is the median monthly income of the homeless
- #1 area of assistance identified by both individuals & families, #2 is Employment

Hardships faced by Homeless

- >48% Are not part of any Government Schemes
- >88% Are not even aware of any welfare support
- 43% of the homeless are below the age of 18
- >28% of the homeless have been in this state for over 10 years. Homelessness is a permanent problem

Reasons for Homelessness

1. Lack of affordability amongst individuals
2. Migration from rural areas amongst families

Expenses

1. Food is the biggest expense
2. Transportation is #2 for families, Healthcare for individuals

50,000 is the median monthly income of the homeless

Only 24% of individuals are married, while 62% of families are.
Demographic Profile

State of origin

- 15% individuals and 12% families come from the neighbouring states of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra possibly due to proximity. Others include Bihar, Haryana, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

District of origin

- Around 50% of the population belong to Ahmedabad and the remaining hail from other districts.
The homeless community tends to move and settle in different locations in the city. There has been an increase in the movement of clusters and individuals over the last 10 years. Individuals and smaller clusters of up to 10 people tend to be more mobile than larger clusters, possibly due to lower availability of large spaces for big groups to move and settle into. Very few individuals and large family clusters are seen to be living in the same location since their migration.
Only 11-13% of the population tends to move back and forth between Ahmedabad and their village with over 70% of the homeless population residing in Ahmedabad all year round, possibly owing to their permanent jobs in the city.

A higher percentage of back and forth between the village and the city is seen in the first year of migration as is evident from the trend line (black line on the graph). The homeless population tends to settle into the city with permanent occupations as time passes.
Family sizes range from 2 members to 16 members. Families that have 2, 4, 5, and 6 members are the most common. The median family size observed is 4.

65% of individuals are recorded to have no family members staying in their native place. This further justifies 70% of the individuals living in Ahmedabad all year round, with no family members to tend to in the village. There may be a slight error in the data recorded as it may discount extended family members living in the village, for whom the respondent may be responsible for. There also may be instances of biannual visits to the village, which is missing from the data recorded.

Around 30% of homeless individuals reside alone. A large number of the homeless population, 63% of individuals and 71% of families reside in small clusters of up to 10 people. Only 6% of individuals reside in larger clusters whereas 25% of families reside in larger clusters possibly for reasons of communal security and safety of the younger and older family members.

There is a larger trend of smaller clusters observed as large clusters may increase the visibility of the homeless population. Larger clusters may also be less common due to government policies and clean-ups as they may pose a threat by sprouting squatter settlements.

The size of the dot represents the number of families of a particular size belonging to the marked cluster. Larger dots indicate a larger number of families falling under the marked cluster and family size. As the graph clearly indicates, there is a large concentration of families living in clusters of up to 10 people, creating a more dispersed locus of the homeless population. This may be due to strict government regulations that are in place. 6 member families are seen to live in larger clusters possibly owing to the communal safety of the children and elderly in the family.
Most homeless are unaware of their exact age and were only able to share ballpark figures. The age has been recorded in a range to avoid inaccuracies associated with a numeric value. Over 50% of the family members are adults, who are able to work and earn to support the family. All the individual homeless interviewed were found to be adults (18 - 65 years), however, a formal record of this is absent.

There is a higher percentage of individual men than women, unlike families where the proportions even out. A low proportion of female adolescents is observed in the family population as they are generally sent to their native village to stay with family or relatives for reasons of safety.

Most homeless are unaware of their exact age and were only able to share ballpark figures. The age has been recorded in a range to avoid inaccuracies associated with a numeric value. Over 50% of the family members are adults, who are able to work and earn to support the family. All the individual homeless interviewed were found to be adults (18 - 65 years), however, a formal record of this is absent.
Distribution by marital status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Single</th>
<th>Married</th>
<th>Divorced</th>
<th>Widowed</th>
<th>Separated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Marital status distribution by gender and age in families

A strong correlation is seen between marital status and gender of the homeless. A very small percentage, 5%, of unmarried female adults are found amongst families. Less than 1% instances of divorce or separation are observed in families. There are larger numbers of widowed or separated women as compared to men. There are no adult men who have been widowed or separated. A future investigation could be conducted to understand whether women become homeless once they are widowed or separated.

Are any of their family members who are handicapped? If yes, who?

