

The Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics of Street Vendors in Urban SNNP Region of Ethiopia

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Abstract: The study was aimed to analyze the demographic and socio economic characteristics of street vendors in the Urban SNNP region of Ethiopia. Data were collected from 388 street vendors living in the study area. Multi-stage sampling procedures involving purposive and systematic random-walk techniques were used to draw samples. The study applies the descriptive research method. Accordingly, quantitative and qualitative data were collected through surveys and in-depth interviews. While the quantitative data were analyzed through the descriptive research method of analysis procedures and statistical techniques, the data from the survey, classified, and presented in a tables frequency and percentage. The results indicated that street vending occupation is dominated by women in the urban SNNP region of Ethiopia. In addition to this migrant were highly involved in the informal sector. Therefore, street vending occupation is the livelihood for migrants and non-migrant street vendors

IndexTerms :- Socioeconomic, Informal Sector, Street vendors, SNNP, Ethiopia

I. INTRODUCTION

In modern problems of development in poor countries, the informal sector has been complicated as a major socio-economic force that ought to be reckoned with within the development method, significantly in poverty alleviation efforts. Street vending activities are a part of the socio-economic environments whose services are used by each member of the communities. As a result, countries of the developing world are currently inserting a lot of stress on up the socio-economic of concerns at the common to open-up higher opportunities for employment and income-generation for the poor teams of society (Asmamaw 1996). Ethiopia is characterized by low level of economic process, fast population growth and rural to urban migration, that has been skilled over the last number of decades (Hayat, 1997). The poor performance of the economy has resulted in rising state and decline of real wages.

The urban growth in Ethiopia has largely been due to the migration from rural areas like other developing countries and it has been widely agreed upon that although; social, political, demographic and cultural factors have an impact on the migrants, yet, the motivating force behind this has, by and large been an economic nature ((Keeble ,2009) as people of less developed areas are likely candidates for such migration. Economic reasons include push factors in rural areas and pull factors in the urban areas. Growth of population and labor due to rural-urban migration has inflated the urban workforce. Consequently, lack of capability on a part of the formal sector to absorb up the expansion in population forced the idle to seek refuge within the informal sector so as to create own employment (Street Business Operators) urban areas as a natural want for survival on the part of poor men, women and also the youth (Azuma & Grossman,2002). This migration, in turn, has extensive demographic impacts of changing demographic structure across different region of the country (Kebede and Butterfield ,2009).

Since the socioeconomic condition of street vendors have not an enormous change in street vending activity business. it's therefore vital thinks that this operating life sort of street vendors haven't been improved in terms of financial gain level, operating hours, health connected, access to finance, safety in the workplace and discrimination by government bodies et al. vital side. Insight of those discussions the target of this section is followed; (1) to know the demographic profile of the street vendors (2) to look at socioeconomic conditions of the street vending operators. This study is based on a primary data survey, and therefore, the socio-demographic profile and economic condition of three hundred eighty-eight migrant and non-migrant individual street vendors are discussed.

II. REVIEW LITERATURE

Different Researchers have used different definitions to identify vendors in different country. McGee (1977) made an attempt to define vendors elaborately, includes trade and service activities while categorization on the basis of type and operation. He defines vendors from an economic, cultural and legal position. This is done with difficulty as vendors in different countries have different characteristics. The different dimensions considered by McGee are the functional role the vendors play in the market distribution system, the scale of operation and the legal definitions prescribed in each city of the country. He defines vendors as those people who offer goods or services for sale from public places, primarily streets and pavement. Thus, the bulk of migrant labor force is in urban informal sector, where the preponderance of self-employed or casual workers earns their livelihood either independently or with aid of family labor. Different international studies also show street vendors play important role, for instance in India street vendors providing employment and earnings and other sides. They sell divergent kinds of goods such as clothes and hosiery, lather, molded plastic goods and different kinds of household necessary goods, which are manufactured in small scale or home based businesses

where great portion of street vendors are employed (Bhowmik, 2001). Njaya (2013), in the paper on 'Nature, Operations and Socio-Economic Features of Street Food Entrepreneurs of Harare, Zimbabwe' analyzed Socio-economic and demographic characteristics of street vendors the majority of the vendors around 46.7 percent in the age 21-30 years. The result indicated that this age group economically active and their participation in street vending occupation reduced unemployment level in the country. His study also identified that out of the total street vendors obtained for sample survey 75 percent of participants lived in rented houses. About 90 percent of the vendors relied solely on street food vending activities. His study showed that street vending, though it is illegal had helped to reduce unemployment and enhance livelihoods of some urban household in the study area According to Pottes (2007), in the development economics, the main attention has been given to urban unemployment, rural-urban migration and the informal economy since 1960's. The Harris and Todaro (1970) started the dissection with the model of Arthur Lewis (1954). Arthur Lewis' model (1954) explains the transfer of labor from the agricultural sector to the industrial sector. As to the theory, agriculture in the LDCs is characterized by subsistence nature. It has low productivity and hence low output, low incomes, and high unemployment (Hayat, 2000). In opposite, the industrial sector is categorized by high productivity and contains labor from rural areas. Under such condition, people migrate from rural to urban areas. The results indicated that most of the migrants were not involved in the formal employment. Due to this, those migrants joining informal sector as option (Pottes, 2007).

