

**THE DETERMINANTS OF STREET VENDING
ENTERPRISE ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC
EMPOWERMENT OF URBAN VENDORS IN KENYA**

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**The Determinants of Street Vending Enterprise on Socio-Economic
Empowerment of Urban Vendors in Kenya**

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the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Development Studies of the
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DECLARATION

This thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to Almighty God the creator of heaven and earth, who gave me the capability to undertake and accomplish it. To Him be the glory.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ANOVA	Analysis of variance
CBD	Central Business District
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organizations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoK	Government of Kenya
IFRA	Institute for Research in Africa
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
KMO	Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
SME	Small and Micro Enterprises
U.C.K.G	Universal Church of the Kingdom of God.
USAID	United States Agency International
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WIEGO	Women in Informal Employment

PCA	Principal Component Approach
RR	Response Rate
SPSS	Statistical Packages for Social Sciences
VIF	Variance inflation factor

DEFINITION OF OPERATIONAL TERMS

Street Vending Activity All microenterprise non-criminal commercial activity dependent on access to public space, including market trade and hawking (mobile vending) which offers goods for sale to the public (Mramba, 2015).

A street vendor A person who offers goods for sale to the public without having a permanent built up structure but with a temporary static structure or mobile stall. Street vendors may be stationary by occupying space on the pavements or other public/private areas or may be mobile in the sense that they move from place to place carrying their wares on push carts or baskets on their heads or may sell their items by moving walkway (Alebachew, 2017).

Policies and by laws Policies are principles that guide or set the standards in the provision of public goods and services. They are set by the government to protect consumers, investors and the general public (Porter, Rutko & Ginty, 2018).

By-laws on the other handset controls to ensure that urban areas are safe and clean. In regard to street vending, by-laws set standards in the provision of public goods and services provided by the street vendors and the expected manner of operations. They should also guide the City authorities to collect revenue for payment of services such as refuse collection and management of vending sites (Alebachew, 2017).

Development Is the realization of real Freedoms' that people can enjoy such as economic facilities and socio-economic opportunities and aims to continually improve the well-being of the entire population and all of its individuals. It is right based (Sen, 1999).

Empowerment is a process by which individuals and groups gain power, access to resources, and control over their lives (Budeli, 2010).

Informal activities All informal activities by workers and economic units that are in law or in practice not covered or insufficiently covered by formal arrangements (ILO, 2011).

Socio-economic Development Socio-economic development is the improvement in the lifestyles of the individuals through improved education, incomes, skill development and employment. It is the multidimensional process of economic and socio-economic transformation based on cultural and environmental factors. Socio-economic development is a process, which results in the transformation of the socio-economic institutions in a manner, which improves the capability of the society to meet its objectives (Kapur 2018).

Social Empowerment the process of developing a sense of autonomy and self-confidence and acting individually and collectively to change social relationships and the institutions and discourses that exclude poor people and keep them in poverty which is manifested by their individual assets and capabilities of all types: human, social, and psychological.

ABSTRACT

Socio-Economic entitlements are claims to access to resources; employment, education, skills, health, adequate living standards and income levels. In most developing economies principally in sub-Saharan Africa, the population continues to grow, and so does the number of people migrating to urban areas. Economic growth, on the other hand, does not keep up with the pace of population growth which outstrips the capacity of both industrial and urban socio-economic services to efficiently absorb the growing labor force. Street vending constitutes part of informal micro enterprises most dominant in urban areas developing economies. Regardless of their said significance and the existence of more than 5 million street traders in Kenya, their socio-economic contribution seems not to be well documented due to limited empirical evidence. This is manifested through their daily struggle in access to the trading space and conflicts of legality of the business. Thus, this study sought to establish the determinants of street vending enterprises on socio-economic empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya. The study was guided by five specific objectives: to assess the influence of resource mobilization of street vendors on socio-economic empowerment, to evaluate the influence of vendors' accessibility to market sites on socio-economic empowerment, to analyse the influence of availability of commodities on socio-economic empowerment, to establish the influence of business infrastructure on socio-economic empowerment and to examine the moderating influence of government policies and regulations on socio-economic empowerment of Urban vendors in Kenya.. The study was guided by Development as Freedom Approach and adopted a cross-sectional survey design. The target population of the study was 32,500 street vendors from Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu out of which a sample of 384 street vendors were selected. Multistage sampling was employed to arrive at a sample size. Primary data was collected using face to face questionnaire survey, interview guide, and observation guide was applied for triangulation which was administered by the researcher and research assistants. Piloting of the research instruments was conducted in one of the urban areas (Nakuru) which was not sampled for the main study. Content validity of research instruments was established through expert judgments and the reliability was established using Cronbach Alpha. All Likert scale items were reliable. Inferential statistics used were regression and Pearson correlation coefficient tests. The study established that there is a positive and statistically significant relationship between resource mobilization with socio-economic empowerment (0.363, Sig.=0.000), a positive relationship between customer availability and socio-economic empowerment of street vendors (0.247, Sig.=0.000), a positive and statistically significant between availability of commodities and socio-economic empowerment of street vendors (0.127, Sig.=0.000), and finally business infrastructure has negative and significant effect (0.841, Sig.=0.000) level. Therefore, the study recommended that the government should empower street vendors financially through grants or soft loans to enhance their business. There is need for improvement in business infrastructure such as water, electricity and storage facilities. The policy makers should enact policies that will support trading on public space by street vending micro enterprises to enable them meet their roles.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, hypothesis, justification of the study, scope of the study, limitations of the study and assumptions.

1.2 Background of the Study

The nexus between economic growth and micro enterprise employment is both a contentious and vital policy issue. Micro enterprises are principally set up with the goal of poverty alleviation. These enterprises have a very central and effective role in both developed and in developing countries as it is considered the backbone of their economies (Nunez, Valdehita, Garcia, and & Ramiro; 2018). A cursory review on the characteristics of enterprises in Sub Saharan Africa shows that significant or dominant share of small micro enterprises are operated from informal sector (Gichuki, Njeru, & Tirimba, 2014). Consequently, there is lack of coverage in economic measurement in most of the cities around the world.

Street vending forms very important part of microenterprises especially in developing economies. It is perceived as offshoot, spillover and often uncontrolled subset of the urban informal sector (Forkuor, Akuoko, & Yeboah, 2017). SMEs in general are the main source of employment in developed and developing countries comprising of over 90% of African business operations and contributing to over 50% of African employment and GDP, Kamunge, Njeru & Tirimba, (2014). Street vending in particular accounts for between 2% and 24% of the total urban informal workforce in African, Asian and Latin America (LAC) (ILO & WIEGO, 2013). Yelwa & Adam (2017) emphasized that that Street vending is considered a source of living to a majority of the poor, unskilled, socio-economical marginalized population and is a vital means of survival for people in countries lacking proper socio-economic safety nets and unemployment insurance.

Street vending activities have existed for centuries globally and especially in developing countries. These existed as far back as 1820 by the Jewish and Europe immigrants who sold food in push carts in the streets of New York City (World Bank, 2009). The great depression in the 1920s which began as an American crisis had great effect on the worldwide economy. Many people, mainly native citizens lost their jobs, and ended up vending in the streets selling different commodities, for survival (Rothman, 2000). Mramba (2015) reiterated that in the ancient times, street vendors were selling their merchandise in towns, moving from house to house and were tolerated and treated with dignity unlike vendors of the present day. Microenterprises provide the second source of livelihood, after farming (Ahad, 2016).

Social-economic empowerment on the other hand is the process of liberating people and communities from cycles of poverty and assigned social roles and giving them resources and opportunities to raise and improve their wellbeing. Empowerment is perceived as both material and non-material well-being. It involves increased capacity of individuals to enhance their internal strength and to influence the direction of change by gaining access to control over material and non-material resources. Empowerment is a multi-dimensional process which enables individuals to realize their potentials in the development process. Consequently the key indicators of social economic empowerment in this research are business viability, affordability of essential services, income, entrepreneurial skills and ability to make independent decisions. Subsequently, although the role of street vending varies across countries and within cities, communities are embracing the activity more and more as manifested on most of the streets in the cities across the world (Mitullah, 2005; IMF, 2017).

1.2.1 Street Vending

Street vending businesses are owned by either individuals or a family unit (Butale, 2011). Street vendors are persons offering merchandise and ventures available to be purchased to the general population without a lasting developed structure yet with transitory static structure (Bharan, 2014). Street vending is the smallest units of business of microenterprise (Ndlovu, 2011; Alebachew 2017). It is an integral part of the economy. Street vending Micro enterprises play an important role in ensuring

the survival of poor household, building skills and socio-economic status of the poor. Microenterprises mainly focus on developing and utilizing the entrepreneurial skills and potential of the poor especially those below poverty line to meet local needs (Mazumdar & Ahmed, 2015).

The contributions of street vending to the overall economic growth cannot be underestimated. Street vending contributes directly through provision of goods and services to the public, generation of income to the owners and the government through fees and taxes (WIEGO, 2016; Otekhile & Oluwatoyins, 2017). It is an entrepreneurial activity that citizens choose as an occupation to engage in. It provides entrepreneurial opportunities to people who cannot afford to buy or rent fixed premises. It is a vital bottom rung in the ladder of upward economic mobility, and some street vendors go on to build successful off-street businesses. Street vending micro enterprises is important for surviving or escaping poverty (Lyons, 2013). This is because it provides employment, income, relative cheap price products, and a variety of new products to the public (Adhikari, 2012).

The activities involved are perceived as a non-criminal commercial activity dependent on access to public space, including market trade, trade from fixed locations and hawking (Msoka; 2010). It is also identified as unregistered activities by the law. These activities of individuals engaged in the informal sectors should not always be classified as illegal. This is because it is their choice not to formalize their business (Zainol, Mamun, Hassan & Muniady, 2017). The activity is vital for escaping poverty in most cities of the developing economies. According to Njaya (2014), street vendors are those who squat in public places such as pavements, parks, or other such places, and those that are mobile as they move from place to place in search of customers conducting temporary business.

Street trade and service provision in African cities occur in different parts of streets and roads. Most traders locate themselves at strategic points with heavy human traffic, while others walk from one place to the other (Mitullah, 2003; Chepkemei, 2016). They locate themselves along main roads and streets, near shopping centres or at corners where they can be seen by pedestrians and motorists. Traders settle in streets

spontaneously without any official allocation (Mitullah, 2003, Hussein, 2010,). Vendors use different structures, including tables, racks, wheel burrows, handcarts, and bicycle seats to display their goods. Others display their goods on the ground over a mat or gunny bag, while others simply carry their commodities on their hands, heads and shoulders. There are also those that hang their goods such as clothes on walls, trees, fences and an advanced group that construct temporary shades with stands for displaying their goods (Mittullah, 2003) cited in (Ngiru, 2007).

In the context of a rapid urbanization due to internal conflicts, low skilled workers find a last resort for income generation through street vending micro enterprises (Acevedo & Martinez, 2018; Chile & Haule, 2020; Martinez, 2017, Ray, 2014). Street food vending employs an average 37.8 percent of the labor force and contributes about 38 percent to total gross domestic product in Africa (Njaya, 2014). The activity provides a cheap and effective avenue for the distribution of small items. Delays are minimized and sales raised as the traders take the goods right to the consumers' doorstep. Street activities includes a variety of commodities stretching from food stuff to traditional herbs, craft/artwork/pottery, kitchen ware, plastic products, hardware, electrical appliances and general merchandise such as office stationery, school supplies, books, sweets, brooms, tobacco and newspapers among others (Mitullah, 2003; Roever 2014).

1.2.2 Global Perspective of Street Vending Micro Enterprises

Street vendors make important contributions to their cities. It is estimated that there are more than a billion street merchants selling goods and services across the globe (Poon, 2015)

Research shows a significant increase in the number of street vendors in the major cities globally (Bromly, 2000, Panwar & Gart 2015; Uwitije, 2013). It was estimated that in 2000s, the informal sector constituted 18% of economy of OECD countries, 38% of the economy in transition countries and 41% in developing countries. In fact, the informal sector contributes about 55 per cent of Sub-Saharan Africa's GDP and 80 per cent of the labor force (Roever & Skinner, 2016, African Development Bank, 2014). Wang, (2011) in Kanoga Njugana and Bett, (2015) shows that 763 street vendors in 50 largest cities of the United States have licenses to operate their business.

Even though statistics are rare to find, the increase in street vending micro enterprises can be seen in the major street cities in developing economies (Dhhulove, 2011; Otokhile & Oluwatoyin,2017). In developed countries, the informal economy is at 25-40% lower as compared to developing countries (ILO & WIEGO, 2013).

In Asian cities, street vendors account for a slightly lower share of informal employment (Roever & Skinner, 2016). In China, the struggle is to exclude street vendors through political campaigns such as “National Sanitary City” and “National Civilized City” (Zhong & Di, 2017). The campaigns are said to pursue modernity and beautiful urban spaces by deeming street vendors to be disorderly, unsanitary, and obsolete (Moriango, 2013). In East Asia, Street vending has been largely treated as part of the indigent or beggar class and swept off the streets wherever possible. From Seoul to Beijing to Taipei and, perhaps in the future to Bangkok, the urban street vendors have been confined to state-mandated areas, subject to receipt of services such as water and electricity and integrated into the tax base (Walsh, 2010).

But in Indian cities, the share of street vending is lower from 4.4 percent (Mumbai) to 6.5 percent (Ahmedabad) of total urban informal employment and is higher among employed men than employed women. While trade is still an important branch of economic activity in Indian cities, non-trade services and manufacturing account for higher shares of total urban employment (Roever & Skinner, 2016). In developing countries, the rural-urban drift in many cities is mainly due to the inequalities of infrastructural facilities, services, and economic activities in favor of urban centres and this has brought about street vending (Mazhambe, 2017; Muiruri,2010; Mitullah, 2003, Uwutije, 2016, Aliyu & Amadu, 2017).

1.2.3 Regional Perspective of Street Vending

As a share of total informal employment, street vending Micro Enterprises account for 15-25 % in Africa (Agada, Kurotin., Ebikela, and Okoyom, 2018). Street trade and service provision in African cities occur in different parts of streets and roads. Most traders locate themselves at strategic points with heavy human traffic, while others walk from one place to the other (Mazhambe, 2017). They locate themselves along

main roads and streets, near shopping centres or at corners where they can be seen by pedestrians and motorists. In Dakar, 13% of urban population is involved in street vending while in Togo up to 24% of the urban population is involved in non-agricultural employment (Sally, 2016).

Anector (2015) argues that it is debatable that the non-regulations of street trading activities contribute to many hazards including child abuse. In Nigeria, Street trading contributes a lot to socio-economic empowerment of poorer segments of urban Nigeria. The activity is regarded as a business activity that is found in the informal sector which is made up of more small-scale businesses of which street vending constitutes a large proportion of the total population which is estimated at about 60 percent in 2015 (NBS, 2016). However, like in many other countries, city authorities and other segment of the society do perceive the proliferation of street trading as an opportunity in Nigeria (Otekhile and Oluwatoyin, 2017).

In Sub-Saharan Africa, the informal micro enterprises sector contributes about 55 per cent of GDP and 80 per cent of the labor force (African Development Bank, 2014). A World Bank analysis of household enterprises in Sub-Saharan Africa highlighted that the informal nonfarm sector is an important contributor to economic development in low-income Sub-Saharan Africa as a source of employment, earnings, and household livelihoods (Fox and Sohnesen 2012). In Uganda is nearly the largest employer in the informal sector accounting for 13 per cent of the labour force as compared to 5.3 per cent in the formal sector. It is estimated that 48% of the Tanzania economy are in the informal sector (Maliyamkono et al., 2012; Mramba, 2015).

In the South African context, there has been a marked increase in street trading activities, particularly since the dawn of the South African democracy in 1994 (Masongonyane, 2010; Sharyn, Roshan & Madeleine 2018). In South African economy, people are forced to become hawkers in order to generate an income due to limited opportunities in the formal sector. The increase in street trading in South Africa, apart from difficult socio-economic conditions, can partly be attributed to urban migration from both rural areas and from other parts of the African continent (Mokgatetswa, 2014). The regulatory environment has been reported to be more

conducive for hawkers (Gamiel & Nieker, 2017). Trade accounts for 43% of all informal non-agricultural employment.

Mramba (2015) reiterates that street vending Micro Enterprises are the most popular form of informal trade in Tanzania. IFRA (2016) report revealed that the country offers unique insights of street vending as there are attempts by the government to address street trade under its Property and Business Formalization Programme (MKURABITA). There is an indication of a growing engagement of national governments in the control of street-trade, where central government coordinated a national urban evictions campaign (IFRA, 2016). Attitudes to street-traders in Tanzania have fluctuated in line with the wider political agendas and struggles for influence. Local by-laws in the 1960s and 1970s made petty trading illegal, but the 1980s economic crisis and introduction of the nguvu-kazi license gave traders some legitimacy (Brown & Lyons, 2010).

1.2.4 Local Perspective of Street Vending

Labour force statistics reveals that street vendors account for a substantial share of urban employment in Kenya (Roever & Skinner, 2016, Onyango et al,2012; Muiruri,2010). Informal sector represents 72% of non-agricultural jobs which represents from 50% to 80% of the GDP and which accounts for 90% of job creation (Benjamin et al. 2014). In Kenya, it was estimate that in the year 2002 alone, the SME sector employed about 5,086,400 people up from 4,624,400 in 2001. This was an increase of 462,000 persons and consisted of 74.2 per cent of total national employment (Mitullah, 2003). In 2016, 89.7% of all new jobs in Kenya, excluding small-scale farming and pastoralist activities, were in the informal sector, and 83.1% of the population is currently engaged in the informal sector (Government of the Republic of Kenya, 2017).

The tension in Kenyan major cities between the desired modernization of the city and the ongoing "un-modern" activity of street vending is replicated in many cities in developing countries, often pitting the city's local government and formal businesses against street vendors (Sifuna, 2017, Muiruri, 2010). Local authorities use local by-laws to legitimize their repressive policies, with street traders facing regular police

harassment and evictions, which in turn increases the informal nature of street trading (Roever and Skinner, 2016, Mitulla, 2003). The existing legal framework does not recognize street vending as a legitimate trade and an important source of livelihood, deserving of facilitation. The available laws adopt a policing approach thus treating the vending enterprise as outlaws (Sifuna, 2017). In almost all cities, the Central Business District (CBD), also referred to as "downtown" or the "City Center," is the nucleus of the city, the business, and commercial and government hub. This research was carried out in urban areas of Kenya.

The current study focuses on Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu from the top six most populous urban areas in Kenya which include Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru and Eldoret. The three urban areas were sampled because largely based on population and geographical spread, they are also diverse from their economic size and output. Nairobi is the capital of the Republic of Kenya and the largest administrative, commercial and industrial center of the country. It produces over 60% of the country's GDP (City Council of Nairobi, 2006). And houses regional offices of United Nations agencies including United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). This strategic international location reinforces Nairobi's importance as a diplomatic, commercial and cultural center in Africa. (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics 2015) and said to be continually on increase (Onyango et al. 2012; Onyango, 2018, KMC, 2010).

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Street vending has become a critical component of Kenya's economic growth and development. It constitutes a large proportion of the informal micro enterprise in urban economy. While the existence of street vending micro enterprise activities is well known, its implication on socio-economic empowerment is contentious (Mramba, 2015; Mazhambe, 2017). Due to the ever-increasing unemployment and poverty rates in urban areas of Kenya, many residents have opted for street vending micro enterprises as a source of livelihood (Muiruri, 2010; Mkutu, Marani and Ruteere, 2014). In Kenya, street vending falls within the SMEs sector and provides

employment and income to about 70 per cent of Kenya's population, especially in urban areas (WIEGO, 2012, Hasan & Alam, 2017).

Despite the said merits, street vending micro enterprise still face various constraints that hamper their operations, the conditions under which they operate in are not conducive. They operate on open grounds, have exceptionally constrained provision for credit, have no storerooms for their products and are not furnished with the essential business services; they lack proper structures and necessary resources (Alila, 2013).

Empirical evidence on the street vending micro enterprises determinants of Socio-economic remain inconclusive due to limited local studies in this area which have largely focused on SMEs in general (Kamunyori, 2007; Nyang`oro, 2013). In addition, other studies have focused on the significance of working policies and regulations of street trade (Mitullah, 2005), nature and pattern of vending trade (Onyango, et al., 2012), and Nyang`oro (2013) focused on monitoring and evaluation of the informal economy in general. Furthermore, these studies have adopted purely descriptive statistics and thus, enable to establish whether dependent and independent variables were statistically significant. Moreover, to the best of the current studies knowledge, there is no local study on the effect of street vending micro enterprises on socio-economic empowerment of urban dwellers. Therefore, this study seeks to fill these gaps through a robust investigation using primary data from Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu cities.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1.4.1 Main Objective

The study sought to establish the determinants of street vending enterprise on socio-economic empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

- i. To assess the effect of resource mobilization of street vendors on socio-economic empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya

- ii. To evaluate the effect of vendors' accessibility to market sites on socio-economic empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya
- iii. To analyse the effect of availability of commodities on socio-economic empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya.
- iv. To establish the effect of business infrastructure on socio-economic empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya
- v. To examine the moderating influence of government policies and regulations on street vending and socio-economic empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya.

1.5 Research Hypothesis

- i. H_{01} : Resource mobilization of street vendors has no statistically significant effect on socio-economic empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya
- ii. H_{02} : Vendors' accessibility to market sites has no statistically significant effect on socio-economic empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya
- iii. H_{03} : Availability of commodities has no statistically significant effect on socio-economic Empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya
- iv. H_{04} : There is no statistically significant effect of business infrastructure for vendors on socio-economic empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya
- v. H_{05} : Government policies and regulations have no statistically significant moderating effect on Street vending enterprises and socio-economic empowerment urban vendors in Kenya.

1.6 Justification of the Study

1.6.1 The Government of Kenya

The study will benefit the government of Kenya as the reference to identify the role of street vending activities in the economy hence address the gaps in challenges facing street vending Micro Enterprises in the course of their duties. Furthermore, it was of interest to all micro finance institutions and service providers that are involved in ensuring equal opportunities.

1.6.2 The County Governments

The County Governments will benefit from the results of this study to formulate appropriate and realistic intervention strategies addressing the issues of Street Vendors to enable them to be part and parcel of the society in contributing to economic empowerment of Kenya.

1.6.3 Policy Makers

The Policy Makers and implementers was able to identify the position of vending micro enterprises in economic empowerment and reasons as to why and how street vendors are economically disadvantaged and get clear inclusive strategies of advocating for them through created public policies with the revised role in economic empowerment. This research will add to the general knowledge of the Local government-vendor relationship by revealing the intricacy and flexibility inherent in interactions between these two groups.

1.6.4 Street Vendors

The vendors will also benefit as this study will act as an intervention for their inclusion in empowerment services like training and on sensitization on the benefits of regularizing employment and workplace rights. It will lobby for their inclusion in different socio-economic programmes at different levels leading to clear consideration for employment opportunities. They will also understand the need to be proactive to their own predicaments and form their associations to cater for their needs.

1.6.5 Scholars, Researchers and Academicians

The study will have the theoretical value as it enriches literature on the contribution of Street vending activities in particular Resource mobilization, access to market sites, availability of customers and business Empowerment services and how this contributes to economic Empowerment in terms of infrastructure, trading space, training and security.

The findings of this study will supplement existing knowledge and hence was of importance to both researchers and academicians who might strive to explore and carry out additional investigations. It will therefore provide basis for further research by scholars who are interested in caring in a similar area.

1.7 Scope of the Study

This research established Street Vending Micro Enterprises determinants of Socio-economic empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya. The street vendors chosen were those involved in selling second hand textiles/shoes and those selling fast foods/vegetables and fruits. In particular, the study evaluated whether resource mobilizations, accessibility to market sites, availability of commodities, and business infrastructure of street vendors determine socio-economic empowerment of urban dwellers.

Geographical scope the study focused on three urban areas of Kenya. Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu which were chosen to represent urban areas. It is approximated that about 75% of vendors in the city are located in the town's Central Business District (CBD), with the key attraction being the large population of potential buyers thus offering a wider market for the vendors. In particular Street Vendors and City County officials was selected for the study.

Theoretically this research scope was limited on to Human development Approach specifically on Development as Freedom by Amartya Sen (1999). According to Sen, Freedom is central to the development process for two main reasons that is for evaluative reasons; assessment of development has to be done primarily in terms of whether the freedoms that people have are enhanced and two for effectiveness reasons that is, achievement of development is thoroughly dependent on the free agency of people. Freedom centered perspective as principal means (instrumental role) of development. From this perspective, expansion of basic freedom will lead to socio-economic empowerment. Expansion of freedom is both the primary end, and the principal means of development. Freedom is the capability to achieve valued ends.