A high percentage of individuals were found to be physically handicapped. Due to the limitations of the questionnaire, the exact numbers have not been recorded.
A high percentage, over 50%, of illiteracy is observed amongst the homeless population of Ahmedabad. These fall below the state standards, Gujarat’s literacy rate* being 79.31%, with 87.23% for males and 70.73% for females. These percentages are much lower in comparison to urban statistics. Being the second most literate city in Gujarat, literacy rate in Ahmedabad** (as per 2011 census) is 88.16%, with 90.42% for males and 83.48% for females.

Primary education is a right in India. The low literacy rates are an indication of high neglect, providing less opportunities to the homeless making them more vulnerable.

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*Data as per Census 2011

**Source: www.gujaratindia.gov.in/state-profile/demography & www.census2011.co.in/census/city/314-ahmedabad
A higher unemployment rate is observed in homeless women as compared to men. High unemployment is also observed amongst men and women above the age of 65 years, which may be a result of loss in productivity with age.

A high rate of employment, around 45%, is observed in adolescents between the ages of 11 to 18. As per labour laws in India*, children below the age of 14 are prohibited from employment, with 18 years being a minimum age requirement for hazardous professions. Specific regulations need to be followed for the employment of adolescents. A future investigation is suggested to calculate the number of adolescents employed in hazardous professions.

The evidently higher rate of unemployment observed in families could be investigated as well. The data also shows a higher rate of begging in individuals at 24% as compared to families at only 4%. The family data also suggests that more women than men engage in begging, with the rate being highest for female senior citizens.

Some of the other occupations include street performers, truck drivers and auto drivers.

*Source: www.labour.gov.in/childlabour/child-labour-acts-and-rules
Hand cart pulling is a completely male dominated occupation, possibly owing to a biological difference as the job requires physical strength and endurance. Over 80% of daily wage labourers and local craftsmen are also men. Domestic help is a largely female dominated occupation, possibly due to the short time dedication and flexible work hours. 55% of the homeless who are employed or beg for income are women.

There is no strong correlation between the educational status and occupation of the homeless population. A majority of beggars and rag pickers are illiterate, with a lower 20% literacy rate. Construction workers have the highest literacy rate at 47%, however the data clearly suggests the independence of occupational choice from the educational status of the individual.
District of origin vs Occupation*

Most homeless families and individuals migrate to the city with the help of contacts. These contacts promise them a job in the city and are generally connected in specific professions.

*The individual and family data have been combined and studied as a whole here.
A high unemployment rate of over 30% is observed. This is higher in women and nearly 45% of female adults are unemployed. Over 50% of individuals and 40% of families have permanent jobs, which keep them occupied for 21-30 days a month. A large proportion of male adults, close to 40% are seen to have temporary jobs, which keep them occupied for around 15 days a month.

No. of monthly working days distributed over by gender and age in families

A high unemployment rate of over 30% is observed. This is higher in women and nearly 45% of female adults are unemployed. Over 50% of individuals and 40% of families have permanent jobs, which keep them occupied for 21-30 days a month. A large proportion of male adults, close to 40% are seen to have temporary jobs, which keep them occupied for around 15 days a month.

No. of working days a month vs Occupation*

Construction workers and Daily wage labourers are seen to be the most temporary occupations possibly owing to the nature of the task and terms of employment.

*The individual and family data have been combined and studied as a whole here.
The median monthly income of individuals is Rs.3,500 while median monthly income of families is Rs.9,000. Families have a higher monthly income compared to individuals, owing to the contributions of more earning members. This, however, also means more mouths to feed and shelter. There is a visible discrepancy in the data between the no. of working days a month and monthly income. 34% of family members do not work, but only 2% of families have no income as many family members may be financially dependent on their spouse or children. In the case of individuals, 31% do not have work but only 22% have no income. This may be due to a stream of income from other sources in their native village or a fixed pension in certain cases. Some may also be receiving money from other family members as support.

Over 45% of Families and 8% of individuals have a monthly income of over INR 10,000. As per details from property websites listed below, it should be possible for them to afford rental accommodation or upgradation to a slum. Can we bring more individuals to the tipping point and offer opportunities for them to upgrade their housing; breaking the cycle of homelessness?

