


Research Article

# Challenges of Street Vending Market in Urbanization from Gender Perspective: The Case of Nifas Silk Lafto Sub City, Jemo-01 Area, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Beletu Mebrahtom Tekie<sup>1,2,\*</sup> , Dodge Getachew<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Urban Management, College of Urban Development & Engineering, Ethiopian Civil Service University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

<sup>2</sup>Ministry of Urban Development and Infrastructure, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

## Abstract

Street vending is informal market. There are debates about street vendors, some argue that they cause problems in urbanization activities like pedestrian & traffic congestion, pollution, crime, illegality and should be eliminated and other argue that they are essential for promoting urban economic activities and reduce unemployment. The aim of this study is to identify the main driving causes and challenges of street vending in Nifas Silk Lafto sub-city, Jemo- 01 Site from gender perspectives. Quantitative data collected from 216 questionnaires and qualitative data obtained from 36 key informants and in-depth interviewee. The quantitative data analyzed using, percentage frequency, correlation, Chi-square & Mann-Whitney U test and qualitative data processed using thematic analysis. The result indicate that the driving cause for street vending are, high family poverty (P, 0.001) and easy to enter (P, 0.001) to street vending are more significant in male than female. However, lack of other job option (P, 0.001) is more significant in female. Regarding the consequence of street vending market, traffic congestion and car accident (P, 0.004), encourage illegality (p, 0.003) were the major significant negative consequence of street vending market. Whereas street vending support economic activities and mobilize work force is the positive consequence that the  $p, 0.034 \leq 0.05$  at 95%. Regarding challenge of vending market, the result found that great challenge for female than male (P, 0.002), according to qualitative analysis, theft, physical harassment, confiscation of goods, health problem were major challenge. In conclusion, street vending market has both negative and positive consequence in urbanization process and different root cause for both male and female.

## Keywords

Gender, Pedestrian, Pollution, Urbanization, Vendor

## 1. Introduction

Urbanization is the rapid flow of people from rural to urban areas as well as the physical transformation of cities in terms of size and population density. Global cities currently

contain more than 4.2 billion people, and estimated 6 billion by 2041. Urbanization predicted to reach 64% in the developing nation and 86% in the developed nation by 2050 [56].

\*Corresponding author: beletu.mebrahtom@yahoo.com (Beletu Mebrahtom Tekie)

Received: 28 July 2024; Accepted: 3 September 2024; Published: 23 September 2024



Copyright: © The Author(s), 2024. Published by Science Publishing Group. This is an **Open Access** article, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Migration and population growths are the key drivers of work force growth in cities. 79.5 million people forcefully displaced at the end of 2019 from their residency area [57]. Each year, many thousands of young people join the workforce, placing stress on the market to provide jobs to accommodating the additional workers [19]. Additionally, the fates of jobless people in big cities begin working in the vending sector [11]. A street vendor is someone who trade goods or provides important commodities to customers on the street at a low cost in handy locations. In today's society, street vendors play an essential role to meet the demand of consumers on a daily basis [49].

Street vendors play a significant role in urban economies around the world by making a variety of goods and services easily accessible in public areas [44]. Street vending categorized as retailer, semi whole seller and wholesaler or categorized as Mobil vender, Semi-fixed street vendors and fixed-stall vendors [11, 13]. According to ILO, Globally, the informal economy employ around 2.5 billion workforce [35]. The contribution of informal market in Sub-Saharan Africa's is about 55 percent and about 80% labor force supported [4]. The contribution of informal market is high in developing countries accounted about 41 percent [39]. The size of Ethiopia's informal economy is estimated to be 33.5% that accounts approximately \$149 billion at GDP PPP levels [58]. Informal business activate 30% to 80% of the workforce, particularly in developing countries' metropolitan cities as the result of continued migration from rural area [48]. The exact figure of vendors in Ethiopia urban is unknown, but some research in 2014 estimated 87,000 street vendors found in Addis Ababa. Currently with rough estimate, 117,000 vendors are working in Addis Ababa on the street without taxes contribution or getting license [52].

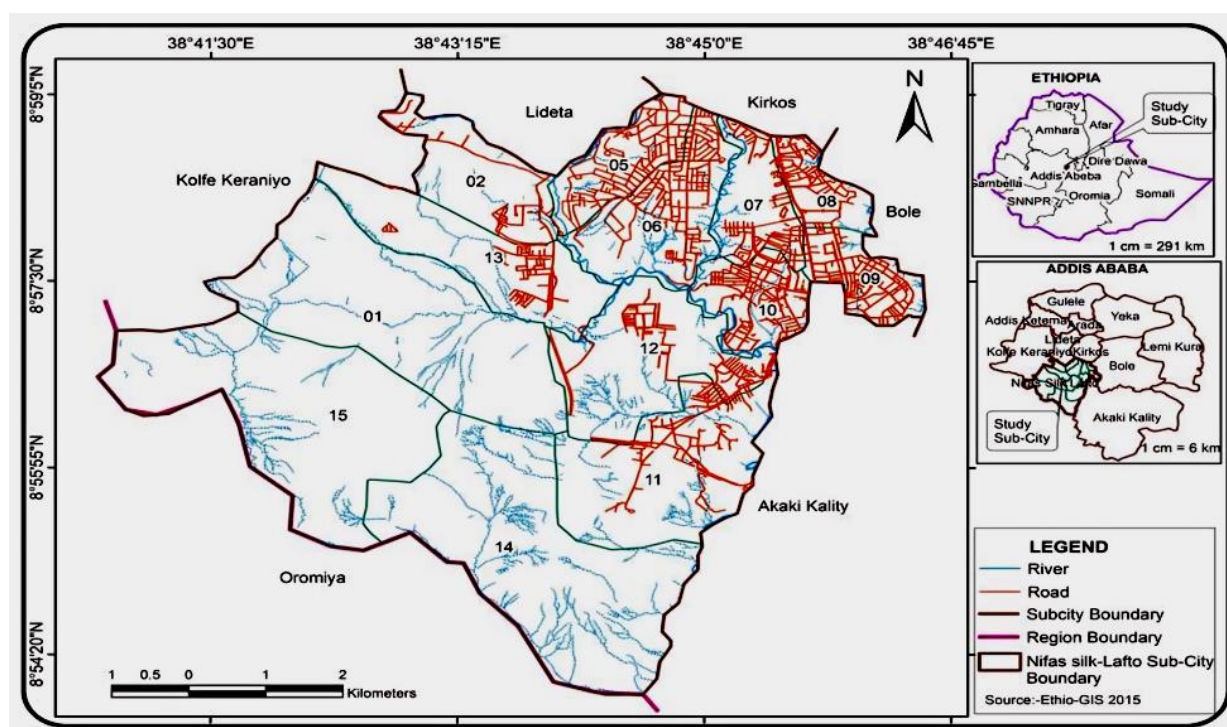
Despite the fact that street vendors contribute to the country's GDP, there are numerous obstacles, which vendors confront because of the urbanization process, lack of working space, lack of light for individuals working late at night, the subject of legalization, they are not protected by any labor laws, unions, or the government. The government's labor union act does neither provide nor deny attention [40]. Another problem is the scarcity of sanitation and housing as well as no toilet facilities, subject them to a numbers of health-related challenges [15]. At the vending site most of the time traffic-related air pollutants chemicals like PAHs, benzene and other volatile organic compounds have a serious impact on vendors' health especially respiratory tract disease [7]. Due to the rise of street food vendors, emergence of new forms of pathogenic microbial transmission, and food poisoning exposure to food-borne illnesses are a significant public health issue and challenges. As well as lack of concerns about the safety and shelf life of perishable goods are also source of contamination [18]. Street Vendors constantly hunted by rule/code enforcing groups, causing them to run

and hide. Those who caught may lose their commodities and some time they are imprisoned. As a result, chase-and-run interactions between rule/code-enforcing individuals and street vendors characterize the daily reality of street vending. Because of this, law enforcement officials and other rule enforcers frequently evict street vendors, confiscate their goods arbitrarily, demand bribe, harass them, and physically beating them [10]. The interruption in pedestrian and vehicle traffic is another challenge in the urbanization process and a major effect of vending market in Addis Ababa. The presence of a big swarm of vendors on main-street exposes them to an automobile accident. Formal business owners view street vendors as inappropriate challenger. Due to the lack of regulation around street hawking, the government misses tax money collected had the transactions taken place legally [10]. Unplanned marketing in the city evokes city attractiveness, resulting in a vast city dry and liquid, sound pollution, traffic congestion, and automobile accidents, create an unhygienic urban environment. Some of the concerns they are accused are traffic congestion, confusion, crime, and unauthorized access to urban spaces [28]. Individuals engaging in the vendor market have varied motivations in different countries, which influenced by culture, politics, and economic backgrounds [50]. People have fled their residency in quest of a better living in urban area due to a scarce of gainful jobs and poverty in rural areas. Because of little opportunities for economic possibilities in rural surrounding, the majority of vendors are migrating to big cities or towns [40]. However, this informal conduct of vendor operations has a variety of basic causes and may have both beneficial and negative consequences for men and women's livelihoods [1]. The aim of this study is to find out the major driving force behind the vendor market and its challenges and consequences.

## 2. Research Design and Method

### 2.1. Study Area Description

The research was carried out in Addis Ababa city in Nifas Silk Lafto sub city (NSLSC) Woreda 01 (Jemo-1 area) specifically from sixty seven squares to glass factory area, Lebu/Jemo Medhaniale church area, Anbesa garaje. Nifas Silk Lafto is one of the sub city among the eleven sub-cities with 5<sup>th</sup> rank in size in Addis Ababa. Nifas Silk Lafto sub city sub city, Jemo area found at elevation between 2074 to 2485 m.a.s.l altitude, and lie at 8.953154 latitude and longitude at 38.71704. Currently the sub city holds 12 districts, 128 sub districts, 397 villages, and 1059 blocks. NSL sub city found in the South-West border of Addis Ababa (Figure 1).