The International Labor Organization (2013), in its paper on 'The Regulatory Framework and the Informal Economy' studied the good practices that support street vendors in Thailand and Dares Salaam. It revealed that street vendors in Dares Salaam were issued licenses and were allowed to operate. Shelves and tables have been standardized and guidelines were being adopted for managing street vending. In Thailand Street vendor market was organized and managed by private company. A high rent was charged and high standards of hygiene, orderliness and security were maintained. The market had good infrastructure including rest rooms and car parking which was a reason for the increase in customers and thus resulting in increase in income of the vendors. Vendors were also willing to pay high rent.

Francie Lund (1998)'s study on Women street vendors in Urban South Africa: A Synthesis of selected Research Findings' is based on the women street vendors at Johannesburg CBD and Durban Metropolitan. The study revealed that the level of education among the street vendors in both the cities was very low. Gender disparity was found in the level of education. When compared to men more number of women street vendors did not have any education training. It was also found that in Johannesburg, migrant street vendors had higher level of education.

Wadzani (2011) carried a study to investigate the impact of informal trade on poverty reduction in Zimbabwe. The findings show that the informal cross border trade contributes positively to poverty reduction. The contribution has been noticed through the improvement in the socio-economic well-being of traders, traders to acquire assets, and improved food security. This calls for the government to develop policy and regulations for effective informal business operation, hence contribute to the national development. In sub-Saharan countries where formal employment is little and the level of education of many youth is minimal, informal business could serve as an alternative source of employment.

Fenta (2015), in his paper on 'Social Capital and the Urban Informal Economy: The Case of Street vendors in Ethiopia' studied the street vendors of Addis Ababa. It was revealed that age is one of the demographic variables that determine entrepreneurial success and also education represents also one of the chief determinates of growth of output. Ethiopia Essubdink (2013)'s studied on Cause and Effect of Informal sector: the case of street vendors in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Most of them were immigrants from different region of country and they often had reduced the price of their product to attract the customers from other vendors or in order to retain regular customers of environmental factor. Regarding education, it was one of the chief dominant factors. The study revealed that, those who are completed their higher education are less motivated to vendors because they have high employment opportunities relatives to those who are not completed their education. Eliase (2013) studied on 'challenges and prospects of Informal sector in Alleviating urban poverty in Yaka Sub-city of Addis Ababa city Administration conducted study he found that street vending business is female oriented in the study area. Age is another important demographic factor that influences the physical and mental abilities of individual at work. The study indicated that huge proportion respondents fall within the age from 26-35 years which is productive age group. A few studies indicated by Kebede (2009), Essubdink (2013), Tefera (2011).and Fenta (2015) in Ethiopia on street vendors listed about covered varied dimensions. By making an in-depth study on the above literature, the investigator found that the earlier studies have not thoroughly analyzed the functioning of street vendors in Ethiopia in general and SNNP region of Ethiopia in particular. Having this research gap, the present study makes a detailed analysis on the socio-economic importance of the street vendors.

III. Population and Sample

Since there is no accurate authorized data on the population size of the informal sector in Ethiopia in general and urban SNNP region of Ethiopia in particular on street vendors, the researcher take total size of street vendors in Urban SNNP region of Ethiopia is 14,000 which is based on the CSA 2012 estimation. Using multi-stage sampling method, a total sample size of 388 street vendors is selected. This is based on Yamane formulation (Yamane, 1967) of appropriate representative sample size.

Their presentation is described as below

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e^2)} = \frac{14000}{1 + 14000(0.05^2)} = 388$$

Where,

n=sample size

N=Total population

e=the acceptable sampling error

3.1 Data and Sources of Data

Primary data source involved personal interviews and filling questionnaire by different respondent's groups, which included indirect respondents from relevant government department and respondents who involve directly in the informal sector, specifically street vendors, homemade food staff producers (Baltina), home to home service providers and traders in SNNP town. The latter all groups were divided in to three categories: traders, producers and service providers.