Using Development as freedom, this study variables are Street vending Micro enterprises (Independent Variable) on Socio- economic empowerment (Dependent variable). Where street vending activities constructs included resource mobilization, access to market sites, availability of commodities and finally business empowerment services in relation to the dependent variable access to infrastructure, Employment, New trading Space, training and technology and security.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

- i. Some respondents (City Officials and street vendors) were skeptical in releasing the information on the issues of street vending fearing that it could be used against them as it was exposing some of their failures. Some respondents thought that it was an investigation by the media to do an expose on ill treatment of street Vendors (from the City Council perspective). From the vendors perspective a criminal perspective. The researcher assured the respondents that the research was to be utilized only for academic purpose.
- ii. The researcher had a challenge with finding data from some of the city authorities who alleged that in most cases there is no continuity in administration thus affecting availability of reliable information that is information changes with the regime. Every regime with their information.
- iii. The data was collected during COVID-19 lock-down. Consequently, some respondents were afraid because they were not certain of the researcher's status. The researcher observed COVID-19 measures and also took the responsibility of filling in the instruments depending on the feedback given from the respondents to reduce on transfer of items.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents relevant literature on the area of study. It reviews the existing studies done by other scholars in order to identify the basic knowledge on the current study. The sections presented here include theories underpinning the study, conceptual framework, empirical review, and critique of identified literature. In addition, the conceptual and the contextual gaps that the study seeks to address are also discussed.

2.2 Theoretical Review

Theoretical review is the blueprint or guide for a research. It is a framework based on an existing theory in a field of inquiry that is related and/ or reflects the hypothesis of a study (Adom, Kamil and Agyem, 2018). This research will adopt Development as Freedom by Amartya Sen (1999). In his approach, Sen argues that freedom is both the primary objective of development, and the principal means of development. In his Development Freedom approach, Amartya Sen presents freedom as the central value in development. Expansion of freedom is viewed, in this approach, both as the primary end and as the principal means of development (Hicks, 2012). For Sen, freedom is conceptualized as the capability to achieve valued ends. This approach provides a relevant and valuable backdrop to microenterprises in this case, street vending and how these tools can work towards improving the standards of living for street vendors thus impacting on socio-economic empowerment.

The constraints associated with street vending in terms of Mobilization of resources, access to market sites, availability of commodities and business infrastructure ought to be addressed to providing greater freedoms for Street vendors and thus positively impact on their standards of living. In this research, Resource mobilizations, access to market sites, availability of commodities and business infrastructure determines the degree of freedoms enjoyed which consequently result to their social-economic

empowerment. Sen argues that the main aim of development is to develop the freedoms of those who are disadvantaged (Sen, 1999).

Sen contended that poverty is the “deprivation” of a person’s capability to lead a “good life”, thus ending poverty means meeting basic physical and social needs and enabling meaningful economic and political choices. He underlines on the capacity to be and do, freedom from interference, he contends that sometimes, this positive freedom depends more on the government than on markets.

This view of freedom as capacity is what this research views as vital to this work. This negative freedom is also accorded instrumental value as a means to promote well-being through individual choice. This research investigates whether and how Street Vending Micro-enterprises enable “choices” in Sen’s sense (Reid-Henry, 2012). The study is meant to provide evidence whether and how Street Vending Micro-enterprises leads to socio-economic empowerment, in terms of helping vendors to meet basic needs, and enabling them to make more choices, such as essential services (food, shelter), income generation, and entrepreneurial skills.

It will show whether or how adequate Street Vending Micro enterprises is capable of removing the “freedoms” facing the poor urban dwellers. He emphasizes on “positive freedom,” the capacity to be and do, rather than only “negative freedom,” or freedom from interference. Sen reinforces that sometimes this positive freedom depends more on the government than on markets. He argued that poverty should not be understood in terms of low incomes only but also as a “deprivation” of the capabilities to lead a “good life”. These capabilities include meeting basic physical needs, but also the ability to make economic and political “choices” in society. Sen View’s poverty as a state of “unfreedom” or incapacity, and a disabling proposition on the part of a poor people in terms of their inability to access a good quality life (Sen, 1999:20).

Therefore, Sen, (1999:87) views poverty as a deprivation of choices on the part of a poor person to lead a life that they have reason to value. For most poor households in urban areas, street Vending enterprises (SVE) are the sole source of income. This research holds the notion that SVE contributes to socio-economic empowerment of the urban poor in Kenya. However, whether SVE completely address the socio-economic

wellbeing in the broader sense that Sen (1999) perceives is not clear, little is known about whether and how Resource mobilizations, access to market sites, availability of commodities and business infrastructure enables social-economic empowerment “choices” in Amartya Sen’s sense. Therefore, this research is guided by the development freedom approach to interrogate on the determinants of street Vending Microenterprises further by looking at the ways (if any) in these determinants enable recipients to access “choices” as described by Amartya Sen (1999).

2.3 Conceptual Framework

Conceptual frameworks guide the paths of a research and offer the foundation for establishing its credibility (Adom, Kamil & Agyem, 2018). The conceptual framework presents an integrated way of looking at a problem under study; it describes the relationship between the main concepts of a study. In this study the independent variables include mobilization of resources, access to market sites, availability of commodities, and business infrastructure, while the dependent variable is socio-economic development as presented in Figure 2.1.

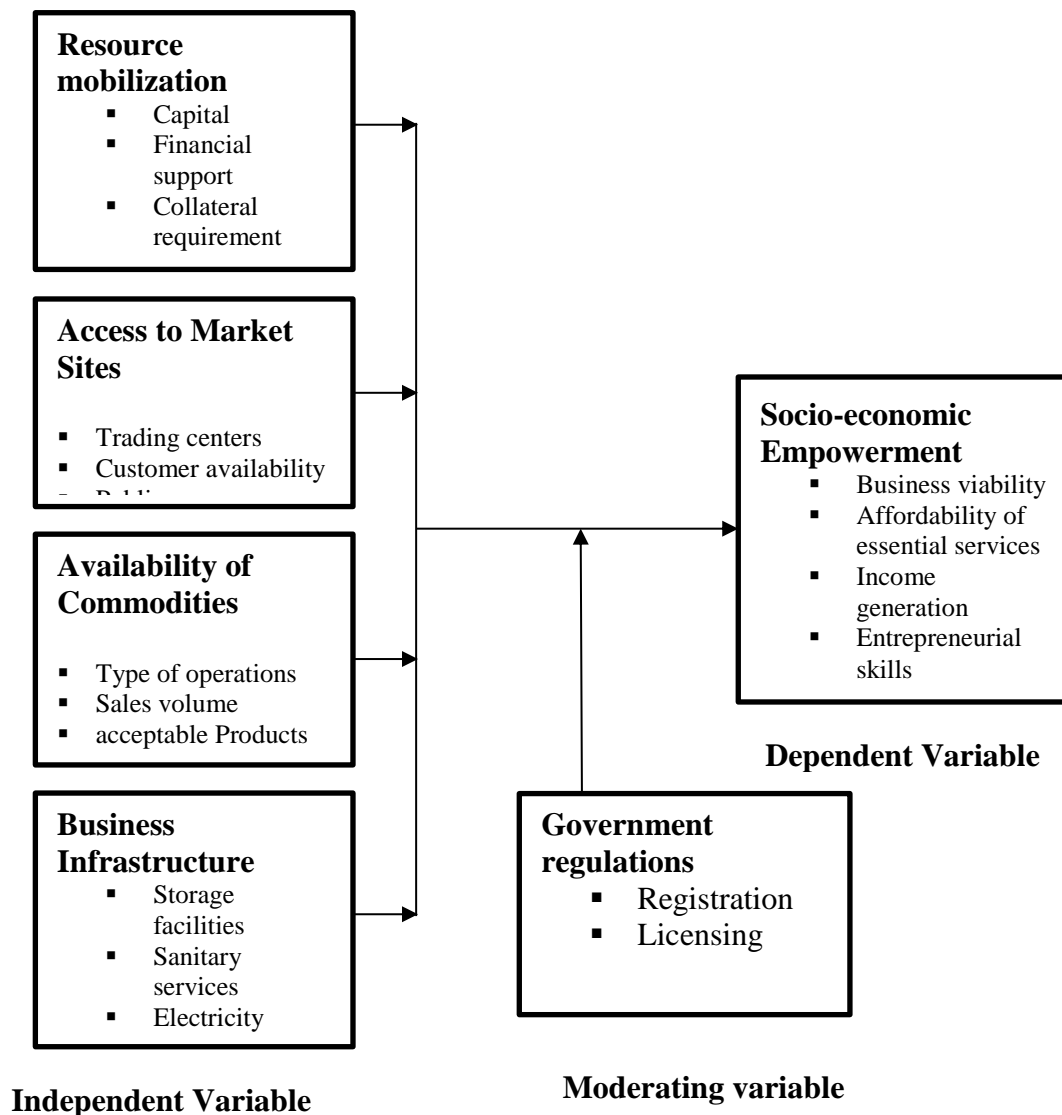


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

Source; Researcher, 2019

2.4 Empirical Literature

Acevedo & Martínez, (2018) analyzed Socio-economic dimensions of street vendors in Cali in Colombia. They surveyed factors behind the inability of street traders to come out of poverty and capitalize on their comparatively high earnings, regardless of a marginal tax burden due to the unregulated nature of their work and benefits from government welfare. The analysis was based on two surveys with 937 participants. It

was concluded that majority of these street traders did not have access to formal banking schemes. Consequently, they usually depend on payday loans with much greater interest rates which engross a large share of their income and prolong their indebtedness, thus making it hard for them to improve their living conditions.

Mazhambe (2017) conducted a case study research by adopting a cross-sectional survey to analyse the role of street vending to Zimbabwe's economy. The research was motivated by the drive to have an understanding of the socio-economic benefits that could accrue to the country if street vendors were legalized. The researcher collected data with the help of quantitative methodology. The findings were analyzed from a sample size of 166 vendors. The study found out that most of street vendors earned their livelihood on vending trade. It also revealed that street vending has a role on economic development by creating jobs and provides low-cost products to mainly low-income members of the city.

Roever and Skinner (2016) conducted a study to evaluate the evidence on urban policies and local government practices in relation to street trading. The study applied participatory methods and surveys to analyze the challenges that street vendors encounter, despite being licensed. The study noted that the livelihood impacts of generalized workplace insecurity and confiscation of merchandise on street vendors' earnings, assets and time. A sample size was 150 vendors per city. The study concluded that legislative reform and greater transparency in the content and implementation of regulations are necessary.

A study carried out by Begari (2017) on educational levels of street vendors and its impact on performance of activity in Hyderabad; Telangana. The sample size was 600 vendors. Data collection method included interviews and face to face observation of vending activity. The study observed that street vending plays a key role in providing good and services to the urban poor. It was concluded that educational levels affect the performance of vendors in relation to income, loans, and type of activities.

Gamiendien & Niekerk, 2017) carried out a study on the occupation of street vending as an in South Africa. They concentrated on livelihood creation; meaning and purpose derived from vending occupation for people living in disabling conditions. Data were

collected using semi-structured interviews and participant observation. Data analysis took the form of an inductive content analysis. The study revealed that Occupational therapists need a comprehensive understanding of occupations before making judgments about these, especially when such occupations are not considered mainstream. The study recommended a comprehensive approach in appraising the appropriateness of occupations; one that emphasizes on the transformative value of occupations in livelihood creation, rather than focusing narrowly on their therapeutic use.

Onyango, Olima and Onyango (2012) purpose was to examine the nature and patterns of street vending activities in Kisumu. The study adopted both Purposive sampling and multistage sampling technique to sample Municipality administrators and the managers of the street vending enterprise. Data collection method included questionnaire, Focus Group Discussion and interviews. Content analysis was used to analysis qualitative data from focus group discussion and interviews through creating themes, categories and patterns. Percentages, multinomial logistic regression and Pearson Chi square (χ^2) were used to analyze Qualitative data. They revealed the need to guide planning of street vending to integrate them in urban land use.

Vital studies carried out by Mitullah (2003) identified the significance of working policies and regulations on street vending trade in Zimbabwe, Kenya, Uganda Ghana and Cote D'Ivoire cities. It revealed that the available policies were not appropriate in addressing the needs for street traders. It was also highlighted that the vendors are barely consulted in the development of the by-laws and planning vending sites in respective urban areas.

2.4.1 Resource Mobilization and Socio- Economic Empowerment

Street vending activities are usually small in size and require comparatively simple skills, basic facilities and minimum capital to begin with (Njaya, 2014). While it can be argued that financial inclusion and inclusive growth can together generate self-employment opportunities and alleviate poverty and unemployment, easy access to formal credit institutions is the stumbling block for the street vendors (Bhowmik, 2011, Ramana & Muduli, 2018). Credit is an essential requisite in microenterprise activities,

both to sustain existing activity and to upscale it. Provision of affordable credit has increasingly been identified as an effective strategy that can raise the income of urban poor populations in African countries. Unfortunately, informal workers do not have access to credit by regulated-by-regulated financial institution given their lack their lack of collateral.

Financial constraint is the most problem of the microenterprises, both insufficient capital and no source of credit. Limited access to finance for investments is one of the most serious obstacles to micro enterprises growth, and access to credit is a significant determinant of firm performance. Street vending microenterprises need working capital as well as well as finance however, banks in low-income countries largely do not have the appropriate products, and the high transaction costs for lenders to process, monitor, and enforce micro enterprises loans increase interest rates, making borrowing more expensive or unavailable for street vendors (USAID, 2019).

World Bank studies revealed that only 30% of the small firms in Sub-Saharan African countries have access to affordable and proper financial capital (World Bank, 2005). Dearth of collateral requests, low income, difficulties in filing tax repayment reports and unsound business plans are some of the major reasons for the unwillingness of the formal banks giving credit, to majority of entrepreneurs who own microenterprises. Lack or poor access to capital, credit schemes and the constraints of financial systems are regarded by potential entrepreneurs as main hindrances to business innovation and success in developing economies (Mauchi, Mutengezanwa & Damiyano, 2014; Ramana & Muduli, 2018).

Lack of technology, the required human and financial capacity informal sector lack information, but information is necessary for capital building, product improvement and managing the marketing strategies (Woldu et al, 2017, Ramana & Muduli, 2018). Despite this, these vendors often face unfavorable terms of exchange from public authorities; costs include demands for cash payments to access public space and bribes to avoid evictions, confiscation of goods or fines for real or imagined transgressions of by-laws, and in-kind payments for unreturned confiscated merchandise. All these

penalties reduce income and curb productivity (Roever, 2014; Chen, 2012; Munandi, 2012).

Despite the fact that Street vendors usually show high repayment capacity, lack of collateral and firm domiciliary status usually bars them from institutional credit (Saha, 2010). For vendors who have access, in most cases, they take recourse to high interest loans from non-institutional lenders because they work on a turnover basis (Sarma, 2016). Street vendors have been reported to have low levels of capital due to their low levels of savings thus their inability to build on their capital. Street vending activities have owners with minute capital investment which oftentimes transforms into limited chances for growth into a viable business (Njaya, 2014). But there are also vendors who accrue capital and, considering their daily incomes, can be grouped under middle income (Yasmeen & Nirathron, 2014). For those with additional income it is used to boost the working capital of their vending business.

Several authors have reported that employees of the informal sector make a smaller amount of income, have unsteady returns, and do not have access to basic securities and services (Njaya, 2014). Wages in informal firms are roughly one-half of those in small formal firms and less than one-third of those in large formal firms (Roever & Skinner, 2016; Porta & Shleifer, 2014). Street vendors have similarly been recounted to have uncertainty of income due to removal and evacuation of markets which makes their life more miserable (Sheik & Sareswathy, 2016).

Consequently, small investments in their business result in low profits. As a result, Street vendors are not really able to change their informal position into formal one as they are not able to meet the requirements (Mitullah, 2003; Berry, 2009; Acevedo & Martinez, 2018 & Forkuor et al., 2017). Given their deprived settings of vending activities, most vendors make minimal but reasonable profits depending on their capital (Bell & Loukaitou, 2014). The profit margins made by street vendors in determined by the size of business, the location of the business, tax burden, and the commodities of trade (Mitullah, 2003). However, given the poor conditions of work most traders make minimal profits. In Ghana, majority of the vendors at Racecourse Market earned up to 100,000 cedis while in South Africa, street traders earn between

Rand 600 and 800 per month. In Cocody market in Cote d'Ivoire, traders make a moderate profit margin of CFA 96.251 in a month (Mitullah, 2003).

Street vendors in Colombia report higher income than the average citizen, but they are unable to capitalize on their earnings and escape poverty (Acevedo & Martínez, 2018). The reason responsible is being their inability to capitalize on their earnings and escape poverty. Street vendors have also been reported to have the financial capability to pay back their debts because they profit from access to credits from banks of microfinance institutions with lower interest rate, or other legal financial instruments (Sheik & Sareswathy, 2016; Ramana & Muduli, 2018).

According to Mitullah (2003) report, the low purchasing power among customers and unreliability of customers who take goods on credit also affects the profit margins. Vending activities involves very poor conditions of work; consequently, most traders make minimal profits (Acevedo & Nez, 2018). However, they can also have high profits even though they usually remain poor. Street vendors operate below capacity because they have limited access to capital as they have no access to financial services such as credit, loans from financial institutions because they do not have collateral security. Therefore, the lack of capital or access to capital hinders the development of their activities (Uwutije, 2013).

Street traders undertake the business due to lack of enough capital and to avoid paying rent in the formal markets. Ndhlovu (2011) reiterates that street traders undertake the activities as an easy means of setting oneself up as self-employed with low initial capital. Consequently, small investments in their business result in low profits. As a result, Street vendors are not really able to transform their informal status into formal one as they are not capable to meet the requirements (Mitullah, 2003, Forkuor, 2017).

2.4.2 Access to Markets Sites and Socio- Economic Empowerment

Zainol, et al, (2017) noted that informal micro enterprises face one of the biggest constraints in urban areas, which is the lack of access to a suitable workspace to conduct business. Babere (2013) agrees that street traders take the role of providing for their household as the circumstances require, which makes them for any means

possible for meeting the family daily needs (Babere, 2013; Deng & Raven; 2013). Informal micro enterprise activities take place in open spaces or in locations with heavy traffic (Jongh; 2015 & House; 2011). The most common Street vending activities is usually carried out on city sidewalks, pedestrian bridges and other unofficial spaces (Jongh, 2015). Most of the street vendors work on the streets for the survival of their dependent family members).

By their presence and activities, street vendors in different parts of the developing countries have been in confrontation with city authorities or regulators over space for business. According to Forkuor (2017), the locations where vendors set up are often seen by municipal authorities as eyesores, hosting undesirable, dirty activities that disturb or conflict with the formal sectors. Onyango, Olima & Onyango (2012) reported that Street vendors take their market sites at random. This makes city authority's view street vending activities as disorganized activity giving bad image to the town (Alebachew, 2017).

In many cases, city authorities have forcibly evicted or relocated street vending activities in the name of urban order and hygiene. As a result, street vendors often have to play 'hide and seek' with the authorities, moving from place to place. When found, they are subject to harassment and extortion (Stuart, Samman & Hunt; 2018). In most countries, authorities do not allow vendors to vend outside the designated market spaces; as a result, there is a variety of tensions between the vendors and the authorities (Chen, 2012, House, 2011).

Due to their small capital, street vendors undertake the business to avoid paying rent in the formal market. It is worth noting that marketing success of the street vending activities depends exclusively on locality and word-of-mouth promotion (Njaya, 2014, Deng & Raven, 2013). Street traders take their market sites at random (Onyango et al, 2012). It is important therefore to recognize the need to accommodate street vendors in public space, as many are unable to gather enough capital to invest in a market stall or to generate regular and sufficient earnings to support monthly rent payments (Alebachew, 2017).

Within self-employment, street trade is one of the most visible occupations. Yet few cities effectively balance the need to sustain livelihoods with the need to manage public space (Roever & Skinner, 2016). Consequently, street vendors and market traders in many cities operate in unreliable work environments (Roever & Skinner, 2016). Recent research documents mass evictions and relocations as one of the major day- to-day struggles of street vendors to make a living within policy environments that regulate street trade in exclusionary or contradictory ways (Roever, 2014).

These negotiations for public space and their outcome have important implications for the well-being of vendors, because having a decent site for their activities is one of a diversity of significant factors that affect the well-being of street vendors' activities (Bhowmik, 2011). By their existence and activities, however, street vendors in different parts of the developing economies have been in confrontation with city authorities or regulators over space for business, conditions of work, sanitation, and licensing (Forkuor, 2017).

The customers for street vendors are largely the pedestrians who pass by on their own businesses (Mitullah, 2003). In a few cases, especially when street vendors have done business in one spot for a long time, customer relation Street Vending gives underestimated individuals access to a salary, however unpredictable, it is still key for family unit survival (Bunjun, 2012). Some street vendors look for customers in offices, homes and beyond the urban areas where they are based (Mitullah 2003, Loukaitou, 2014). This is quite common among those who have invested extensively in the street vending activities, especially those who use trucks, pick-ups and bicycles. Such vendors trade in cooked food, fruits, vegetables and clothes (Nittaya, 2014).

2.4.3 Availability of Commodities and Socio- Economic Empowerment

Different studies show that vendors provide a huge diversity of goods and services ranging from food stuff, outfits, flowers, artwork/pottery, kitchen ware, hardware, electrical appliances and general merchandise such as office stationery, school supplies, newspapers just to mention but a few (Mitullah, 2003, Deng & Raven, 2013). Vending activities is linked with the formal economy because both source their goods

through formal economy channels and some sell their goods to formal enterprises (Mkhize, Dube & Skinner, 2013).

It's worth noting that most of the goods sold by hawkers, such as clothes and hosiery, leather and household goods, are manufactured in small scale industries or home-based industries (Alebachew 2017, Shrestha, 2019). Mitullah, (2003) reiterates that an understanding on the volume of sales is pertinent for efficient planning and appreciation of the contribution of street trade activities. Nevertheless, this information is largely lacking since most street vendors lack written records of income and expenditure (Mitullah, 2003). In spite of production or employment arrangements in the informal economy often being semi-legal or illegal, most informal workers and enterprises produce and distribute legal goods and services (Mitullah 2003, Chen, 2007).

Some vendors engage in straight buy-sell activity, the work involves sourcing goods, typically from wholesalers; transporting the goods to a vending post in public space; and selling them at a small margin. These vendors are challenged to find good prices from suppliers. There are also other costs, such as transport and storage, to a minimum; and sell at volume to generate profit. For vendors without a fixed post those who walk along streets, sidewalks, and transport routes, selling only what they can carry the profit margin depends on their ability to sell in areas with a large enough customer base and small enough number of competitors (Mkhize, et. al, 2013)

Street vendors may attract potential purchasers as they walk into a concentration of off- street business customers and activity by catch them attention. Some pedestrians and many motorists prefer to change direction from locations of vending activities to walk or drive due to disturbed, irritated and worried by street vendors (Woldu et al, 2017). The nature customers in the location influence the types of vending which include cloth vending, vegetable vending, electronic goods, cosmetics, kitchen-wares, fast foods (Shrestha, 2019).

2.4.4 Business Infrastructure and Socio-Economic Empowerment

While street vending plays a big part in most of the developing economies, a small percentage is capable of making full use of opportunities and cope effectively with threats without assistance. Smallness confers some inherent competitive disadvantage, if some sort of external support is warranted; these micro enterprises can perform to their full potential (Otieno & Karoko; 2010). Business constitutes a wide range of services used by business operators to help them operate efficiently and effectively this includes Quality infrastructure. Street traders especially in Africa occurs in Unprotected and unsecured place thus restricting their income.

Street vending activities involve non-financial services which may include storage facilities, water and sanitary services, and electricity and security (Mitullah, 2003, FAO, 2007). These services are hardly provided to street traders. These problems are compounded by the lack of access to garbage disposal (Sassen, et al., 2018 & FAO, 2007). It has been noted that street vending activities operate mostly without access to water and sanitation where in most cases, vendors rely on unsafe water sources, unhygienic methods of refuse disposal and use of open spaces as sanitary facilities (Alebachew 2017 & Woldu et al, 2017).

