

## Perception of Stakeholders on Street Vending Businesses in Tanzania: A Case Study of Dodoma City



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**ABSTRACT:** The livelihood of street vendors has drawn attention not only among street vendors themselves but also among both state and non state actors locally and internationally. Unboubtly, this attention is a result of unprecedented increasing level of unemployment which is highly pronounced in developing countries including Tanzania. This study confided in exploring perception of stakeholders on street vending businesses in Dodoma City around Central Business District in places like Nyerere square, Sabasaba, Majengo and One-way. The study employed both quantitative and qualitative techniques within which quantitative aspect employed probability sampling while qualitative aspect employed non probability sampling. Data were collected using different methods namely survey, interviews, and observations coupled with documentary review. The data from surveys were analyzed through computer software SPSS and descriptive statistics were used in analysing data. The SPSS used to analyse data and provide frequencies, percentages and numbers while the descriptive statistics used to analyse data qualitatively. A total of 384 respondents were involved in the study. Results indicate that majority of working population in the study area find their destination in SVB and thus illustrates street vendors have originated from different activities prior SVB. This imply that majority of street vendors belonging to young age are not engaging in farming because only 3% of street vendors in the study area said they have been engaging in farming activities prior street vending, the rest of respondents have been engaging in nonfarm activities. Some street vendors have been mobile, hawking around clock selling their products, at some point they decided to shift to a particular commercial site and occupy space. This is the case for 155 respondent's equivalent to 40%, when they were asked about their prior activity they said they were hawking in street before becoming stationed. The results in this study show that 166 respondents equivalent to 43% of the sample were school prior joining street vending business. In real life situation of high rate of unemployment it is highly likely to find youths considering street vending as viable option to earn income to sustain their livelihood. The limited chance to find formal employment after schooling is the breeding grounds for street vending businesses. When looking at pattern of business venture particularly among youth in the study area, one can find that proportion of youth have not been in agriculture prior SVBs on other hand, after schooling, youths are likely to join SVBs than joining farming activities. The major challenges faced street vendors were poor enforcement of the policies, lack of enough business space, inadequate number of license and permits, hostile legislations, plus inadequate licensing systems, Lack of supportive vending environment, lack of clarity in laws and policies, lack of relevant business skills and limited participation of the vendors in both policy and political decision-making process. The study recommended that there is a need for rational mainstreaming SVBs in policy, laws and by laws. Curbing the street vending vulnerability require halt of ad hoc and emergence-style of addressing street vendors' vulnerability. This study argues it is high time for street vendors be supported to establish strong organization for the purpose of effective advocacy and effective representation of street vendors without compromising urban land space use standards.

**KEYWORDS:** Street vendors, vulnerability. Policy, license, legislation, mainstreaming, participation, organization, Laws, technocrat, informal sector, formal sector

### BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Over the world people had been strategizing and adapt in diverse ways to make a living. Since time immemorial, humans have undertaken movements to different places in their quest to make a living. The search for alternative livelihoods has seen more people being engaged in the informal sector in especially many developing countries. This is facilitated according to Asiedu&Agyei-Mensah (2008) by increasing limited formal employment opportunities due partly to both global and national economic changes and increasing urbanization

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According to the International Labour Organization (ILO, 2015), around 2 billion people which is equivalent to more than 61% of the world's employed population, work in the informal sector. Street vending serves as a major source of employment and income for urban residents the world over, especially in developing countries (Chen, 2004; Donovan, 2008). Street-vendors are often the main income earner supporting large families of dependents, and street-vending allows children of the poor to continue in education and rural families to benefit from remittances (Skinner, 2008a; 2009 Lyons and Brown, 2010).

Street vending business is increasingly becoming a vital livelihood strategy for millions of urban dwellers in Sub-Saharan Africa owing to its significant contribution to vendors' livelihoods and contribution to governments' incomes (UN-HABITAT, 2014). Studies reveal that informal sector rates are considered the highest in Africa and sub-Saharan African countries in particular pointing that Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Nigeria informal sector were around 58.6 per cent in 1999, 56 per cent in 2004 and 53.7 per cent in 2007 (Buehn & Schneider, 2012; Dell'Anno, AnaMaria, & Balele, 2018; IMF, 2018). Particularly, Tanzania's informal sector economy has been estimated at 52%-61% of GDP in 2013-2015 (Buehn & Schneider, 2012; Dell'Anno, AnaMaria, & Balele, 2018; IMF, 2018). Operating from the streets, street vendors may work from permanent locations, or may be mobile, carrying their wares to customers at places of high pedestrian concentrations (Bhowmik, 2012). By their presence and activities, however, 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 (Skinner, 2008a).