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Multi-stage sampling procedures involving purposive and systematic random-walk techniques were used to draw samples. The study applies the descriptive research method. Accordingly, quantitative and qualitative data were collected through surveys and in-depth interviews. While the quantitative data were analyzed through the descriptive research method of analysis procedures and statistical techniques, the data from the survey, classified, and presented in a tables frequency and percentage.

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

These sub-sections describe the demographic profile of the respondents' age, sex and ethnic composition, education, marital status, religion, and also the family size and migration status. Men respondents account for 37 percent of the total sampled, and women represent 63 percent of the total respondents. This confirmed that the market study, which shows, street vending is dominated by women, researcher's field observation indicated that the large distinction between women and men, which implies that women street vendors bigger than men. Returning within the ethnic background of the respondent, the bulk of street vendors came from Hadiya and Gurages ethnic group consisted 34.8 percent and 35.3 percent respectively. The Silte ethnic group contained 19.1 percent, Kambata accounted 7.2 percent and remaining 3.6 percent remaining to from Woliyta ethnic group.

5.1. Age of respondents

Age of a street vendor was one every of the demographic factors that might affect the street vendor's success through its effect on growth of motivation and business determination (Welter, 2001). Mead and Liedholm (1998) also clarify that age, gender and ethnic background of entrepreneurs have an effect of enterprise success in many ways, such as through bearing family responsibilities, growth goals, business behavior and location of the enterprises. As shown in Table 5, respondents aged 18-25 years accounted 43.3 percent of the samples followed by those whose age 26-35 and 36-45 consisted 39.69 and 13.92 percent of the respondent respectively. Cumulatively, about 97.68 percent of the respondents are less than 46 years old. This indicates that most of the street vendors are found in the economically active age group. From the result we can understand that the majority of respondents involved in street vending business the age between 18 to 35 which means highly productive age group. On the other hand, whose age group below 35 and above 18 years were job seekers due to this job in the formal sector does not find easily because the formal sector employment needs experience and the large amount of initial capital in order to engage formal sector. As data reveled that this age constitutes a dynamic group of individuals who are capable of running away from police harassment and confiscation of properties.

Table 1: Distribution of respondent by age and gender

Age category	Gender		
	Women	Men	Total
<18	2(0.82)	1(0.70)	3(0.77)
18-25	95(38.93)	73(50.69)	168(43.3)
26-35	99(40.57)	55(38.19)	154(39.69)
36-45	40(16.40)	14(9.72)	54(13.92)
≥46	8(3.28)	1(0.70)	9(2.32)
Total	244(100)	144(100)	388(100)

Source: Own survey, October2017-June 2018, NB. Figures in brackets are percentages

The distribution of age by gender shows that are women older than men. As shown in Table 1.1, while around 20 percent of women are above the age 35, it is only10.41 percent of men respondents that are above 36 years old. On the hand, while 80 percent of

women respondents are less than 36 years old, the great proportion of men respondents, i.e., 89.58 percent are less than 36 years old. Figure 1 below shows the relationship between age, gender and street vending participation. The graph indicates that age category between 26-35 years the second highest age category considering the street vending participation. Street vending participation in the study area age category 18-25 is the apex participation category of the street vending activities. After the age of 26-35 years, there is decreasing in street vending participation.

5.2. Educational Level

Education indicates one of the main determinants of growing of output of enterprises. Modern economic theory explains that improvement in human capital is one of the chief sources of endogenous growth of any society (Todaro and Smith, 2011). At the micro level, many researches show that a raise in income is related with additional years of education (Ozturk, 2001). The role of education on business performance is described through its result on experience to new evidence which has a decisive positive impact on production and/or delivery of goods and services (Garoma, 2012). Bates (1990) explains the direct consequence of education through its effects on making good business decisions, exposure to new knowledge, exploiting opportunities, and thereby paying to business success. Table 2, shows the distribution of respondents by sex and educational status.

Table 2: Distribution of samples respondents by sex and educational status

Education	Gender		Total
	Men	Women	
No formal education	14(9.72)	36(14.75)	50(12.87)
1 st cycle primary	76(52.77)	111(45.49)	187(48.20)
2 nd cycle primary	11(7.63)	63(25.82)	74(19.07)
2 nd cycle	30(20.83)	23(9.42)	53(13.66)
Certificate and above	13(9.03)	11(4.51)	24(6.20)
Total	144(100.00)	244(100.00)	388(100.00)

Own survey, October2017-June 2018, NB: Figures in the brackets is percentages

The table 1.2, indicates that about 13 percent of the respondents did not attend any formal education. About 67 percent of the respondents have attended 1st cycle and 2nd cycle primary education, around 14 percent have completed secondary education, only 6 percent have the certificate and above /college/university education. From this result, we can understand that street vending provides employment opportunities for both literate and no formal education units of the population, such as school leavers, primary and secondary school students, and university graduates. As shown in Table 1.2, there is a difference between women and men regarding educational level. The data collected shows that whereas 14.75 percent of women did not attend any formal education, 9.72 percent of men who did not go for formal schooling. Similarly, while 5.6 percent of men joined college/university education, it is only 4.51 percent of whom women went to college/university. Hence, based on the result merely on the respondents' level of education, men can have less probability than women to run successful street vending business because men respondents were more educated than women.