Mkhize, et. al, (2013) noted that high proportion of vendors do not have access to toilets and running water which is one of the main concerns for the well-being of not only vendors and consumers but also the general public. Also, the spaces occupied by traders are open and expose vendors to harsh environmental conditions. Most commodities of vending activities like fruits, vegetables and clothes are affected by the rain and sun. This is complicated by dearth in storage facilities, which makes the traders, carry back to their home's unsold goods (Alebachew, 2017 Woldu et al, 2017).

According to Nyaja (2014), alternative street economy has been reported to be people friendly. A research done by Mkhize, et. al, (2013) cited access to basic infrastructure such as shelter, toilets, water and storage as a major issue hindering vendor businesses. Mituallah (2003) reveals that the traders use different structure like mats, gunny bags, tables, racks, handcarts and bicycle seats to display their goods. The other traders carry their commodities on their hands and heads. While others hang their goods on any

available walls, and fences, and significant of them construct temporary shades to displaying their goods.

Consequently, with the necessary institutional and infrastructural intervention; it could be both environmental sensitive and energy conscious (Njaya, 2014). Roever (2014) concurred that adequate shelter and storage facilities would help vendors protect their goods from spoilage and theft, in turn reducing the necessity of borrowing from informal moneylenders (Roever, 2014).

2.4.5 Government Regulations and Policies and Socio-Economic Empowerment

The total factor productivity of informal micro enterprises is large but in real sense they are small in size because of obstacles like regulations, policy, commercial laws, licensing and the sort (Mramba 2015). Numerous policy and legal factors can erode the capacity of microenterprises to create employment opportunities, sustain themselves, and increase profits. Even when the policy and legal instruments themselves are supportive, their enforcement and implementation may be inadequate or inefficient. Excessive business regulations can discourage micro from growing into larger and more Productive firms (USAID, 2019).

With environments that promote ease of entry and exit due to a low administrative burden, have sound contract enforcement mechanisms, effective property rights registration procedures, strong creditors' rights protections, low tax burden on new and small firms, and more flexible labor markets. Majority of street vendors work in fear of eviction, being jailed, harassed, and fined because the law does not recognize their operations. Exclusionary policies, laws and practices are common, while more inclusionary practices, where they exist, are infrequently documented (Roever & Skinner, 2016). Numerous national laws, local laws and municipal ordinances apply to street vending or are specifically targeted at street vendors, and most countries have a long history of regulating their activity.

In Most of African and Asian countries with exception of India, Street vending is illegal. In regards most East African countries, most urban authorities have no dependable policies and regulations applying to street traders regarding regulations

and registration and in some case even the licensed street traders are harassed (Mitullah, 2003). Tanzania and Zambia are some of African countries that have taken strides in to assist vendors in terms of business locations. Successful enabling environment interventions, such as those related to firm registration, tax administration, and tax policy reform, which relieve constraints faced by microenterprises, may lead to their significant growth (USAID,2019).

In Colombia, the policies that different local government shave implemented to cope with street vending, such as relocating the vendors, have not worked. Intervention programs that advocate for vending activities are rare and vary from depending on the city (Martínez & Short, 2016; Acevedo & Nez, 2018). Thailand, Bangkok Street vending is recognized as a valuable economic activity (Yasmmen & Nirathron, 2014) whereby street vendors are classified into tax code categories. SEDA (2008) notes that Durban, South Africa is credited for being one of the first to cities to adopt street vendors’ “policy (Alebachew 2017, Mazhambe, 2017).

Oghenekohwo (2015) reiterates that different countries have developed frame works to regulate street vending activities with some promulgating anti-street vending law while others recognize vending as an “honesty” way of living through the integration of street vending and other informal activities into the formal sector. The most remarkable policy for urban street vendors (National Policy on Urban Street Vendors) was developed in India, (Roever & Skinner, 2016; Shatkin, 2014). Every street vendor has a right to carry on their vending business in the vending zone allotted to him in his /her terms in the vending certificate. (Mramba, 2015), although it’s yet to be fully implemented (Roever, 2016; Alebachew, 2017; Mazhambe; 2017).

Most of street vendors around the world undertake the street vending business under threats of evictions, harassment and jail because the law does not recognize their operation within the urban areas. In some countries like India, China, South Africa and Singapore, the governments have recognized street vending as an economic sector (Uwutije, 2016) Even in other developing countries where vending activities are not well recognized in the facade of law, the legislation should streamline the rules and

regulations for street vending, making it easier for the poor to do their operations while complying with wide national and city level requirements

We can conclude that over enforcement of business legal factors and regulations can discourage micro enterprises from growing into larger and more productive firms USAID, (2019). This can also occur eroding their capacity to create employment opportunities, sustain themselves, and increase profits. Even when the policy and legal instruments themselves are supportive, their enforcement and implementation may be inadequate or inefficient. Therefore, successful enabling environment interventions, such as those related to firm registration, tax administration, and tax policy reform, which relieve constraints faced by microenterprises, may lead to their significant growth.

2.4.6 Socio-Economic Empowerment

Socio-economic development and empowerment of disadvantaged groups is an imperative area that needs to be taken into consideration in order for them to lead a meaningful life. Rahhma et al (2015) noted that Socio-economic empowerment primarily concerned with bringing about improvement in the system of education, employment opportunities, lifestyles, incomes, skills development and cultural factors. Various strategies have been adopted by different countries in order to bring them at par with the wider community. The problems of poverty, illiteracy and unemployment are the major barriers within the course of their socio-economic empowerment.

Within the socio-economic framework, development is referred to improvement within the lifestyles of the individuals through improved education, incomes, skill development and employment. It is the process of economic and social transformation based on cultural and environmental factors (Bryantet al., 2013). Socio-economic empowerment of the individuals leads to progress and wellbeing in all spheres.

Skills development is key to improving productivity, employability and income-earning opportunities and promoting sustainable development and livelihoods. Training gives opportunity in terms of capacity for poor people to engage in more productive and remunerative work perform managerial and leadership roles and

ensuring they can use them to exert increased control over other areas of their lives and participate fully in the development of their communities. Skills development is principally vital to urban poor who are more likely to be micro-entrepreneurs in the informal sector (Barrett, 2010).

Micro Enterprises play an important role in employment creation and income generation. These Small-Scale Enterprises are more efficient in the nation's economy as they create employment and can provide income generation opportunity for low-income groups. Street Vending gives underestimated individuals access to a salary, however unpredictable, it is still key for family unit survival (Bunjun, 2012). Kamunge (2014) reiterates that small scale enterprises provide the entrepreneurial culture and boast of the economy against economic crises, such as low per capita income, poverty and unemployment. In Kenya, the small and micro-Enterprises play a significant role in the Economy. According to the economic survey (2006) cited in Kamunge (2014), the sector contributed over 50 per cent of new jobs created in the year 2005.

Microenterprises contribute to poverty reduction of the urban poor through enabling them to break the vicious cycle of poverty and also enabling them to enhance self-empowerment, respect and social dignity (Geremewe, 2018). Disadvantaged people are able to take part in the productive activity, earn income, and enter into the mainstream economy with the help of microcredit. The Microenterprise are also the source of innovation, creativity, Capital saving and growing production (Mramba, 2015). Street vending is a laboratory for entrepreneurship, family business and socio-economic interaction, linking vendors and clients into the broader economic and socio-economic system. Street vendors generate demand for a wide range of services provided by other informal workers (Roever & Skinner; 2016). Mitullah (2003) agrees with Roever & Skinner (2016) that vending activities generate demand for services provided by formal sector public and private players, comprising of transportation, and formal shops and suppliers from whom they source their goods.

Entrepreneurial skills and capacity among street vendors constitute a significant element to their productivity. Many crucial entrepreneurial skills are learned and demonstrated out on the street. This built capacity in turn improves the performance

of their enterprises through acquired skills thus leading to increased demand for labour, increased sales (income & profits) and employment generations (USAID, 2019) and increased sales. In line with this, their socio-economic status was uplifted through increased profits, increase in incomes and thus improved capacitation which leads to life progress. Alarape (2017) emphasized that micro enterprises whose owners have the experience in doing the same activity, exhibit superior managerial practice; hence, show improved business performance through increased profits.

Makandar & Mulla (2013) street vending microenterprise enables the vendors to discover their inner strength, gain self-confidence, social, economic, political and psychological empowerment and capacity building. Vending has a significant impact on the empowerment of vendors in social aspect. According to Mazhambe (2017), street vending activities play three fundamental roles in the economic systems of cities. This includes employment to a significant number of the urban and migrant population. Street vending also indirectly sustains jobs of other employees working industries which manufacture or produce the wares sold by the street vendors, Mazhambe, 2017). Not only does the livelihood of vendors which relies on street vending but also the farmer, small scale producers and other home-based industries who lack these resources to market their own product.

Street vendors' influence on urban life is not limited to their own self-employment, they also demand for a wide range of services provided by other informal workers, including transport workers, tea sellers, recyclers and others. (Chukuezi, 2010, & Ndhlovu, 2011. They create demand for services provided by formal sector public and private actors, including transportation, and formal shops and suppliers from whom they source their goods (Roever & Skinner, 2016). As part of the informal economy, street vending is significant in poverty alleviation (Hope, 2001). Research in different cities suggested that street vendors contribute to the food security of many of the poorer urban residents (Riley & Legwegoh, 2014). In many ways, street vending thus fulfills important functions within urban areas.

Although, the street vending is treated as illegal, they provide the urban population with services and goods in cheap affordable prices that neither the municipalities nor

the larger retailers can provide (Bhowmik, 2005). The Supreme Court of India observed that, from a consumer point of view, street vendors have a significant contribution to the comfort and suitability of the general public, by making available ordinary articles of daily use for a comparatively cheaper price (Rover & Skinner, 2016, Sawant, 2010). This is a particularly important role for the urban poor who cannot afford to shop at supermarkets.

Street vendors facilitates the living of the people by supplying diverse goods and commodities in the close proximity to the inner city, unlike the urban centers/malls which are set in distances (Shrestha, 2019). Also, notwithstanding the wrong notion that the informal economy is only marginally productive and exists separately from the formal economy; it has become a major provider of employment, goods and services to lower-income groups while contributing a significant share to the Gross Domestic Product (Mahadevia , Mishra and Yogi , 2016) Conventional wisdom suggests that street vendors avoid taxes and fees.(14) But recent research shows that street vendors commonly pay a variety of taxes, fees and levies that contribute to local and national government revenue (Roever & Skinner, 2016).

Street vending activities has a spilling effect across the local economy. This is revealed through vendors' sell of their products to passers-by, as their profits accrue, it leads to greater demand for more goods and services from local suppliers (Mazhambe, 2017). The end result is increase of their stock levels and sales. Demand from suppliers in this chain enables the more employment opportunities in the upstream supplier chain thereby broadening the tax revenue base for the state (Mazhambe, 2017).

According to Ray and Mishra (2011), street vending activities offer a low-cost, decentralized and highly effective system of distributing products required on day-to-day basis. These goods include among others; fruits and vegetables, a market which the formal sector cannot adequately serve. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has also acknowledged the important role played by street vendors in promoting access to food at low prices, (FAO 2016; Mazhambe, 2017). In some cases, like Surakarta, the street vendors have also been perceived as a source of tourist

attraction thus contributing to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Natawidjaja, etal.2015, Mazhambe, 2017).

Mitullah (2005) did well reveal that the policies and regulations on street vending activities in Kenya, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Ghana and Cote D'Ivoire cities are not appropriate and the street vendors are hardly consulted in the development of the by-laws and planning vending sites in respective urban areas. However, the study failed to provide a detailed description of the various policy strides that the respective governments have taken with regards to informal sector and further provide basic facts and statistics on the on the state of street vendors in these countries despite the existence of these policies.

Despite the said benefits, Street vendors are said to lack Skills development and knowledge possession as major elements in productivity, micro enterprises are said to possess low levels of skills. Consequently, street vending micro enterprises can uplift the socio-economic wellbeing of low-income households by improving the capacitation through overall sustenance of their living condition.

2.5 Critique of Existing Literature

Martinez & Rivera-Acevedo (2018) Debt Portfolios of the Poor: The Case of Street Vendors in Cali in Colombia. The study concluded that that most of the street vendors did not have access to formal banking systems. Consequently, they usually depend on payday loans with much higher interest rates which absorb a large share of their income and perpetuate their indebtedness, preventing them from improving their living conditions. The study emphasized on the dynamic capabilities of street vendors despite their lack of access to the banking systems, however the scope of the study is in Cali and Colombia, the findings could not be generalized to other setting, the case should be addressed in East Africa setting because of the different environments.

Mazhambe (2017) conducted a case study research by adopting a cross-sectional survey to determine the contribution of street vending to Zimbabwe's economy. The study was motivated by the drive to have an appreciation of the socio-economic benefits that could accrue to Zimbabwe if street vendors were formalized. Data was

collected using quantitative methodology from a sample size of 166 vendors. However, the study did not clearly bring out the economic contributions as identified in the purpose and also study failed to enrich the analysis, therefore future study should attempt to utilize the right methodology for the same study.

Begari (2017) on educational levels of street vendors and its impact on performance of activity in Hyderabad; Telangana. The sample size was 600 vendors. Data collection method included interviews and face to face observation of vending activity. The study observed that street vending plays a key role in providing good and services to the urban poor. It was concluded that educational levels affect the performance of vendors in relation to income, loans, and type of activities. The methodology in particular data collection and data analysis is insufficient and there is lack of clarification on the arena that concerns street vending.

Gamieldien and Nieker (2017) carried out a study titles the occupation of street vending as an entrepreneurial occupation in South Africa. They examined livelihood creation, the meaning and purpose derived from vending occupation for people living with disabling conditions. A case study of six participants was done through maximum variation sampling. However, being that a study pursued in target is of an apex degree, a reasonable degree of scientific selection of the target population is not negotiable. The rationality for selecting the subject for study is not clearly indicated, the sample size seems not representative.

2.6 Summary of Literature Review

Street vending is universal activity and most common in developing nations. It is one of the most evident activities of the urban informal sector very common in urban areas. Street vending has economic, socio-economic and political significance to the urban dwellers even though it is unaccounted and unrecognized in national economic data of developing economies. The activity offers employment opportunities and livelihoods for the urban poor, source of revenue and value added to the economy, but the urban City authorities consider it to be an illegal activity in most developing nations. Street vending is mostly dominated by women.

Street vendors all over the world face a common set of challenges ranging from harassment from civic authorities. This has impact on the livelihood impacts of generalized workplace uncertainty, harassment and confiscation of merchandise on street traders' incomes, assets and time (Roever & Skinner, 2016). They are more often repressed by the City authorities and urban planners. Vending is portrayed as a disorder and a symbol of failure to modernize. Consequently, neoliberal urban governance supports their evictions or relocations as a common component of urban renewal schemes worldwide.

Comparatively little useful information on how the sector works is available and there are gaps in locating the relevant activities within a theoretical framework. This negligence of the vending trade has resulted in the absence of accurate statistics on street vending activities and vendors at both national and international level partly due to the nature of the activity (Mitullah, 2003). There is lack of efficient and effective institutional and legal framework governing street vending in most African Countries. Most street traders locate themselves at strategic points without any official allocation thus a Policy challenge.

Street vending could be positive though not core force in the socio-economic-economic transformation of the poor urban communities if proper regulation and control, within the parameters of freedom to economic opportunity and success.

2.7 Research Gap

Several Studies have been done on Street vending focused on policies, and the challenges encountered in street vending. Onyango, et al. (2012) examined the nature and patterns of vending trade in Kenya. A study carried out by Alila & Mitullah (2000) focused enhancing the lobbying capability of women in street vendors and the challenges in the Kenyan policy environment. In addition, Mitullah (2003) examined street trade in Kenya the contribution of research in policy dialogue and response. Mwangi (2011) looked at the contribution of entrepreneurship education in technical training colleges in enhancing management skills of informal sector entrepreneurs in Kenya. Kamunyori (2007) researched on A Growing Space for Dialogue in Nairobi's Central Business District. Nyang'oro (2013) did a monitoring study on Informal

Economy on Waste Pickers in Nakuru, Kenya. A closer study was by Onyango et al (2012) on nature and patterns of street vending activities in Kisumu.

Though there is a lot of empirical data presented in the documentaries regarding street vending as an informal activity, the nature of the activity, challenges and policy issues in Kenya, there is no single research that has been carried out on the variables that interact to contribute to the significance of the activity. This study looks at the determinants of Street vending micro enterprise in Kenya looking in particular at resource mobilization of street vendors', accessibility to market sites, availability of commodities and business infrastructure. Thus, this study seeks to contribute to literature by investigating the influence of street vending activities on economic development of Kenya.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The research process is a planned action which involves collecting, analysing and interpreting information to answer a question or to understand a particular phenomenon (Johnston, 2010). Research methodology refers to the overall approaches, techniques and perspectives to research process as a whole (Melnikovans, 2018). It focuses on the research process and the kind of tools and procedures to be used. Sound research methodology is crucial for undertaking a valid study. (Maryam & Pathik, 2014) noted that research methodology presents theoretical analysis of methods, principles and procedures followed by a study in bringing out expected findings relating the chosen field of study. This chapter presents the methodology and procedures that was used in this study. The sections presented includes research designs, target population, sample size and sampling technique, data collection instruments, data collection procedure, pilot study, validity and reliability of the study and data analysis and presentation.

3.2 Research Design

A research design is the overall plan, structure or strategy of investigation in a coherent and logical way so conceived as to obtain answers to research questions. It is the blueprint for the collection, measurement, and analysis of data. It is a procedural plan that is adopted by the researcher to answer questions validly, objectively, accurately and economically (Askarzai & Unhelkar, 2017). It deals with the decision on techniques used in data gathering and sampling tools and strategies (Locharoenrat, 2017). Research design is crucial in enabling one to arrive at valid findings, comparisons and conclusions (Creswell & Creswell, 2018).

Cross-sectional survey research design were adopted. In a cross-sectional study, the investigator measures the outcome and the exposures in the study participants at the same time (Setia, 2018). Descriptive designs help to identify challenges in current

practice with a view to improving the practice outcomes for patients (Burns & Groove, 2005) cited in Odek (2017).

This research also employed mixed methods approach which employs quantitative and qualitative data which was analyzed and integrated in order to answer the research questions in the Study (Hesse-Biber, 2010). The approach fits well with the design and strategy chosen as it allows the use of both qualitative and quantitative data which thus provides a good understanding of a research problem (Creswell, 2012). Both qualitative and quantitative data was therefore being gathered in the study. Mixed method approach is chosen to facilitate triangulation whereby the researcher is searching for convergence of the quantitative and qualitative data and to allow for complementarity between the quantitative and qualitative data.

Philosophy is assumptions about how we see the world. Research Philosophy is a system of the researcher's thought or belief on how data ought to be gathered analyzed and used to generate new and reliable knowledge about the research (Burns and Groove, 2003; Raj, 2015). There are two major Philosophies (positions) although there can be overlap between, the two include positivistic and phenomenological also called interpretivist (Sefotho, 2015, Raj, 2015). In the arena of socio-economic sciences, paradigms are generally perceived and understood through their core ontological and epistemological assumptions emanating from distinct worldviews (Sefotho, 2015, Tang 2011, Asrizai & Unhelkar, 2017).

Saunders (2012) presents a "Research Onion" (RO). The research onion provides a rather exhausting description of the main layers or stages which are to be accomplished in order to formulate an effective methodology (Raithatha, 2017). The research Onion has its starting point with delineation of the main philosophy, choosing approaches, methods and strategies as well as defining time horizons, which altogether take the research logic to the research design; main techniques and procedures of data collection and analysis (Melnikovas, 2018).

Saunders et al. (2016) admits that choosing between positive or interpretive position may be unrealistic, thus other philosophical positions of scientific research are proposed in addition to the two offered above that is Pragmatism and Critical realism.

This study adopted Pragmatism based on assumption that within the research it is possible to adapt both positivist and interpretivist positions whichever works best for particular research question. The philosophy is compatible with the design chosen for this study. According to Saunders et al (2012), pragmatics recognizes that there are many different ways of interpreting the world and undertaking research and that no single point of view can give the entire picture and that there may be multiple realities. A pragmatic philosophy uses both inductive and deductive approaches to create a theory or confirm hypothesis and can work with both descriptive and exploratory research. This philosophy can do with both qualitative and quantitative data.

3.4 Target Population

A population is the theoretically specified aggregation of the study elements. It is all the individuals or units of interest (Hanlon & Larget, 2011). It is translating the abstract concept into workable concept. Target population is the complete group of specific population elements relevant to the research project (Sekarani, 2010). All street vendors who operate in the CBD of Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu town constituted the target population. The study targeted 32,500 street vendors in the three major cities in Kenya, namely Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu. Nairobi, Kisumu, and Mombasa have an estimated street vending population of 14,000, 10,000 and 8500 respectively in their CBD's which is the target for this study. These three urban areas are chosen because they are the largest cities in Kenya with great economic importance to the country.

3.5 Sample Size and Sampling Technique

The sample size is a significant feature of any empirical study in which the goal is to make inferences about a population from a sample (Taherdoost, 2018). Sampling is the process of using a small number of items or parts of a larger population to make conclusions about the whole population. A sample is a subset of the individuals in a population; there is typically data available for individuals in samples (Hanlon & Larget, 2011). Taherdoost, (2016) agrees with Onyango et al (2012) that what is vital is not the proportion of the research population that gets sampled, but the absolute size of the sample selected relative to the complexity of the population, the aims of the

researcher and the kinds of statistical manipulation that was used in data analysis (Onyango et al., 2012).

To determine the ideal sample size for population, the study adopts Krejcie & Morgan (1970) formula expressed as:

$$S = X^2 NP (1 - P) / d^2 (N - 1) + X^2 P (1 - P)$$

S=Required Sample Size

X²=Chi Squire Value at 1 Degree of Freedom (3.841)

N=the population size

P=the population proportion (assumed to be .50)

d=Degree of accuracy expressed as a proportion (.50)

$$\text{thus, } S = 3.84^2 (32,500 * 0.5) (1 - 0.5) / 0.5^2 (32,500 - 1) + 3.84^2 (0.5 (1 - 0.5)) = 384$$

According to Kerejcie & Morgan (1970) table, the sample size approaches 384 for any population that is greater than 10,000

The proportional allocation of the sample size to the three cities is done using the author's formular:

$$\text{Sample Size} = \frac{n}{N} \times 384, \text{ while the}$$

$$\text{Percentage of target population} = \frac{n}{N} \times 100$$

Where n, is the total number of street vendors; N is the total number of vendors in the three selected town. See table 3.2 for proportionate allocation of sample size.

Table 3.1: Sample of the Study

Urban Area	Target Population	Sample size	Percentage of total population
Nairobi	14,000	166	43.08
Mombasa	10,000	118	30.77
Kisumu	8,500	100	26.15
Total	32,500	384	100

Source: (Researcher, 2021)

The study used multistage sampling technique to select the sample size. Multistage sampling is a probability technique where two or more probability techniques are combined (Taherdoost, 2016). It is used when the elements of population are spread over a wide geographical region, and it is not possible to obtain a representative sample with only one aforementioned technique (Mohsin, 2016). In Multi-stage sampling process, the researcher moves from a broad to a narrow sample, using a step-by-step process.

It is where the researcher includes cases or participants in the sample because they believe that they warrant inclusion (Taherdoost, 2016). Purposive sampling of urban authorities was employed based on their availability, in this sampling, the sample is selected with a purpose (a criterion of selection) in mind (Mohsin, 2016). The representativeness depends on the researcher's ability to select cases that meet particular criteria including typically, wide variance, expertise, among others (O'Leary 2010; Ndhlovu, 2011). In this study, sample size was equally distributed according to sampled streets, 100 street vendors were sampled from all the selected streets. This is because all these sampled areas are considered commercial areas.

The study employed multistage sampling technique in identifying study respondents under various categories for the study. Multistage sampling is preferred because the population is geographically diverse. First, the researcher used stratified random sampling where the strata identified are three urban areas in the country that is Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu. This was followed by purposive sampling of the streets, in Nairobi, River Road, Moi Avenue, Tom Mboya Street and Kirinyaga road was sampled. Moi Avenue Street, Biashara Street, Nkuruma Road and Digo Road was

sampled in Mombasa. While in Kisumu, City Bus-Park, Kenyatta Highway, Kibuye Market and Oginga Odinga Street. These streets are purposively sampled for study because they record the highest concentration of street vendors. Due to Covid 19 measures, Street vendors was sampled through snowball while the City council authorities were sampled purposely, two from each sampled urban area for interviews.