Location of available EWS Housing and Night Shelters with respect to the spatial location of the homeless population.
Larger families have a higher income, possibly owing to more earning members. Up to 4 member families with an income of more than INR 10,000 are high earners, with a lesser number of dependants who can be pushed towards a housing upgrade.

The size of the dot in the graph above represents the number of families that fall into the particular category. Larger dots indicate more no. of families. As the data suggest, very few families that fall on the line have all members of the families earning. They are seen to fall into a high income bracket of over INR 10,000. The trend shows that an increase in income corresponds with an increase in the number of earning members within the family. Many families that are dependent on a single earning member tend to fall into the low income bracket.
A majority of individuals have an income and expenditure between INR 1,001 and INR 5,000, whereas most families have an income and expenditure between INR 5,001 and INR 10,000. With income and expenditure peaks coinciding in both bases, most individuals and families are seen to have no savings, peaking at zero. The trend for savings is similar for individuals and families, with maximum savings of up to Rs.10,000. There is a larger variation observed in the income of the families, while their expenditure is less varied, possibly due to increases in income with larger families.
Income, expenditure and savings in individuals

Income vs Expenditure with regard to no. of family members in native village

Income vs Savings with regard to no. of family members in native village
The above graphs represent correlations between income, expenditure and savings in families with respect to number of family members. For example, looking at the purple data point (marked by circle in both graphs), which represents a family of 6 members who have a monthly income of Rs. 18,000 and a monthly expenditure of Rs. 2,500 but no monthly savings. However, since the fall below the black line, their expenditure is lower than their income allowing them to have sufficient funds to meet their existing expenses and needs.
Income vs Expenditure with regard to borrowing

Individuals

A higher trend of borrowing is observed in families at 15%, as compared to individuals at 6%. Majority borrow for one-time expenses such as weddings, the purchase of vehicles or construction in their native village. Some also borrow for healthcare aid and treatment; and everyday expenses. There is a higher percentage of borrowing from local moneylenders in families, whereas most individuals borrow from family or relatives.

Have they borrowed any money? If yes, how much?

Individuals

2% None
4% Less than Rs.1000
94% More than Rs.1000

Families

2% None
15% Less than Rs.1000
83% More than Rs.1000

Income vs Expenditure with regard to borrowing

Individuals and families who fall above the line have a monthly expenditure that is higher than their income. However, there is no direct correlation between borrowing and insufficient income as borrowing may also be for one-time expenses. We see a distributed scatter of borrowers in various income groups owing to their varied requirements for money borrowing.
A few homeless individuals and families with no occupation are seen to have an income. These are exceptions that may be receiving money from a pension or from economic activities in the village. It is seen that hand cart pullers, street vendors and local craftsmen are a few high paying jobs. Construction workers have the largest income range from zero up to INR 20,000 per month, possibly due to employment based on skill or at varied hierarchies. On the other hand, sweepers, domestic help and rag pickers are seen to have a limited income range of up to INR 10,000 per month.

There is no strong correlation between income and educational status. Education is not a key focus area for the groups of homeless adult earners. Primary and secondary education make little to no difference in the earning capacity of an individual. A focus on educational development is key for the next generation with the intention to strengthen the pillars up to tertiary and skill development levels. Educational programs could be devised to help the next generation upskill and earn sooner, compared to the time length of the conventional system.

For adults, a basic learning program that educates them about their rights, minimum wages, basic banking and financial procedures could be conducted to protect them from deceit and avail access to established finance streams.

*The individual and family data have been combined and studied as a whole here.
The above graph draws correlations between shelter type and income of homeless individuals and families. For example, 42% of the homeless living in the open have zero income.

Expense on Shelter vs Type of shelter*

*The individual and family data have been combined and studied as a whole here.
Access to Services and Utilities

Access to Services

Individuals

- Potable Water: 100%
- Food: 100%
- Health care: 50%
- Sanitation Facilities: 40%
- Transportation (within city): 30%
- Light in the evening: 20%
- Internet / Smart phone: 10%
- Waste management: 0%
- Travel (to the native place): 0%

Families

- Potable Water: 100%
- Food: 100%
- Health care: 80%
- Sanitation Facilities: 70%
- Transportation (within city): 60%
- Light in the evening: 50%
- Internet / Smart phone: 40%
- Waste management: 30%
- Travel (to the native place): 20%