5.3. Marital Status and Religion

Marital status is another demographic variable that might affect business performance. As indicated in Table 3, around 50.78 percent of the respondents are single, 42.52 percent are married, and around 6 percent are of the respondent are divorced. There are differences between men and women concerning marital status. Whereas 61.11 percent of men are single, 44.67 percent of women stated as single. Around 47.13 percent of women are married and 7.38 percent of women are divorced. Out of the total men respondents, 34.72 percent are married and 3.47 percent are divorced. The small share sampled street vendors are widowed which consisted 0.82 percent women and 0.77 percent men vendors. From this we can generalized that the majority of the women does have the dual obligation of taking care of household duties and Running Street vending business compared to men.

Table 3: Distribution of samples by gender and marital status

Marital status	Gender of the respondent		Total
	Women	Men	
Single	109(44.67)	88(61.11)	197(50.78)
Married	115(47.13)	50(34.72)	165(42.52)
Divorced	18(7.38)	5(3.47)	23(5.93)
Widowed	2(0.82)	1(0.70)	3(0.77)
Total	244(100.00)	144(100.00)	388(100.00)

Own survey, October2017-June2018, NB: Figures in the brackets are percentages

A look at sample respondents' religious relationships (see Table 3) indicates that the majority, i.e.43.81 percent are followers of protestant, followed by Orthodox (35.57 percent), Muslim 18.04 percent and Catholic 2.58 percent). As the respects ethnicity and religion, most of the Hadiya, Kambata and Woliyta are followers of the protestant contains 85.40 percent, 67.86 percent and 85.71percent of their population, respectively. The majority of the Gurage respondents are followers of Orthodox, which accounts 73.33 percent and 12.59 percent Gurage respondents are Muslim. Among the respondents of Silte ethnic group contains Orthodox 29.73 percent, 58.11 percent Muslim and 12.16 percent protestant religion followers. From the result we can conclude that the majority of street vendors from Silte ethnic group are Muslim religious followers. The highest share of Gurage ethnic group was Orthodox religion followers. The majority of Hadiya, Kambata and Woliyta ethnic group members were protestant religion followers. The table 4 indicates that out of the total respondents in the cluster urban city the majority of street vendors were protestant religious followers.

Table 4: Distribution of respondents by Religion and Ethnic group

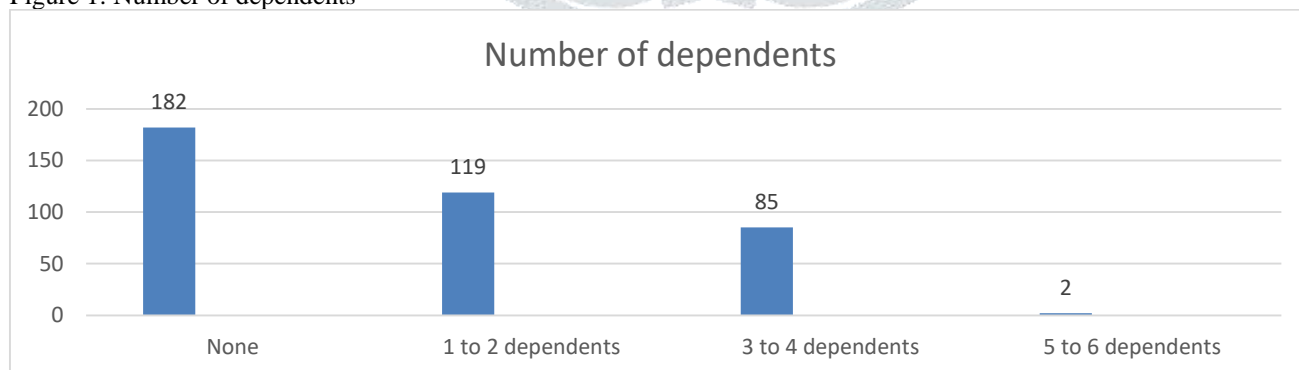
Religion	Ethnic Group					Total
	Silte	Gurage	Hadiya	Kambata	Woliyta	
Muslim	43(58.1)	17(12.6)	9(6.6)	1(3.6)	0(0.0)	70(18.0)
protestant	9(12.2)	13(9.7)	117(85.4)	19(67.8)	12(85.7)	170(43.8)
Orthodox	22(29.7)	99(73.3)	8(5.8)	7(25.0)	2(14.3)	138(35.6)
Catholic	0(0.00)	6(4.4)	3(2.2)	1(3.6)	0(0.00)	10(2.6)
Total	74	135(100)	137(100)	28(100)	14(100)	388(100)