3.6 Data Collection Instruments

Data collection instruments are utilized by the researcher to acquire information by their objectives in situations in which they take place in a reasonable way from the target population of the study. Gordon, (2013) perceives data collection as a mean by which information is obtained from the selected subjects of the investigation. In a research process, it is critical to adopt “good measures” which are those that measures what they are supposed to measure. Accurate and systematic data collection is critical to conducting scientific research. Depending on research type, a well-chosen and well implemented method for data collection and analysis are essential (Canal, 2017). Data collection happens in situations that try to reproduce real-life communication scenarios in which the participants make oral or written contributions that are useful for research purposes and, at the same time, beneficial for their learning process (Canals, 2017). Hair et.al (2010) and Kline (2011) recommends that at least three (3) indicators of variables observed suitably measures each construct. The main data collection instruments for this study were questionnaires, interviews and observation guide as showed in the point.

3.6.1 Questionnaire

Questionnaire was adopted as the major method for data collection. It was administered to street vendors to collect quantitative data. Questionnaire is a formal data collection instrument which enables the researcher to measure the variables of concern (Cazurra, Mudambi, Pedersen & Piscitello; 2017). It consists of a series of question items and answers prompts for the purpose of gathering data from respondents. They are often designed for collection of mainly statistical data though in some respects it may also incorporate questions for detailed response (Creswell, 2005). This method was applied because it is suitable for non-observable form of data.

It is also considered as the basic method for data collection in quantitative assessment. It allows the respondents to give the information free of influence from this researcher. Questionnaire survey was driven by the fact that a questionnaire survey is a least-cost research strategy which enables the researcher to collect large amounts of data over a short period of time (Fowler Jr, 2013).

The questionnaire utilized a Likert type scale questions, as it measures the degree to which the respondent agreed with a given statement. The scale is useful because it is unambiguous and provide for uniformity. The use of face-to-face questionnaire survey was adopted to help those who are illiterate or may not be able to understand some things on the instrument. It will enable the researcher to get faster the procedure of data acquisition. On the interview, face to face interview was applied during this research. A scale of 5-1 from Totally Agree (5), Agree (4), Neutral (3), Disagree (2) and Totally Disagree (1) respectively was use. The Questionnaire will have sections based on the objectives of the study. Questionnaire's technique is chosen because it is less costly and less time consuming for both the researcher and the respondent.

3.6.2 Interviews

In-depth interviewing is a qualitative research technique that involves conducting intensive individual interviews with a small number of respondents to explore their perspectives on a particular idea, program, or situation (Boyce and Neale, 2006). Interviews provide researchers with rich and detailed qualitative data for understanding participants' experiences, how they describe those experiences, and the meaning they make of those experiences (Rubin & Rubin, 2012 cited in (Montoya, 2016). Interview was administered to consolidate the study findings as recommended by Dillman, (2014). Interviews was administered to county local government officials and ward leaders who may not have time to fill the questionnaires. Interviews were used because they help to provide in depth data which is not possible to get when using only questionnaire. They are also useful in getting experience and understanding of the problem under the study (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003).

3.6.3 Observation

Observation is a tool for collecting data in qualitative research studies. An observation checklist was constructed to guide the researcher. Observation schedule enables the researcher to collect data through multiple channels such as seeing and hearing from the participants (Kasomo, 2015). Observation of the vending activities also helped in validating the information in questionnaires and interviews. Observations can be conducted on nearly any subject matter, and the kinds of observations done depends on your research question (Driscoll, 2011).

3.7 Data Collection Procedures

Data collection entails the application of procedures that are aimed at extracting appropriate information from the respondents in a study. Data collection was carried out after the approval of the research proposal by the College of Human Resource and Development of Jomo Kenyatta University Science of Technology. The Post graduate School facilitated the researcher with the data collection letter that was presented to NACOSTI. Using the provided documents, the researcher also sought permission from County Government administration and proceed to the selected areas.

After obtaining the consent to visit the area of study, the trained research assistants who are well versed with the vernacular of the target population was engaged in collecting data. The team administered the instruments face to face.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

This research embraced strict privacy and ethical stance. In order to observe the ethical standards, the following procedures, first, city authorities from the sampled urban areas crowned the investigation and NACOSTI for ethical review approval. The researcher co-operated with the respondents' selected administration to pursue authorization to conduct the survey in the respondents' locations. This expedited the data collection process founded on clear rules, guidelines and ethical considerations of the respective areas under study. An introductory letter from JKUAT, Department of Development Studies which describes the researcher's full name, area of study and the purpose of

the exploration was attached to the research questionnaire. The researcher sought for the respondent's audience through their consent. This warranted respondents' privacy on that was give and the research process as a whole. Data collection and analysis was conducted objectively (Mubazi, 2011).

3.9 Pilot Study

This is pre-test done prior to the commencement of data collection to determine the accuracy of the research instrument (Cooper & Schilder, (2011) Pilot study helps understand or identify potential problem areas and deficiencies in the research instruments and protocol prior to implementation during the future wider study. Pilot studies help researchers identify design flaws, refine data collection and analysis plans; gain experience with and train the research team; assess recruitment process; and learn important information about participant burden prior undertaking the larger study (Fraser, Fahlman, Arscott, & Guillot, 2018). Pilot study was carried out to test the validity of the study. It is necessary to pretest the questionnaire, as it enables researcher to assess the validity of the instruments (Fittell, 2010, Saunders et al., 2011). In this study, a sample of 86 respondents constitutes 1% constituted the sample for pilot study. According to Cooper & Schilder, (2011) One percent of the sample population should constitute the pilot test. Pilot study was carried out from the street vendors in Nakuru town and the results are as presented below;

Variables (Likert Scale)	Number of items	Cronbach Alpha	Interpretation
Constructs on Resource mobilization.	8	.726	Reliable
Constructs on accessibility to market sites	7	.817	Reliable
Constructs on availability of commodities	8	.511	Reliable
Constructs on government regulations.	9	.733	Reliable
Constructs on Quality business infrastructure	9	0.663	Reliable
Constructs on socioeconomic empowerment.	7	.654	Reliable

3.9.1 Reliability of Research Instrument

Reliability is consistency of measurement or stability of measurement over a variety of conditions in which the same results are obtained and an accurate representation of the overall population under study (Heale & Twycross; 2015). Because reliability is consistency of measurement over time or stability of measurement over a variety of conditions, the most commonly used technique to estimate reliability is with a measure of association, the correlation coefficient, often termed reliability coefficient (Rosnow and Rosenthal, 1991). The reliability coefficient is the correlation between two or more variables (here tests, items, or raters) which measure the same thing.

For determining reliability of the study Cronbach's Alpha for multi-point scaled items was used. Alpha coefficient ranges in value from 0 (denoting no internal reliability) to 1 (denoting perfect internal reliability). A test with robust reliability is expected to display a Cronbach Alpha above 0.80. However, values above 0.7 are acceptable indicators of internal consistency (Bryman & Bell, 2011).

3.9.2 Validity of Research Instrument

Validity determines whether the research truly measures that which it was intended to measure or how truthful the research results are. According to Heale & Twycross (2015) Validity is the extent to which a concept is accurately measured in a quantitative study what Literature suggests four main categories of validity: content validity, criterion validity and construct validity and face validity.

Content validity looks at whether the instrument adequately covers all the content that it should with respect to the variable. A subset of content validity is *face validity*, where experts are asked their opinion about whether an instrument measures the concept intended (Heale & Twycross 2015). In this study was justified by guide professors and also initial distribution of questionnaire among number of experts, scholars and considering their corrective comments.

Construct validity is the degree to which scores on a test can be accounted for by the explanatory constructs of a sound theory, while Criterion validity relates to the ability

to predict some outcome (Kothari, 2008). Result from the pilot study helped in validation of the variable of the study.

3.10 Data Analysis and Presentation

Before processing the responses, data cleaning was done on the completed questionnaires by editing, coding, entering and cleaning the data. Qualitative data collected was analyzed through content analysis methodology. Qualitative research is deemed useful as it deepens the understanding of human experience (Erlingsson & Brysiewicz, 2017). Qualitative data analysis method helps the researcher understand more the specific situation, issues and circumstances so as to explain why things actually happen in an environment where the research is being carried out (Akinyode, 2018).

Quantitative data was coded and processed and was analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics. The descriptive statistical tools helped in presenting, describing the data and determining the respondents' degree of agreement with the various statements. The response of the coded data was analyzed according to study objectives.

Descriptive statistics comprised of means, standard deviation, percentages and frequency distribution tables. Inferential statistics involved correlation and regression analyses. Hypotheses were tested based on inferential statistics. This was aimed at establishing the levels and significance of relationships between the independent variable which is street vending activity and the dependent variable which is Socio-economic Empowerment. Socio-Economic Empowerment was regressed against five variables of Street vending activity specifically; Resource mobilization, Access to Market Sites, Availability of Commodities, Business infrastructures, And the Moderating variable; government Regulations. Multiple regression equations were conducted with the first one having no moderating variable and the second equation containing the moderating variable. The first regression model is expressed as:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \beta_4X_4 + \varepsilon \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

Where;

Y = Economic empowerment (DV)

β_0 = constant (coefficient of intercept)

X₁ = Resource mobilization

X₂ = Access to market sites

X₃ = Availability of commodities

X₄ = Business Infrastructure,

$\beta_1-\beta_4$ = coefficients to be estimated, and

ε = is stochastic term (error).

The second regression model is expressed as:

$$Y = \beta_0 + X_5(\beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \beta_4X_4) + \varepsilon \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

Where; X₅ = Government Regulations (Moderating Variable).

Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method was adopted for regression analysis while correlation was conducted using Pearson's approach. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to test the significance of the overall model at 95% confidence level and 0.05 level of significance. According to Mugenda (2008) analysis of variance is used because it makes use of the F – test in terms of sums of squares residual. T statistics was also be used to test significance contribution of individual variable.

3.10.1 Hypotheses Testing

This study tested the hypotheses using Spearman's correlation coefficient to analyze the direction and strength of the relationship between the dependent and explanatory variables (see Table 3.2).

Table 3.2: Testing of Study Hypothesis

Objective	Hypothesis	Type	Interpretation
1.To assess the effect of Resource mobilizations of street vendors on Socio- economic empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya..	H ₀₁ : Resource mobilizations of street vendors has no significant effect on Economic Empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya.		If r<1-96 Reject if 4 >0.7 Strong relationship
2. To evaluate the effect of vendors'accessibility to Market Sites on Socio- economic empowerment of Urban vendors in Kenya.	H ₀₂ : Vendors'accessibility to Market Sites has no significant effect on Economic Empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya.		If r<1-96 Reject if 4 >0.7 Strong relationship
3. To analyse the effect of availability of Commodities on Socio-economic empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya.	H ₀₃ : Availability of Commodities has no significant effect on Economic Empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya..		If r<1-96 Reject if 4 >0.7 Strong relationship
4. To establish the effect of Business Infrastructure on Socio-economic-empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya. access and consumption of electricity.	H ₀₄ : Business Infrastructure for vendors on Economic Empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya.		If r<1-96 Reject if 4 >0.7 Strong relationship
5.To examine the moderating influence of government policies and regulations on Street Vending and Socio-economic empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya..	H ₀₅ : Government policies and regulations has no significant moderating effect on Street Vending Micro Enterprises and Economic Empowerment Urban vendors in Kenya.		If r<1-96 Reject if 4 >0.7 Strong relationship

Source: (Researcher; 2021)

Spearman's correlation coefficient is a non-parametric measure of direction and strength of monotonic relationships (Wooldridge, 2009). It differs from Pearson's correlation which measures linear relationships only. Spearman's correlation (r_s), ranges between -1 and 1 ($-1 \leq r_s \leq 1$). A negative coefficient means a negative relationship while a positive, implies positive correlation. When $r_s = 0$, it means no correlation. Wooldridge provided a guide to describe the strength of relationship (see Table 3.3).

Table 3.3: Interpretation of Spearman's Correlation Coefficient

Coefficient	Strength of correlation
0.00 to 0.19	Very weak
0.20 to 0.39	Weak
0.40 to 0.59	Moderate
0.60 to 0.79	Strong
0.80 to 1.0	Very strong

Source: (Researcher, 2021)

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

The main purpose of the study was to investigate street vending micro enterprises determinants of socio- economic empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya.. Specifically, the current study sought to assess the effect of resource mobilization of street vendors on Socio- economic empowerment, evaluate the effect of vendors'accessibility to Market Sites on Socio- economic empowerment, analyse the effect of availability of Commodities on Socio- economic empowerment, establish the effect of Business Infrastructure on Socio-economic-empowerment, and to examine the moderating influence of government policies and regulations on Street Vending and Socio- economic empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya..

In this chapter, the researcher presents the findings of the study in two main sections. The first section discusses results on demographic characteristics of the street vendors while the second section contains findings, discussion and interpretation of results based on study objectives. Before the actual presentation of findings, the study highlights questionnaire response rate and presents results of reliability and validity tests.

4.2 Response Rate

The researcher conducted 384 street vendors from Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu out of which 300 responded positively as illustrated in Table 4.1. This represents a response rate of 78.13 per cent which is above the average.

Table 4.1: Questionnaire Response Rate

Town	Distributed questionnaires	Returned questionnaires	Percent
Nairobi	166	120	72.29
Mombasa	118	100	84.75
Kisumu	100	80	80
Total	384	300	78.13

Source: (Researcher, 2021)

The response rate (RR) was on average 78.1% (300) respondents provided the required data through the questionnaires (instruments) which were utilized in the study. Mellahi, Kamel & Harris (2016) recommend that higher response rate indicates less possible bias and thus more confidence of the results. They suggest that any response rate $\geq 60\%$ is acceptable for a survey research, (Kothari, 2008) notes that a response rate of 50% is sufficient for analysis and interpretations. Therefore, the researcher concluded that the above response rate was adequate for analysis and interpretations.

The next sub-section, the study presents reliability and validity of the instrument's discussions.

4.3 Reliability and Validity of the instruments

The study utilized Cronbach's Alpha method to conduct reliability test on Likert scale items. Table 4.2 presents summary findings.

Table 4.2: Reliability Tests Summary

Variables	Number of items	Cronbach Alpha	Interpretation
Resource mobilization	7	.657	Reliable
Access to Market sites	8	.627	Reliable
Availability of commodities	8	.701	Reliable
Business infrastructure	7	.655	Reliable
Government regulations	10	.845	Reliable
Socio-economic empowerment	8	.863	Reliable

Source: Researcher (2021)

The Cronbach Alpha coefficients ranges between 0 and 1 with values approaching 1 seen as highly reliable. A cut-off point of 0.7 was recommended by Bryman and Bell (2011) as adequate. According to Table 4.2, the study has established that all the Likert scale items are reliable. With reference to validity, expert opinion was adopted. The questionnaire was presented to the supervisors and other research experts at the department of development studies. Upon evaluation, the experts recommended some changes on the questionnaire contents. The instruments were hence validated upon corrections.

4.4 Demographic Characteristics

The study considered various background characteristics of the street vendors such as age, gender, level of education, household size and marital status whose findings are presented in this sub-section.

4.4.1 Gender of the respondents

Figure 4.1 specifies that there are slightly more male (52.73%) than female (42.7%) street vendors in Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu towns. A similar observation is likely to be observed in other towns of Kenya. Men are the breadwinners in many Kenyan households, and this could explain the reason why there are more men than women in street vending.

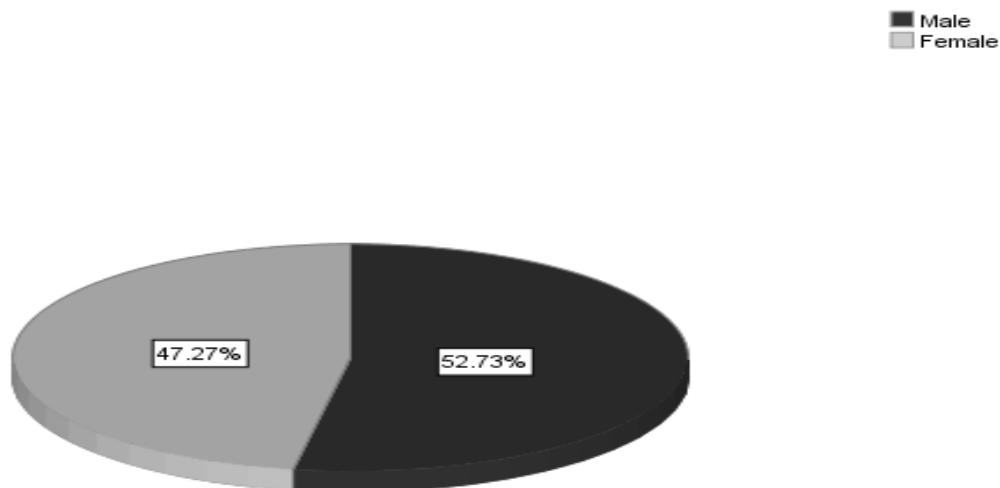


Figure 4.1: Gender of Street Vendors

Source: Researcher (2021)

4.4.2 Age of the respondents

Next, Table 4.3 presents the results on age distribution for the street vendors.

Table 4.3: Age of Street Vendors

Age category	Frequency	Percent
Below 25	37	12.3
25-30	104	34.6
31-35	58	19.5
36-40	56	18.6
41-45	23	7.7
46-50	2	.5
Above 50	20	6.8
Total	300	100.0

Source: Researcher (2021)

In the urban areas in Kenya, the results showed that majority of the vendors are aged 25 and 30 years. This is represented by 34.6 percent of the respondents. This is followed closely by street vendors aged between 31-35 and 36-40. In other words, the age distribution of most street vendors ranges between 25 and 35 years. The study corresponds with the socio-economic survey on street vendors in Nairobi that revealed that majority of the informal traders are young adults (aged 24 -35 years) thus

indicating growth in the number of young adults being involved in micro enterprises. (NCBDA, 2010, Chille & Haule, 2020, Kirumah and Munishi, (2021. The findings reveals that most of Kenya’s youths depend on the possibilities that the informal sector offers, employment and self-employment alike. Nevertheless, these results generally indicate that street vending cuts across all age groups, that is, the young as well as the elderly.

4.4.3 Highest level of Education of the respondents

On the issue of education, the results reveal that majority of street vendors (46.3%) have upper secondary qualifications as their highest level of education (see Table 4.4). This was followed by street vendors with upper primary education. In addition, there is a sizeable number of street vendors with tertiary and university qualifications. The same is true that formal employment is very scarce for young people with primary and secondary education and worse among those with no formal education. Given that street vending business does not require high levels of education as argued by Njaya (2014), the Kenya’s shrinking formal sector could explain why college and university graduates are engaged in street vending.

Table 4.4: Highest level of Education

Education Level	Frequency	Percent
Lower primary	20	6.7
Upper primary	55	18.3
Lower secondary	47	15.7
Upper secondary	139	46.3
University	19	6.3
Tertiary	20	6.7
Total	300	100.0

Source: Researcher (2021)

4.4.4 Size of the Household of the Respondents

Next, the study sought to establish the size of street vendor’s household. Summary results are presented in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Size of the Household

Category	Frequency	Percent
1-2	74	24.7
3-5	138	46
6-8	80	26.7
Above 8	8	2.6
Total	300	100.0

Source: Researcher (2021)

The study reveals an average household size of 3-5 children. This is in tandem with Kenya's average fertility rate of about 4 children per household (Kenya census report, 2019).

4.4.5 Marital Status of the respondents

With regard to marital status, the study has established that majority of street vendors are married (59.1%) followed by those who are still single. This is in agreement with Adhikar (2017) whose findings observed that there were more married individuals among street vendors than the unmarried and widowed ones. (see table 4.6).

Table 4.6: Marital Status

Status	Frequency	Percent
Single	65	21.7
Married	177	59.0
Separated	34	11.3
Divorced	4	1.3
Widow/widower	20	6.7
Total	300	100.0

Source: Researcher (2021)

4.4.6 Position in Household of the respondents

Concerning the position of the street vendor in the household, the study has established that most of them (89.5%) are bread winners while the minority (10.5%) are dependents. The study corresponds with the findings of Bunjun, (2012) that street vendors are directed to meeting household needs. Street Vending gives underestimated

individuals access to a salary, however unpredictable, it is still key for family unit survival (Bunjun, 2012) in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Position in Household

	Frequency	Percent
Bread winner	268	89.5
Dependent	32	10.5
Total	300	100.0

Source: (Researcher, 2021)

These is in concurs with Sharyn et.al (2018) who noted that street vendors do vending for livelihood.

In support of the above, One street vendor had these to report.

“I’m contented with what I make from this business, now I can meet my family obligations. I vend between two thousand shillings and five thousand a week, but I reserve enough to meet family needs especially food which is my priority. I have to also save something small every day to buy charcoal, electricity, for water, and for my kids’ school fees. I just ensure that my capital for the business is not spent in my home needs. I also try to save through our “Chama” where we give 50 shillings per day. And end month, I have to pay my rent.

Table 4.8: Type of Vending Goods

Type of Goods/Services	Frequency	Percent
Second hand textiles/Shoes	200	66.7
Fast foods/Vegetable/Fruits	84	28.0
Others	16	5.3
Total	300	100.0

Source: (Researcher, 2021)

The largest type of street vending that was reported among the street vendors in the CBC was second hand textiles and shoes at 66.&% followed by fast foods/vegetables and fruits at 28%. This findings refuted with the findings of Onyango et al., 2012 who

reported that food was the most common item sold in Kisumu area by street vendors. This could be attributed to the fact that the key commercial activities in the region are subsistence farming and fishing. Having analyzed demographic characteristics of the street vendors, the next section turns to presentation of both descriptive and inferential results based on the study objectives.

4.5 The Effect of Resource Mobilizations of Street Vendors on Socio- Economic Empowerment of Urban Dwellers

Objective one of the study sought to assess the effect of Resource mobilizations of street vendors on Socio- economic empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya.. To respond to this objective, the study analyses data for dependent variable (socio-economic empowerment) and secondly those of the independent variable which is Resource mobilizations. Street vendors were asked to rate various statements related to socio-economic empowerment on a scale of 1-5; where 1-Totally Disagree (TD), 2-Disagree (D), 3-Neutral (N), 4-Agree, (A) and 5-Totally Agree (TA). Results are presented in Table 4.8.

The mean scores for the statements regarding socio-economic empowerment of street vendors range from agree to totally agree. For instance, the street vendor showed highest mean of 4.2773 and standard deviation of .72806 on vending enabling them to provide basic needs to their households. This was closely followed by acquisition of networking through vending at a mean of 4.2136 and standard deviation of .73079. This shows that this item higher dispersion in the responses compared to that of highest mean item. Similarly, all the test items showed that the vending was positive on socio-economic empowerment as all had means of at least 3.5.

These findings are consistent with Bunjun, (2012), and Kamunge (2014) who argue that Street Vending gives underestimated individuals access to a salary, however unpredictable, it is still key for family unit survival and also that small scale enterprises provide the entrepreneurial culture and boast of the economy against economic crises, such as low per capita income, poverty and unemployment. In Kenya, the small and micro-Enterprises play a significant role in the Economy. According to the economic

survey (2006) cited in Kamunge (2014), the sector contributed over 50 per cent of new jobs created in the year 2005.

In addition, majority of street vendors Totally agreed to the assertions that vending enable them to provide basic need to my household to afford three meals in a day (mean=4.2773, SD=.72806), through vending, they have acquired relevant networking skills with other businesspeople (mean=4.2136, SD=.73079). Similar arguments are made with regard to the rests of the statements.

Table 4.9: Socio-Economic Empowerment Descriptive Statistics

Variable (N=300)	TD	D	N	A	TA	Mean	Std.
	%	%	%	%	%		Deviation
Vending enables me to provide basic need to my household to afford three meals in a day	5	2.7	5.5	51.4	40	4.2773	.72806
I am able to educate my children (household) through vending	1.4	7.3	14.5	40.5	36.4	4.0318	.96225
Street vending business if profitable	9	2.3	19.1	40.9	36.8	4.1045	.85099
Through vending, I have acquired relevant networking skills with other businesspeople	0.0	3.6	7.3	53.2	35.9	4.2136	.73079
I am able to pay water and electricity bills through vending	7.3	3.2	13.2	45.9	30.5	3.8909	1.10081
I have acquired relevant experience to manage my business	0.5	1.8	13.2	45.9	38.6	4.2045	.76985
Vendor have been trained on how to manage their activities successfully	9.5	15.9	15.9	29.1	29.5	3.5318	1.31860
Through vending, I have acquired needed accounting skills for my business	3.6	9.1	10.5	35.9	40.9	4.0136	1.09994

Key: Mean Totally disagree=1-1.9, Disagree=2-2.9, Neutral=3, Agree=3.1-4, Totally agree=4.1-5

Source: (Researcher, 2021).