Source: Addis Ababa City Administration Integrated Land Information Center (AACAILIC, 2014).

**Figure 1.** Map of Study Area.

## 2.2. Research Approach

This research used mixed research approach for answering research questions by integrating both quantitative and qualitative methods perspectives to draw better result [47, 54]. Mixed methods used to generate a strong description and processing of the findings, to make quantitative results more comprehensible, or to determine the broader relevance of small-sample qualitative findings [24].

## 2.3. Sources of Data

Primary and secondary source of data were used in this study for collecting the quantitative and qualitative data from Nifas silk Lafto sub city (informal market department, Traffic police, Law/rule enforcement department, Traffic control division department), Addis Ababa city south district Traffic management agency office, Jemo-01 area (Vendors, Police, Traffic police, pedestrian, Law/rule enforcement office, Informal market office, peace and security, traffic control division department Jemo 01-area) and secondary data source from different Journals, News paper, Books, Report, Photo, Nifas silk sub city Map, unpublished Thesis were used.

## 2.4. Sampling Design

### 2.4.1. Population and Sampling Frame

This research organizing the sampling frame based on the

information obtained from Nifas silk Lafto sub city data in 2023. 1,346 registered street vendors are found in Nifas silk lafto, there are 470-registered street vendors are found in Jemo-01 area up to march 2023, and they do have ID or baj. Those vendors characterized as working in the form of semi-whole seller, retailer selling their commodity moving here and there in different area, some of them are semi-fixed and fixed stall vendors.

### 2.4.2. Sampling Unit

In this study among street vendors population in the Jemo - 01 area those involved in cloth & shoes, vegetables and fruit items, dry food and packed food, simple electronics street vending activities were sampling unit for quantitative data because the Nifs silk sub city register majorly four item selling vendors (Table 1). Whereas for qualitative data sampling unit composed of Nifas silk lafto sub city (traffic police, law/rule enforcement, traffic control division officer), Addis Ababa city south district traffic management agency employee, Jemo-01 area (vendors, police, traffic police, pedestrian, law/rule enforcement, informal market officer, peace and security employee) were used. Because these people were selected directly associated with vending market activities and traffic related accident as the result of vending market and blockage of pedestrian walk.

### 2.4.3. Sample Size Determination

For quantitative data collection, Cochran's formula was used the determination of the Sample Size [38].

$$n = N / 1 + N (e)^2.$$

Where:-N=Population, n=sample size, e= margin of error at 5% or (0.05) and assuming 95% confidence level.

$$n = 470 / 1 + 470(0.0025)$$

$$n = 470 / 2.175$$

$$n = \text{Approximately } 216$$

Where 216 questionnaires collected based on the above formula.

## 2.5. Sampling Strategy or Techniques

For quantitative data collection, stratified sampling strategy was used. The stratification carried out based on sex and item sold by vendors (dry food, cloth & shoes, simple electronic, vegetables and fruit items). Purposive sampling strategy was carried to collect the qualitative data from key informant interview and in-depth interview for both men and women from vendors, traffic police, pedestrian, police found in Nifas silk lafto sub city Jemo-01 area. These groups of individuals are selected purposely based their experience and their directly associated with vending market activities.

**Table 2.** Vendor Item Types and Sample Proportion in Jemo-01 area Vendors Population.

Vendor Items	Population size			Sample size		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total sampled
Cloth & shoes	280	157	437	128	72	200
Vegetables and fruit items	7	5	12	4	2	6
Dry food	4	8	12	2	4	6
packed food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Simple electronics	5	4	9	2	2	4
Total						216

Source:-Nifas silk Lafto sub city informal market department and in Jemo area informal market follow up office (2022/23G.C).

## 2.6. Data Collection Tool/Instrument

For quantitative data, the primary data gathered using through close-ended questionnaire, which marked by individual directly involved in street vending market activities and connected with vendor market activities. Approximately 216 questionnaires distributed for male and female street vendors and 36 interviews from Key informants and In-depth interview employed for qualitative data collection. Secondary data collected from published and unpublished sources, thesis, reports was also been used.

## 2.7. Data Reliability Test

The Cronbach's alpha coefficient is a statistical measure was used to calculate the consistency & reliability of a questionnaire. In general, 0.60 to 0.80 taken as good and satisfactory Cronbach's alpha result.

## 2.8. Methods of Data Analysis

For quantitative data analysis percentage frequency, mean, Chi-square, Mann-Whitney U Tests and correlation were

used to analyze socio-demographic data, the driving factors and consequence (independent variables) for vending market. For qualitative data analysis, the data from interview was analyzed using thematic analysis. The thematic analysis emphasizes identifying, analyzing and interpreting patterns of meaning (or "themes") within qualitative data and inferences drawn from it. Version 26 SPSS software package was used for quantitative data analysis.

## 2.9. Variables

### 2.9.1. Independent Variable

The independent variables used in this study: Family income, family conflict, unemployment, lack of peace & displacement, tax load, easier to entry, traffic jam and car accident, pedestrian walk blockage, crime and theft, pollution, revenue reduction, economic mobilization and encourage illegality. All of these independent variables were measured by ordinal scale as (low, medium and high).

### 2.9.2. Dependent Variable

In this study, street vending is dependent variable measured by nominal scale without having natural order. These



dependent variables with nominal scale categorized as retailer, semi-whole seller, and whole seller vendors.

### 3. Results

#### 3.1. Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

This part of result analysis contains the respondent general background information and were summarized in the Table 2 and figures 2 & 3. Totally 216 questionnaires response and 36 interview were collected from key informants and in-depth interview. Percentage frequency of each variable calculated to show the status of the socio- demographic data.

Regarding the sex of respondents 80 (37%) were female and 136 (63%) of male. According to the proportion of vendor respondent male are exceed than female by 26% among 216 vendors in Nifas silk lafto sub city in Jemo-01 site. Regarding the age group of vendor respondents that, the majority are belonged to the age category between 20-30 which is the largest share for both sex 153 (70.83%) where the number of females is 64 (29.63%) and male 89 (41.20%). The age categories from 31-40 years contain, 38 (17.6%) male and 16 (7.4%) female, Vendors above 41 years are 9 (4.17%). Regarding marital status 63 (29.2%) of the respondent was married. 135 (62.5%) were single vendors, 10 (4.6%) divorced and 8 (3.7%) are separated. In this study majority of vendors are unmarried or single. Because majority of street vendors may not economically strong to establish marriage and to take responsibility. In this study, shows about 75% of respondent get less than 3000 Birr monthly. About the education status of vendors, those who are enrolled in primary school are 36 (26.5%) male and 27 (33.8%) are female, those who are involved in secondary school 94 (69%) male and 47 (58.8%) female, among vendors certificate holding male are 1 (0.7%) and female 1 (1.3%). About 1 (0.7%) male vendors hold Diploma and female 2 (2.5%). PhD holder male is 1 (0.7%) but there is no PhD holder female and 3 (2.2%) male vendors are involved other than secular education category or could be spiritual learning. Majority of vendors about 94.5% are belonged to primary and secondary school. Regarding the average monthly income about a total of 162 vendors from this 108 (50%) Male and 54 (25%) female Vendors get 900-3000Birr where as 28 (12.9%) male and 26 (12.03%) female vendors get above 3001 Birr monthly income. 75% of the street vendors are getting less than 3000 Birr. There is no respondent vendors who get less than 900Birr and above 5000Birr in this study. The Street Vendors working experience asked and categorized into three-year intervals. Accordingly the largest group of respondent about 162 (75%) has 1-3 years of experience, among this the females are taking part about 63 (29.1%) and the males are 99 (45.83%). About 45 (20.83%) has 4-6 years of experience where as females are 17 (7.87%) and males are 28 (12.96%). 4.17% has above 7 years experi-

ence. Generally, 207 (95.8%) vendors do have less 6 years of working experience in this study (Table 2).

**Table 2.** Sociodemography data of the respondent.

Sex	Frequency and percentage	
	Male	Female
	136 (63%)	80 (37%)
Age		
20- 30	89 (41.2%)	64 (29.63%)
31-40	38 (17.6%)	16 (7.4%)
> 41	9 (4.17%)	0 (0%)
Marital status		
Single	98 (45.37%)	37 (17.13%)
Maried	36 (16.6%)	27 (12.5%)
Separated	1 (0.46%)	7 (3.24%)
Divorced	1 (0.46%)	9 (4.17%)
Education status		
Primary school	36 (26.5%)	27 (33.8%)
Secondary school	94 (69.1%)	47 (58.8%)
Certificate	1 (0.7%)	1 (1.3%)
Diploma	1 (0.7%)	2 (2.5%)
Degree	0 (0.00%)	3 (3.8%)
PhD	1 (0.70%)	0 (0.00%)
Others	3 (2.20%)	0 (0.00%)
Monthly Income		
< 900	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
900-3000	108 (50%)	54 (25%)
3001-5000	28 (12.9%)	26 (12.03%)
> 5000	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Vendors Working Experience		
1-3years	99 (45.83%)	63 (29.10%)
4-6 years	28 (12.96%)	17 (7.87%)
>7 Years	9 (4.16%)	0 (0.00%)

#### *Vendors Previous Work Status*

Street vendors were asked about their previous work status, the highest percentage response was given 68 (87.2 %) male and 10 (12.8%) female were student, 10 (37%) male and 17 (63%) female unemployment, 9 (34.6%) male and 17 (65.4%) were housekeeper. Majority of vendor respondents are student category (Figure 2).

