



# The Influence of Structuring and Empowering Street Vendors Through Government Policies Using The "Rasch Model" Approach

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**Abstract.** Implementation and consistency in structuring and empowering street vendors in various cities in Indonesia has not been achieved due to various factors. In Bandung City, the structuring and empowerment of street vendors has not been successfully realized. In fact, this effort is an important step to create order in trade for traders and consumers. Therefore, the structuring of street vendors must be done immediately to create order and reduce the negative impacts caused by the existence of illegal street vendors, such as social, environmental, and crime problems. In addition, empowerment policies must also be implemented immediately, so that street vendors can innovate and provide business and economic opportunities for the general public, including employment. This article presents an analysis of the influence of street vendor structuring and empowerment in Bandung City, Indonesia. The research uses a qualitative approach that involves filling out questionnaires by the general public, especially university students, and the data is then analyzed using the Rasch Model method.

**Keywords:** Street Vendors, Arrangement, Empowerment.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The informal sector plays an important role in the labor market in developing countries. Some characteristics of the informal sector are as follows: (1) small-scale businesses; (2) irregular activity patterns in terms of time, capital, and income; (3) no fixed place or attachment to other businesses; (4) no special skills or expertise required; (5) small capital, equipment, and turnover; (6) not affected by government regulations or provisions and therefore considered illegal. One example of informal sector activities commonly found in developing countries is street vendors.

Street vendors are traders who sell their merchandise on the side of the road or use facilities and equipment that are easily disassembled or moved, and utilize parts of the road or sidewalk that should not be designated as a place of business or do not belong to them. According to DKI Jakarta Regional Regulation (Perda) No. 5 of 1978, street vendors are those who use parts of roads or sidewalks and public places that are not

intended as places of business, as well as other places that do not belong to them. Street vendors do not have a fixed place to sell, so they utilize public facilities as a place to sell. This causes problems such as traffic congestion, environmental damage, and social/criminal problems such as pickpocketing and theft.

The irregular and disorderly presence of street vendors in public places such as sidewalks, parks, and squares, creates a number of problems such as waste pollution, traffic congestion affecting air quality, disturbance to pedestrians using the sidewalks, and increased opportunities for criminal acts. However, street vendors also have the potential to contribute to regional development and growth, providing employment and income for socially and economically disadvantaged groups. However, this needs to be balanced with order and discipline. Therefore, governments in Indonesia, including the Bandung City Government, implement various regulations to organize and empower street vendors so that their presence does not become a problem for the area.

Based on this description, the research problem formulation is as follows: (1) What is the effect of structuring and empowering street vendors? (2) How are government regulations in an effort to organize and empower street vendors? (3) What are the opportunities and potential of street vendors? This research uses a qualitative method with data collection through Google Form which is then analyzed using the Rasch Model method.

### **1.1 Street Vendors**

According to the Contemporary Indonesian Dictionary (1991), street vendors are traders who sell their wares on the roadside or use facilities and equipment that can be easily installed or moved. They also use parts of the road or sidewalk, places that are not intended for business activities or places that do not belong to them. Street Vendors (PKL) are a group of traders who operate on the roadside. According to DKI Jakarta Regional Regulation No.5 of 1978, street vendors are those who run their business by using parts of the road or sidewalk and other public places that are not intended for business, and do not belong to them. PKL do not have a fixed location to sell, so they use public facilities as a place to sell. The impacts of street vending activities include traffic congestion, environmental damage, and social problems and crimes such as pickpocketing and theft. (Hernandez et al., 2022)

Street vendors have common characteristics, including (1) they are often referred to as producers; (2) some operate in fixed locations, while others move from place to place; (3) they sell various types of food, beverages, and other consumer goods at retail with a relatively long shelf life; (4) the capital used is generally small, often only serving as intermediaries for the owners of capital and earning commissions in return for their efforts; (5) the goods they sell are generally of low quality and non-standardized; (6) the turnover of money tends to be low, as buyers usually have low purchasing power; (7) the business can take the form of a family business, where mothers and children are involved in helping the business, either directly or indirectly; (8) negotiation between sellers and buyers is a typical relationship in the street vendor business; (9) in carrying out their work, some make it a full-time job, some do it after their main

job is finished or in their spare time, and some run it seasonally. (Frempong et al., 2022)