These findings imply that vending business contribute greatly to the socio-economic empowerment of families in urban areas. It enables them to earn a living and education of household members. Due to the shrinking of the labour market, majority of Kenyans especially in the urban areas have found street vending as the only way to derive their

livelihood and hence, this sector plays a central role towards socio-economic empowerment of the urban dwellers.

4.5.1 Factor Analysis Socio-economic Empowerment

The study adopted Principal Component Approach (PCA) to analyze variables in the socio-economic empowerment Likert scale. The purpose of factor analysis is to reduce the number of Likert scale variables into view while maintaining most of the information in the larger data set. The reduced variables can then be used in computing correlation, regression and hypothesis testing. To ascertain the validity of the factor analysis process, the study computed Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) measure of sampling adequacy and Bartlett's Test.

According to this test, KMO should be greater than 0.5 for the study sample to be termed adequate. Findings in Table 4.10 show that KMO is 0.860, an indication that the process is valid, or the sample was adequate. Bartlett's Test measures the strength of variables. The null hypothesis of the test states that, the correlation matrix is an identity matrix. A p-value of less than 5% leads to acceptance of the null hypothesis. With the p-value of 0.000, findings imply that Bartlett's test for Sphericity is significant, and therefore factor analysis is satisfactory.

Table 4.10: KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.860
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	881.485
	df	28
	Sig.	.000

Source: (Researcher, 2021)

The next output of the PCA is the total explained variance which indicates the number of factors that were extracted during the process (see Table 4.11). In addition, the output shows eigenvalues of factors, percentage of variance attributable to each factor, and the total variance of the factor and the previous factors.

Table 0.1 Total Variance Explained on Socio-economic Empowerment

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	4.440	55.503	55.503	4.440	55.503	55.503
2	.958	11.977	67.480			
3	.736	9.206	76.686			
4	.534	6.681	83.367			
5	.505	6.309	89.676			
6	.345	4.310	93.986			
7	.262	3.274	97.260			
8	.219	2.740	100.000			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Source: Researcher (2021)

According to the table Table 4.8, one factor was extracted from the process and this factor explains 55.503 per cent of the total variance in socio-economic empowerment of street vendors. The remaining variation is explained by other factors. Finally, Table 4.11 presents component matrix which indicates that all variables were substantially loaded on one (1) component.

Table 0.2 Component Matrix^a on Socio-economic Empowerment

Variables	Component 1
Vending enables me to provide basic need to my household to afford three meals in a day	.767
I am able to educate my children (household) through vending	.741
Street vending business is profitable	.850
Through vending, I have acquired relevant networking skills with other businesspeople	.833
I am able to pay water and electricity bills through vending	.655

I have acquired relevant experience to manage my business	.805
Vendor have been trained on how to manage their activities successfully	.613
Through vending, I have acquired needed accounting skills for my business	.659

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

a. 1 components extracted.

Source: Researcher (2021)

This means that only one variable for socio-economic empowerment of street vendors was extracted to help in the analysis of correlation, regression and hypothesis testing. The next sub-section conducts descriptive and factor analysis of mobilization of resources for street vendors.

4.5.2 Mobilization of Resources

Street vendors were examined on various indicators of resource mobilization. They were asked to indicate what their main source of capital was. Summary of the findings are presented in Table 4.12.

Table 0.3 Main source of capital

Source	Frequency	Percent
Bank loan	80	26.7
Shylocks	85	28.3
Family support	14	4.7
Personal savings	117	39.0
Others	4	1.3
Total	300	100.0

Source: Researcher (2021).

The results show that majority of the street vendors get their capital mainly from personal savings (39.0%). This could be attributed to the fact that most vendors have limited assets and hence, cannot raise collateral for bank loans at 26.7%. Followed

closely were loans from shylocks at 28.3% and then, bank loans. A study by Saha (2010) reveals that despite the fact that Street vendors usually show high repayment capacity, lack of collateral and firm domiciliary status usually bars them from institutional credit.

Next, the vendors were asked to rate their capital adequacy and summary statistics are displayed in Table 4.13. From the results, most street vendors argued that their capital was moderately adequate (47.7%). Nevertheless, 15.9 per cent of all those interviewed stated that their capital was not adequate.

Table 4.11: How Do You Rate Capital Adequacy?

Rate	Frequency	Percent
Very adequate	22	7.3
Adequate	87	29.0
Moderately adequate	143	47.7
Not adequate	48	16.0
Total	300	100.0

Source: (Researcher, 2021)

Furthermore, the study sought to find out the amount of capital the street vendors had for their businesses. Table 4.14 presents summary results.

Table 4.12: Amount of Capital for Business

Capital (Kshs)	Frequency	Percent
1000-5000	113	37.7
6000-10000	68	22.7
11000-15000	48	16.0
16000-20000	20	6.6
>21000	51	17.0
Total	300	100.0

Source: (Researcher, 2021)

Findings on the amount of capital show that most street vendors have between Kshs. 1000 and Kshs. 5,000. This means that most of these street vendors operate relatively small-scale business. However, there are street vendors with capital of more than Kshs.

21, 000. Indeed, Njaya (2014) argues that Street vendor have low levels of capital due to their low levels of savings thus their inability to build on their capital. In addition, Njaya (2014) states that street vending activities have owners with minute capital investment which oftentimes transforms into limited chances for growth into a viable business.

Finally, street vendors were asked to rate various statements related to mobilization of resources on a scale of 1-5; where 1-Totally Disagree (TD), 2 Disagree (D), 3-Neutral (N), 4-Agree, (A), and 5-Totally Agree (TA). Results are presented in Table 4.15.

Table 4.13: Mobilization of Resources Descriptive Statistics (N=300)

Variable	TD	D	N	A	TA	Mean	Std.
	%	%	%	%	%		Deviation
I have collateral to secure a loan for my vending business if needed	41.4	28.2	7.7	19.5	3.2	2.1500	1.24242
My personal savings are sufficient to finance the vending business	3.6	25	51.8	10.9	8.6	2.9591	.92315
If I had more cash, I would I improve on my stock	3.6	9.5	9.5	41.1	33.2	3.9364	1.06653
I receive sufficient financial support from business for my family	48.6	19.5	14.1	10.5	7.3	2.0818	1.30424
vending activity gives me profits	9	1.4	13.6	47.7	36.4	4.1727	.78058
There is an alternative source of income to the family	35	20.5	11.4	28.2	5	2.4773	1.34959
Vending activity is my key source of income	31.8	1.4	9.1	36.8	50.9	4.3364	.84158

Key: Mean *Totally Disagree=1-1.9, Disagree=2-2.9, Neutral=3, Agree=3.1-4, Totally Agree=4.1-5*

Source: Researcher (2021)

The mean response on mobilization of resources ranges from disagree to totally agree. The highest mean of the items is at 4.3364 with a standard deviation of .84158. This means that the majority indicated that vending is their key source of income as it is skewed towards the totally agree rating. This implies that street vendors had divergent opinions on various arguments about mobilization of resources to fund their business. For instance, on one hand, they totally agreed to the arguments that street vending activities gives them profits (mean=4.1727, TD=.78058) which can possibly be re-invested, and that, vending activity is their key source of income (mean=4.3364,

TD=.84158). On the other hand, street vendors disagreed on the assertions that they had collateral to secure loans for their vending business if needed (mean=2.1500, TD=1.24242), their personal savings are sufficient to finance their vending business (mean =2.9591, TD= 92315) and also that, there is an alternative source of income to the family (mean=2.4773, TD=1.34959).

According to these findings, there is a general feeling that most street vendors do not have enough ability to raise capital for their business.

4.5.3 Factor Analysis for Resource Mobilization

Table 4.16 presents KMO and Bartlett's Test which shows that the sample was adequate given a KMO value of 0.697. In addition, since the Bartlett's Test p-value is less than 0.05 (0.000), finding imply that Bartlett's test for Sphericity is significant, and therefore factor analysis was satisfactory.

Table 4.14: KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.697
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	304.222
	df	21
	Sig.	.000

Source: (Researcher, 2021)

The next output (Table 4.17) for Total variance explained, indicate that factor analysis process extracted three components which accounted for 68.61 per cent variation in the mobilization variable. This implies that the remaining percentage (31.39%) is accounted for by the remaining four components.

Table 4.15: Total Variance Explained for Mobilization of resources

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.520	35.995	35.995	2.520	35.995	35.995	2.175	31.064	31.064
2	1.267	18.094	54.088	1.267	18.094	54.088	1.588	22.684	53.748
3	1.016	14.520	68.608	1.016	14.520	68.608	1.040	14.860	68.608
4	.736	10.517	79.125						
5	.638	9.107	88.232						
6	.508	7.252	95.485						
7	.316	4.515	100.000						

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Source: (Researcher, 2021)

Finally, the study presents rotated component matrix which shows how variables were loaded on the three extracted components (Table 4.18). The first variable is substantially loaded on the second component associated with collateral requirement while the fourth variable is adequately loaded on the on the third component which is related to financial support. Finally, the second, third and fifth variables are substantially loaded on the first component which is associated with capital.

Table 4.16: Rotated Component Matrix on Resource Mobilization

Variable	Component		
	1	2	3
I have collateral to secure a loan for my vending business if needed	.293	.771	.011
My personal savings are sufficient to finance the vending business	.986	-.013	.086
If I had more cash, I would improve on my stock	.546	-.054	.003
I receive sufficient financial support from business for my family	.024	.333	.727
vending activity gives me profits	.722	.028	.126
There is an alternative source of income to the family	.640	.315	-.195
Vending activity is my key source of income	.764	.120	-.113

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Source: (Researcher, 2021)

In the next sub-sections, the study conducted correlation, regression and hypothesis testing to establish the association between mobilization of resources and socio-economic empowerment of street vendors.

4.5.4 Correlation Analysis between Mobilization of Resources and Socio-economic Empowerment

The study adopted Pearson correlation approach to analyse how strong the relationship between Resource mobilization and socio-economic empowerment was. Findings are presented in Table 4.19.

Table 4.17: Correlations between Mobilization of Resources and Socio-economic Empowerment

		Socio-economic empowerment	Capital	Financial support	Collateral requirement
Socio-economic empowerment	Pearson Correlation	1	-.624**	-.216**	.210**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.001	.002
	N	300	300	300	300
Capital	Pearson Correlation	-.624**	1	.000	.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		1.000	1.000
	N	300	300	300	300
Financial support	Pearson Correlation	-.216**	.000	1	.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	1.000		1.000
	N	300	300	300	300
Collateral requirement	Pearson Correlation	.210**	.000	.000	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	1.000	1.000	
	N	300	300	300	300

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

Source: Researcher (2021)

Findings indicate that there is a negative and statistically significant correlation between socio-economic empowerment and capital ($r=-.624$) as well as financial support ($r=-.216$) and a positive correlation with regard to collateral requirements (.210). In terms of strength, it is only the coefficient of capital which is strong. The rest indicate weak correlation. Generally, these findings imply that there is at least a relationship between street vendors Mobilization of resource and their socio-economic empowerment.

This could be attributed to the point that street vending activity being perceived as illegitimate, limits their capacity to invest in the expansion of their merchandise. Thus their main concern is to hold on to the capital, and this only allows them to replace the merchandise they sell and to get some range of stock. One street vendor when asked what they would do if they had more capita, they had this to say.

“I cannot risk getting more stock, I prefer to save and use for other projects....., I just manage like this size, since they (Kanjo) can take me to custody and I will lose a lot if I have a big stock. It is also not easy to run away with a big stock. Once they took my whole stock. I had to take what I had saved for my kids’ school fee to start again.....so I just buy sizeable stock because it’s manageable ... “

4.5.5 Regression between Resource Mobilization and Socio-economic Empowerment

The study employed Ordinary Least Square (OLS) approach to investigate the effect of Resource mobilization on street vendor’s socio-economic empowerment. Results of the analysis are presented in Table 4.20.

The ANOVA test indicate that the findings are statistically significant given the probability value of $0.000 < 0.05$. This imply acceptance of the OLS hypothesis that the coefficients of independent variables are different from zero. With regard to Adjusted R squared statistic value of 0.473, findings show that a unit change in Resource Mobilization led to 47.3% change in socio-economic empowerment of vendors. The collinearity statistics indicate absence of collinearity in the model given the VIF value of less than 10 and the tolerance values of greater than 0.01. This implies the validity of the model estimation.

Table 4.18: Regression Results between Resource Mobilization and Socio-Economic Empowerment

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	1.002013	.049		.000	1.000		
Capital	.624	.049	.624	12.711	.000	1.000	1.000
Financial support	.216	.049	.216	4.397	.000	1.000	1.000
Collateral requirement	-.210	.049	-.210	-4.278	.000	1.000	1.000
Dependent	Socio-economic empowerment						
Obs	300						
Adj. R squared	.473						
Std. Error	.726						
F – ratio (3, 219) (ANOVA)	66.403						
Prob. > F	0.000						
Durbin-Watson	2.004						

Source: (Researcher, 2021)

Turning to the coefficients, the results show that there is a positive relationship between capital and socio-economic empowerment (.624, Sig.=0.000 < 0.05). Similarly, the study has established a positive and statistically significant relationship between financial support and socio-economic empowerment of street vendors (.216, Sig.=0.000 < 0.05). Availability of capital and financial support can boost street vendor’s business operations, and this could result into more revenues and hence, enhance their socio-economic empowerment.

Modelling the relationship between the variables would be as follows

$$Y = 1.002013 + 0.624W + 0.216Y - 0.210Z + 0.049$$

Where;

Y is the socio-economic empowerment

W is the capital

Y is the financial support, and

Z is the collateral requirement

This implies that while increase in either or both of capital and financial support would increase socio-economic empowerment of the street vendors, increase in collateral

requirement would reduce it. A unit increase in capital would increase empowerment by 0.624 units while a unit increase in financial support would increase the empowerment by 0.216 units. On the other hand, a unit increase in collateral requirement would reduce socio-economic empowerment by 0.210 units.

An adjusted R squared = 0.473 shows that 47.3% of variations in the street vendors' empowerment was attributed to the three resource mobilization indicators (capital, financial support and collateral requirement). Various studies have argued that financial inclusion and inclusive growth can generate self-employment opportunities and reduce poverty and unemployment. For instance, Ramana and Muduli (2018) opine that access to capital is necessary for micro enterprise activities to sustain the existing activities and even up scale.

4.5.6 Hypothesis Test for Resource Mobilization and Socio-Economic Empowerment

Finally, the study sought to test the hypothesis that Resource mobilization of street vendors has no statistically significant effect on Economic Empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya.. Using Spearman's rank approach, the results of the test are presented in Table 4.21.

Table 4.19: Test for first Hypothesis

Number of obs	300
Spearman's rho	0.6011
Prob > t	0.000

Source: (Researcher, 2021)

Findings indicate rejection of the null hypothesis given the P-value =0.000, less than 0.05. Thus, the study shows that there is a statistically significant relationship between resource mobilization and socio-economic empowerment of street vendors. These results are in tandem with regression analysis findings.

4.6 The Effect of Vendors' Accessibility to Market Sites on Socio-Economic Empowerment of Urban Dwellers

The second objective sought to evaluate the effect of vendors' accessibility to Market Sites on Socio- economic empowerment of Urban vendors in Kenya.. The researcher sought to find out what method of vending was adopted by street vendors. Summary statistics in Table 4.22 show that majority of the vendors who were surveyed sell their wares at sidewalks (35%) followed by those who vend using racks or sacks.

Table 4.20: Methods of Vending

	Frequency	Percent
Pushcart/Tricycle	77	25.7
Rack/Sacks on	78	26.0
Sidewalks	104	34.7
Others	41	13.6
Total	300	100.0

Source: (Researcher, 2021)

Next, the study sought to find out the extent to which market sites determined their business outcome. Summary findings are presented in Table 4.23. The results show that street vendors argue that their ability to access the market affected their business outcome moderately (41.4%). This implies that access to the market sites explains sales volume and probably profits of the vendors moderately.

Table 4.21: Extent to which Ability to Access to Market Sites Affect Business Outcome

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very Great Extent	87	29.0
Great Extent	89	29.7
Moderate Extent	124	41.3
Total	300	100.0

Source: Researcher (2021)

Finally, street vendors were asked to rate various statements related to market access on a scale of 1-5; where 1-Totally Disagree (TD), 2-Disagree (D), 3-Neutral (N), 4-Agree, (A) 5-Totally Agree (TA). Results are presented in Table 4.24.

Table 4.22: Access to Market Descriptive Statistics

Variable (N=300)	TD %	D %	N %	A %	TA %	Mean	Std. Deviation
I have repeat customers	2.3	2.3	10	67.3	18.2	3.9682	.76085
I pay for the space that I sell My goods from	1.4	40.5	12.7	34.1	11.4	3.1364	1.11427
I have enough customers where I sell from	2.3	7.3	20.9	57.7	11.8	3.6955	.85634
I have a problem with finding a stable space to sell from	3.6	47.7	11.4	26.8	10.5	2.9273	1.14445
I am not disturbed by City government officials on the selected space	5.9	65.5	10.4	11.4	7.3	2.4864	1.01801
There is general security where sell from	2.7	29.1	11.4	48.6	8.2	3.3045	1.06113
The local government formed the new space for my business	6.8	44.5	4.5	32.3	11.8	2.9773	1.23289
My selling space is accessible to customers	3.5	19.5	10.5	43.2	22.7	3.6210	1.14448

Key: Mean *Totally disagree=1-1.9, Disagree=2-2.9, Neutral=3, Agree=3.1-4, Totally agree=4.1-5*

Source: Researcher (2021)

The mean response ranges from disagree to agree. For example, on one hand, street vendors disagreed to the arguments that they had a problem with finding a stable space to sell from (mean=2.9273, SD=1.14445), they are never disturbed by City government officials on the selected spaces (mean=2.4864, SD=1.101801) and that the local governments established new spaces for their business (mean=2.9773, SD=.23289). These contradict the arguments made by city officials. For instance, a qualitative interview with a city officer in Nairobi has revealed that the county government has designated areas for the street vendors. However, one of the vending licensing officers, K1 pointed out, *“most of these street vendors dislike the places we have allocated them. They always argue that they are far away from their customers and hence, they have always opted to sell in prohibited places.”*

On the other hand, street vendors agreed to the assertions that they had repeat customers (mean=3.9682, SD=.76-85), they have enough customers where they sale from (mean=3.6955, SD=.85634) and that generally, there is security from their vending sites (mean=3.3045, SD=1.06113). These findings indicate that marketing is

not a big issue for the street vendors. In addition, the vendors agreed to the statement that their selling space was accessible to customers (mean=3.6210, SD=1.14448).

4.5.1 Factor Analysis for Market Sites Access

Next, the researcher carried out factor analysis on market access Likert to reduce items for correlation, regression and hypothesis testing. Table 4.25 presents KMO and Bartlett's Test which shows that the sample was adequate given a KMO value of 0.527. In addition, since the Bartlett's test p-value is less than 0.05 (0.000), finding imply that Bartlett's test for Sphericity is significant, and therefore factor analysis was satisfactory.

Table 4.23: KMO and Bartlett's Test on Market Access

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.527
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	432.815
	df	28
	Sig.	.000

Source: (Researcher, 2021)

Total variance explained output (Table 4.26) indicate that three components were extracted. The three components explain 67.556 percent of the variance in the market access variable. In other words, the three components contain up to 67.556% of the information in the larger data set.

Table 4.24: Total Variance Explained on Access to Market

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.399	29.992	29.992	2.399	29.992	29.992	2.222	27.769	27.769
2	1.666	20.825	50.817	1.666	20.825	50.817	1.824	22.796	50.565
3	1.339	16.739	67.556	1.339	16.739	67.556	1.359	16.991	67.556
4	.796	9.947	77.503						
5	.637	7.963	85.466						
6	.545	6.811	92.277						
7	.383	4.789	97.066						
8	.235	2.934	100.000						

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Source: (Researcher. 2021)

Finally, the rotated component matrix shows that the second, fourth and fifth variables associated with public space are substantially loaded on the first components while, the first and third variables are adequately loaded on the third component which is related to customer availability. Finally, the last three variables associated with market centres are adequately loaded on the second component (see Table 4.27).

Table 4.25: Rotated Component Matrix on Access to Market

Variables	Component		
	1	2	3
I have repeat customers	.137	.067	.861
I pay for the space that I sell My goods from	.812	-.011	.081
I have enough customers where I sell from	.195	.076	.576
I have a problem with finding a stable space to sell from	.619	-.059	-.513
I am not disturbed by City government officials on the selected space	.615	.411	-.437
There is general security where sell from	-.199	.825	-.225
The local government formed the new space for my business	.075	.835	.215
My selling space is accessible to customers	.087	.793	.068

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Source: Researcher (2021)

After having conducted factor analysis, the next sub-section carries out correlation, regression and hypothesis testing to determine the relationship between market access and street vendor's socio-economic empowerment.

4.5.2 Correlation Analysis between for Market Access and Socio-economic Empowerment

The correlation results are presented in Table 4.28.

Table 4.26: Correlation between Market Access and Socio-Economic Empowerment

		Socio-economic empowerment	Public space	Customer availability	Market centres
Socio-economic empowerment	Pearson Correlation	1	-.312**	.470**	.234**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000
	N	300	300	300	300
Public space	Pearson Correlation	-.312**	1	.000	.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		1.000	1.000
	N	300	300	300	300
Customer availability	Pearson Correlation	.470**	.000	1	.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	1.000		1.000
	N	300	300	300	300
Market centres	Pearson Correlation	.234**	.000	.000	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	1.000	1.000	
	N	300	300	300	300

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

Source: (Researcher, 2021)

The results in Table 4.28 indicate a positive and statistically significant correlation between socio-economic empowerment and customer availability and market centres with $r=.47$ and $r=.23$ respectively. Nevertheless, the correlation coefficient of public space is negative. Generally, these findings imply that a relationship exists between access to the market and street vendor's socio-economic empowerment. However, the correlation for all the three coefficients is weak. Further analysis of this relationship is conducted in the next-sub-section on regression.

4.5.3 Regression Analysis between Market Access and Socio-Economic Empowerment

The study conducted a regression analysis between market access variables and socio-economic empowerment. OLS approach was adopted. Summary estimates are presented in Table 4.29.

The analysis indicates that the findings are statistically significant given the probability value of $0.000 < 0.05$. This means that the estimated results are statistically significant or, the model is well fitted. With regard to Adjusted R squared statistic value of 0.364,

findings show that a unit change in market access, lead to 36.4% change in socio-economic empowerment of vendors. This is a lower impact in comparison to that of Resource mobilization which was 47.3%. The collinearity statistics indicate absence of collinearity in the model given the VIF value of less than 10 and the tolerance values of greater than 0.01. This implies the validity of the model estimation.

Table 4.27: Regression Analysis between Market Access and Socio-Economic Empowerment

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	.003	.054		.048	.962		
Public space	-.312	.054	-.312	-5.770	.000	1.000	1.000
Customer availability	.471	.054	.470	8.699	.000	1.000	1.000
Market centres	.234	.054	.234	4.330	.000	1.000	1.000
Dependent	Socio-economic empowerment						
Obs	300						
Adj. R squared	.364						
Std. Error	.726						
F – ratio (3, 218) (ANOVA)	42.574						
Prob. > F	0.000						
Durbin-Watson	1.994						

Source: (Researcher, 2021).

With regard to the coefficients of market access, the study has established a negative relationship between access to public space and socio-economic empowerment of the street vendors (-312, Sig.=0.000, <0.05). This can be attributed to the challenges such as harassment by county security that street vendors encounter in those public spaces. Nevertheless, the coefficient for both availabilities of customers and access to the market centres are positive and statistically significant. This imply that customer availability (.470, Sig.=0.000, <0.05 and access to market centres (.234, Sig.=0.000, <0.05) influences street vendors' socio-economic empowerment positively. When vendors find more customers, they are able to increase their sales volume and hence profit margins which can in turn boost their socio-economic status. In addition, vending in market centres does not attract county official's harassment or mistreatment of the vendors and thus, they are able to conduct their businesses smoothly. This can ultimately enhance their socio-economic situation.

4.5.4 Hypothesis Test for Market Access and Socio-economic Empowerment

Finally, the study tested the hypothesis that: *Vendors' accessibility to Market Sites has no statistically significant effect on Economic Empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya.* Using Spearman's rank technique, the results of the test are presented in Table 4.30.

Table 4.28: Test for Second Hypothesis

Number of obs	300
Spearman's rho	0.540
Prob > t	0.000

Source: (Researcher, 2021)

Findings indicate rejection of the null hypothesis given the P-value =0.000 is less than 0.05. Thus, the study concludes that there is a statistically significant relationship between market access and socio-economic empowerment of street vendors. These results are consistent with regression findings.