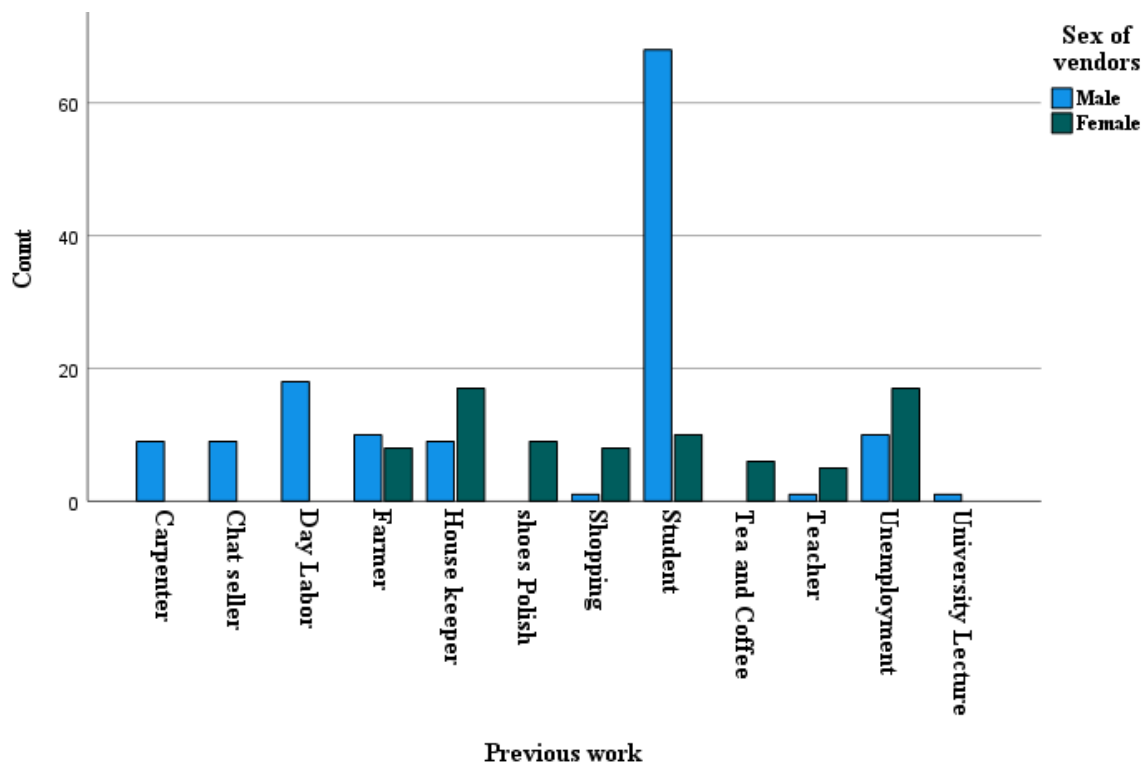


Figure 2. Street Vendors Previous Work Status.

#### Vendors Family Work Status

Street Vendors asked about their family work status, majority about 55.05% were from farmer family. About 20.83% vendors from Merchants family, 9.72% were from day labor family, where as the least 1.38% was from priest (Figure 3).

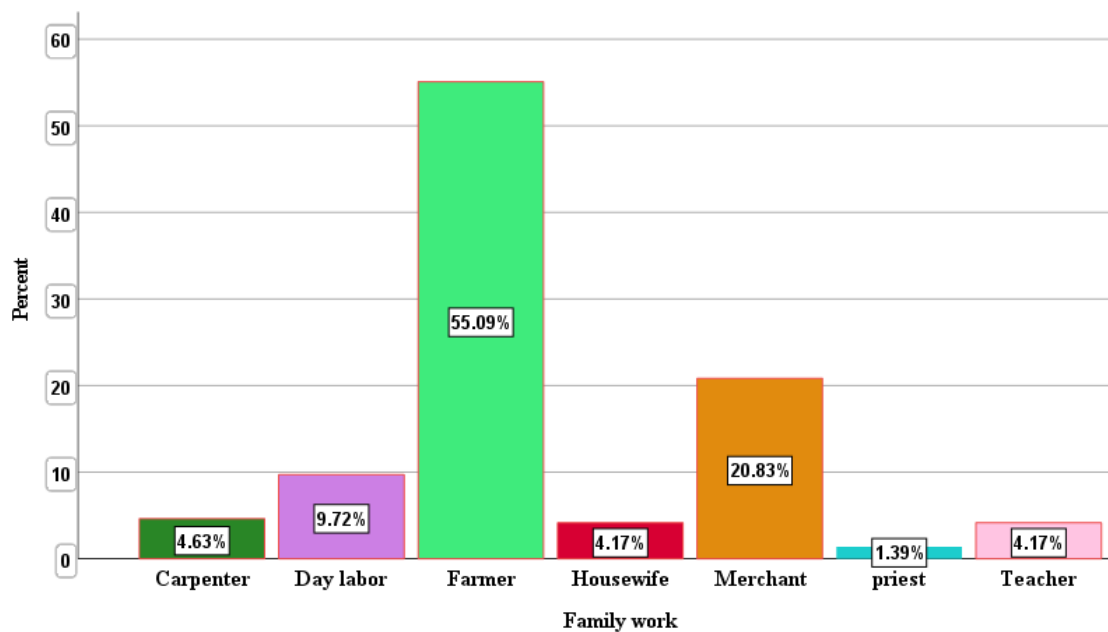


Figure 3. Street vendors family work status.

### 3.2. Data Instruments Reliability Result

In this research the result revealed that Cronbach's Alpha result value is 0.887 for cause and consequence of street vending market which is very good result. In conclusion, these questionnaires have very acceptable reliability from the Cronbach's Alpha analysis on SPSS ver.26.

#### Test of Normality

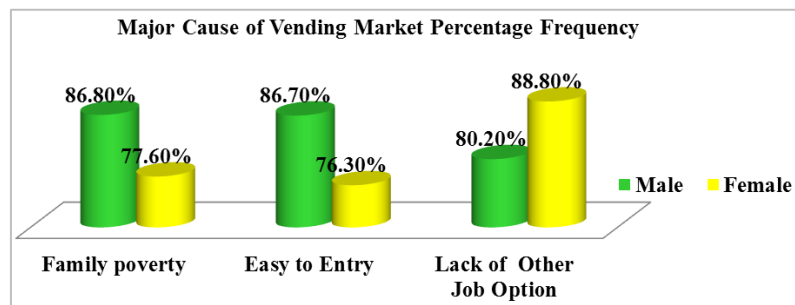
Assumption: Test of Normality

In this study the data on the histogram was not normally distributed and not lie between -3 and +3 and the Normal P-P plot also did not show normality. Therefore, this normality check helps the researcher to choose Non-parametric test statistical tool to analyze the data. Therefore, Mann-Whitney U non-parametric test was used. It also used to compare between two independent groups.

### 3.3. Driving Cause or Factors for Vending Market

To analyze the first objectives of this study about identifying the main causes of street vending between male and female in the study area, percentage frequency and Mann-Whitney U tests were used. The percentage frequency used to show the status of respondent for each likert scale measure. The percentage response given by male 86.8% and 77.6% female vendor respondents were strongly agree that the driving cause of vending market is due to high family poverty. The male respondent 93.4 % and 88.8% female vendor respondents were strongly agree that the driving cause was family conflict and separation. The male respondent 79.4% and 67.5% female respondent were strongly agree that the driving cause was lack of high peace & displacement from their residency area. Due to high tax load increment from government for legal trader are the cause for to shift into illegal market are also driving cause and the male replied 73.5% and female vendor respondent is 100%. Unemployment in the formal work was another driving cause for vending market where male vendor replied was 59.5% and female, 46.3%. The male respondent 86.70% and female 76.3% replied that one cause for vending market is easy to entry to street vending. About 80.2% male and 88.8% female street vendor respondents answered that, lack of job choice and the only option is vending market (Table 3). Since, the data is non symmetrical distributed, the Mann-Whitney U statistical test tool from non parametric test and percentage frequency both were used to show which driving factor/cause is more significant factor for street vending market between male and female. The result showed that family poverty (P, 0.001),

Easy to entry to street vending market (P, 0.001) The lack of other job option (P, 0.001) were the major significant cause for street vending market where the  $P \leq 0.05$  at 95% CI (Figure 4 & Tables 3 & 4). This research is similar with finding of [5, 6]. The result indicates that determinants cause for vending market are such as chronic poorness, illiteracy and low academic level, joblessness, lack of financial funding source. It is also supported by the work of [27] that most of street vendor are involved in such trading activities are very easy to enter and did not ask special skill or talent in addition to that joblessness and serious poorness. [22] reported that, the neoliberal economy policy benefits the developed nation, where as the majority of people living in developing nation suffer seriously with economic crises, since most people are not skillful to cope up and compete the growing of global economy and technology. People tend to join street vending market and trade activities to support their life instead of finding other alternative means of lively hood in the formal market. Informal market is simple and flexible job for non-skilled individuals. [31] reported that some of the driving factors for street vending include low socioeconomic position as the result of inadequate talent and low academic rank. Another cause is to get additional income in their extra time with their low payment in the formal sector. Some individual also thought vending market is best alternative means to get income rather low formal wage. Another reason is chronic poorness. Some of the vendors thought street vending as a crucial job for sustaining livelihood. According [16], joblessness is a major challenge for urban area, because of this reason many individual enter into informal marketing to manage their life. [20] reported the low level of education and lack of skill push the individual to be engaged in the informal market that minimize their chance involving into the formal activities. Informal economy needs freedom and their ease chooses of operating by street vendors. My study also supported by [60] Vending market is easy to enter and individuals have right to decide how much time they work without any pressure. According to [23] described main pushing factors for vending activities are the growth in both rural and urban poorness and poverty which lead individual to move from rural to urban leaving their residency village and individuals place them sale commodities on the street. According to [45, 46] the cause of street vending market are limited number of industry, cheap and excess number of labor force, complex urbanization process, the existing economic policy, low technology facility, low paid employee, ambiguous law and organizational corruption representing the main pushing factors for presence of the informal economy in many developing countries.