The number of street vendors continues to increase from year to year, due to a surplus of labor but limited employment opportunities and an increasing number of layoffs. (Sepadi & Nkosi, 2021). According to Cipto Wibowo, street vendors arise for various reasons. One important reason is the inability of the formal sector to accommodate a labor force that tends to increase sharply, partly due to a surplus of labor in the agricultural sector and more and more workers in the city who enter the labor market due to increased education. The limited education and skills possessed by migrants cause them to prefer business activities that do not require high education and skills. Their choice falls on the informal sector, namely street vendors (PKL). (Adjei et al., 2023)

Many street vendors do not have a fixed location to sell, so they use public facilities such as parks, sidewalks, parking lots, or roadsides as a place to sell. However, this practice results in traffic congestion, environmental damage, as well as social and criminal problems such as pickpocketing, theft, and so on. (Baloyi et al., 2022). In addition, the existence of street vendors also has potential in the development and growth of an area, because it can create jobs and income for groups of people who face social and economic challenges. However, this needs to be balanced with discipline and orderliness so that the presence of street vendors does not become a source of problems for the area. (Behera et al., 2023). The potential and opportunities that street vendors have, among others:

- a. Street vendors are inseparable from cultural elements and their existence cannot be eradicated.
- b. Street vendors can be used to decorate the city if they are well organized.
- c. Street vendors hold tourism potential.
- d. Street vendors can shape the aesthetics of a city if they are well designed.

Especially with the large number of street vendors in Indonesia today, which is around 54 million street vendors spread throughout Indonesia, it is possible that street vendors will have a strategic role in improving the economy in 2013. Even so far, the role of street vendors has been very visible in reducing unemployment in Indonesia. Therefore, the sustainability of street vendors must be better maintained, by structuring and empowering street vendors. (Romero-Michel et al., 2021).

## **1.2 Government Policy Formulation Recife, Brazil**

The City Government of Recife, Brazil, has implemented a formulation policy to achieve "urban revitalization". This policy aims to regulate informal traders on the streets and relocate them to purpose-built shopping centers. To implement this policy, a classification scheme is needed that covers aspects of formal trade, types of goods sold, sales locations, and other business actors. One of the formulation policies implemented is the CSURB formulation policy. The main reason behind this policy is related to the legitimacy of the formulation program. First, it seeks to address Recife's lack of infrastructure and pedestrian mobility and traffic problems associated with informal street trading that do not fit the aesthetic image of a modern urban economic center.

Second, it aims to respond to the threat of illegal trade and unfair competition. In this regard, the policy offers relocation for licensed traders to purpose-built shopping centers.

CSURB's formalization program addressed Recife residents' concerns about the lack of urban infrastructure, pedestrian mobility and traffic problems in the city centre. They identified informal street trading as one of the main factors contributing to these problems. While street traders can exacerbate the situation, they also often help solve problems that the city government cannot address, such as repairing broken sidewalks or providing seating or sun protection for the elderly.

In addition, it was found that traders also often participate in collective community service to clean, maintain, and repair the infrastructure in their trading places. Therefore, it seems that the rationale for removing informal street trading has more to do with an aesthetic view of modernity and progress, which considers street traders as something obsolete and dirty, rather than with the logic of cleaning the streets. In fact, some people, especially those who do not live in the city center, see informal street trading as a way to make ends meet.

This formalization program aims to relocate street vendors to special shopping centers called Camelódromos. Previously, there have been Camelódromos built more than ten years ago with a similar purpose, however, in relation to this formalization program, new Camelódromos have not yet been built. Prior to Camelódromos, licenses were only temporary and were issued for "disciplined locations," i.e. streets where only licensed vendors were allowed to operate. Vendors see Camelódromos as an opportunity to grow their business by having a better working infrastructure and less interference from the authorities. (Kutralam-Muniasamy et al., 2023)

In addition, merchants are not interested in the location of the planned shopping center, and previous experiences with Camelódromos built decades ago have not yielded positive results for street merchants. In addition, CSURB believes that the reallocation will gradually limit the number of licenses available to vendors. Therefore, this reallocation can be considered a temporary strategy to erase all traces of street trading in Recife. This formalization program aims to facilitate that goal. A spreadsheet has been developed to record and collect data on informal street trading licenses.

### **1.3 Government Policy Bandung, Indonesia**

Policy is a series of decisions taken by individuals or political groups with the aim of achieving a certain target, and formulating steps to achieve these goals based on conditions or environments that face obstacles. In this process, policies are able to identify opportunities to overcome obstacles that occur. (Brown et al., 2021)

In an effort to organize and empower street vendors in the city of Bandung, the Bandung government has made efforts and established various regulations, including the Mayor's Regulation (Perwal) No. 571/2014 on the Arrangement and Development of Street Vendors. The Bandung City Government regulates the location of street vendors in three different zones.