Own survey, October2017-June2018, NB: Figures in the brackets are percentages

5.4. Number of dependents in the family

Out of the overall sample respondents, around 47 percent has none of the dependent, 30.67 percent have 1-2 dependent and 21.90 percent have 3-4 dependents. The remaining 0.51percent of respondents have five to six dependents. The figure 1.1. below indicates that out of the overall respondents, 53.01 percent has a minimum of one dependent with the family. supported the result, the typical range of dependents was three, maximum and minimum range of dependents in respondents were 6 and zero respectively. The result above deduce that over half the sample street vendors have dependents, which shows, street vendors support besides to her/his life. This can be economic significance of the street vendors besides to survival operates in their occupation. From this we can generalized that street vending occupation is vital for street vendors additionally because the dependents within the family on the besides to the advantage of the society by providing product and services with reasonable price and with the accessible manner close to the client location.

Figure 1: Number of dependents



4. MIGRATION STATUS

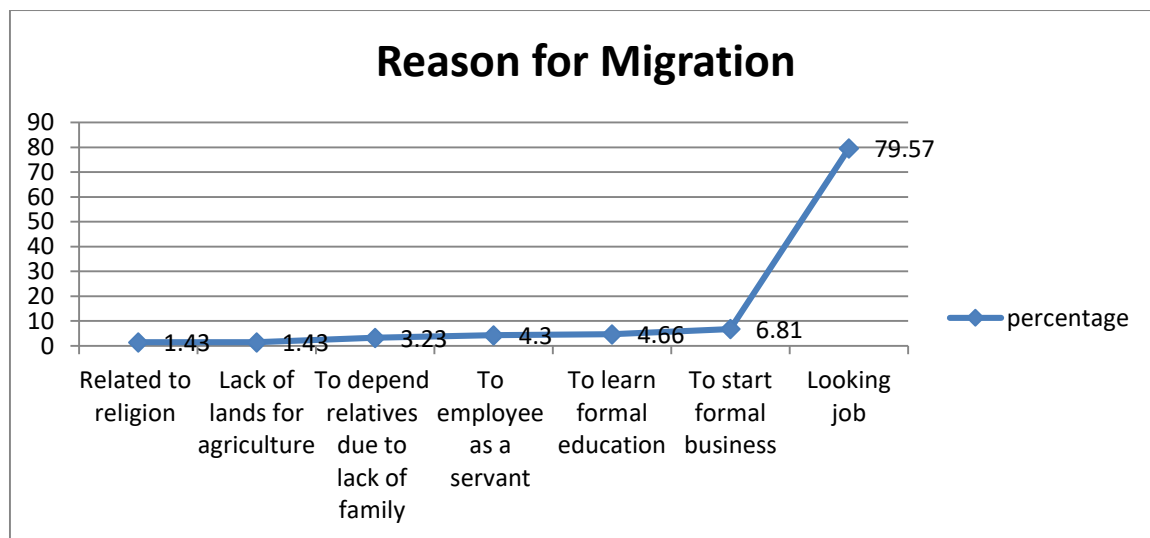
4.1. Reason for migration

Migration is a sequence that gets intensified with the process of development. Among the various classes of migration, mobility from rural to urban areas is the most common and increasing occurrence in the LDCs (Todaro and Smith, 2011). Rural-urban migration has great consequences to the appearance of the urban informal sector. The data collected on migration status of the participants indicates that the majority, i.e., 72 percent are migrants to Hosanna, Worbæ, Durame, Woliketè and Butajrea. Only 28

percent of the respondents were born in selected cities. This confirms the argument that the informal economy is the source of the livelihood and the final option for migrants to earn a living in urban of the region. Perchance the major determinants for the huge migration of people to the urban SNNP region are shortage of farm land initiated by population pressure and low agricultural output as a push factor and the socioeconomic and political impact of Urban of SNNP region as a pull factor.