**Figure 4.** Percentage frequency of driving factor.

**Table 3.** Percentage frequency of respondent for the driving factor/cause of street Vendor.

Independent Variables	Sex	Item	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Due to high family poverty I forced to join vendor market	Male	Count	0	0	18	11	107	136
		% within Sex of vendors	0.0%	0.00%	13.2%	8.1%	78.7%	100%
	Female	Count	9	0	9	15	47	80
		% within Sex of vendors	11.3%	0.00%	11.3%	18.8%	58.8%	100%
Due to high family conflict and separation I exposed to vendor market	Male	Count	0	0	9	14	113	136
		% within Sex of vendors	0	0	6.6%	10.3%	83.1%	100%
	Female	Count	0	0	9	7	64	80
		% within Sex of vendors	0	0	11.3%	8.8%	80.0%	100%
Due to lack of high peace & displacement in my residence area, I migrated to city and involved at vendor market option	Male	Count	0	9	19	9	99	136
		% within Sex of vendors	0	6.6%	14.0%	6.6%	72.8%	100%
	Female	Count	0	0	26	0	54	80
		% within Sex of vendors	0	0.0%	32.5%	0.0%	67.5%	100%
Due to high tax load increment from government for legal trader are the cause for your shift into illegal market	Male	Count	9	0	27	1	99	136
		%within Sex of vendors	6.6%	0	19.9%	0.7%	72.8%	100%
	Female	Count	0	0	0	17	63	80
		%within Sex of vendors	0.0%	0	0.0%	21.3%	78.7%	100%
Due to the lack of high formal work, I prefer vendor	Male	Count	0	0	55	18	63	136
		%within Sex of vendors	0	0	40.4%	13.2%	46.3%	100%
	Female	Count	0	0	43	1	36	80
		%within Sex of vendors	0	0	53.8%	1.3%	45.0%	100%
Easy to entry and I am registered having ID in the city administration	Male	Count	0	0	18	1	117	136
		%within Sex of vendors	0	0	13.2%	0.7%	86.0%	100%
	Female	Count	0	0	19	8	53	80
		%within Sex of vendors	0	0	23.8%	10.0%	66.3%	100%
Lack of job choice and my option is vending market	Male	Count	0	9	18	27	82	136
		%within Sex of vendors	0.0%	6.6%	13.2%	19.9%	60.3%	100%
	Female	Count	9	0	0	2	69	80
		%within Sex of vendors	11.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	86.3%	100%



**Table 4.** Mann-Whitney U Analysis test for driving cause of street vending market.

Test Statistics						
Independent variable	Sex of Vendors	N	Mean Rank	Mann-Whitney U	df	Asymp. Sig.
Due to high family poverty I am forced to join street vending market	Male	136	116.80	4311.000	1	0.001*
	Female	80	94.39			
Due to high family conflict and separation I exposed to street vending market	Male	136	109.97	5240.500	1	0.502
	Female	80	106.01			
Due to lack of high peace & displacement in my residence area, i migrated to city and involved at street vending market option	Male	136	110.62	5152.000	1	0.415
	Female	80	104.90			
Due to high tax load increment from government for legal trader are the cause for your shift into illegal market	Male	136	103.87	4810.000	1	0.061
	Female	80	116.38			
Due to the lack of high formal work, I prefer street vending market	Male	136	111.67	5008.500	1	0.280
	Female	80	103.11			
Easy to entry and I am registered having ID in the city Administration	Male	136	115.95	4426.500	1	0.001*
	Female	80	95.83			
Lack of other job choice and my option is street vending market	Male	136	99.71	4244.000	1	0.001*
	Female	80	123.45			
	Total	216				

a. Grouping Variable: Sex of vendors

\* Significant  $P \leq 0.05$

### 3.4. Consequence of Vending Market for Vendors, Pedestrian and Urban Area

The second objective of this research is assessing major consequence of vendor market at Nifas silk lafto sub city at Jemo area- 01site. Vendor market has positive and negative consequence. The data obtained from 216 respondents, and the data analyzed by Chi-square and Mann-Whitney U statistical test. The chi-square resulted indicated that; the Traffic congestion and car accident ( $\chi^2$ , 21.00;  $P$ , 0.00), Pollution ( $\chi^2$ , 48.464;  $P$ , 0.00), Increase crime and theft ( $\chi^2$ , 19.26;  $P$ , 0.00), Encourage illegality ( $\chi^2$ , 16.551,  $P$ , 0.00), Challenge for female ( $\chi^2$ , 44.709,  $P$ , 0.00), affect revenue of country ( $\chi^2$ , 11.36,  $P$ , 0.02) are the main consequence (Table 5). However, the Mann-Whitney U statistical test used for non-parametric test analysis to show the major consequence street vending market between male and female. The result revealed that Traffic Congestion and Car accident ( $P$ , 0.004), Encourage Illegality ( $P$ , 0.003). These were the major significant negative consequence of street Vending market. Whereas Street vending support economic activities and mo-

bilize work force is the positive consequence that the  $P$ ,  $0.034 \leq 0.05$  at 95% CI (Annex IV).

The percentage frequency result of respondent for agree and strongly agree that male (83.1%) and female (75.1%) responded traffic congestion and car accident are consequence of street vending. The other consequence is encourage illegality male respondent (84%) and female (76.3%) for agree and strongly agree, Another consequence is street vending has great challenge for female, where male respondent (80.2%) and female respondent (87.5) they agree and strongly agree are the consequence of street vending. From the positive consequence Vendor market highly support economic activities & mobilize work force where male respondent (98.5%) and female respondent (99.9%) (Figure 5 and Table 5). However, blocking pedestrian walk, Increase crime and theft, Pollution, affect country revenue not showing significant difference in the consequence of street vending market between male and female in this study. The chi-square, Mann-Whitney U and percentage frequency result on the consequence of street vending supported by different scholars. The developing countries particularly the street vendors blamed for troublesome creating the blockage of street sidewalk, pollution of urban space, traffic jamming, disordered

and confusion condition in the city, misdeed and dishonest activities in the urban and public space [11, 28, 53]. This result also supported by different literature. According to [32] street vending activity is directly associated with individuals are against the rules or the law, scandalous, polluted city area, blockage of pedestrians. [61] described that, overall negative consequences of street vending, these are Keeping away of the tax, blockage of sidewalk and traffic jam, out dated and spoiled items, competitor for legal trader. Since customer shifted from formal market into informal market, the country forced to loss revenue and hamper country development, many car accident and causality occurred for many productive citizens as the result of this congestion, when outdated and spoiled items sold for community became big public health concern. The positive consequence of vendor market

is highly support economic activities & mobilizes work force and unemployed individuals. In this study, 91.9% Male and 98.8% of female vendor respondent replied that vendor market significantly important economic activities in urban area and help for job creation. The contribution of informal sector support 69% in the capital city of Ethiopia, and fifteen percent of the national average growth in Ethiopia [8, 9]. Over eighty percent of informal activities especially non-farming job accounted in Sub Sahara Africa country. This informal market growth also seen in other countries like South Asia (50%), Ghana (58%) especially non-farming market activities are more prominent. Street vending has tremendous role in alleviating poverty and joblessness, addition to work creation [17, 43].

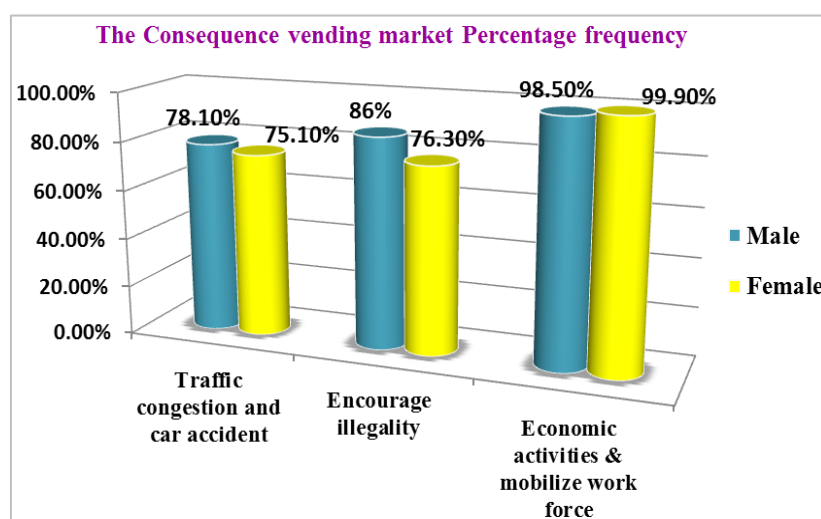


Figure 5. Percentage frequency of Consequence and of vending market.

### 3.5. Challenges of Street Vending Market

The third objective is assessing the challenges of vending markets. The vendors are facing different challenges during vending activities, however both sex are involved vending activities, the challenges faced by female is more worsen than male. The Mann-Whitney U indicate that great challenge for female than male  $P, 0.002 \leq 0.05$  at 95% was the main challenges of street vendors. In this study, 85.0% female and 63.3% male responded that Vendor market has great challenge for female than male. Different scholars also argue that vendors are under great challenges. According to qualitative data analysis the challenges encounter the female vendor is from consumer side. Consumers sometimes unwilling to pay what they buy or consumed from female vendors. The other problems from Cod/rule enforcer side vendors faced is that there is always dispel or engaged in chase and run activities instead of selling their goods. They encounter car accident when they caught by code enforcer their com-

modities are taken and they subjected to prison. There for, street vendors are always under great stress. They do not have any right to protect them and even the law did not protect them. According to the Financial Gain (FG) Theory explain street vendors thought only to generate income or benefit without risk taking analysis, since they do not have other option, they tend to even, break the rule Even they compare penalty less than their profit, there for they face great challenges [14, 51, 59]. According to [2, 10] Street vendors, their items and commodities are deprived and confiscated. vendors are expected to pay money in the form of bribe, The code enforcer pester them or annoyed persistently, even they face physical injury by police and code enforcer individuals.