First, there is the Red Zone which is a location that is not permitted for street vendors. This Red Zone may not be used by street vendors to sell. Second, there is the

Yellow Zone which is a location that allows street vendors to operate with a specified time and place. This Yellow Zone provides flexibility for street vendors to open and close the selling place in accordance with the stipulated time and place. Third, there is a Green Zone which is a location that is allowed for street vendors to trade. This Green Zone is an area that is officially permitted for street vendors to conduct their trading activities.

By regulating the selling locations of street vendors in these three zones, the Bandung City Government seeks to provide a clear framework for vendors and improve the structuring and development of street vendors in the city...(Kutralam-Muniasamy et al., 2023)

The Bandung City Government is currently paying special attention to the control of street vendors in the Red Zone area. These Red Zones refer to locations that are not permitted for various types of street vendor activities based on Bandung City Regional Regulation No. 4/2011 Article 12 concerning Business Location and Place Arrangement. These locations include areas around places of worship, hospitals, military complexes, national roads, provincial roads, and other places that have been stipulated in laws and regulations, unless otherwise determined by regional regulations. This Red Zone location is included in the Seven Points Area determined based on Bandung Mayor Decree No. 511.23/Kep.1322-Huk/2001 concerning Locations Free from Street Vendor Activities in Bandung City. These areas include (1) Alun-alun area, (2) Jalan Asia Afrika, (3) Jalan Oto Iskandardinata, (4) Jalan Kepatihan, (5) Jalan Dewi Sartika, (6) Jalan Dalem Kaum, and (7) Jalan Merdeka.

The Bandung City Government has set sanctions for street vendors who break the rules, in addition to setting regulations. If a street vendor violates the rules by selling in the red zone, when they should have a special street vendor identification that allows them to sell in the green zone, they will be given a maximum of 3 consecutive warnings within 9 months. If the violation still occurs, then the special street vendor identification will be revoked. If these violations go unnoticed, the Head of the Regional Work Unit (SKPD) responsible for public order can close and dismantle the street vendors' selling places, as well as impose sanctions in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. As for street vendors who do not have a special street vendor identification, they are not allowed to sell at all in Bandung City. However, although the government has made regulations related to the arrangement of street vendors, its optimal realization is still hampered by various factors. (Yohannes et al., 2023).

## **2 METHODS**

This study is a qualitative research that aims to provide a detailed description and in-depth understanding of the influence of the arrangement and empowerment of Street Vendors (PKL) in Bandung City. The data collection technique used was filling out a questionnaire through Google Form. The questionnaire contained several questions covering topics such as impact, benefits, sustainability, regulation, and innovation. The questionnaire was distributed to 20 respondents from the general public, especially

university students who have knowledge of and are affected by the selling patterns of street vendors. The questionnaire data was analyzed using the Rasch Model method. The results of this study are illustrated in Table 1.

The researcher used a systematic and sophisticated approach in this study. This method was used to achieve the objectives of this report. The method consists of eight steps, as described in Figure 1. The first step was to determine the domain and structure relevant to the problem at hand. The second step involved two focus group discussions with street vendors and the general public, especially affected students. The third step involved a first survey using a questionnaire. Finally, the fourth step involved refining and selecting the resulting items through validity and feasibility, by removing items that did not meet the standard criteria. The second survey, including additional structural design, was administered in the fifth step. The sixth step involved evaluating the variables using Rasch Model analysis. Finally, the final version of items that reflected the experiences of the general public, especially affected students, was used in the last step. (Hermanto & Miftahuddin, 2021; Miftahuddin et al., 2020)

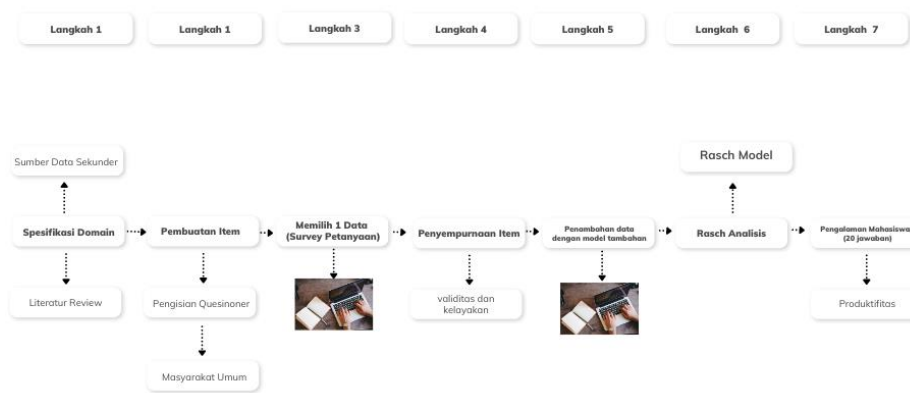


Fig. 1. Research design and process.