The quantitative study findings reflected the qualitative findings through interview with the city management. In one of the interviews, one respondent noted;

The major challenge we are facing with most of the street vendors is their specific location for the business. While there are some designated areas for the business, majority ignore and place their business strategically at the walkways meant for decongesting the city. This has a big effect on the outlook of the town, the general sanitation, and operations. The vendors not only block the movement of the walkways bit also the roads meant for vehicles. This has also impacted on jam in the town. We are working out with the partners to provide as much possible space for market sites for these types of businesses [KI, 02].

This indicates that the availability of the market sites may not necessity inform the specific location for the street vendors. This is, however, created by the suggestions among the street vendor that they may not afford to carry out their business in a specific

location away from the walkways as their target customers are those using the ways. This is in line with the findings of Sudarmo (2019) that revealed that relocation of street vendors in Surakarta City Indonesia that was meant to ‘empower the poor’ caused declines in their livelihoods.

4.7 The Effect of Availability of Commodities on Socio-Economic Empowerment of Urban vendors in Kenya

The third objective sought to establish the effect of availability of Commodities on Socio- economic empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya. To respond to this objective, street vendors were asked various questions associated with availability of commodities. The respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement on the notion that availability of commodities had an effect on their business outcome. Summary findings are presented in Table 4.31.

Table 4.29: Extent to which Availability of Commodities Impact Business

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very Small extent	14	4.7
Small extent	49	16.3
Moderate extent	73	24.3
Great Extent	70	23.3
Very Great extent	94	31.4
Total	300	100.0

Source: Researcher (2021)

These findings show that most respondents agreed to a great extent (54.7%) that availability of commodities had an impact on their businesses. Indeed, the primary objective of the vendors is to sale commodities and hence without them, they have no other business to undertake. Easy availability of commodities enhanced their operations and hence, performance. Next, respondents were required to rate various statements related to availability of commodities on a scale of 1-5; where 1-Totally disagree (TD), 2-Disagree (D), 3-Neutral (N), 4-Agree, and (A) 5-Totally agree (TA). Results are presented in Table 4.32.

Table 4.30: Availability of Commodities Descriptive Statistics

Variable (N=300)	TD %	D %	N %	A %	TA %	Mean	Std. Deviation
Customers buy goods without fear of counterfeit	0.0	2.3	13.6	64.1	20	4.0182	.65490
The type of goods that I sell have many buyers	0.9	0.5	8.6	73.2	16.8	4.0455	.59505
the customers always come here to look for this type of goods	0.9	0.0	11.4	73.2	14.5	4.0045	.58519
There are repeated customers for my goods	0.0	0.9	13.2	64.1	21.8	4.0682	.61924
there are customers for my goods and services	0.0	0.5	15.5	73.6	10.5	3.9409	.52443
I find goods for sale without difficulties	0.5	5	24.5	59.5	10.5	3.7455	.72699
I always sell according to my expectations	0.0	5.9	28.2	53.2	12.7	3.7273	.75742
My goods are acceptable by my customers	0.0	1.4	4.1	75.9	18.6	4.1182	.51872

Key: Mean *Totally disagree=1-1.9, Disagree=2-2.9, Neutral=3, Agree=3.1-4, Totally agree=4.1-5*

Source: Researcher (2021)

According to the mean scores, majority of the respondents either agreed or totally agreed to the arguments. For example, on one hand, the study has established that majority of the respondents agreed to the statements that the type of goods sold have many buyers (mean=4.0455, SD=.59505), they find goods for sale without difficulties (mean=3.7455, SD=.72699), and also that they always sell according to their expectations (mean=3.7273, SD=.7574). On the other hand, street vendors totally agreed to the arguments that the goods they sell are acceptable by their customers. The next sub-section analyses PCA for the Likert scale items.

4.7.1 Factor Analysis for availability of Commodities

Table 4.33 presents KMO and Bartlett's Test which shows that the sample was adequate given a KMO value of 0.704. In addition, since the Bartlett's Test p-value is less than 0.05 (0.000), finding imply that Bartlett's test for Sphericity is significant, and therefore factor analysis was satisfactory.

Table 4.31: KMO and Bartlett's Test for Availability of Commodities

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.704
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	298.985
	df	28
	Sig.	.000

Source: Researcher (2021)

The study presented total variance explained output of PCA which indicates that three components have been extracted from the process (see Table 4.34). The three components explain 61.081 per cent of the variances in the main dataset (variable).

Table 4.32: Total Variance Explained for Availability of Commodities

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.668	33.344	33.344	2.668	33.344	33.344	1.773	22.162	22.162
2	1.169	14.613	47.957	1.169	14.613	47.957	1.669	20.862	43.024
3	1.050	13.124	61.081	1.050	13.124	61.081	1.445	18.057	61.081
4	.916	11.453	72.534						
5	.727	9.091	81.625						
6	.585	7.307	88.932						
7	.457	5.707	94.639						
8	.429	5.361	100.000						

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Source: (Researcher, 2021)

Finally, on the PCA process, the rotated component matrix (see Table 4.35), shows that the second and third variables are adequately loaded on the third component associated with the type of a good bought by the customers while first, sixth and seventh variables are substantially loaded on the first component which is associated with sales volume. Lastly, fourth, fifth and ninth variables are adequately loaded on the second component associated with acceptability of products.

Table 4.33: Rotated Component Matrixa for Availability of Commodities

Variables	Component		
	1	2	3
Customers buy goods without fear of counterfeit	.622	-.241	.408
The type of goods that I sell have many buyers	-.050	.176	.742
The customers always come here to look for this type of goods	.195	.088	.725
There are repeated customers for my goods	-.054	.676	.372
There are customers for my goods and services	.396	.566	.226
I find goods for sale without difficulties	.801	.224	-.068
I always sell according to my expectations	.698	.339	.069
My goods are acceptable by my customers	.240	.793	-.056

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis

Source: (Researcher, 2021)

4.7.2 Correlation Analysis between Availability of Commodities and Socio-Economic Empowerment

The results of the correlation analysis are presented in Table 4.36. These findings indicate that there is a positive and statistically significant correlation between type of a product ($r=.286$) and availability of a commodity ($r=.266$) and socio-economic empowerment of vendors. The coefficient of sales volume is not statistically significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). Nevertheless, these correlations are weak considering the size of the coefficients. That notwithstanding, these results show that there is some relationship between availability of commodities and socio-economic empowerment of the street vendors in general.

Table 4.34: Correlation between Commodity Availability and Socio-Economic Empowerment

		Socio-economic empowerment	Type of product	Commodity availability	Sales volume
Socio-economic empowerment	Pearson Correlation	1	.286**	.266**	.086
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.203
	N	300	300	300	300
Type of good	Pearson Correlation	.286**	1	.000	.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		1.000	1.000
	N	300	300	300	300
Commodity availability	Pearson Correlation	.266**	.000	1	.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	1.000		1.000
	N	300	300	300	300
Sales volume	Pearson Correlation	.086	.000	.000	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.203	1.000	1.000	
	N	300	300	300	300

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

Source: Researcher (2021)

4.7.3 Regression between Availability of Commodity and Socio-economic Empowerment

The study adopted OLS technic to regress socio-economic variable on commodity availability variables. Results of the analysis are presented in Table 4.37.

The regression analysis indicates that the findings are statistically significant given the probability value of $0.000 < 0.05$. This means that the estimated results are statistically significant or, the model is well fitted. With regard to Adjusted R squared statistic value of 0.148, findings show that a unit change in commodity availability, lead to 14.8% change in socio-economic empowerment of vendors. The collinearity statistics indicate absence of collinearity in the model given the VIF value of less than 10 and the tolerance values of greater than 0.01. This implies the validity of the model estimation.

Table 4.35: Regression Results between Commodity Availability and Socio-Economic Empowerment

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	.003	.054		.048	.962		
Type of product	.286	.062	.286	.4590	.000	1.000	1.000
Commodity availability	.266	.062	.266	.4262	.000	1.000	1.000
Sales volume	.086	.054	.086	1.383	.168	1.000	1.000
Dependent	Socio-economic empowerment						
Obs	300						
Adj. R squared	.148						
Std. Error	.923						
F-ratio (3, 219) (ANOVA)	13.716						
Prob. > F	0.000						
Durbin-Watson	0.842						

Source: Researcher (2021)

Concerning the coefficients, the study has established a positive and statistically significant relationship between type of a commodity and socio-economic empowerment of street vendors (.286, Sig.=0.000, <0.05). This implies that the type of a good sold by the vendors determines profit margin and hence, their socio-economic status. The broader meaning here is that some commodities attract more customers and thus, enhance revenues. In addition, findings reveal a positive influence of the availability of a commodity and socio-economic empowerment of street vendors (.266, Sig.=0.000, <0.05). Commodity availability connotes reliability of the part of the trader, and this is a positive attribute which can inspire customer retention. Nevertheless, the coefficient for sales volume was not found statistically significant.

4.7.4 Hypothesis Test for Commodity Availability and Socio-economic Empowerment

Finally, the study tested the hypothesis that *Availability of Commodities has no statistically significant effect on Economic Empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya..* Using Spearman's rank technique, the results of the test are presented in Table 4.38.

Table 4.36: Test for third Hypothesis

Number of obs	300
Spearman's rho	0.440
Prob > t	0.000

Source: (Researcher, 2021)

Findings indicate rejection of the null hypothesis given the P-value =0.000), less than 0.05. Thus, the study concludes that there is a statistically significant relationship between commodity availability and socio-economic empowerment of street vendors. These results are consistent with regression results.

4.8 The effect of Business Infrastructure on Socio-Economic Empowerment of Urban Vendors in Kenya

The aim of the fourth objective was to establish the effect of business infrastructure on socio-economic-empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya.. Firstly, the study sought to know how the street vendors rated the need for business infrastructure. Summary statistics are provided in Table 4.39.

Table 4.37: Rating the Need for Business Infrastructure

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very Small extent	10	3.3
Small extent	57	19.0
Moderate extent	75	25.0
Great Extent	68	22.7
Very Great extent	90	30.0
Total	300	100.0

Source: (Researcher, 2021)

Majority of the respondents 90(30%) agreed to a great extent the need for business infrastructure. These results imply that business infrastructure such as water and sanitation as well as communication and roads are very critical for street vending businesses. Next, respondents were required to rate various statements related to business infrastructure on a scale of 1-5; where 1-Totally disagree (TD), 2- Disagree

(D), 3-Neutral (N), 4-Agree, (A) 5-Totally agree (TA). Summary findings are displayed in Table 4.40.

Table 4.38: Business Infrastructure Descriptive Statistics

Variable (N=300)	TD %	D %	N %	A %	TA %	Mean	Std. Deviation
There is needed water and sanitation services for my business	2.7	34.5	11.7	27.7	23.2	3.3409	1.24496
There is need for electricity for My business	6.4	32.3	11.4	31.4	18.6	3.2364	1.26004
There is needed storage facilities for My goods given	3.2	4.5	17.3	51.8	23.2	3.8727	.92760
Vending activity has brought improvement in accessibility to water and electricity	3.6	45.9	20.5	22.3	7.7	2.8455	1.05715
There is accessibility to water services for my business	3.6	37.3	20.9	25.5	12.7	3.0636	1.13296
There is accessibility to electricity for my business	5.9	53.2	17.3	16.4	7.3	2.6591	1.05431
There is accessibility to storage facility for my business	2.7	19.1	20.5	45.5	12.3	3.4545	1.02156

Key: Mean *Totally disagree=1-1.9, Disagree=2-2.9, Neutral=3, Agree=3.1-4, Totally agree=4.1-5*

The mean score responses range between disagree and agree. This means that street vendors had undivided opinion on whether there existed business infrastructure or not. For example, the respondents disagreed with the arguments that vending activity has brought improvement in accessibility to water and electricity (mean=2.8455, SD=1.05715), and that electricity is accessible to their business (mean=2.6591, SD=1.05431). The results also show that the respondents agreed on the statements that there was need for water and sanitation services for their business (mean=3.3409, SD=1.24496). The analysis also shows that there was need for storage facilities for their goods (mean=3.8727, SD=.92760) and that the respondents have access to storage facilities (mean=3.4545, SD=1.02156).

4.8.1 Factor Analysis for Business Infrastructure

The first output of the analysis is the KMO and Bartlett's Test presented in Table 4.41. The KMO value of 0.596 shows that there was sampling adequacy. In addition, since the Bartlett's Test p-value is less than 0.05 (0.000), finding imply that Bartlett's test for Sphericity is significant, and therefore factor analysis was satisfactory.

Table 4.39: KMO and Bartlett's Test for Business Infrastructure

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.596
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	593.588
	Df	21
	Sig.	.000

Source: Researcher (2021)

Next, the study analyses total variance explained (see Table 4.42) which indicates that two factors were extracted from the process. The two factors account for 65.01 percent of the variance in the entire data set. These imply that 65.01 percent of the information from the seven variables was retained in the two components.

Table 4.40: Total Variance Explained for Business Infrastructure

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.519	35.989	35.989	2.519	35.989	35.989	2.405	34.358	34.358
2	2.031	29.021	65.010	2.031	29.021	65.010	2.146	30.652	65.010
3	.956	13.660	78.670						
4	.561	8.021	86.691						
5	.447	6.389	93.080						
6	.324	4.625	97.705						
7	.161	2.295	100.000						

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Source: (Researcher, 2021)

Finally, the rotated component matrix shown in Table 4.43 indicate that the first six variables associated with electricity and sanitation facilities are substantially loaded to the first component while the last variable associated with storage facilities is adequately loaded on the second component. These imply that electricity and sanitation infrastructure has been combined by the PCA process.

Table 4.41: Rotated Component Matrix on Business Infrastructure

Variables	Component	
	1	2
There is needed water and sanitation services for my business	.874	.154
There is need for electricity for My business	.906	.081
Vending activity has brought improvement in accessibility to water and electricity	.639	-.248
There is accessibility to water services for my business	.883	.083
There is accessibility to electricity for my business	.518	.095
There is accessibility to storage facility for my business	.043	.840

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Source: (Researcher, 2021)

4.8.2 Correlation Analysis between Business Infrastructure and Socio-Economic Empowerment

Pearson correlation approach was adopted to compute correlation coefficients of business infrastructure and socio-economic empowerment of street vendors. Results of this analysis are presented in Table 4.44.

Table 4.42: Correlations between Business Infrastructure and Socio-Economic Empowerment

		Socio-economic empowerment	Sanitation & Electricity	Storage facilities
Socio-economic empowerment	Pearson	1	-.426**	-.205**
	Correlation			
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.002
Sanitation & Electricity	N	300	300	300
	Pearson	-.426**	1	.000
	Correlation			
Storage facilities	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	1.000	1.000
	N	300	300	300
	Pearson	-.205**	.000	1
	Correlation			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	1.000	
	N	300	300	300

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

Correlation coefficients show that business infrastructure variables (sanitation & electricity and storage facilities) are negatively correlated with socio-economic empowerment. In addition, the correlation is statistically significant but weak.

Generally, these results imply that there is a relationship between business infrastructure and socio-economic empowerment of street vendors. Further analysis of this relationship is explored in the regression analysis in the following sub-section.

4.8.2.1 Regression Analysis between Business Infrastructure and Socio-Economic Empowerment

The study adopted OLS approach to regress socio-economic empowerment variable on business infrastructure. Estimated coefficients are presented in Table 4.45.

Table 4.43: Regression Results between Business Infrastructure and Socio-Economic Empowerment

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	-1.001	.060		.000	1.000		
Sanitation & Electricity	.426	.060	.426	7.112	.000	1.000	1.000
Storage facilities	.205	.060	.205	3.433	.001	1.000	1.000
Dependent	Socio-economic empowerment						
Obs	300						
Adj. R squared	.216						
Std. Error	.885						
F – ratio (3, 219) (ANOVA)	31.184						
Prob. > F	0.000						
Durbin-Watson	2.00						

Source: (Researcher, 2021)

The regression analysis indicates that the findings are statistically significant given the probability value of $0.000 < 0.05$. This implies that the estimated results are statistically significant at 99% confidence level. With regard to Adjusted R squared statistic value of 0.216, findings show that a unit change in business infrastructure, lead to 21.6% change in socio-economic empowerment of vendors. The collinearity statistics indicate absence of collinearity in the model given the VIF value of less than 10 and the tolerance values of greater than 0.01. In addition, Durbin-Watson value of 2.00 shows that the regression model did not suffer from autocorrelation. This implies the validity of the model estimation.

Concerning the coefficients, the study has established a positive and statistically significant relationship sanitation and electricity and socio-economic empowerment of street vendors (.426, Sig.=0.000, <0.05). This imply that sanitation & electricity influences street vending operations and hence, socio-economic empowerment of the proprietors. Similar, a positive and statistically relationship has been established between storage facilities and socio-economic empowerment (.205, Sig.=0.000, <0.05). This means that having access to and the nature of storage facilities available to the street vendors is important to their operations. Some street vendors have large volumes of merchandise which would be quite difficult to carry them home every close of business.

4.7.3 Hypothesis Test for Business Infrastructure and Socio-Economic Empowerment

Finally, the study tested the hypothesis that *business infrastructure for vendors has no statistically significant effect on socio-economic empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya..* Using Spearman’s rank technique, the results of the test are presented in Table 4.46.

Table 4.44: Test for Fourth Hypothesis

Number of obs	300
Spearman's rho	0.440
Prob > t	0.000

Source: (Researcher, 2021)

Findings indicate rejection of the null hypothesis given the P-value =0.000), less than 0.05. Thus, the study concludes that there is a statistically significant relationship between business infrastructure and socio-economic empowerment of street vendors.

Triangulating the quantitative findings with the qualitative results shows consistency. Through interviews with city managers and observation among the street vendors, the study revealed that design and provision business infrastructure for the street vendors can have a positive impact not only in their profits but also health. He noted:

Such provisions would consider sanitation and availing of other essential social amenities. This will in turn keep them comfortable and hence work effectively for longer hours. Such infrastructure includes water services, electricity where applicable, toilets, dustbins and dumpsites for any wastes [KI 001]

Another officer in a different city noted:

When we constructed one market and designed it for the street vendors, we saw associated benefits like improved sanitation, organized business environment, orderly movement of the people on the streets, fewer reported cases of pickpocketing. That was attributed to the provided structures that contained washrooms, dustbins, daily cleaning services at the site among other [KI 003].

The findings confirm the postulations of previous literature that associate organized business environment to increased profits and stability among the businesspeople (Woldu et al., 2017).

4.9 Moderating Influence of Government Policies and Regulations on Street Vending and Socio-Economic Empowerment of Urban Vendors in Kenya

The fifth objective of the study sought to examine the moderating influence of government policies and regulations on Street Vending and Socio-economic empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya.. Table 4.47 presents summary statistics where street vendor had been asked to rate various statements related to government policy and regulations on a scale of 1-5; where 1-Totally disagree (TD), 2-Disagree (D), 3-Neutral (N), 4-Agree, (A) 5-Totally agree (TA).

Table 4.45: Government Policies Descriptive Statistics

Variable (N=300)	TD	D	N	A	TA	Mean	Std. Deviation
	%	%	%	%	%		
There are regulations governing vending activity	4.1	47.3	5.9	31.8	10.9	2.9818	1.18192
The process of registering vending business is not bureaucratic	8.6	53.6	15	18.6	4.1	2.5591	1.02086
I have registered my vending business	7.3	58.6	12.3	13.6	8.2	2.5682	1.07690
I pay the charges required to do business officially	4.1	50	5.9	26.8	13.2	2.9500	1.20965
I require vending license for me to do my business	5.9	35	17.3	32.3	9.5	3.0455	1.13786
The available regulations have played great role in intervention for street vending activities	6.8	59.5	17.3	11.8	4.5	2.4773	.94817
Street vendors face harassment from city authorities	5.5	23.6	9.5	51.4	10	3.3682	1.11277
The requirements for vending business are made clear by City authorities	9.1	49.1	19.1	16.8	5.9	2.6136	1.05588
There is adequate information regarding to registering vending business and business licenses	10.9	33.6	34.5	15	5.9	2.7136	1.04019
The cost of registering street vending business is affordable	11.8	32.7	34.1	15.9	5.5	2.7045	1.04640

Key: Mean *Totally disagree=1-1.9, Disagree=2-2.9, Neutral=3, Agree=3.1-4, Totally agree=4.1-5*

Source: (Researcher, 2021)

The mean responses ranged from disagree to agree meaning that street vendors had varied views on the moderating effect of government policy and regulations on street vending. For example, they disagreed on the arguments that the process of registering vending business is not bureaucratic (mean=2.5591, TD=1.02086), there is adequate information regarding registration of vending business and obtaining licenses (mean=2.7136, TD=1.05588), and also that the requirements for vending business are made clear by City authorities (mean= 2.6136, TD = 1.05588). These findings imply that the process of registering and getting vending licenses is not smooth. On the other hand, majority of the respondents agreed to the assertion that street vendors face harassment from city authorities (mean=3.3682, TD=1.11277).

Majority of the city authorities and regulators have a biased attitude towards street vending businesses and hence do not issue substantial vending licenses and registration. They make the process so costly and bureaucratic. This has result to inappropriate irresponsible policies and regulations to address the problems of vendors.

Street vendors are exposed to unnecessary harassment by authorities. They are moved from one location to another and their goods are confiscated on the grounds that they are operating in the wrong place.

4.9.1 Factor Analysis for Government Policies and Regulations

Next, the researcher carried out factors analysis on government policies and regulations Likert to reduce items for correlation, regression and hypothesis testing. Table 4.48 presents KMO and Bartlett's Test which shows that the sample was adequate given a KMO value of 0.825. In addition, since the Bartlett's Test p-value is less than 0.05 (0.000), finding imply that Bartlett's test for Sphericity is significant, and therefore factor analysis was satisfactory.

Table 4.46: KMO and Bartlett's Test for Government Policies and Regulations

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.825
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	880.226
	df	45
	Sig.	.000

Source: (Researcher, 2021)

Table 4.49 presents total variance explained output.

Table 4.47: Total Variance explained for Government Policies and Regulations

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	4.403	44.031	44.031	4.403	44.031	44.031	3.481	34.809	34.809
2	1.374	13.738	57.770	1.374	13.738	57.770	1.898	18.983	53.793
3	1.052	10.520	68.290	1.052	10.520	68.290	1.450	14.498	68.290
4	.702	7.022	75.312						
5	.650	6.503	81.816						
6	.466	4.662	86.478						
7	.397	3.965	90.443						
8	.364	3.644	94.087						
9	.346	3.460	97.546						
10	.245	2.454	100.000						

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Source: (Researcher, 2021)

The PCA extracted three components which accounts for 68.29 percent. Finally, the rotated component matrix (See Table 4.50). The first and second components are loaded with variables associated with registration while, the third component is associated with business licensing. Thus, for correlation and regression, a composite variable was created between the first two components.

Table 4.48: Rotated Component Matrixa on Government Policies and Regulations

Variables	Component		
	1	2	3
There are regulations governing vending activity	.844	.126	.062
The process of registering vending business is not bureaucratic	.751	.149	.139
I have registered my vending business	.697	.346	.217
I pay the charges required to do business officially	.799	-.166	.250
I require vending license for me to do my business	.255	.413	.712
The available regulations have played great role in intervention for street vending activities	.705	.342	.147
Street vendors face harassment from city authorities	.126	-.155	.078
The requirements for vending business are made clear by City authorities	.666	.367	-.009
There is adequate information regarding to registering vending business and business licensees	.205	.809	.115
The cost of registering street vending business is affordable	.126	.782	-.064

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis

Source: (Researcher, 2021)

4.9.2 Regression Analysis between Moderating influence of Government Policy and Regulations and Socio-Economic Empowerment

To conduct the regression analysis, a composite variable (govp) between registration and licensing variables from factor analysis process was interacted with composite variables which were constructed from Resource mobilization, market access, commodity variables and business infrastructure measures from factor analysis. This was then followed by a two-step OLS regression analysis. In the first step, the initial independent variables were entered while in the second step, interacted variables were included. This was conducted to capture the effected of moderating variables on the original results. The estimated findings are presented in Table 4.51.