This research was also supported by qualitative data where, Key informant and in-depth interview carried out and obtained information from traffic-police inspector in Nifas silk Lafto sub city about the challenges of vendor market and he replied.

*"Different car accidents taken place mostly associated with vending market, where most street are occupied by*

*them, and pedestrian are move out into the main street exposed for car accident. In addition to that, vendors themselves chased by law/Rule enforcer; they run into the main street carrying their goods, and many car accidents occurred".*

Key informant from traffic management agency from Addis Ababa South District said:-

*"Mobile vendors who sell their good at the center of street when the car stop during traffic jam is one of the main cause of car accident"; especially during morning and at evening large numbers of pedestrian move in jemo-01 area, estimated from seven thousand to ten thousand per day and semi-fixed vendors also cause troublesome problem car accident".*

Information obtained from key informants interview from traffic control division department of 9 month report data indicate that the total car accident occurred on pedestrian on the main street at Nifas silk Lafto sub city in Jemo area, Traffic control division officer interviewee replied that;

*"The 9 month reports showing about general car accident on the main street where some of the cause might be vending market activities. About 23 male and 13 female a total of 36 faced minor physical injury, 26 male and 7 female a total of 33 pedestrian faced heavy physical injury. Regarding death 9 male and 5 female faced car accidents and death at 2015 E.C."*

Traffic police inspector interviewee associated with traffic injury replied that

*"Mostly pedestrian face car accident due to the pedestrian sidewalk occupied by vendor's and unlawfulness of code enforcer chasing them, both vendors and pedestrian face car accident in addition to drivers problems. In addition to this all car accident evidence not properly recorded separately from vendors cases".*

Key informant from law/rule enforcement asked about the challenge of vending market, she replied that;

*"Mostly there is no clear strategy to control the vending market for those out of control and do not have Baj or ID and new entries, however order from boss direction given to us in three approaches we follow, first controlling any vending site before they are displaying their goods. Secondly, controlling and chasing them, thirdly taking or inheriting their goods. In addition, at this time when they run into the main street, car accident occurred".*

Key informants from vendors asked about what challenges they faced. Five male and four female said that:-

*"Sometimes consumer refused to pay what they bought or consumed, we also faced main challenge due to the lack of shelter there is high sunshine at the street while we are selling our goods, no toilet or rest room, and suffocation from car smoke also health challenge for us. In addition, we did not have right and law protect us when the code enforcer beat us and physically harm. Our commodity is confiscated and local guard need money bribe to release our goods. When we are selling at night our goods stolen*

*by theft and our money also robbed".*

Key informant from Nifas silk Lafto sub city informal market department replied that;

*"There is signature and memorandum of understanding between law/rule enforcement, Traffic management office, Police, peace and security and dry waste management team, job creation enterprise department, food and medicine control team. However, there is lack of integration to work together and taking solid action on vendor market and give full attention to take action of street vending activities".*

Key informant from Nifas silk Lafto sub city informal market department and in Jemo area in informal market follow up officer replied that currently offering legal baj or legal ID registration has stopped due to the lack of any vending site. This also makes boosting illegal vendor market in any street.

Pedestrian were asked about the importance of vendor market two male and 3 female respondent interviewee said that:-

*"Since my income is very low and legal trader sold goods in high price I get good option to buy different goods with low price from vendor as to my income allowed and support my life and they are important to mobilize the city economy"*

Street vendors asked about why they preferred vending market and what the driving factors are? Five female and seven male street vendors' interviewee said that:-

*"The reason I join the street vending market is due to family low income and chronic poverty, I seriously challenged to live with my family and manage my life".*

Four female and two male street vendors' interviewee said that:-

*"I prefer street vending is due to easy to entry and starting financial capital is small it did not require large amount of money to start the street vending market in addition to this lack of another job choice and option".*

Street vendors asked about what are the opportunists of that vendor market contribution to you? Four female and six male street vendors' interviewee said that:-

*"Vending market help to avoid from family dependency, previously I was unemployed currently I can say I am self-employed and partially my problem is solved even now I start helping my family".*

What are the challenges due to street vendor's market activities?

Three Police interviewee said that:-

*"Most of the time criminals from theft activities are major challenge; criminals hide themselves in the vending market area because it is overcrowded and safe for them. Especially the number pedestrian is too large at morning and evening. This situation is very difficult to manage and control the theft".*

### 3.6. Challenges of Vendor Market from Gender Perspectives

Gender is the social construction and positioning of people referring their sex, whereas sex is a biological classification that depending on reproductive system [29]. Both sexes are participated in street vending market activities where their

root cause as well as challenge faced might be different by its nature. According to respondent, 80.2% male and 87.5% female respondent replied that vendor market has great challenge for female than Male (Table 5). The Mann-Whitney U statistical test result also indicates  $P, 0.002 \leq 0.05$  where it is significant that vendor market has great challenge for female (Table 6 & Figure 6).

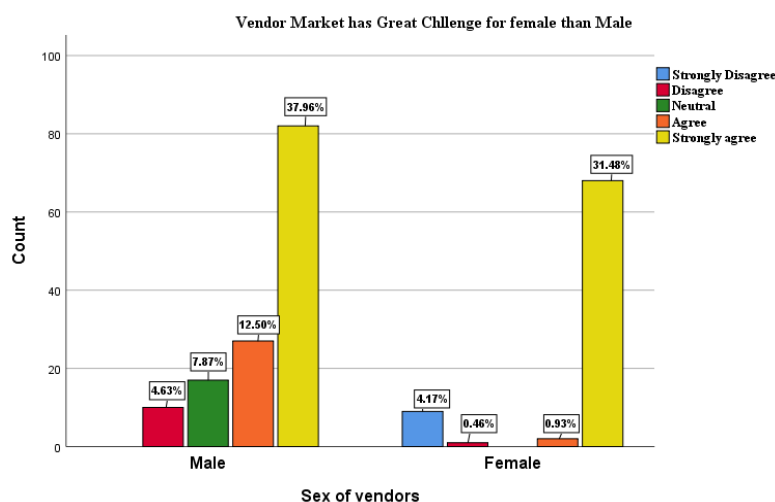


Figure 6. Challenges of Street Vendors by Sex.

This test indicate that Family poverty, Easy to entry, Lack of other job choice were the major significant actors for both sex as the major driving cause of street vending market. Despite these difficulties, women of the street vendors remain hopeful about their business.

Qualitative result also support this idea where Law/rule enforcement physically bitten both male and female vendors, their commodity are taken by them and they are exposed for sunlight, dust, rain they are working without shelter. However, this condition are more vulnerable for female than male, female mostly have family and house responsibility. Therefore, Female are vulnerable for different problem even for robbery and theft. This study is supported by the research findings of [3], the top obstacles faced by street vendor women include customer forbid to pay, damaged items, lack of shelter, robbery, pay a bribe, and confrontation with formal trader, among other things. This also supported by key informant and In-depth Interview from Vendors replied.

Eight females interviewee said:-

*"Sometimes when females work at night on vendor site, some drunken person insults and freighting us, evens the law/rule enforcer and police take more action on female than male".*

Two females interviewee said:

*"Some thief steals our goods with freighting and forceful action at night, but some thief steal our goods act as if as customer. Other problem we faced, since there is no shelter at vending market site, dust particle, rain, and sunlight are major health problem for us. Even our children exposed this problem. Another major problem is toilet facility,*

*we females unlike to male we cannot urinate in open space; toilet facility is most critical problem for us. Since we stand for long time on the street, smokes from car are very poisons and causing respiratory problem. Sound from different automobile and ambulance are other challenge for our health and stable mentality".*

### 3.7. Challenges of Vendor Market in Urbanization

Addis Ababa city is Ethiopia sprawling capital, commercial and cultural hub as well as one of the seat for African Union and many world diplomatic center. There are different push and pull factors for rapid urbanization, among these the advancement and modernity of farming system, high level poverty in the rural community, the increment of population size and density, expansion of industries, mass folk of people from rural to urban area, technology advancement and economic development [30, 42]. Urban population growth is different in developed and developing countries, Ethiopia one of the developing nation where urban population growth is projected about 42.1% at 3.98% average growth rate by 2050. This much people expected to live in the urban area by this year [21]. Vending market has great impact on smart city building and city beauty. According to percentage frequency analysis 73.5% male and 98.8 %female vendor respondents answered that vending market is a source of sound, dry and liquid waste pollution that affect urbanization and city beauty.



key informants & in-depth interviewee from one male vendors response replied that:-

"Different vending item goods like dry food, vegetables, shoes and second hand cloths, electronic products, always displayed on the street. And waste from this goods like celaphon, carton, paper, rotten vegetable and fruit, liquid waste highly pollute the city, even the pattern of goods displaying or they put their good on the street block the main pedestrian street that exposed them for car accident and robbery (Annex.II). Over population growth and mass relocation of people from rural to Addis Ababa city became the center of vending market and is causing a problems overcrowding of the street, theft, affecting the overall urbanization process".

The quantitative analysis also supported by qualitative data from key informants & in-depth interviewee of traffic police, pedestrians, vendors, police, traffic police management replied that:-

Three females and four male Pedestrians interviewee said:-

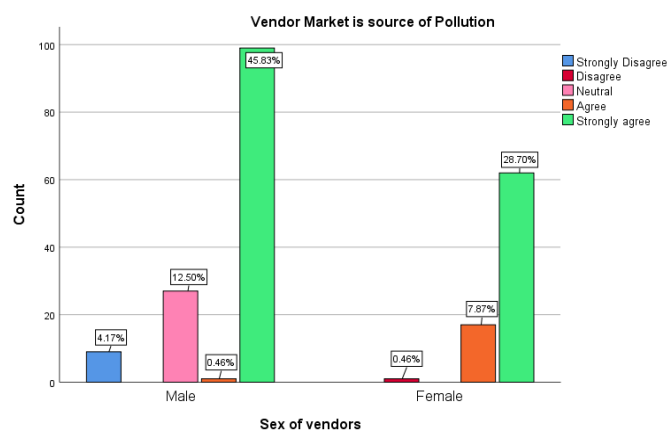
"We Pedestrians are forced to change our walking direction due to blockage of street by vendors and this create wastage of time and an able to reach on time to intended program and work".