Table 1. Option Attributes.Profile.

Variables	Question	Code
<b>General</b>	There are still street vendors selling in public facilities (sidewalks / highways / alleys / etc.)	I1
	Street Vendors have the opportunity to become a StartUp / SME that can provide jobs	I2
	The arrangement and empowerment of street vendors has been well implemented in Bandung.	I3
<b>Impact</b>	Street Vendors Create Congestion	I4
	Street vendors cause criminal problems (pick-pocketing/harassment/etc.)	I5
	Street vendors cause criminal problems (pick-pocketing/harassment/etc.)	I6

	Street Vendors cause inconvenience to the General Public	I7
	Street Vendors must have a special place to sell	I8
	Street Vendors are fully responsible for the selling place, if it has been assigned. (Responsible for cleanliness, safety, comfort, etc.)	I9
<b>Regulation</b>	The general public/consumers are responsible for the place where street vendors sell, if it has been determined. (Responsible for cleanliness, safety, comfort, etc.)	I10
	In addition to Structuring, Street Vendors need to be trained / empowered in the field of business	I11

**Table 2.** Research respondents.

Category	Details	Person (n)	Proportion
Gender	Female	15	75%
	Male	5	25%
Status	Student	19	95%
	General Public	1	5%

### 3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### 3.1 Summary Statistic

Summary Statistics provide overall information about the quality of respondents measured using Winstep software version 3.7, which measures the quality of the instruments used and the interactions that occur between people and items.

**Table 3.** Summary Statistics Measured Person.

	Total Score	Count	Measure	Model Error	Infit		Outfit	
					MNSQ	ZSTD	MNSQ	ZSTD
Mean	10.9	5.0	1.04	1.04	.95	-.1	1.40	.1
S. D.	1.8	.0	1.88	.05	.64	1.1	2.35	1.3
Max	13.0	5.0	3.25	1.10	2.00	1.4	9.90	4.0
Min	8.0	5.0	-1.86	.95	.24	-1.3	.21	-1.2
Real RMSE	1.18	True SD	1.46	Separation	1.24	Person reliability	.61	
Model RMSE	1.04	True SD	1.56	Separation	1.50	Person reliability	.69	
S.E. of Person Mean = .50								

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 Maximum Extreme Score: 5 Person
 

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**Table 4.** Summary Statistics Measured Items.

	Total Score	Count	Measure	Model Error	Infit		Outfit	
					MNSQ	ZSTD	MNSQ	ZSTD
Mean	47.8	20.0	.00	.61	.95	-.1	2.02	.3
S. D.	5.7	.0	2.06	.09	.17	.5	2.25	1.0
Max	57.0	20.0	2.29	.80	1.21	.6	6.52	2.3
Min	41.0	20.0	-3.54	.54	.77	-.6	.77	.4
Real RMSE	.65	True SD	1.96	Separation	3.02	Person reliability .90		
Model RMSE	.62	True SD	1.96	Separation	3.16	Person reliability .91		
S.E. of Person Mean = 1.03								
Lacking Resposes: 5 Person								

Table 3 shows the Person Measure = + 1.04 logit which shows the average value of respondents in the instruments of the Influence of Structuring and Empowering Street Vendors in Bandung. The average logit of more than 0.0 indicates the tendency of respondents who agree to strongly agree on each question in various items. Person reliability shows a logit value of 0.61, it can be concluded that the consistency of respondents' answers to items is very good, and the INFIT MNSQ and OUTFIT values for the person measurement table are 1.00 and 1.03, which implies that the measurement is in good condition.

Table 4 shows Item Measure = + 0.90. It can be concluded that the quality of the items made in the instrument Influence of Arrangement and Empowerment of Street Vendors in Bandung is excellent with Item Reliability > 0.94.

The Cronbach Alpha value seen in Table 4 is used to measure reliability, which is the interaction between percentages and items as a whole, the Cronbach Alpha value = + 0.74 indicates that there is a very large interaction in the measurement process.