The result in the figure 1.2, above, indicates the majority of the respondents migrates from rural area to urban seeking better job in the urban. About 78.13 percent of the total migrates in the sample survey were searching for jobs. Out of the total migrants looking job, women consisted (78.53) and men also (77.45) percent of the total, this shows that a higher proportion of the men migrated from rural areas searching job to the urban. From this result, we can understand that not only women migrated searching job in urban but also the men migrated searching job in the urban which consisted higher proportion of out of the total men migrants. The data revealed that 4.67 percent of migrant street vendors come to urban in order to start formal business, expecting a better job opportunity in urban as compared to rural areas

Figure 2: Reason for migration



This supports the argument that the informal sector is the source of employment and the last option for rural-urban migrants to earn a living. Perhaps the main factors for the huge migration of people in the urban SNNP region are lack of job in rural areas because of this they are forced to move urban in order searching employment opportunity. The main reason for lack of employment opportunity in rural area is a scarcity of farm land caused by population pressure and low agricultural productivity as a push factor and the socioeconomic and political significance of urban of the region as a pull factor.

4.2. Distance from native place

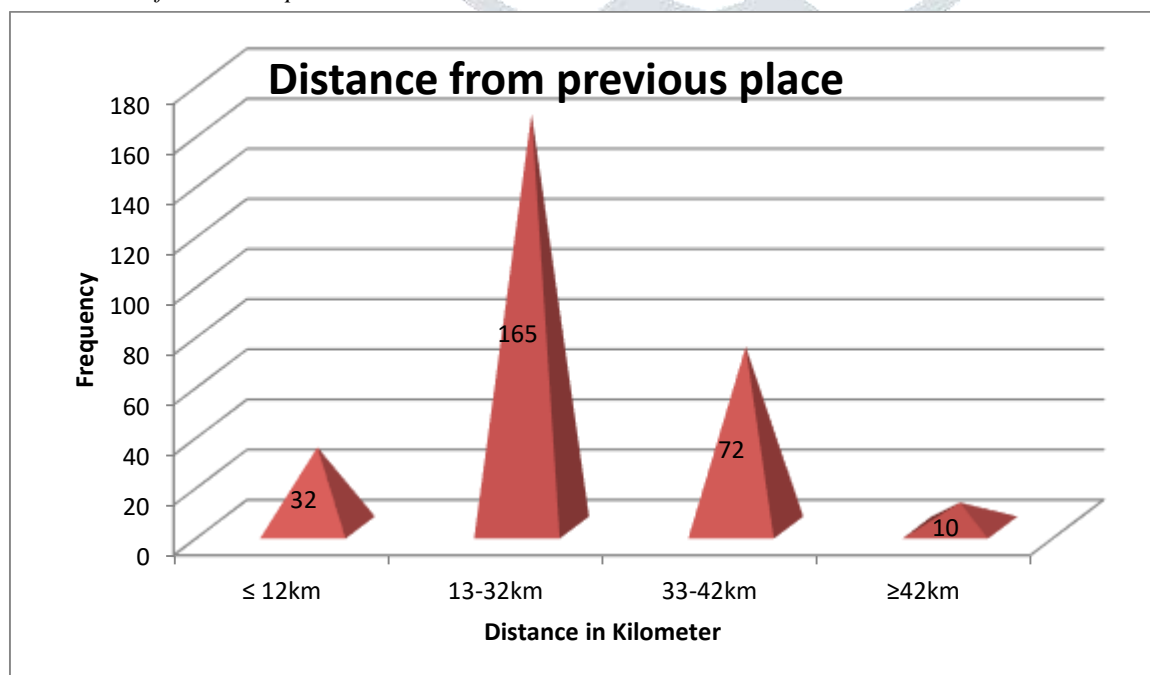


Figure 3, Of the total migrant street vendors about 59.14 percent traveled 13-32 kilometers from native place, 25.81percent of the sample respondent’s move around 33-42kilometers on average and 14.47 percent and 3.58 percent traveled in order to do their operation ≤12km and ≥42 kilometer respectively. The result indicated that 85 percent of the migrant street vendors traveled on average from 13-32km and 33-42km to reach business site. Out of the remaining street vendors 11.47 percent traveled below 12 km from native place and 3.58 percent of migrants moved higher distance in order to reach business site.: Distance from previous village to current town

Table 5: Distribution of sampled Migrant street vendors by annual visit of birth place by gender of respondents

Sex of migrant respondents	Duration of annual visit to birth place					Total
	No	One	Two	Three	Four	
Men	49(38.6)	26(40.00)	17(48.6)	4(40)	6(14.3)	102(36.6)
Women	78(61.4)	39(60.00)	18(51.4)	6(60)	36(85.7)	177(63.4)
Total	127(100)	65(100)	35(100)	10(100)	42(100)	279(100)