Table 4.49: Regression Results between Moderating Influence of Government Policy and Regulations and Socio-Economic Empowerment

Model 1	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	-.002	.053		-.039	.969		
Business infrastructure	-.229	.041	-.323	-5.606	.000	.850	1.176
Model 2							
(Constant)	-.003	.052		-.050	.960		
Business infrastructure(govp)	-.349	.054	-.493	-6.437	.000	.459	2.178
Dependent			Socio-economic empowerment				
Model 1	300			Model 2			
Obs	.386			300			
Adj. R squared	.785			.413			
Std. Error	35.26			.767			
F – ratio (3, 218)	0.000			31.65			
(ANOVA)	1.98			0.000			
Prob. > F							
Durbin-Watson							

Source: (Researcher, 2021)

The regression analysis for the two regression models indicates that the findings are statistically significant given the probability value of $0.000 < 0.05$. This implies that the estimated results are statistically significant at 99% confidence level. With regard to Adjusted R squared statistic, the value for the first model (.386) is relatively lower than that of the second model (0.413). This imply that the impact of determinants of socio- economic empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya is greater with the introduction of government policy and regulation. Government policy and regulations are aimed at smoothening the operations of the enterprises and ensure fair trading practices among the business community. The collinearity statistics indicate absence of collinearity in the model given the VIF value of less than 10 and the tolerance values of greater than 0.01. In addition, Durbin-Watson value of 1.98 shows that the regression model did not suffer from autocorrelation. This implies the validity of the model estimation.

With respect to coefficients of variables, findings on Resource mobilization show that introduction of government policy and regulations have increased the influence of

Resource mobilization on socio-economic empowerment of street vendors from 29.1% (first model) to 30.3% (second model). This imply that operating a business that is registered and which adhere to government regulations is likely to increase their chances of raising more capital or getting financial support to enhance their scope.

Turning to Market access, the results indicate that the interacted variable has less impact (18.5%) as compared to the original variable (21.6%). This implies that the requirement that street vendors sell from particular areas could have a negative impact on their operations. In addition, the harassment that the vendors undergo when found selling in non-designated places might have led to these results. The study has found similar results with regard to availability of commodities and business infrastructure (52.7%). Nevertheless, the coefficient for business infrastructure is negative (-.426). This could be attributed to poor business infrastructure in certain places which cannot attract quality customers.

4.9.3 Hypothesis Test for Moderating Influence of Government Policy and Regulations and Socio-Economic Empowerment

Finally, the study tested the hypothesis that *Government policies and regulations has no significant moderating effect on Street Vending Micro Enterprises and Economic Empowerment Urban vendors in Kenya..* Using Spearman’s rank technique, the results of the test are presented in Table 4.52.

Table 4.50: Test for Fifth Hypothesis

Number of obs	300
Spearman's rho	0.841
Prob > t	0.000

Source: (Researcher, 2021)

Findings indicate rejection of the null hypothesis given the P-value =0.000), less than 0.05. Thus, the study concludes that there is a statistically significant relationship between government policies and regulations and socio-economic empowerment of street vendors.

The quantitative study findings conform to the interview findings where one licensing officer noted:

There are many regulations and laws that attempt to control and manage street vending activities. However, it has been a challenge to implement such. One of the rules is to ensure compliance in obtaining permit to do business. Apparently, majority of the vendors hardly obtain such permits. And this is just attributed to one problem that is the difficulty ascertaining how many they are. This kind of business is so temporal that documenting for proper control, has been nightmare for the County. Even if the numbers remain constant or certain, it is difficult to ascertain on who was here and who is still in the activities. [KI 001]

The findings depict a situation where the government policies and regulations to control the street vending may not be a practical exercise for today. However, one Key Informant (KI, 002) mentioned that the county government has completed in enacting and implementing the regulation of the street vending especially within the central business District. One case was highlighted in the media where the enforcers dragged one street vendor over the road while tied on the patrolling vehicle.

4.9 Overall Regression on Street Vending Micro Enterprises Determinants of Socio- Economic Empowerment of Urban Vendors in Kenya.

Finally, the study conducted OLS regression to determine factors influencing socio-economic empowerment of street vending microenterprises. The results are presented in Table 4.53.

Table 4.51: Overall Regression Results on Street Vending Micro Enterprises Determinants of Socio-Economic Empowerment of Urban Vendors in Kenya

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	.001	.045		.012	.991		
Capital	.369	.068	.363	5.443	.000	.459	2.178
Financial support	.212	.052	.211	4.058	.000	.757	1.320
Collateral requirement	-.153	.052	.151	-2.915	.004	.764	1.310
Public space	-.084	.069	-.084	-1.216	.225	.430	2.326
Customer availability	.248	.057	.247	4.309	.000	.620	1.613
Market centre	.157	.050	.157	3.134	.002	.818	1.222
Type of product	.036	.052	.036	.698	.486	.750	1.334
Availability of commodity	.127	.053	.127	2.410	.017	.730	1.369
Sales volume	-.009	.050	-.009	-.177	.859	.829	1.206
Sanitation and electricity	-.079	.057	-.078	-1.380	.169	.634	1.576
Storage facilities	-.064	.060	-.064	-1.075	.284	.573	1.745
Dependent							
			Socio-economic empowerment				
Obs	300						
Adj. R squared	.555						
Std. Error	.668						
F – ratio (3, 218)	25.67						
(ANOVA)	4						
Prob. > F	0.000						
Durbin-Watson	2.001						

Source: (Researcher, 2021)

Modelling the function that relates the independent variables to the dependent variable would be as shown below.

$$Y = 0.001 + 0.363M + 0.211N + 0.151P + -0.084Q + 0.247R + 0.157S + 0.036T + 0.127U - 0.009V - 0.078W - 0.064X + .045$$

Where

Y is the economic empowerment of the street vendors

M is the Capital of the street vendors

N is the financial support for the street vendors

P is the Collateral requirement for the loan for the street vendors

Q is the public space for the street vendors

R is the Customer availability for the street vendors

S is the Market site for the street vendors

T is the Type of product of the street vendor

U is the Availability of commodity for the street vendor

V is the Sales volume of the street vendor

W is the Sanitation and electricity accessed by the street vendor

X is the Storage facilities for the street vendors

The statistics show that the measurement indicators are divided into two groups with one that is positive effect including the capital, financial support, collateral requirement, public space, customer availability, market site, type of product, and availability of commodity for the street vendor. On the other hand, Sales volume, Sanitation and electricity, and storage facilities for the street vendors have negative effect on socio-economic empowerment.

Table 4.52: Monthly Average Income of Street Vendors in Urban Areas in Kenya

Capital (Kshs)	Frequency	Percent
5000-10,000	39	13.1
11000-15,000	109	36.3
16000-20,000	51	17
21000-25000	67	22.3
>26000	34	11.3
Total	300	100.0

Source: (Researcher, 2021)

The outcomes on the amount of income that street vendors in urban areas make per month revealed that that most of the street vendors earn between Kshs. 15,000 and Kshs. 25,000. This findings revealed that despite the fact that the incomes per month were slightly lower, most of the people involved in this micro enterprise are can at least sustain their families.....means that most of these street vendors operate relatively small-scale business. However, there are street vendors with capital of more than Kshs. 21, 000. Indeed, Njaya (2014) argues that Street vendor have low levels of capital due to their low levels of savings thus their inability to build on their capital. In addition,

Njaya (2014) states that street vending activities have owners with minute capital investment which oftentimes transforms into limited chances for growth into a viable business.

4.10 Discussion of Findings

Street vending is one of the few readily available source of self-employment open to women who need to earn a living, it has been reported that most of women seek for formal jobs in vain. However, the findings revealed that women were slightly fewer at 47.27% compared to their male counterparts at 52.73%. These findings contradicts with the study carried out Yohannes (2016) in Ethiopia and that of Gatere (2016) and Mwangi (2015) which indicated that women accounted for majority of street vendors than men. This could be accounted for by the fact that men struggle to better fit their predetermined gender roles as the bread winners of their house hold. Their masculine nature is also a mechanism is in their favour to survive in the vending hostile work environment than their female counterparts. The Few women could be associated to the fact that women face more harassment from various council officials than their male counterparts as highlighted by (Mwania, 2015). Another attribute could be that women lack entrepreneurial training and management skills necessary for them to begin the business, their gender roles as home makers and care takers. A study by Yohannes (2016) revealed that women street vendors spent on average more than five hours in household chores only at the expense of their businesses.

The study findings showed highest mean of 4.2773 and standard deviation of .72806 on vending enabling them to provide basic needs to their households. This implied that the majority totally agreed that vending is key in the basic needs for households. The socio-economic variable indicator and its test items showed that the vending was positive on socio-economic empowerment as all had means of at least 3.5 which is above the neutral point. The findings show that majority of street vendors totally agreed to the assertions that vending enable them to provide basic need to my household to afford three meals in a day (mean=4.2773, SD=.72806).

The findings reflect the existing literature (Mercuriol, 2017 and Onyango, 2018) who acknowledge the role that street vending has played in the lives of many Kenyans

across the country. Other studies (Moriango, 2013; Maliyamkono et al., 2012; Mercurol, 2017) also support that most street vendors rely on the activity for their household provisions. Njaya (2014) posited that street food vending employs an average 37.8 percent of the labor force and contributes about 38 percent to total gross domestic product in Africa. This shows that the street vending activity is a significant household economic venture for not only Kenya but entire African continent.

On resource mobilization in street vending for improving socio-economic empowerment, the study showed that majority of the street vendors get their capital mainly from personal savings (39.0%). The study also showed that majority of the street vendors cannot raise collateral for bank loans at 26.7%. The study reflects the posting of Ramana and Muduli (2018) and the USAID (2019). This was cemented by the fact that about 15.9 per cent of all the respondents stated that their capital was not adequate. The capital status shows that most street vendors have between Kshs. 1000 and Kshs. 5,000. This means that most of these street vendors operate relatively small-scale business. The results also indicate the posting by the World Bank (2005) that only 30% of the small firms in Sub-Saharan African countries have access to affordable and proper financial capital.

In another perspective, the highest mean of the items is at 4.3364 with a standard deviation of .84158. This means that the majority indicated that vending is their key source of income as it is skewed towards the totally agree rating. The findings corroborate the findings by Sen, (1999) who argue that for most poor households in urban areas, street vending Micro enterprises are the sole source of income. The study also reported that street vending activities gives them profits (mean=4.1727, SD=.78058) which can possibly be re-invested, and that, vending activity is their key source of income (mean=4.3364, SD=.84158).

The study reported a negative and statistically significant correlation between socio-economic empowerment and capital ($r=-.624$) as well as financial support ($r=-.216$) and a positive correlation with regard to collateral requirements (.210). These findings reflect literature posting on the capital access and venture in street vending. Researchers (Bhowmik, 2011; Ramana & Muduli, 2018) have argued that financial

inclusion and inclusive growth can together generate self-employment opportunities and alleviate poverty and unemployment, easy access to formal credit institutions is the stumbling block for the street vendors. The study also revealed a positive relationship between capital and socio-economic empowerment (.624, Sig.=0.000 < 0.05). Similarly, the study has established a positive and statistically significant relationship between financial support and socio-economic empowerment of street vendors (.216, Sig.=0.000 < 0.05).

The study findings showed that 47.3% of variations in the street vendors' empowerment was attributed to the three resource mobilization indicators (capital, financial support and collateral requirement). Resource mobilization of street vendors has no statistically significant effect on Economic Empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya. (P-value =0.000, less than 0.05). The study findings are in tandem with the positing of Woldu et al, (2017) and Ramana and Muduli (2018) who posited that information is necessary for capital building, product improvement and managing the marketing strategies.

In regard to the second objective, the study showed that majority of the vendors who were surveyed sell their wares at sidewalks (35%). This supports the posting of Jongh (2015) who opined that informal micro enterprise activities take place in open spaces or in locations with heavy traffic. Related to this, House (2011) indicated that access to market sites directly affect the business performance. This is supported by the current study findings which have showed that street vendors' ability to access the market affected their business outcome moderately (41.4%). The street vendors disagreed to the arguments that they had a problem with finding a stable space to sell from (mean=2.9273, SD=1.14445). Forkuor (2017) opined that the locations where vendors set up are often seen by municipal authorities as eyesores, hosting undesirable, dirty activities that disturb or conflict with the formal sectors. This confirms the study findings on the comfortability and access of the market sites by the street vendors. The current study also reported that the street vendors never disturbed by City government officials on the selected spaces (mean=2.4864, SD=1.101801). This shows a highly disagree rating which is illustrated by the various media news that depict the county government askari "harassment".

The study found that most of the street vendors had repeat customers (mean=3.9682) which is illustrated by the statistically significant association between market sites and socio-economic empowerment (probability value of 0.000 <0.05). The adjusted R squared statistic value of 0.364 for market sites and socio-economic empowerment implied that a unit change in market access, lead to 36.4% change in socio-economic empowerment of vendors. This reflects the literature that market challenges including day- to-day struggles of street vendors to make a living within policy environments that regulate street trade in exclusionary or contradictory ways (Roever, 2014). The study reported a negative relationship between access to public space and socio-economic empowerment of the street vendors ($r=-.312$, Sig.=0.000 <0.05) thus rejecting the null hypothesis that *vendors' accessibility to Market Sites has no statistically significant effect on Economic Empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya..* The findings corroborate the existing empirical literature by Alebache (2017) who argues that city authorities view street vending activities as disorganized activity giving bad image to the town and thus highly regulated.

In the perspective of availability of commodities and socio-economic empowerment, most respondents agreed to a great extent (54.7%) that availability of commodities had an impact on their businesses. The study also reported that majority of the respondents agreed to the statements that the type of goods sold have many buyers (mean=4.0455, SD=.59505). These findings depict the positing of Mkhize, et. al., (2013) who opine that vendor engage in straight buy-sell activity, the work involves sourcing goods, typically from wholesalers; transporting the goods to a vending post in public space; and selling them at a small margin.

The study reported a positive and statistically significant correlation between type of a product ($r=.286$) and availability of a commodity ($r=.266$) and socio-economic empowerment of vendors at significance level = 0.000. In addition, the adjusted R squared statistic value of 0.148 indicated that 14.8% variations in socio-economic empowerment of vendors could be attributed to vending commodity availability. The study findings support the works of Shrestha (2019) who argues that various commodities may be sold by street vendors. But this is determined by the nature of

customers in the location influence the types of vending which include cloth vending, vegetable vending, electronic goods, cosmetics, kitchen-wares, fast foods.

The study findings showed that majority of the respondents 90 (30%) agreed to a great extent the need for business infrastructure. This is cemented with the respondents who disagreed with the arguments that vending activity has brought improvement in accessibility to water and electricity (mean=2.8455, SD=1.05715), and that electricity is accessible to their business (mean=2.6591, SD=1.05431). Further analysis showed that business infrastructure variables (sanitation & electricity and storage facilities) are negatively correlated with socio-economic empowerment. The adjusted R squared statistic value of 0.216 illustrates that 21.6% variations in socio-economic empowerment of vendors could be attributed to the business infrastructure.

A correlation analysis showed a positive and statistically significant relationship between sanitation and electricity and socio-economic empowerment of street vendors (.426, Sig.=0.000, <0.05). The study findings corroborate the posting of Otieno and Karoko (2010) and Mitullah (2003) who argue that if some sort of external support is warranted; these micro enterprises can perform to their full potential. Others including FAO (2007) opine that street vending activities involve non-financial services which may include storage facilities, water and sanitary services, and electricity and security. According to Mkhize, et. al, (2013), access to basic infrastructure such as shelter, toilets, water and storage as a major issue hindering vendor businesses.

The study findings also revealed efforts by local government to allocate space for vending and provide registration through licensing. However, vendors also cited several ways in which the city authorities hinder their businesses the process of registering, and getting vending licenses was reported to be a strenuous one.

Harassment by municipal officials places a great burden on street vendors. Virtually all of the street vendors in the study identified harassment including arrests and confiscations of merchandise.

An adjusted R squared statistic for the government policies and regulations on street vending value for the first model (.386) is relatively lower than that of the second

model (0.413). This informed the rejection of the null hypothesis for the fifth objective that *the government policies and regulations have no statistically significant moderating effect on Street Vending Micro Enterprises and Economic Empowerment Urban vendors in Kenya*. (P-value =0.000 < 0.05). The findings are in tandem with USAID's (2019) posting that numerous policy and legal factors can erode the capacity of microenterprises to create employment opportunities, sustain themselves, and increase profits. In addition, the revelations by Oghenekohwo (2015) reiterating that different countries have developed frame works to regulate street vending activities with some promulgating anti-street vending law reflect the study findings in the interview results. The qualitative findings showed that one of the KIs explained that they had put in place registry ensures that would inform the best practices related to street vending. According to the USAID (2019), extreme business legal factors and regulations can discourage micro enterprises from growing into larger and more productive firms. On this, the findings of the study agree with those of Sekhani, Mohan, & Medipally, (2019). Street vendors receive limited legal protection from labor rights, often facing poor working conditions.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

In the previous chapter, the study has presented findings, discussions and interpretation regarding street vending micro enterprise determinants of socio-economic empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya. This chapter comprises a summary, conclusions and recommendations. In addition, suggestions for further research are provided.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

This thesis sought to establish Street Vending Micro Enterprises determinants of Socio- economic empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya. To achieve this purpose, five specific objectives were formulated. They include:

- i. To assess the effect of resource mobilizations of street vendors on socio-economic empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya.
- ii. To evaluate the effect of vendors' accessibility to market sites on socio-economic empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya.
- iii. To analyse the effect of availability of commodities on socio- economic empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya.
- iv. To establish the effect of business infrastructure on socio-economic empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya.
- v. To examine the moderating influence of government policies and regulations on street vending and socio- economic empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya.

The study utilized descriptive cross-sectional survey research design with a sample size of 384 street vendors from Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu cities. A total of 300 street vendors participated representing 78.13 per cent response rate. The study analyzed data using both descriptive statistics such as means and percentages and measures of association including correlation, regression and hypotheses testing. Both

pre-and post-diagnostic tests were conducted to ensure validity of the estimated results. For pre-diagnostics test, the study utilized Cronbach's Alpha method to conduct reliability test on Likert scale items. All the items met the reliability threshold on 0.6. The autocorrelation test using Durbin Watson approach and collinearity tests for multicollinearity were employed to check for validity of regression findings.

Summary statistics on demographic characteristics, *this result conforms to other findings from other African nations such as South Africa (Sharyn et.al, 2018), Zimbabwe (Madziba, 2017), Tanzania (Muhanga, 2017), where by men dominated the street vending business.* This is attributed to the cultural perspective of gender roles where men are considered more entrepreneurial and are the breadwinners in the African context. *However the results are indifferent to Uwitije (2015) in Kigali, Zimbabwe (Mazhambe, 2017), Nigeria (Adedeji, 2014), who reported that women were dominant in street vending this might be caused by the insurgence of Covid-19 where many men lost their jobs in the formal sector, the shift in cultural believes where women are becoming more entrepreneurial and increase in female headed families where women have become the sole bread winners of the family.*

In addition, the study has established that majority of street vendors are aged 25-30 years and most vendors have upper secondary education as their highest level of education, though a few had university and tertiary level qualifications. The findings reveal that most of the vendors constitute of primary and secondary school leavers, however, it is perplexing that there were college graduates with certificate, diploma and bachelor's degree in various specializations. This indicates that there is a serious problem of unemployment in the country that needs urgent attention. This findings resonates with (Kiruma and Munushi; 2021).

Furthermore, the study has revealed that on average, street vendor's household size is between 3-5 members and majority of the street vendors surveyed are married. Moreover, the study has learned that majority of the street vendors are breadwinners in their households. The next sub-sections summarize findings based on the objectives.

5.2.1 Resource Mobilizations of Street Vendors on Socio-Economic Empowerment

The first objective of the study assessed the effect of Resource mobilizations of street vendors on socio- economic empowerment of urban dwellers. Summary statistics shows that most street vendors' lack the capacity to raise capital for their business. This can be attributed by their inability to raise collateral required to obtain loans from financial institutions like banks. This is due to their limited resources.

The correlation statistics indicates existence of negative and statistically significant correlation between socio-economic empowerment and capital as well as financial support and a positive correlation with regard to collateral requirements. Nevertheless, only the coefficient of capital has a strong correlation, the rest are weak. With regard to regression analysis, the study has established that capital and financial support has a positive effect on street vendor's socio-economic empowerment. In addition, findings indicate that capital has a greater impact than financial support. Nevertheless, collateral has a negative effect on socio-economic empowerment of street vendors. In summary, mobilization of resources has a statistically significant effect on street vendors' socio-economic empowerment. This was confirmed by the rejection of hypothesis that Resource mobilizations of street vendors has no significant effect on socio-economic empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya.

5.2.2 Street Vendors Accessibility to Market Sites and Socio-Economic Empowerment

The second objective evaluated the effect of vendors' accessibility to market sites on socio- economic empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya. Descriptive statistics show that most street vendors sell their goods on sidewalks. In addition, the study has established that market access is very critical to street vending micro enterprises success. In addition, even though street vendors disagreed to the assertion that finding a selling space was a problem, findings reveal that regular harassment from the city officials has an adverse effect on their enterprises and hence, socio-economic empowerment. This is in agreement with the work of Fukuor et al, (2017) that existence and activities of street vendors in different parts of the developing world

have been in confrontation with city authorities or regulators over space for business, conditions of work, sanitation, and licensing.

Concerning measures of association, the study has established positive and statistically significant correlation between socio-economic empowerment and customer availability and market centres. Nevertheless, the correlation coefficient of public space is negative. With regard to regression analysis, the coefficient for both availabilities of customers and access to the market centres are positive and statistically significant. This implies that customer availability and access to market centres influences street vendors' socio-economic empowerment positively. Nevertheless, the coefficient for public space is negative and statistically significant. Finally, hypothesis test rejected the null hypothesis that vendors' accessibility to market sites has no significant effect on socio-economic empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya.

5.2.3 Street Vendors Availability of Commodities and Socio-Economic Empowerment

The third objective sought to analyse the effect of availability of Commodities on Socio- economic empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya. Descriptive statistics indicate that availability of commodities determines to great extent the success of the street vending micro enterprises. In addition, the study has revealed that supplies of commodities are not a challenge to the street vendors and that the type of a goods sold by them explains the success of their businesses.

With regard to correlation, the study has found existence of a positive and statistically significant correlation between type of a product and availability of a commodity and socio-economic empowerment of vendors. Similarly, the regression analysis has established that type of a commodity sold, availability of a commodity influences the socio-economic empowerment of street vending micro enterprises positively. Indeed, customers are attracted towards better deals and availability, a condition likely to enhance revenues and hence, socio-economic empowerment. This could also imply that some commodities are profitable than others. Finally, the study rejected the hypothesis that availability of commodities has no significant effect on Economic empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya. This means that commodity availability has

a statistical significance to street vending microenterprise socio-economic empowerment.

5.2.4 Quality of Business Infrastructure and Socio- economic empowerment

The fourth objective established the effect of business infrastructure on Socio-economic-empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya. Summary findings show that simple majority of the street vendors agreed to a greater extent that there is need for business infrastructure. In addition, street vendors could not agree on whether there is business infrastructure or not. The correlation coefficients show that business infrastructure variables (sanitation & electricity and storage facilities) are negatively correlated with socio-economic empowerment, though weak.

Similarly, the regression results indicate a positive and statistically significant relationship sanitation and electricity and socio-economic empowerment of street vendors. In addition, storage facilities affect street vending socio-economic empowerment positively. This result underscores the importance of business infrastructure relevant to street vending micro enterprises. Finally, the study rejected the hypothesis that business infrastructure for vendors has no significant effect on economic empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya. Nevertheless, the overall regression has not established significant results.

5.2.5 The moderating influence of government policies and regulations on Street Vending and Socio-Economic empowerment

The fifth objective examined the moderating influence of government policies and regulations on street vending and socio- economic empowerment of urban vendors in Kenya. Descriptive statistics indicate that the process of registering business is bureaucratic. Regression results on Resource mobilization show that introduction of government policy and regulations has increased the influence of Resource mobilization on socio-economic empowerment of street vendors from This imply that operating a business that is registered and which adhere to government regulations is likely to increase their chances of raising more capital or getting financial support to enhance their scope.

In addition, the requirement that street vendors sell from particular areas could have a negative impact on their operations. Nevertheless, the coefficient for business infrastructure is negative. This could be attributed to poor business infrastructure in certain places which cannot attract quality customers. With regard to hypothesis, the study has rejected the hypothesis that government policies and regulations have no significant moderating effect on Street Vending Micro Enterprises and Economic Empowerment Urban vendors in Kenya.