**Table 5.** Cronbach Alpha.

	Total Score	Count	Measure	Model Error	Infit		Outfit	
					MNSQ	ZSTD	MNSQ	ZSTD
Mean	12.0	5.0	2.32	1.26				
S. D.	2.4	.0	2.74	.39				
Max	15.0	5.0	6.24	1.94				
Min	8.0	5.0	-1.86	.95	.24	-1.3	.21	-1.2
Real RMSE	1.41	True SD	2.35	Separation	1.67	Person reliability .74		
Model RMSE	1.32	True SD	2.40	Separation	1.81	Person reliability .77		
Person RAW Score - To - Measure Correlation = .99								



Cronbach Alpha (KR-20) Person RAW Score "TEST" Reability = .81

### 3.2 Rating Scale

Rasch Model analysis provides a verification process for the ranking assumptions given in the instrument, there are three choices in the instrument Influence of Arrangement and Empowerment of Street Vendors in Bandung.

In the form of Likert ratings for each item, Figure 4 shows the average observation starts from a logit of -2.83 logit for the choice of choice with a score of 1 (i.e. strongly disagree), then the choice of choice with a score of 2 (i.e. agree) is -56 and increases to a logit of +3.51 for the choice of score 3 (i.e. strongly agree). It can be seen that between choices 1 and 2 there is an increase in the logit value, which indicates that respondents can confirm choices 1 (disagree) and 2 (agree). Another measurement that can be made is the Andrich Threshold which moves from NOTHING then negative and continues to lead to positive logit values sequentially, this is positive sequentially, this indicates that the choices given are valid for respondents, because the instruments used have met the conditions used have met the conditions for further measurement. for further measurement.

**Table 6.** Sale Rating.

Summary of Category Structure. Model "R"								
Category Label	Score	Observed Count	%	Sample Expect	Infit MNSQ	MNSQ Outfut	Andrich Threshold	Category Measure
1	1	12	12	-2.49	.65	.63	None	(-3.36)
2	2	37	37	.35	1.01	3.47	-2.25	.00
3	3	51	51	3.66	1.04	1.07	2.25	(3.36)

Observed Everage is the mean of measures in category. It is not a parameter estimate.

### 3.3 Unidimensionality

Unidimensionality of the instrument is a very important measure to evaluate the instrument developed is able to measure the extent to which the diversity of the instrument measures what should be measured, in the construct of city brand attractiveness in figure 5 the raw variance measurement is 63.6%, this shows that the minimum unidimensionality requirement of 20% has been met, even more than 40%. which means better results.

**Table 7.** Unidimensionality.

Table of Standardized Residual variance (in Eigenvalue units)				
			Empirical	Modeled
Total raw variance in observations	=	41.2	100.0%	100.0%
Raw variance explained by measure	=	26.2	63.6%	60.6%
Raw variance explained by person	=	12.7	30.9%	29.4%
Raw variance explained by items	=	13.5	32.7%	31.2%
Raw unexplained variance (total)	=	15.0	36.4%	100.0% 39.4%
Unexplained variance in 1st contrast	=	4.7	11.5%	31.6%
Unexplained variance in 2nd contrast	=	4.4	10.6%	29.2%
Unexplained variance in 3rd contrast	=	3.3	8.0%	21.8%
Unexplained variance in 4th contrast	=	2.6	6.3%	17.3%
Unexplained variance in 5th contrast	=	.0	.0%	.0%

**3.4 Person Measure**

Table 8 provides information about the logit of each respondent, the logit person value of respondent 04LM and other respondents with a logit value of +6.14 indicates that respondents have a tendency to have a high attraction to brand attractiveness compared to other respondents.