Own survey, October 2017-June 2018 NB: Figures in the brackets are percentages

A look at duration of visit birth place of respondents (see Table 5) showed that the majority, i.e., 54.5 percent of the respondent’s visit native place at least one time annually. As regards gender, most of the women have not visited the birth place annually, which indicated in the table above 61.4 percent of the women migrant respondent’s is not visited native place. Out of total migrant street vendors 85.71 percent women respondents’ visited native place four times annually and also 14.28 percent men migrant respondents visited the birth place four times annually. This indicated that women migrants visited native place during national holiday in the country. The data collected shows that around 45.51 percent of the respondents were not visited native place annually. Among the total respondents who visited native place at least once in a year shows, 42.76 percent once, 48.6 twice and 40 percent three times men visited and also women migrants visited once, twice and three times in each year contain 60 percent, 51.4 percent and 60 percent respectively.

6. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF STREET VENDORS

6.1. Respondents Housing Situation

Housing situation another factor that might influence street vendor’s performance. Out of the total sample respondents, 3.3 percent of the sample street vendors do not have accommodation; around 96.7percent respondents have accommodation, out of those respondents whom they have accommodation, about 88.3 percent of participants do not own a home while the minorities 11.34 percent of the respondents have own families home. However, out of those who do not have own home 30.67 percent of the respondents live a rented house alone, 54.64 percent of the respondents live rented pooled house and the remaining 11.34 percent of the respondents live with families and relatives as indicated table 6.

Table 6: Distribution of respondent’s Housing Situation by sex

Sex of respondent	Accommodation			No accommodation	Total
	Rented alone	Families home	Rented pooled		
Men	45(37.82)	19(43.18)	74(34.90)	6(46.15)	144(37.11)
Women	74(62.18)	25(58.82)	138(65.10)	7(53.85)	244(62.89)
Total	119(100.00)	44(100.00)	212(100.00)	13(100.00)	388(100.00)

According to the data obtained from sample street vendors from the survey, the majority of the participants paid rent and/or contributed to the payment of rent where they live in .Out of the total participants who paid rent, 40.79 percent of participants paid rent less than 500 Birr per month ,49.24 percent of the participants paid rent between 501 to 1000 Birr per month,9.37 percent paid rent between 1001 to 1500 Birr per month, while the remaining less than one percent of the respondents paid more than 1501 Birr per month.

Table 7. Distribution of amount of rent paid by sex of respondents per month

Payment of rent in birr	Sex		Total
	Men	Women	
<500	58(41.20)	95(40.57)	135(40.79)
501 to 1000	58(48.72)	105(49.53)	163(49.24)

1001 to 1500	11(9.24)	20(9.43)	31(9.37)
1501 to 2000	1(0.84)	1(0.47)	2(0.60)
Total	110(100.00)	221(100.00)	331(100.00)

Own survey, October2017-June2018 NB: Figures in the brackets are percentages

6.2. Respondents' Living Cost Responsibilities

With respect to expenses of living, table 8 shows the average amount of money spent on food, school fees, and transport and health issues per month. The data obtained indicated that 39.69 percent of the street vendors spent less than 1000 Birr, on food expenses, the greater proportion of the participants spent 1001 to 2000 Birr on food which accounts 55.41 percent of the total food expenses, only 4.9 percent of respondents spent 2001 to 4000 Birr on food consumption expenses per month. The result indicated in the table 19 shown that 62.63 percent of the participants spent less than 500 birr per month on school fees, clothing and transport, while 34.28 percent of the respondents spent between 501 to 1000 birr per month and the remaining 3.09 percent of the street vendors spent from 1001 to 2000 birr per month on school fees, clothing and transport consumption.

Table 8: Respondents' Living cost responsibilities

Household expenditure	Amount of expenses in birr	Frequency	Percentage
	Less than 1000 birr	154	39.69
Average food expense per month	Men	61	15.72
	Women	93	23.97
	1001 to 2000 birr	215	55.41
	Men	75	19.32
	women	140	36.09
	2001 to 4000 birr	19	4.9
	men	8	2.06
	Women	11	2.84
	Total	388	100.00
Average monthly expenses for school fees, clothing and transport	Less than 500	243	62.63
	Men	65	16.75
	Women	178	48.88
	501 to 1000 birr	133	34.28
	men	70	18.04
	women	63	16.24
	1001 to 2000 birr	12	3.09
	Men	9	2.31
	Women	3	0.77
Total	388	100	
Average monthly health expenses	Less than 500 birr	329	84.79
	Men	113	29.12
	Women	216	55.67
	501 to 1000 birr	49	12.63
	Men	23	5.92
	Women	26	6.70
	1001 to 2000 birr	10	2.58
	Men	8	2.06
	Women	2	0.52
Total	388	100	