Six female and four male pedestrians' interviewee said:-

"Fear of robbery, transmission of respiratory disease when passing through overcrowded vendors and pedestrians on the main street even challenges for old person and children".

Three females and four male pedestrians, four female and six male street vending interviewee said:-

"When code/rule enforcement taking action on vendors on the street, there is, chase and run daily action, at this time many vendors and pedestrian face automobile accident. They also encounter falling on the street and face physical injury. Even the law/rule enforcement is not systematic to control illegal vending activities; sometimes the police also take action with law/rule enforcement together, at this time high disturbance occurred that foster accident".



**Figure 7.** The respondent response by sex about the challenges of street vending market for city pollution.

Photo: Vending market activities reduce City beauty & urban Pollution by vegetable and fruit waste.



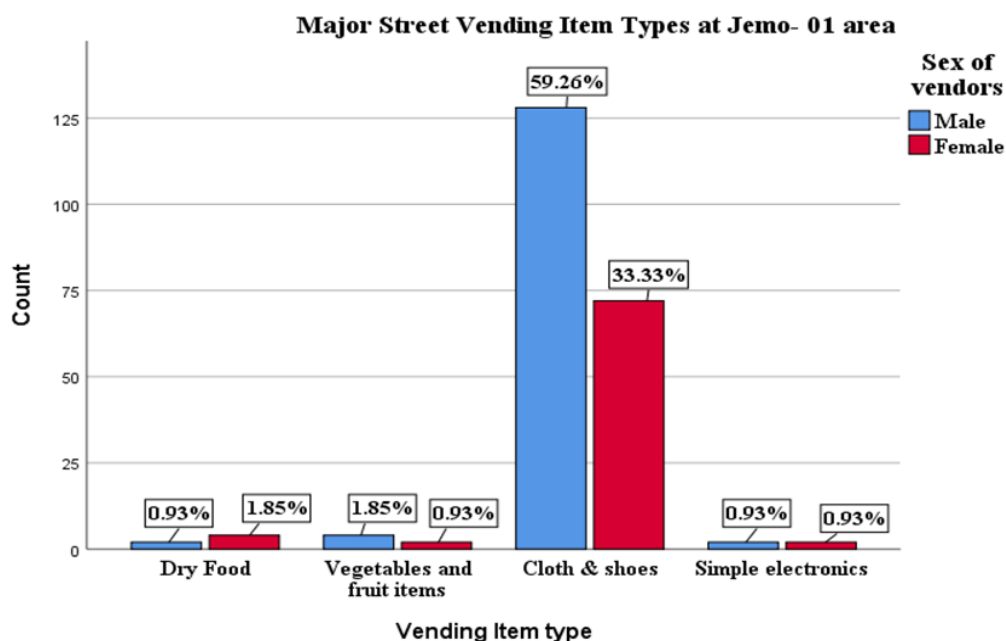
Source: (www.gettyimages.com/photos/addis-ababa-market)

**Figure 8.** Photo on pollution by vending market activities.



### 3.8. Vending Items Sold by Vendors in Nifas Silk Lafto Jemo-01 Area

Vending items types are various in different street of Addis Ababa, however in Nifas silk Lafto sub city in Jemo -01 area four vending items types mostly sold. This study carried out on 216 vendor's proportion among 470 population and four types of item goods are sold. The result indicate that largest proportion 92.6% Cloth & Shoes items and the lowest proportion 1.9% Simple electronics items are sold by Vendors (Figures 8 & 9, 10).



**Figure 9.** Vending Items Sold by Vendors in Jemo Area by Sex Categories.

#### Photos of Street Vending Market



**Figure 10.** Street Vendors on the main Addis Ababa street and pedestrians occupied by Street vendors (Source: KalabeGirma, 2019, Addis fortune News).

### 3.9. The Correlation Between Cause and Consequence of Vending Market

In this study, the correlation between cause and consequence of vending market were analyzed using spearman rho correlation. The result indicates that cause of family poverty for street vending market with Traffic congestion has strong positive correlation (0.903). This study is supported by research done in Peru area by [41] The finding showed there is correlation between street vendors and pedestrian car injuries and fatality while crossing. Vending market has an adverse outcome on traffic safety and operation due to their haphazard settlement as the result of background poverty and unemployment opportunities, which forced them to join the street vending activities [34]. Due to high Family conflict and separation for street vending market versus Vending Block/narrowing of pedestrian path has positive strong correlation (0.900), it has also role in Increase crime and theft (0.608) positive strong correlation, it also encourage illegality, (0.521) positive moderate correlation (Table 7). [33] study concerning female vendor in Addis Ababa, where she found that regarding marital status about 10.5% are divorced and separated depending on respondent response. That contributes for street vending activities. This in turn has great contribution narrowing the pedestrian, increase the crime in the city and encourage illegality. Recent study from [36] study showed about 2.4% of Female Street vendors was widowed and non-married. Lack of high peace & displacement, migration for street vending market versus Increase crime and theft has strong correlation (0.979) (Table 7). [34] In one study the evaluation of vendors on road movement in BahirDar, the finding indicates that there is high flow or movement of individuals from neighboring rural area into the city. The study

shows about 65.6% of people enter or migrate into Bahirdar city where their fate is becoming street vending. Tax load increment on formal market shifting to informal market versus source of urban pollution has strong positive correlation (0.984). This indicate that when the government tax load increases push the formal market into street vending market that increase the numbers of street vendors in turn became the source urban pollution. Lack of high formal work for street vending has strong positive correlation with Vendor market highly affects the revenue of country (0.959). According to [12, 37] Reported that informal sector vitally important to take part up to 80% developing Country GDP and hold 60-80% employment, but there is a great problem in collecting domestic tax important for country development. There is no any means of collecting mechanism of tax in the informal sector, however it has great role in the country development. According to [26] large of the economic activities of developing countries are supported by informal sectors, which occupy large proportion and coverage, but one of the main problem is revenue tax is not collected and tax avoidance from this sector. Easy to entry to street vending market has positive correlation (0.980) with vendor market highly encourages illegality (Table 7). According to [55] Street vending is mostly easy to establish and exit. The informal sectors attract more consumers with affordable price and compete with formal market where foster unfair benefit [25]. Lack of job choice and only option for street vending market has strong positive correlation (0.985) with great challenge for female than Male (Table 7). According to this correlation result, that lack of job choice is the main driving cause for female to join street vending market. Even the qualitative data analysis supports this result.

**Table 5.** Chi Square Analysis Result Consequence & Challenges of Vending Market.

Independent Variables	Sex	Item	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Total	Chi-Square Tests			
									Value	df	Significance (2-sided)	
Vending market is high Cause for Traffic congestion and car accident	Male	Count	0	6	17	11	102	136	Pearson Chi-Square	21.00	4	0.000
		% within Sex of vendors	0.0%	4.4%	12.5%	8.1%	75.0%	100.0%				
	Female	Count	8	3	9	15	45	80				
		% within Sex of vendors	10.0%	3.8%	11.3%	18.8%	56.3%	100.0%				
Vending market is highly Block/narrowing of pedestrian path.	Male	Count	0	2	9	14	111	136	Pearson Chi-Square	3.591	4	0.464
		% within Sex of vendors	0.0%	1.5%	6.6%	10.3%	81.6%	100.0%				
	Female	Count	1	2	9	7	61	80				
		% within Sex	1.3%	2.5%	11.3%	8.8%	76.3%	100.0%				

Independent Variables	Sex	Item	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Total	Chi-Square Tests			
									Value	df	Significance (2-sided)	
Vendor market highly Increase crime and theft.	Male	of vendors										
		Count	0	9	20	9	98	136				
	Female	% within Sex of vendors	0	6.6%	14.7%	6.6%	72.1%	100.0%	Pearson Chi-Square	19.26	3	0.000
		Count	0	0	27	0	53	80				
Vendor market is high source of pollution like (Sound, dry and liquid waste) and it reduces city beauty.	Male	% within Sex of vendors	0	0.0%	33.8%	0.0%	66.3%	100.0%				
		Count	9	0	27	1	99	136				
	Female	%within Sex of vendors	6.6%	0.0%	19.9%	0.7%	72.8%	100.0%	Pearson Chi-Square	48.46	4	0.000
		Count	0	1	0	17	62	80		4		
Vendor market highly affect the revenue of country	Male	%within Sex of vendors	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	21.3%	77.5%	100.0%				
		Count	1	1	55	18	61	136				
	Female	%within Sex of vendors	0.7%	0.7%	40.4%	13.2%	44.9%	100.0%	Pearson Chi-Square	11.36	4	0.023
		Count	0	0	43	1	36	80		9		
Vendor market highly Encourage illegality	Male	%within Sex of vendors	0.0%	0.0%	53.8%	1.3%	45.0%	100.0%				
		Count	0	1	18	1	116	136				
	Female	%within Sex of vendors	0	0.7%	13.2%	0.7%	85.3%	100.0%	Pearson Chi-Square	16.55	3	0.001
		Count	0	0	19	8	53	80		1		
Vendor market has great challenge for female than Male	Male	%within Sex of vendors	0	0.0%	23.8%	11.3%	65.0%	100.0%				
		Count	0	10	17	27	82	136				
	Female	%within Sex of vendors	0.0%	7.4%	12.5%	19.9%	60.3%	100.0%	Pearson Chi-Square	44.70	4	0.00
		Count	9	1	0	2	68	80		9		
Vendor market highly support economic activities & mobilize work force.	Male	%within Sex of vendors	11.3%	1.3%	0.0%	2.5%	85.0%	100.0%				
		Count	0	1	1	9	125	136				
	Female	%within Sex of vendors	0%	0.7%	0.7%	6.6%	91.9%	100.0%	Pearson Chi-Square	4.561	3	0.207
		Count	0	0	0	1	79	80				
		%within Sex of vendors	0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	98.6%	100.0%				