Around 80% of the homeless population have access to food and water, while less than 50% have access to healthcare and sanitation. Transport, electricity and internet is only accessible to less than 10% of the homeless population. With stakeholder partnerships and government initiatives, can we increase service accessibility to 100%, to improve the lifestyles of the homeless?
Access to food

- **Individuals**
  - Buy: 21%
  - Beg: 25%
  - Cook: 14%
  - Outside religious institution: 12%
  - Offered: 28%

- **Families**
  - Buy: 19%
  - Beg: 57%
  - Cook: 11%
  - Outside religious institution: 11%
  - Offered: 19%

Access to sanitation

- **Individuals**
  - Pay and use: 57%
  - Open Defecation: 37%
  - Community Toilets: 6%

- **Families**
  - Pay and use: 37%
  - Open Defecation: 49%
  - Community Toilets: 14%

Access to healthcare

- **Individuals**
  - Government hospital: 26%
  - Private: 26%
  - Urban Health Centre: 37%
  - Others: 11%

- **Families**
  - Government hospital: 22%
  - Private: 48%
  - Urban Health Centre: 7%
  - Others: 23%

Other sources include medical stores and clinics, nearby areas, medical facilities in their villages.
The above graphs represent the expenditure of homeless individuals and families on services. For example, 30% of individuals and 23% families spend up to Rs. 250 on healthcare.

A strategy could be devised to reduce the expenses of services by offering transport subsidies, healthcare benefits, nutrition programs and access to proper sanitation. The money saved on service expenditure could be used to upgrade their housing to slums or rental accommodation, allowing them to break the cycle of homelessness.

Business models could also be developed to allow accessibility to better services for those who can afford to pay more.
What documents do the homeless possess?

### Individuals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aadhar Card</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voter ID Card</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth Certificate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ration Card</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bank Account</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Security Cards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPL Card</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAN Card</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

### Families

<table>
<thead>
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<td>PAN Card</td>
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</table>

Social Security cards include: Labour Card, Maha Card, Viklang Card, Maitri Card, Aayushman Bharat Card and Antyodaya Card amongst others. A very small percentage of the homeless population have access to these cards. Will a program to enrol them into existing schemes be beneficial?
ID cards are mostly made at their native village. The majority keep their ID cards at their native village as they fear losing them. When children born in Ahmedabad have their birth certificate issued at the civil hospital, parents generally leave them there as they feel that the certificate is safer in the hospital than on the streets.

**Are they enrolled into any government schemes?**

- Individuals: 99%
- Families: 98%

**Where are these documents located?**

- Individuals: 52% Native Village, 45% Ahmedabad, 3% Other Location
- Families: 61% Native Village, 39% Ahmedabad, 3% Other Location

**What welfare organisations are the homeless aware of?**

- Individuals: 88% None, 7% Government, 1% NGOs
- Families: 88% None, 7% Government, 1% NGOs
What hardships do the homeless face?

**Individuals**

- Weather exposure
- Lack of security
- Difficulty in keeping hygiene
- Electricity
- Difficulty in accessing other resources because of homelessness
- Mental Abuse
- Physical Abuse
- Privacy
- Stigmatization/ill-treated by other non-homeless communities
- Tranquility
- None
- Sexual Abuse

**Families**

- Weather exposure
- Lack of security
- Difficulty in keeping hygiene
- Electricity
- Difficulty in accessing other resources because of homelessness
- Mental Abuse
- Physical Abuse
- Privacy
- Stigmatization/ill-treated by other non-homeless communities
- Tranquility
- None
- Sexual Abuse

Most people face hardships during monsoon due to water logging. Corporations take away their belongings during raids. The constant fear of “Daban” compels the homeless to keep less material possessions and their documents with them. Families living in the open and in temporary self-built shelters prefer to live near street light poles. In general, families like to stay on roads/under flyovers compared to living in slums. In some instances, they stated that there are more issues of harassment and violence in slums. In the open, they do not face much harassment from people apart from corporations.
What are the reasons for their homelessness?

Migration in search of better income and unaffordability of housing is seen to be a common reason for homelessness.

The data busts the myth of substance abuse, physical and mental disabilities being a major reason for homelessness. Here, we see that almost 100% of the homeless population are on the streets due to low income. An increase in income would have the largest impact on lifting them from homelessness. Advocacy and partnerships with employers and stakeholders to provide housing to their employees may benefit and create incentives to work amongst the homeless population.
Weather protection is a priority in over 80% of the homeless population, followed by personal security, rest & recovery and a place to store their personal belongings.
In which areas do the homeless require assistance?