5.3 Conclusion

From the findings of first objective, the study concludes that mobilization of capital has a positive effect on the socio-economic empowerment of street vendors. Similarly, the study concludes that financial support has a positive effect on the street vendor's socio-economic empowerment. Furthermore, the study concludes that collateral requirement has a negative effect on the socio-economic empowerment of street vending micro enterprises.

From objective two, it can be concluded that accessibility to the market by street vending micro enterprises affects their socio-economic empowerment. Specifically, the study concludes that availability of customers and selling at market centres has a positive influence on street vendor's socio-economic empowerment. In addition, the study concludes that selling in public spaces has a negative effect on socio-economic empowerment of street vendors. This was attributed to harassment by city officials.

From the summary findings regarding the third objective, the study concludes that the type of a commodity sold has a positive influence of the socio-economic empowerment of street vending micro enterprises among urban vendors in Kenya.. In addition, availability of commodities to the street vendors has a positive effect on the socio-economic empowerment. Nevertheless, sales volume was not statistically significant.

From objective four results, the study concludes that business infrastructure has a positive effect on socio-economic empowerment of street vending micro enterprises. In addition, the study concludes that there is lack of business infrastructure in some parts of the surveyed cities.

From summary results related to the fifth objective, the study concludes that government policies and regulations have a negative impact on street vending micro enterprise socio-economic empowerment. Street vendors perceived government policies and regulations as a major setback towards the success of their business. In addition, the study concludes that street vending micro enterprises face bureaucratic procedures in the registration of the enterprises.

Therefore, the finding of this study coincides with Amartya Sen (1999) argument in Development as Freedom approach. It is freedom that should be maximized and not wealth. Street vendors were determined to improving their lives through vending from their own perspectives. However, their freedom to manage and operate their street vending business negatively affected their efforts through urban authorities and regulators. From the perspective of authorities and regulators, street vendors were perceived negatively as affecting the attractiveness and beauty of their cities; the real enemies of urban modernities. The study concludes that expanding the freedoms of the poor can lead to improved wellbeing. This study thus came up with the following recommendation.

5.4 Recommendations

Based on the study conclusions, the following recommendations are made:

- Since capital and financial support Influences Street vending microenterprises positively, this study recommends that the government should support street vendors financially through cheap credits and through entrepreneurial training to enhance their business. This will help especially those who cannot raise capital through financial institutions due to lack of collateral.
- Policy makers should enact supportive Policies that will lead to Improvements in working conditions of street vendors by making more visible what has been assumed to be invisible the need for existence of street vendors through identification and legislation; and tracking systems for street vendors in hostile working environments.

- Following the finding that public vending on public spaces has adverse effect of street vendor's socio-economic empowerment. This study recommends enactment of policies to smoothen trading on public spaces by street vendors. This should bring to an end the harassment from city security officers which disrupt the operation of street vendors.
- The study recommends that government should lower street vending related barriers for the improvement of business infrastructure such as water, electricity, sidewalks and storage facilities to encourage street vending micro enterprises.
- There is need for a Participatory urban design where by street vendors should work collaboratively with local government, city authorities and regulators to design more appropriate vending zones and facilities where vendors and pedestrians congregate for exchange.

5.5 Suggestion for Further Study

This thesis recommends further study to delve deep into the reasons why selling at public space generates adverse effect on the street vending micro enterprises. Specifically, the study should be a comparative study and focus on what particular aspects of street vending at public spaces affect the vendors.

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Considerations of Production, Exchange, Vending and Tourism
(*Research in Economic Anthropology*, 37, 179 – 204.

APPENDICES

Appendix I: Introductory Letter

Dear Sir/ Madam

REF: COMPLETION OF DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT
(QUESTIONNAIRE)

The above matter refers,

I am a doctoral student of Jomo Kenyatta University of Science and Technology. I am undertaking research “Street Vending Micro Enterprise Determinants of Socio-Economic Empowerment of Urban vendors in Kenya.”. The purpose of this questionnaire is to achieve the views of the stake holders in order to develop recommendations that will advocate for full inclusion Street vending activity in development process and allow street vendors to maximize their full potentials.

In this faith, I’m requesting for your support by responding to the attached questionnaire. The response that was given in this study was used for research purposes and shall be treated with maximum confidentiality, the respondents will not be revealed in the report or in any way.


Respondents Signature.....

Researcher’s Signature.....

Thank you for your Cooperation.

Onego Roseline

Appendix II: Postgraduate Introduction Letter


**JOMO KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
OF
AGRICULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY**
DIRECTOR, BOARD OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES
P.O. BOX 62000-00200, NAIROBI, KENYA. TEL: 254-067-52711/52181-4. MOBILE: 0708-602225
FAX: (067)52164. Email: director@bps.jkuat.ac.ke

REF: JKU/2/11/HD424-6262/2015 15TH FEBRUARY, 2021


ONEGO ROSELINE
C/o SCDS
JKUAT

Dear Ms. Onego,



RE: APPROVAL OF RESEARCH PROPOSAL AND SUPERVISORS

Kindly note that your PhD. research proposal entitled: "*Street Vending Micro Enterprise Determinants of Socio-economic Empowerment of Urban Dwellers in Kenya*" has been approved. The following are your approved supervisors:-

1. Dr. Gladys Rotich	- JKUAT
2. Prof. Mutundu Kennedy	- MKU


PROF. LOSENGE TUROOP
DIRECTOR, BOARD OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

Copy to: Dean, SCDS
/gk

 
JKUAT is JKUAT is ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015 Certified
Setting Trends in Higher Education, Research, Innovation and Entrepreneurship

Appendix III: NACOSTI Permit

REPUBLIC OF KENYA
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Ref No: **660261** Date of Issue: **09/March/2021**

RESEARCH LICENSE



This is to Certify that **Ms. Roseline Onego of Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, has been licensed to conduct research in Kisumu, Mombasa, Nairobi on the topic: STREET VENDING MICRO ENTERPRISE DETERMINANTS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF URBAN DWELLERS IN KENYA for the period ending : 09/March/2022.**

License No: **NACOSTI/P/21/9207**

660261
Applicant Identification Number

Waltherino
Director General
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Verification QR Code



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Appendix IV: Questionnaire for Street Vendors

Questionnaire on Street Vending On Socio-economic Economic Development

Instruction: Tick the applicable answers in the box or fill in the blank space where necessary

A. 1-2	
B. 2-4	
C. 4-6	
D. More than 6	

SECTION A: Demographic Characteristics

1. Town.....
2. Street.....
3. Gender: Male Female
4. Type of Goods vended

Second hand clothes/ Shoes Fast foods/ Vegetables/Fruits Others

5. Please indicate your Age (years):

1. Below 18	
2. 18-22	
3. 23-27	
4. 28-32	
5. 33-37	
6. 38-42	
7. 43-47	
8. 48-52	
9. Above 52	

6. Level of educational

A Lower Primary	
B. Upper Primary	
C. Lower Secondary	
D. Upper Secondary	
E. University	
F. Informal	

7. Marital Status

A Single	
B. Married	
C. Separated	
D. Divorced	
E. Widow	

8. Household position

A. Bread Winner	
B. Dependent	
C. Stay home	

9. Among the following assets, which ones do you own?)

A House	
B. Land	
C. Farm	
D. Fish net	
E. Others.....	

10. Commuting time from house to buy stock

A Hours	
B. Minutes	
C. Others.....	

11. Commuting time from house to market

A. Hours	
B. Minutes	
C. Others.....	

12. Where do you sell your stock?

A. Street Pavement	
B. Public Space	
C. Bus Park	
D. Market	
E. Others.....	

13. Where do you buy your stock?

A . Local supplier	
B. Own Production	
C. Local Producers	
D. Others.....	

SECTION B: RESOURCE MOBILIZATIONS

✓**Instructions: Tick the most appropriate**

14. What is your main source of capital?

a. A. loan from the bank	
b. Family member	
c. Personal savings	
d. Others.....	

15. How would you rate adequacy of capital for your business?

- a. Very adequate ()
- b. Adequate ()
- c. Moderately adequate ()
- d. Not adequate ()

16. Please indicate the amount of capital you have for this business (Kshs).

- a. 1000-5000 ()
- b. 6000-10000 ()
- c. 11000-15000 ()
- d. 16000-20000 ()
- e. Above 21,000 ()

17. Based on the scale of 1-5 i.e 5=(Totally Agree /TA), 4=(A/Agree), 3=(N/Neutral) 2=(D/Disagree) and 1= (TD/Totally Disagree) given, indicates the subtitles reflected there in as related to research purpose, kindly respond by ticking the most appropriate scale.

#	Section B:	1- TD	2- D	3- N	4- A	5- TA
	Resource mobilizations					
a	I get enough loan to support my vending business					
b	My personal savings are sufficient to finance the vending business					
c	If I had more capital, I would improve on My stock					
d	I receive sufficient financial support for business from my family					
e	Vending activity gives me profits					
f	There is an alternative source of income to the family					
g	Vending activity is My key source of income					

SECTION C: ACCESS TO MARKET SITES

18 To what extent does the ability to Access To Market Sites affect your business outcome?

- a. Very great extent ()
- b. Great Extent ()
- c. Moderate Extent ()
- d. Small extent ()
- e. Very small extent ()

19. Based on the scale of 1-5 i.e 5=(Totally Agree /TA), 4=(A/Agree), 3=(N/Neutral) 2=(D/Disagree) and 1=(TD/Totally Disagree) given, indicates the subtitles reflected there in as related to research purpose, kindly respond by ticking the most appropriate scale.

#		1- TD	2- D	3- N	4- A	5- TA
a. 1.	I have never changed My market place					
b. 2.	I pay for the space that I sell My goods from					
c. 3.	I have never changed My market place					
d. 4.	I am not disturbed by City government officials on the selected space					
e. 5.	The local government formed the new space for My business					
f. 6.	The space created for My business is Okay					
g. 7.	I have never changed My market place					

SECTION D: AVAILABILITY OF COMMODITIES

20. Indicate your level of agreement with the notion that availability of commodities has an impact on your business outcome?

- a. Very great extent ()
- b. Great Extent ()
- c. Moderate Extent ()
- d. Small extent ()
- e. Very small extent ()

21. Based on the scale of 1-5 i.e 5=(Totally Agree /TA), 4=(A/Agree), 3=(N/Neutral) 2=(D/Disagree) and 1=(TD/Totally Disagree) given, indicates the subtitles reflected there in as related to research purpose, kindly respond by ticking the most appropriate scale.

		1- TD	2- D	3- N	4- A	5- TA
1.	My goods are perishable goods					
2.	I sell all My goods					
3.	The customers are always loyal					
4	There are repeated customers to the business					
5	There are customers for My goods and services					
6.	There is no problem with the acceptability of My goods and services					
7.	I easily purchase My goods on demand					

SECTION E: BUSINESS INFRASTRUCTURE

22. How would you rate the need for Business Development Service on the Business of Street vending?

- a. Very great extent ()
- b. Great Extent ()
- c. Moderate Extent ()
- d. Small extent ()
- e. Very small extent ()

23. Based on the scale of 1-5 i.e 5=(Totally Agree /TA), 4=(A/Agree), 3=(N/Neutral) 2=(D/Disagree) and 1=(TD/Totally Disagree) given, indicates the subtitles reflected there in as related to research purpose, kindly respond by ticking the most appropriate scale.

		1- TD	2- D	3- N	4- A	5- TA
1.	There is accessibility to water services for my business					
2.	There is accessibility to electricity needed for My business					

3.	There is accessibility to storage facilities for My goods given					
4.	Vending activity has brought improvement in accessibility to water and electricity					
5.	Vending activity cannot succeed without sanitary services					
6.	Storage services are a basic requirements in vending activities					
7.	Local government has improved facilities for vending business					

SECTION F: GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS & BYLAWS

Based on the scale of 1-5 i.e 5=(Totally Agree /TA), 4=(A/Agree), 3=(N/Neutral) 2=(D/Disagree) and 1=(TD/Totally Disagree) given, indicates the subtitles reflected there in as related to research purpose, kindly respond by ticking the most appropriate scale.

		1- TD	2- D	3- N	4- A	5- TA
a.	There are regulations governing vending activity					
b.	The government is the first role model in implementing the regulations and by laws					
c.	There are regulations are in favor of the vending activity					
d.	The regulations have captured the major requirements for vendors.					
e.	The available regulations have played great role in intervention for people street vending activities					
f.	Vendors needs are well represented by the county administration					
g.	City Council officers support our business					

SECTION G: SOCIO-ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

1. Kindly indicate how the following has influenced the impact of your business

- a. Financial Capacity.....
- b. Access to Market Sites.....
- c. Availability of commodities.....
- d. Business development Service.....
- e. Government Regulations

2. Please indicate the amount of profit per month from your business (Kshs)

- a. 5000-10000 ()
- b. 11000-15000 ()
- c. 16000-20 000 ()

d. 21000-25 000 ()

e. Above 26,000 ()

Based on the scale of 1-5 i.e 5=(Totally Agree /TA), 4=(A/Agree), 3=(N/Neutral) 2=(D/Disagree) and 1= (TD/Totally Disagree) given, indicates the subtitles reflected there in as related to research purpose, kindly respond by ticking the most appropriate scale.

		1- TD	2- D	3- N	4- A	5- TA
a.	Vending enables my household to afford three meals in a day					
b.	Through vending, I can provide balanced diet to my household					
c.	I am able to educate my children (household) through vending					
d.	I am able to adequately take care of clothing through my vending.					
e.	I have a secure shelter courtesy of my vending business					
f.	Vending is the main source of employment to me					
g.	Vendor have been trained on how to manage their activities successfully					

Appendix V: Interview Guide

Interview Guide for Street Vendors

1. How much did you start business with?
2. Have you added on your initial capital or Not
3. Reasons for your answer above
4. What is the average profits that you earn a day?
5. How has the city authorities contributed to your business?
6. What do you think should be done to help you perform your business better?
7. Suppose you get more capital, how will it help you in terms of your life?

Interview Guide for Senior Officials on Steer vending Activities and Socio-economic Economic Development of Urban Dwellers

1. What are the measures that have been taken to ensure inclusion of street vendors as economic activity
2. Are there regulations in your county that are aimed at improving the working life of the street vendors
3. Is there any training that has been done for street vendor?
4. Where is the impact of vendors in this County/ location?
5. What are the impact (positive/negative) on the streets used by vendors
6. Are there by laws that are meant to improve the services of street vendors
7. What are the requirements for street vendor in order to operate in this county
8. What are the outcomes of these regulations and by laws to the street vendor's growth?
9. Are there markets, infrastructure, services that have been developed to support vendors
10. In your view, to what extent are these regulations and by laws sufficient in improving street vendor slide?
11. What has been done by the county in this area to improve the life of vendors
12. What should be done to improve the inclusion and acceptance of street vendors

Appendix VI: Observation Guide/Checklist

ITEM	Suitability/Condition/ Appropriate/availability
Gender	
Vending market site appropriate	
Are vendors given adequate time to engage in vending	
social solidarity	
Vendors' relationship with City authorities	
Customers availability	
Preferable time for vending morning/noon/evenings	
Quantity Of Stock	
Availability and accessibility of Toilets for vendors & customers	
Availability of electricity and water, (accessible, clean and adequate)	
Availability of storage facilities, adequacy, in good condition (maintenance)	
Availability of administrative monitoring records and legal documents	
Availability of professional record	

Appendix VII: Budget

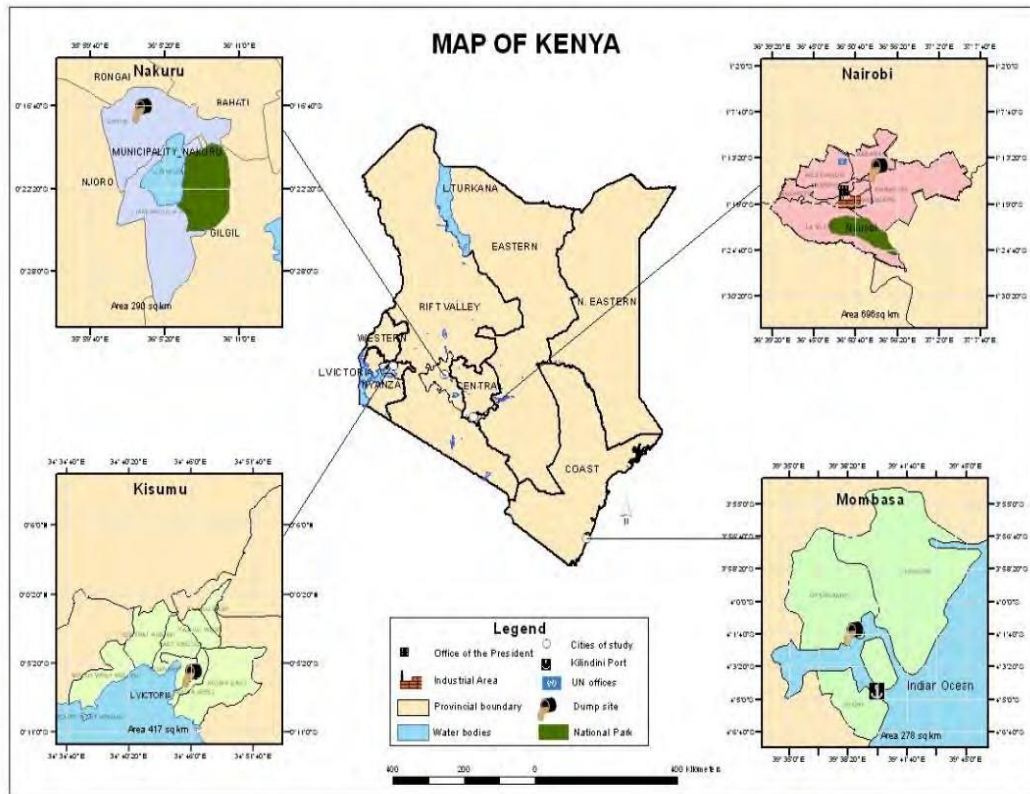
S/No.	Cost Category	Items & Cost Break Down	Total Costs
1	Pilot Studies and pre-test tools	Transport to Nakuru Analysis cost 15,000	30,000
2.	Stationery & secretarial services	Lamp sum 20,000	20,000
3.	Payment to Research Assistants	10 x 3 days (to collect data from the street vendors in their locations	30,000
4	Data Collection (Filed Work)	Printing & Photocopying Instruments	3,000
5.	Transport Cost for data collection	Collect Secondary data from the senior Administrators in their office 3,000 x 3= 9,000	9,000
6.	Data Analysis and Interpretation	Data Entry, Coding and Analysis	60,000.
7.	Dissemination cost	To conduct Seminars and workshops 20,000	20,000
8.	Contingency	Lamp sum	30,000
TOTAL			207,000

Appendix VIII: Research Plan

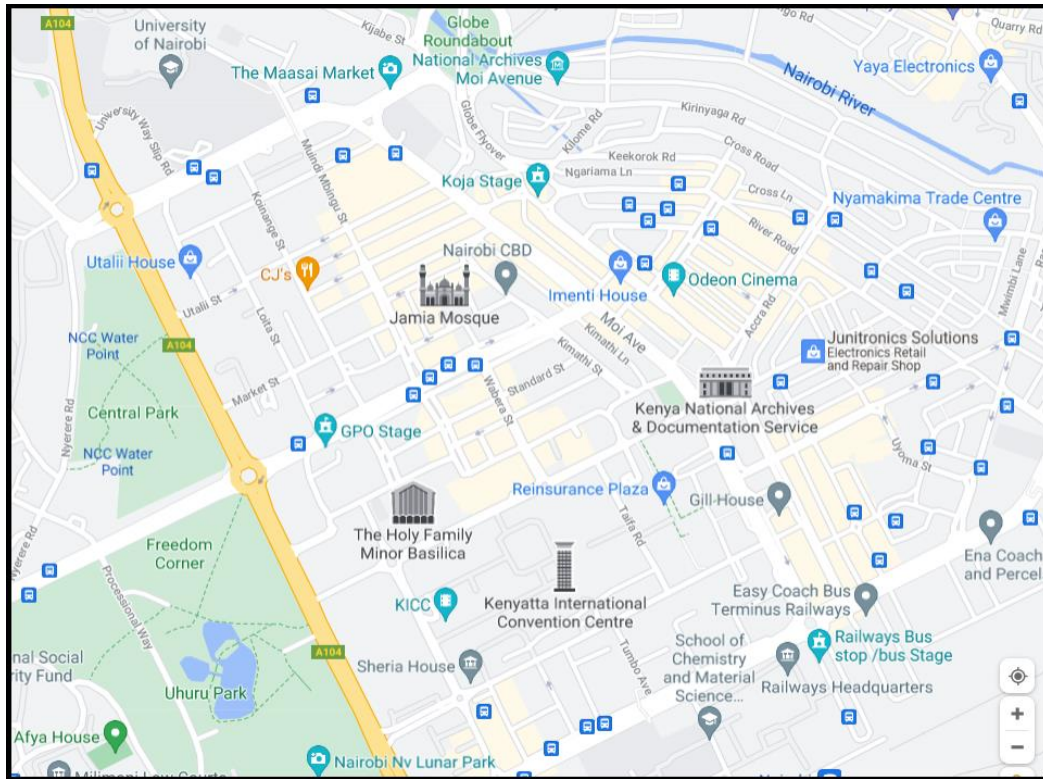
It is anticipated that the research process will take a period of one year to produce findings which was presented to the academic committee and at different workshops levels as summarized in the work plan presented below.

S/No	Activity	Date / Duration
1.	Concept Paper Development	April –August, 2017
2.	Chapter One development	August-December, 2017
3.	Chapter Two Development	January-May, 2018
4.	Chapter Three Development	June-December, 2018
5.	Aligning The work (Incorporating corrections) & Peer Review	January – March, 2019
6.	Proposal Presentation	Dec , 2019
7.	Incorporating comments from the College Experts	January,2020
8.	Seminar Presentation	September , 2020
9.	Piloting	December , 2020
10.	Final data collection	March ; 2021
11. .	Data Processing, Analysis , report writing and submission	April ,2021- July, 2021

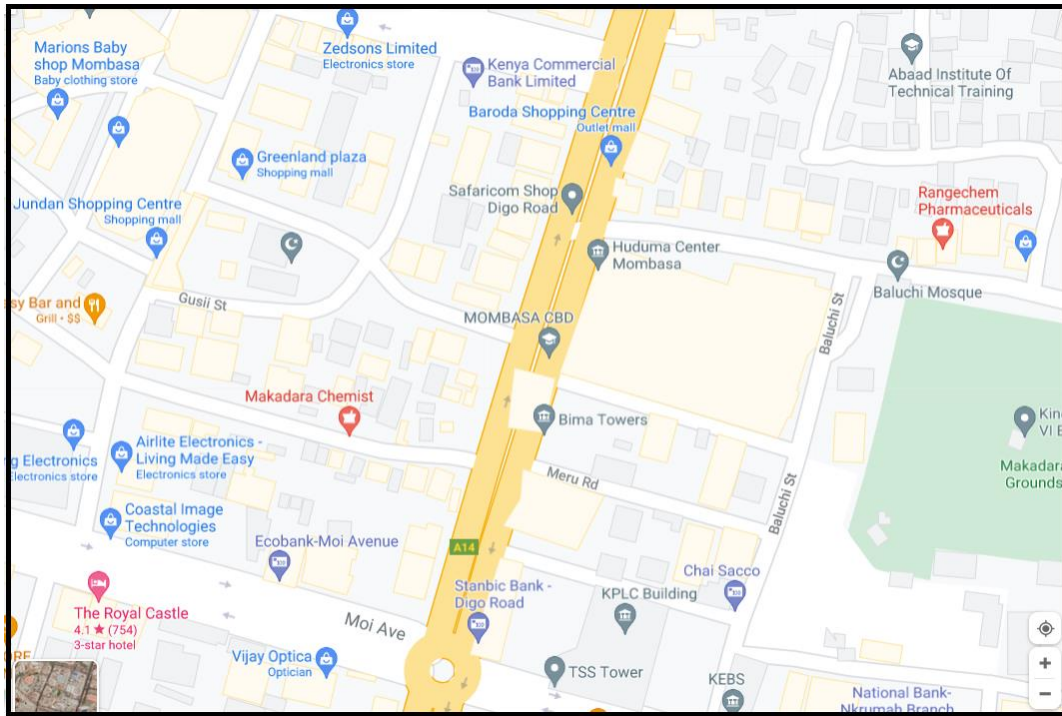
Appendix IX: Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu and Nakuru Urban Area Map



Appendix X: Nairobi Urban Area Map



Appendix XI: Mombasa Urban Area Map



Appendix XII: Kisumu Urban Area Map