**Table 6.** Consequence and Challenges of Vending Market.

Mann-Whitney U Test Statistics <sup>a</sup>								
	Vending market is high Cause for Traffic congestion and car accident.	Vending market is highly Block/narrowing of pedestrian path.	Vendor market highly Increase crime and theft.	Vendor market is high source of pollution like (Sound, dry and liquid waste) and it reduces city beauty.	Vendor market highly affect the revenue of country.	Vendor market highly Encourage illegality.	Vendor market has great challenge for female than Male.	Vendor market highly support economic activities & mobilize work force.
Mann-Whitney U	4392.000	5097.000	5124.000	4887.500	5132.500	4480.000	4334.000	5067.000
Wilcoxon W	7632.000	8337.000	8364.000	14203.500	8372.500	7720.000	13650.000	14383.000
Z	-2.863	-1.101	-.885	-1.631	-.768	-3.013	-3.065	-2.119
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.004	.271	.376	.103	.443	.003	.002	.034
a. Grouping Variable: Sex of vendors								

**Table 7.** Correlation between Cause and Consequence of Street Vending Market.

Correlations									
		Vending market is high Cause for Traffic congestion and car accident.	Vending market is highly Block/narrowing of pedestrian path.	Vendor market highly Increase crime and theft.	Vendor market is high source of pollution like (Sound, dry and liquid waste) and it reduces city beauty.	Vendor market highly affects the revenue of country.	Vendor market highly Encourage illegality.	Vendor market has great challenge for female than Male.	Vendor market highly support economic activities & mobilize work force.
Spearman's rho	Sex of vendors	Correlation Coefficient	-.195**	-0.075	-0.060	0.111	-0.052	-.205**	.209**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	0.004	0.272	0.377	0.103	0.444	0.002	0.002
		N	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
	Due to high Family poverty I forced to join vendor market	Correlation Coefficient	.903**	.318**	.332**	.389**	0.063	.233**	.329**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.361	0.001	0.000
		N	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
	Due to high Family conflict and separation I exposed to vendor market	Correlation Coefficient	.358**	.900**	.608**	.278**	0.103	.521**	.465**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.132	0.000	0.000
		N	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
	Due to Lack of	Correlation	.300**	.568**	.979**	.498**	-.202**	.532**	.495**

**Correlations**

		<b>Vending market is high Cause for Traffic congestion and car accident.</b>	<b>Vending market is highly Block/narrowing of pedestrian path.</b>	<b>Vendor market highly Increase crime and theft.</b>	<b>Vendor market is high source of pollution like (Sound, dry and liquid waste) and it reduces city beauty.</b>	<b>Vendor market highly affects the revenue of country.</b>	<b>Vendor market highly Encourage illegality.</b>	<b>Vendor market has great challenge for female than Male.</b>	<b>Vendor market highly support economic activities &amp; mobilize work force.</b>
high peace & displacement in my residence area, I migrated to city and involved at vendor market option	Coefficient								
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.349
	N	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
Due to high Tax load increment from Government for legal trader are the cause for your shift into illegal market	Correlation Coefficient	.366**	.254**	.494**	.984**	-0.070	.456**	.527**	-0.100
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.305	0.000	0.000	0.142
	N	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
Due to the lack of high formal work, I prefer vendor market	Correlation Coefficient	0.092	0.096	-.184**	-0.043	.959**	0.077	.182**	.189**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.178	0.161	0.007	0.527	0.000	0.257	0.007	0.005
	N	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
Easy to entry and I am registered having ID in the city Administration	Correlation Coefficient	.246**	.498**	.532**	.460**	0.078	.980**	.404**	-0.075
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.255	0.000	0.000	0.273
	N	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
Lack of job choice and My option is vending market	Correlation Coefficient	.324**	.420**	.488**	.526**	.175**	.400**	.985**	.249**

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).



## 4. Conclusion

From quantitative and qualitative data analysis, the following conclusion are summarized:-

The first null hypothesis states that there is the same driving cause for both male and female involved in the vending market. The result finding from the analysis using Mann-Whitney U & percentage frequency concludes that there is different driving cause for vending market between male and female. Family low income or poverty, easy to entry to vendor market, and lack of job choice are major driving cause for street vending market among other driving force. Male join vending market significantly more than female due to family low income or poverty, easy to entry to vendor market where as female significantly join vending market than male due to lack of job choice.

The second null hypothesis states there is no any consequence or impact of street vending. The result finding from Mann-Whitney U & percentage frequency analysis concludes that there are different impacts on urbanization activities and vendors itself. Traffic congestion and car accident, encourage illegality are significant negative consequence of street vending market. Whereas street vending support economic activities and mobilize work force or unemployment is the positive consequence. The alternative hypothesis also supported by qualitative data.

The third null hypothesis states both male and female vendors do not face challenge. The result finding concludes that vendor market has great challenge for female than male. In general street vendors face car accident, physically bitten by rule or law enforcer, police, their goods are taken by code/rule enforcement, and working in non-conducive environment and health issue. Females are robbed by theft, there is no sanitary and toilet for vendors. The problem faced by female is exceed than male, since female do have over burden responsibility, for giving birth and child caring, home management and shouldering family responsibility.

The fourth null hypothesis states Street vending market do not have any challenge on urbanization area. The result finding concludes that pollution is one of the major challenges for urban area by street vending market, where vendors release different solid, liquid waste and sound pollution on the city street. Other challenge is traffic congestion and car accident due to overcrowding activities of vendors. Females are more challenged than male, due to lack of shelter, toilet, and commodity confiscation by code enforcer, money bribe, and physical harassment by rule/law enforcer.

## 5. Recommendation

Poverty is one of the main driving factors for street vending market. Therefore, urban and regional administration, job creation commission of Ethiopia should involved in creating different job types for poverty alleviation especially agro

industry sectors and construction sector. As well as, government with stockholder should work to solve the root cause or driving factors for street vending activities.

Car accident and traffic jam is one of the challenge of the Addis Ababa city, There for transport minister, Traffic management, Addis Ababa city trade and industry office and Addis Ababa city Administration work together for solution to minimize risk of traffic jam and car accident.

Most of vendors are primary & secondary school status; further research must need to find out the background cause and discussion with ministry of education & education bureau to take corrective action.

Nifas silk lafto sub city administration and the street vending actors should work together on rules, regulations so that the operations of the street vending business can be discussed, agreed upon and action plan of devised on how to build trust between each other and contribute to the national economy, tackle unemployment and other problems.

Since Addis Ababa city is diplomatic and embassy seat for many countries, most main street are occupied by vendors resulting reduce city beauty, traffic jam and car accident. Therefore, Addis Ababa City Administration and Addis Ababa city trade and industry office facilitate and allocate specific marketing site at each sub city out of the main street in open space for vending activities to avoid traffic jam, car accident and pedestrian sidewalk.

Addis Ababa city trade and industry office should registered vendors status, bring them into formal market and tax pay system.

Nifas silk lafto sub city administration and city Administration work together with Bank and credit association providing financial credit for street vendors those who are legally registered and have ID can contribute a significant role to change the informal vendors to formal traders one.

Addis Ababa City Beautification & Parks Development Administration Agency should integrate with vendors to keep city beauty and pollution free city.

Vending market is great challenge for female than male, since they carry family responsibility and vulnerable for harassment. Women Children & Youth Affairs & Addis Ababa City Administration work together to solve the problem of female in particular.

In General, everybody has responsibility to keep clean, safe, favorable and attractive city for living.

### Suggestion for Future Studies

This study is carried out in Nifas silk lafto sub city in specific Jemo-01 site, the pushing cause and consequence, challenges are different from one sub city to other and Street vending market and vendors origin correlation need depth study for the future to take correction measure. Street vendors are a frequent target of harassment, threats, and theft therefore future research needed on vendor's right and labor law. Facilitate other better job option in residency area.

## Abbreviations

NSLSC	Nifas Silk Lafto Sub City
CSA	Central Statistics Agency
ILO	International Labour Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product

## Acknowledgments

First, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my Advisor Dr. Dodge Getachew for his unreserved support, follow-up, and guidance during my research work. Then, I would like to thank Street Vendors, Traffic police, Police, Traffic Management office, Law/Rule enforcement office of Nifas silk Lafto sub city and Administration, Peace and security who helped me by filling the questionnaires and participated in the interview. Last but not least, I would like to thank my families, my mother Birekti Birhane Berhae, brothers and sisters for their encouragement and support, especially Mr. BirhanuGizaw for his support in all sphere in all times.

## Author Contributions

**Beletu Mebrahtom Tekie:** Conceptualization, Data curation, Formal Analysis, Investigation, Methodology, Writing – original draft

**Dodge Getachew:** Supervision, Writing – review & editing

## Conflicts of Interest

The author declares no conflicts of interest.