**Individuals**

- Housing: 90%
- Employment: 60%
- Food: 50%
- Services: 40%
- Education: 30%
- Healthcare: 20%
- Transportation: 10%
- Legal Support: 5%
- None: 0%

**Families**

- Housing: 90%
- Employment: 80%
- Food: 70%
- Services: 60%
- Education: 50%
- Healthcare: 40%
- Transportation: 30%
- Legal Support: 20%
- None: 10%

90% of the homeless population is keen to get assistance with housing. With 45% of families and 8% of individuals earning enough to afford rental accommodation, an initiative can be taken to upgrade their housing situation and push more people to this tipping point by increasing incomes. Better employment opportunities could be provided with an intention to help them earn and break the cycle of homelessness.

With respect to food, nutrition programs could be conducted to improve the health of children below 5 years. Malnutrition at a young age can prohibit proper growth. Advocacy on good eating habits could better prepare the next generation to tackle the problem of homelessness in their family and communities.
What crimes are the homeless subject to?*

- None: 68%
- Domestic violence: 6%
- Theft: 20%
- Physical Violence: 6%
- Sexual harassment: 2%
- Others: 3%

Are the homeless addicted to any substance? If yes, which?*

- No: 78%
- Alcohol: 20%
- Ganja: 2%
- Drugs: 2%

Do they have any material possessions?*

- Vehicle: 36%
- Electronic Gadgets: 44%
- Animal: 7%
- Jewellery: 7%
- Others: 6%

*The individual and family data have been combined and studied as a whole here.
Have the homeless had an opportunity to access housing previously? If yes, which?

- 60% Rental accommodation in Slum
- 5% Night Shelter
- 11% EWS/LIG Housing
- 24% No

*The individual and family data have been combined and studied as a whole here.

Are they willing to relocate if housing is offered?

- 94% Yes
- 6% No

Do the homeless move to different spots?

- 89% No
- 11% Yes

*The individual and family data have been combined and studied as a whole here.
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billionBricks (bB)
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- Amanda Lim - Partnerships Manager
- Gunjan Lath - Architectural Designer
Appendix 2 | Questionnaire for Survey | page 1

Appendix 2 | Questionnaire for Survey | page 2

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**Homeless Survey in Ahmedabad: In-depth Research Questionnaire**

**Objective:** To understand the challenges, needs and aspirations of homeless (related to shelter, education, health, employment) to build multiple solutions for the range of homeless.

1) Name of Surveyor

2) Type(s) of Shelter
   - Open
   - Temporary self-built shelter
   - Semi-enclosed public spaces

3) Location Code (to be selected from dropdown list. Ex. GT_94)

4) Geo Location

5) Name of Respondent

6) Where do you belong from?
   - State
   - District
   - City/ Village

7) Since when he/she has been living at that location? (Year)

8) Since when have you been living in Ahmedabad?

9) Before living in this place, where have you lived in Ahmedabad in last 5 years?

10) Any of your family members live at your native place? (Yes or No)

11) Whether they stay at native place
   - Permanently - who?
   - Temporarily

12) Why are you living here? (recording/remark)

13) How many of you are living together?

14) Duration of stay in the city
   - below 1 month
   - 1-3 months
   - 3-6 months
   - 6-9 months
   - 9-12 month
   - All year around

15) Number of Family Members (1, 2, 3,............10)

Below question will be filled for each individual

---

16) Demographic Profile of Each Person (Individual/Family)
   a. Name
   b. Age (absolute number)
   c. Gender
   - Male
   - Female
   - Transgender
   d. Marital Status
   - Single
   - Married
   - Divorced
   - Separated
   - Widowed
   e. Education Level
   - Primary education
   - Secondary Education
   - Can read and write
   - Can’t read and write
   f. Occupation (whether he/she works?)
   - Yes
   - No
   g. If Yes, then what kind of occupation?
   - Bag picker
   - Construction worker
   - Local craftsman
   - Sweeper/cleaner
   - Street vendor
   - Domestic help
   - Daily wage laborer
   - Auto driver
   - Hand cart puller
   - Sex worker
   - Street performer
   - Beggar
   - Other Specify
   h. Mode of Transport to work
   - Walk
   - Public Transport
   - Own motorized vehicle
   - cycle
   - Other
   i. No. of working days monthly (absolute number)
   j. Daily / monthly income (absolute number)
   k. ID Cards Available
   - Aadhaar Card
   - Voter ID Card
   - Birth Certificate
   - Ration Card/ APL Card
   - BPL Card
   - Driving License
   - Bank Account
   - Other specify
   l. If available, then where does it belong?
   - City
   - Native village
   - Other location
### Appendix 2 | Questionnaire for Survey | page 3