**Table 8.** Person Measure.

Entry Number	Total Score	Total Count	Measure	Model S.E.	Infit		Outfit		PT. Measure		Exact OBS%	Match EXP%	Person
					MNSQ	ZSTD	MNSQ	ZSTD	CORR	EXP			
4	15	5	6.14	1.94					.00	.00	100.0	100.0	0 4L M
7	15	5	6.14	1.94					.00	.00	100.0	100.0	0 7P M
9	15	5	6.14	1.94					.00	.00	100.0	100.0	0 9P M
14	15	5	6.14	1.94					.00	.00	100.0	100.0	1 4P M
17	15	5	3.25	1.94					.00	.00	100.0	100.0	1 7P M
3	13	5	3.25	1.10	.36	(-1.2)	.27	(-.3)	.77	.57	100.0	77.7	0 3L M
13	13	5	3.25	1.10	1.46	.9	1.11	.6	.41	.57	60.0	77.7	1 3P M
15	13	5	3.25	1.10	2.00	1.4	2.04	1.0	.16	.57	60.0	77.7	1 5P M
19	13	5	3.25	1.10	1.95	1.4	9.90	4.0	.26	.57	60.0	77.7	1 9P M
1	12	5	2.08	1.07	.28	1.2	.21	(-.6)	.86	.65	100.0	77.8	0 1P M
16	12	5	2.08	1.07	1.58	.9	1.39	.7	.38	.65	60.0	77.8	1 6P M
18	12	5	2.08	1.07	.28	(-1.2)	.21	(-.6)	.86	.65	100.0	77.8	1 8L M
2	11	5	.97	1.03	.24	(-1.3)	.21	(-1.2)	.86	.69	100.0	76.5	0 2P M
8	11	5	.97	1.03	1.91	1.3	1.88	1.1	.61	.69	60.0	76.5	0 8L M
10	11	5	.97	1.03	1.05	.3	.84	.1	.86	.69	60.0	76.5	1 0L M
12	10	5	(-.02)	.97	.41	(-1.1)	.36	(-1.1)	.89	.70	100.0	70.5	1 2P M
6	9	5	(-.93)	.95	.46	(-1.2)	.42	(-1.1)	.97	.70	100.0	68.1	0 6P MU
5	8	5	(-1.86)	.99	1.00	.2	1.02	.3	.54	.70	80.0	70.4	0 5P M
11	8	5	(-1.86)	.99	.77	(-.3)	.66	(-.4)	.96	.70	80.0	70.4	1 1L M
20	8	5	(-1.86)	.99	.47	(-1.1)	.41	(-1.0)	.77	.70	80.0	70.4	2 0P M

### 3.5 Item Measure

Table 9 provides information about Item, Item The logit value for I11 is +1.13 logit indicates that this item is the most difficult for respondents to agree to, in the city brand attractiveness instrument N13 is an Ancillary Service factor with a question about a fast internet network, while item I1 with a logit value of - 2.07 is the easiest item most easily agreed to by respondents, namely in the Tourism Attraction factor with a statement that clean tourist sites clean tourist sites are the main attraction.

**Table 9.** *Item Measure.*

Entry Number	Total Score	Total Count	Measure	Model S.E.	Infit		Outfit		PT. Measure		Exact OBS%	Match EXP%	Person
					MNSQ	ZSTD	MNSQ	ZSTD	CORR	EXP			
9	41	20	2.29	.59	.87	(-.2)	.77	(-.4)	.92	.86	80.0	76.4	I0009
5	43	20	1.62	.56	1.09	.4	.115	.5	.82	.88	73.3	72.8	I0005
7	47	20	.43	.54	.81	(-.6)	.83	(-.4)	.81	.77	80.0	66.9	I0007
3	51	20	(-.79)	.58	.77	(-.6)	.84	(-.3)	.74	.71	80.0	73.7	I0003
1	57	20	(-3.54)	.80	1.21	.6	6.52	2.3	.38	.52	86.7	85.6	I0001
Mean	47.8	20	.00	.61	.95	(-.1)	2.02	.3			80.0	74.9	
S.D	5.7	.0	2.06	.09	.17	.5	2.25	1.0			4.3	6.3	

## 4 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of research conducted with a qualitative method using data collection through questionnaires and analysis using the Rash model, it was found that there are still many street vendors who do not comply with the rules and use public facilities as trading places. This disturbs the general public with impacts such as traffic congestion, crime problems such as pickpocketing or violence, and environmental problems such as cleanliness or damage.

In trading, street vendors must have a special place to sell. This is important because street vendors have great potential in supporting regional income and the Indonesian economy. The potential of street vendors is related to their inherent cultural elements, their ability to decorate the city if well-regulated, their tourism potential, and their ability to shape the aesthetics of the city if well-designed.

Street vendors have a great deal of responsibility for the places where they trade, including in terms of cleanliness, safety, and comfort. However, consumers or shoppers also have a responsibility to the premises of street vendors. Street vendors have significant opportunities in the country's economy. Therefore, they need to receive guidance and empowerment in the business and economic world in order to innovate, develop, and provide employment for the surrounding community.

However, although the government has implemented a policy of structuring and empowering street vendors in Bandung, it has not been fully implemented. There are several factors that influence this. Moreover, the policies of the governments of Bandung, Indonesia and Recife, Brazil are similar in their efforts to relocate street vendors to a more appropriate and orderly place.

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