## References

- [1] Ababa, A. (2017). Street vending and Local Authorities in Addis Ababa city: Challenges and the way forward.
- [2] Abagissa, J. (2020). Street businesses in Addis Ababa: Causes, consequences and administrative interventions. *Journal of Governance and Development*, 16(1), 69-92.
- [3] Abebe, Y. M. (2017). Challenges and opportunities of women participating in informal sector in Ethiopia: A special focus on women street vendors in Arba Minch City. *International journal of sociology and anthropology*, 9(2), 8-16.
- [4] ADB (2014). Guidance Note: Poverty and Social Dimensions in Urban Projects. Asian Development Bank.
- [5] Al-Jundi, S. A., Ali, M., Latan, H., & Al-Janabi, H. A. (2020). The effect of poverty on street vending through sequential mediations of education, immigration, and unemployment. *Sustainable Cities and Society*, 62, 102316.
- [6] Al-Jundi, S. A., Basahel, S., Alsabban, A. S., Salam, M. A., & Bajaba, S. (2022). Driving forces of the pervasiveness of street vending: A data article. *Frontiers in psychology*, 13.
- [7] Amegah, A. K., & Jaakkola, J. J. (2014). Work as a street vendor, associated traffic-related air pollution exposures and risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes in Accra, Ghana. *International journal of hygiene and environmental health*, 217(2-3), 354-362.
- [8] Amsale A, (2017). Street vending and local authorities in Addis Ababa city: Challenges and the way forward (Doctoral dissertation, Addis Ababa University).
- [9] Bank, W. B. W. (2014). *State and trends of carbon pricing 2014*. World Bank Publications.
- [10] Berhanu, E. (2021). Street vending: means of livelihood for the urban poor and challenge for the city administration in Ethiopia. *Journal of Public Administration, Finance and Law*, 10(19), 101-120.
- [11] Bhowmik, S. K. (2005). Street vendors in Asia: A review. *Economic and political weekly*, 2256-2264.
- [12] Bhorat H, Naidoo K, Ewinyu A (2017). Increasing Employment Opportunities: Navigating Africa's Complex Job Market.
- [13] Coletto, D. (2019). L'economia informale e le sue rappresentazioni sociali: il caso del mercato all'aperto. *Governare Milano Nel Nuovo Millennio, Il Mulino, Bologna*, 239-261.
- [14] Cross, J. (2000). Street vendors, and postmodernity: conflict and compromise in the global economy. *International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy*.
- [15] Choudhary G & Raghuwanshi, A (2021) Issues and challenges faced by vendors in unorganized setup – A study on vegetable vendors of Chhatarpur District, Madhya Pradesh. *Advances in Idea and Innovation Technology*. 7(6) 716-1195.
- [16] CSA. 2013. Report on the 2013 national labor force survey, Addis Ababa.
- [17] Cuts, (2009), (Centre for International Trade, Economics & Environment Informal Sector: Definitions and its Implications for Growth, CUTS International.
- [18] Duque, M. O. G., Ospina, F. L. R., Callejas, L. M. S., Alviar, J. J. A., Arango, D. C., Sanchez, M. O., Cardona, Á. M. S., Mejía, M. C. T., & Kambourova, I. M. (2023). Sanitary and environmental conditions related to food poisoning among informal street vendors in downtown Medellín, Colombia, 2016. *Revista Brasileira de Medicina do Trabalho*, 21(1).
- [19] EEA (2007). State of the Environment Report No. 1/2007 Europe's Environment. The Fourth Assessment. European Environmental Agency, Copenhagen.
- [20] Girma Y (2009). Challenges and Prospects of Street Vending in Addis Ababa: Ethiopian civil service college urban management masters program.
- [21] Habitat, U. (2007). Global report on human settlements 2007: Enhancing urban safety and security. *Earthscan, London*.
- [22] Hussain, R. (2019). City, Informality and poverty: The polarization of the street vendors in Dhaka City, Bangladesh. *Italian Sociological Review*, 9(3), 0\_1-430.

- [23] ILO (2013) WIEGO. *Women and Men in the Informal Economy: A Statistical Picture* (Second edition). Geneva: International Labor Organization, 2013.
- [24] Johnson, R. B., Russo, F., & Schoonenboom, J. (2019). Causation in mixed methods research: The meeting of philosophy, science, and practice. *Journal of Mixed Methods Research*, 13(2), 143-162.
- [25] Jutting, J. P., and Laiglesia, J. R. (2009). Employment, poverty Reduction and development; What is new? Paris; OECD. <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264059245-3-en> pp; 17-26.
- [26] Kanbur, R. and Keen, M. 2015. Reducing Informality. Finance and Development Vol. 52, No. 1 (March).
- [27] Kham, N. N. (2019). *A Study On A Social and Economic Condition of Night Market Street Vendor at Hledan, Kamayut Township*, Yangon Meral Portal.
- [28] Kumar, R., & Singh, A. (2009). Empowering the Street Vendors in Changing Indian Cities. *A Case Study of Bhubaneswar (Orissa)* Generated by Foxit PDF Creator© Foxit Software <http://www.foxitsoftware.com> For evaluation only. National Association of Street Vendors of India. Delhi.
- [29] Lindsey, L. L. (2020). *Gender: Sociological Perspectives*. Routledge.
- [30] Marshall, A. (2009). *Principles of economics: unabridged eighth edition*. Cosimo, Inc.
- [31] Mengistu, T., & Jibat, N. (2015). Street vending as the safety-net for the disadvantaged people: The case of Jimma Town. *International journal of sociology and anthropology*, 7(5), 123-137.
- [32] Mesele, B. T. (2019). Street Vending as Strategy for Livelihood of Urban Poor: in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- [33] Mesert, A (2019). Exploring The Livelihood Of Female Street Vendors From Selected Sites Of Addis Ababa. College Of Development Studies Center For Gender Studies. MA Thesis.
- [34] Mesfin, A. (2020). Assessment of the Effects of Street Vendors on Roadway Mobility (A Case Study of Bahir Dar) (Doctoral dissertation).
- [35] Mlambo, C. (2021). Vendor rights and violence: Challenges faced by female vendors in Zimbabwe. *International Journal of Research in Business and Social Science* (2147-4478), 10(6), 233-241.
- [36] Mogobe, S. S. (2020). Exploring livelihood strategies employed by women street food vendors in Gaborone, Botswana.
- [37] Mpofu, F. Y. S. (2021). Informal Sector Taxation and Enforcement in African Countries: How plausible and achievable are the motives behind? A Critical Literature Review. *Open Economics*, 4(1), 72-97.
- [38] Nanjundeswaraswamy, T., & Divakar, S. (2021). Determination of sample size and sampling methods in applied research. *Proceedings on Engineering Sciences*, 3(1), 25-32.
- [39] Onodugo, V. A., Ezeadichie, N. H., Onwuneme, C. A., & Anosike, A. E. (2016). The dilemma of managing the challenges of street vending in public spaces: The case of Enugu City, Nigeria. *Cities*, 59, 95-101.
- [40] Prasad, B. (2018). Issues and challenges of the weekly market street vendors in Telangana: A special reference to Hyderabad. *Economic Affairs*, 63(1), 45-51.
- [41] Quistberg, D. A., Koepsell, T. D., Miranda, J. J., Boyle, L. N., Johnston, B. D., Ebel, B. E., (2015). The Walking Environment in Lima, Peru and Pedestrian-Motor Vehicle Collisions: An Exploratory Analysis. *Traffic Inj. Prev.* 16, 314-321.
- [42] Jedwab, R., Christiaensen, L., & Gindelsky, M. (2017). Demography, urbanization and development: Rural push, urban pull and... urban push?. *Journal of Urban Economics*, 98, 6-16.
- [43] Recchi, S. (2021). Informal street vending: a comparative literature review. *International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy*, 41(7/8), 805-825.
- [44] Reed, S., & Bird, M. (2019). Liberia's street vendors pioneer new approach with city officials. *WIEGO*. Available at: <https://www.wiego.org/blog/liberia-s-street-vendors-pioneer-new-approach-city-officials> (accessed 17 May 2020).
- [45] Roever, S. (2014). Informal economy monitoring study sector report: Street vendors. Cambridge, MA, USA: WIEGO, 1-72.
- [46] Schindler, S. (2014). Producing and contesting the formal/informal divide: Regulating street hawking in Delhi, India. *Urban Studies*, 51(12), 2596-2612.
- [47] Schoonenboom, J., & Johnson, R. B. (2017). How to construct a mixed methods research design. *Kolner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 69(Suppl 2), 107.
- [48] Sekar, S. (2022). What drives employee's involvement in corporate volunteering? Bright and dark side of consequences to organization. *Benchmarking: An International Journal*, 29(7), 2258-2274.
- [49] Sheik, M. M. A., & Sareswathy, M. (2016). a Study on Financial Inclusion of Urban Street Vendors in Palayamkottai. *International Journal of Research-Granthaalayah*, 4, 45-50.
- [50] Sibhat, E. E. (2014). *Cause and effect of informal sector: the case of street vendors in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia*.
- [51] Sookram, S., & Watson, P. K. (2007). *Small-business participation in the informal sector of an emerging economy*. UWI.
- [52] Tesfaye G. (2019), City Designates 45 Street Vending Areas, Capital Ethiopia Newspaper, Available at. [www.capitalethiopia.com](http://www.capitalethiopia.com)
- [53] Timalsina, K. P. (2007). Rural Urban Migration and livelihood in the informal sector. *Master of Philosophy Thesis in Development Studies, Faculty of Social science and technology management. Norwegian University of Science and Technology*. Website: [www.divaportal.org/diva/getDocument](http://www.divaportal.org/diva/getDocument)
- [54] Turner, S. F., Cardinal, L. B., & Burton, R. M. (2017). Research design for mixed methods: A triangulation-based framework and roadmap. *Organizational Research Methods*, 20(2), 243-267.

- [55] Uwitije, C. (2016). *Contributions of street vending on livelihood of urban low income households in the city of Kigali, Rwanda* University of Nairobi].
- [56] UNUP (2019). United Nations. World urbanization prospects. New York; 2019.
- [57] UNHCR (2021). UNHCR Global Report 2021.
- [58] Worldeconomics (2023). <https://www.worldeconomics.com/National-Statistics/Informal-Economy/Ethiopia.aspx>
- [59] Williams, C. C., & Martinez-Perez, A. (2014). Why do consumers purchase goods and services in the informal economy? *Journal of Business Research*, 67(5), 802-806.
- [60] Williams, K. D., Hales, A. H., & Michels, C. (2019). Social ostracism as a factor motivating interest in extreme groups. In *Current directions in ostracism, social exclusion, and rejection research* (pp. 18-31). Routledge.
- [61] Wondu, T. (2021). Causes And Negative Consequences of Street Vending in Addis Ababa, The Case of Gulele Sub-City. Un published Thesis.