#### m. Social Security Cards Available
- Manta Card
- Labour Card / Shramyogyi Mandhan Card
- MAHA Card
- Aushushman Bharat Card
- Antodaya Card
- Vridhlang Card (if anyone is handicapped)
- Other specify

#### n. Enrolled in any government scheme?

#### o. Whether anyone in the family is handicapped? (Yes or No)
If yes then who?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>17) Whether they have access to services (Yes or No)</th>
<th>18) From where?</th>
<th>19) How much do they spend on this? (In Rupees-Monthly / daily)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any type of structure with roof</td>
<td>Material and Seasonal Repairs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Food

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How do you manage the food?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside religious institution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Potable Water

#### Children's education/ School

#### Health care

#### Sanitation Facilities

#### Electricity

#### Light in the evening

#### Internet / Smart phone

#### TV

#### Transportation (within city)

#### Travel (to the native place)

#### Bank account

#### Waste management

#### Agnivadi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>20) What is your monthly expenditure? (Absolute number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>21) What is your monthly saving? (Absolute number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
28) How do you prioritize the following aspects of a shelter? (10 = most important, 1 = least important)
- Weather protection
- Personal security
- Resting and recovering
- Keeping belongings
- Maintaining hygiene
- Having privacy
- Cooking
- Socialising
- Recreation/ playing
- Praying
- Studying
- Being a part of a community
- Ownership
- Proximity to services
- Proximity to work

29) Do you know about the organizations working for the welfare of homeless?
- NGOs
- Social welfare organizations
- Businesses
- Individuals
- Government
- Trade unions
- Other

30) Are there any incidences of criminal activities at your location?
- Theft
- Physical violence
- Sexual harassment
- Domestic violence
- Other (Specify)

31) Do you or any other family member involve in substance abuse? (Yes or No)
   If yes, then
   - Drugs
   - Alcohol
   - Ganja
   - Other (specify)

32) Have you ever faced any harassment and violence from local authorities?
- Yes
- No

33) Do you have any specific concerns regarding the safety of your family members?
- Yes; If yes then, what kind of safety is required
- No

34) If you move around, do you return to the same spots where you have already been?
- Yes
- No

35) Have you had the opportunity to access any kind of housing/shelter?
- Yes
- No
- Other

36) If yes, what type of housing/shelter?
- Rental accommodation in Slum
- EWS/LIG Housing
- Night Shelter

37) Do you know where to find night shelters/ how to access affordable housing?
- Yes
- No
- Other

38) Would you accept to move to a different site if you were offered some kind of shelter there?
- Yes
- No
- Other
- If no, why not?

39) Are you interested in assistance in any of the following?
- Employment
- Education
- Housing
- Food
- Transportation
- Legal Support

40) What kind of material possession you have?

41) What aspirations to do you have for your children and family for the future?

Remarks
Mobile Number
Photographs (2)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appendix 3</th>
<th>Wardwise distribution of homeless population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 4</td>
<td>Ward names with their codes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ward Name</th>
<th>Code</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amraiwadi</td>
<td>AM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asarwa</td>
<td>AW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bapunagar</td>
<td>BN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behrampura</td>
<td>BR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhaipura</td>
<td>BH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodakdev</td>
<td>BK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandkheda</td>
<td>CK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandlodia</td>
<td>CD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danilimda</td>
<td>DM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dariyapur</td>
<td>DP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghatlodia</td>
<td>GD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gomtipur</td>
<td>GM</td>
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<td>Gota</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indrapur</td>
<td>IN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isanpur</td>
<td>IP</td>
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<tr>
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<td>JP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>S.P. Stadium</td>
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<td>Sabarmati</td>
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<td>Vatya</td>
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<td>Vejalpura</td>
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<td>Viratnagar</td>
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