Own survey, October2017-June2018 NB: Figures in the brackets are percentages

From the table 8, we can realize that many of the respondents spend a significant amount of their income on food, school fees, and clothing, on transport and health issues. The result also indicates that women spent more than men on food. The data revealed that out of the total 39.69 percent spent for food consumption women consisted grater share, which accounts 23.97 percent and the remaining 15.72 percent was men respondents. This is usual because women are more concerned and nurturing than men, and it is therefore clear that they tend to spend more on the basic food to meet everyday household costs and often also take obligation for children whom they want to see cared for, well-nourished and perhaps better educated.

Another remarkable result is that respondents seem to spend much less on health matters. Out of total respondents, 84.79 percent spent on health, on average, less than Birr 500 per month, 12.63 percent spent, on average, 501 to 1000 Birr and the remaining 2.58 percent of street vendors spent birr 1001 to 2000 on average. Concerning gender, higher amount of money spent on cloth, transport and school fees was men and women spent smaller amount money in transportation, clothing and school fee. Coming health related expense 5.92 percent spent on average 501 to 1000 Birr per month and also 2.06 percent spent 1001 to 2000 birr for health expense.

This is because respondent's and their family are healthy and they are free to spend more of their money on food as stated in table 1.15. It can be inferred from the information obtained above is that more responsible respondents are more likely to spend more on household necessities to support themselves and their families. Therefore, income generated from the involvement in the street vending activities support respondents' family and contributed to self-sufficiency.

7. CONCLUSION AND POLICY SUGGESTION

7.1. Conclusion

The findings of the social-demographic and socio-economic analysis of street vendors showed that the street vending profession was primarily a feminine orientating occupation in the urban SNNP region of Ethiopia. Further, about ninety-seven percent of street vendors belonged to the lower economic base from Muslim, protestant and orthodox religious community. Most of the participants operating within the street are youngster's. The distribution age by sex, however, indicates that ladies are older than men.

The majority of the street vendors and their family members were uneducated indicating lowest profile of human capital. Data on the educational level also indicates that most of the street vendors have attended either first cycle primary education or first cycle secondary education and significant proportions are also no formal education.

As considerations marital status, whereas the bulk of men are single and therefore the largest portion of women either married or divorced. Due to such variations, there are differences within the number of children therein women do have additional children than men. Men have less dependencies than women. No significant variations are perceived between ethnic groups concerning marital status and number of children and additionally as range of dependents.

In the Urban SNNP region of Ethiopia, street vending contains a larger proportion of visible informal sector occupation. The info collected on migration standing indicates that the larger share of respondents is migrants and street vending offers a means of livelihoods for these people and their family. For all the participants', street vending is the main source of employment and livelihood. Street business is incredibly small-scale and possession is controlled by one operator with no job opportunities, however with some participation of members of the family. Street vendors begin enterprise with terribly bit of capital. Being poor, migrants don't have incomes to start out business.

Studies of migration describe that the informal sector is basis of employment and livelihoods for rural-urban migrants. In fact, the grounds behind street vending are various. From the participants of the inquirer survey its potential to conclude that the majority of respondents be a part of street vending as a result of the omitted from formal employment possibilities. As regards socioeconomic condition, while the bulk of migrant street vendor's accommodation in rented house ether polled or rented alone. In relation to expenses of living a bigger share of financial gain obtained from street vending business spent food and different related consumptions.

7.2. Policy suggestion

At the insight of outline and key findings of the study, following policy suggestions are value issues to boost the socioeconomic conditions of street vendors.

- The study found that street vending is primarily a feminine dominant occupation in the urban SNNP region of Ethiopia. So, special awareness should be created for women vendors because women play an important role in reducing unemployment in the study area
- The study found that the majority of street vendors engaged street vending occupation is productive age. This shows that financial gain from street vending occupation is that the main income source for households, both migrant and non-migrant respondents. Therefore, policy makers should offer special thought for informal sector because this sector plays an important role in reducing unemployment.
- The findings of the study recommend that almost all of street vendors lack basic facilities like shelter over their heads, offer of potable and alternative functions, toilets, electricity, kitchen appliance, etc. at their work place. The requirement of these services varies significantly counting on class of street vendors. As an example, provision of kitchen appliance is additionally necessary from the street vendors selling things like fruits and vegetables and ready food things as compared to the vendors selling other product or services. Depending on their demand, provision of basic infrastructure like shelter, water, bathroom facilities, electricity and kitchen appliance ought to be provided at the vending location.

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