As a result of the competing interests between street vendors and regulators, street vending has come to depend largely on a constant negotiation among vendors, buyers, and regulators (Recio & Gomez, 2013). Negotiations may be for public space, for economic opportunity, and for power, and may involve the general public, shop owners, and urban regulators. Among street vendors, regulators, pedestrians, and the general public, negotiations may occur regarding what can be considered an acceptable and unacceptable use of space, as well as what can be considered rights of the vendor to operate and earn a living from public spaces against the rights of the state to maintain public spaces (Horn, 2014).

Tanzania is considered among the countries with the biggest number of informal workers in Africa whereby the size of its informal economy has grown from 10% of GDP in 1960s, to 20% after the mid-1980s, 58.3% in 1999 and 2000, and around 52%-61% of GDP in 2013-2015 (Dell'Anno, AnaMaria & Balele, 2018). Specifically in Dar es Salaam, the number of street vendors was estimated at one million (1,000,000) in 2014, and the majority of vendors are said to be young people of around 15- 35 years of age (Mramba, 2015). They are engaged in selling a number of items, including kitchen utensils, fashion items, food items, electronics, and machine parts. One vendor may own or co-own more than one kind of business (Munishi & Casmir, 2019).

Street vending legalization in Tanzania has passed through a long evolutionary process. It started by a few licences being given to Asians during the colonial era. This was aimed at protecting the colonial businesses. Such a state lasted till 1980s (Lyon & Msoka, 2007; Steiler, 2018) and during that time vendors were illegal and regarded as loiterer. The situation changed during the economic crisis in the early 1980s when vendors' activities were allowed and were licensed with *Nguvu Kazi* licenses. However, the enactment of Business Licensing Act of 2003 and Finance Act, of 2004 changed the situation. After then, street vending was marked illegal and all businesses were required to be registered an activity that vendors could not afford (Mramba, 2015). Different policies, laws and by-laws created by different authorities have created a sense of instability in the vendors licensing process (McFarlane & Silver, 2017).

The government has made several initiatives to enhance the provision of licenses and permits to vendors. These include setting aside some designated places and constructing relevant infrastructures and market places for these vendors. (Munishi & Casmir, 2019). Despite the above efforts, issues of street vendors licensing and permits issuing which guarantee their legitimacy and access to space have been bitterly contested by stakeholders. This has led vendors to continue missing reliable business places and infrastructure. Most of them still depend on unauthorised government free spaces including road reserves, streets, bridges and fences around government premises. Subsequently, this situation subjects vendors to frequent and at times serious conflicts with the urban municipal authorities. Vendors still experience conflicts with municipal authorities especially when they undertake their businesses in unauthorised places around urban places (Racaud, S., Kago, J., & Owuor, S. 2018)

### STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Licensing and permits issuing are considered among the key aspects for regulating informal trade in urban setting, given the sensitivity of operating business in urban areas as well as the limited number of business spaces available in cities (Horn, 2018; Steiler, 2018). In 2016 a decree was issued against the eviction of street vendors in urban settings, insisting urban authorities to allow vendors find different business sites in the urban open spaces. This was followed by the legalization of the street vendors' operations through business registration and provision of special IDs. Such IDs are provided by the Presidents' office to all street vendors all over the country through local administrative authorities.

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However, alternative business infrastructure created in urban areas and locations provided for the vendors are not conducive enough for vendors. On top of that, in some locations, vendors are still required to pay different kinds of unbearable fees for them to be legalized given that their business is small and unpredictable (Munishi & Casmir, 2019).

Vulnerability of street vendors is not limited to acquisition of business IDs. Street vendors face a number of challenges even when already permitted and licensed to trade. High vulnerability will decrease the ability of street vendors to preserve their survival ability (Roever & Skinner, 2016). Despite LGA efforts to accommodate street vendors, street vendors are still subjected to vulnerability. This study intends to uncover; perceptions of street vendors on SVBs, various risks facing street vendors and effectiveness of efforts by LGA to improve livelihood of street vendors in the study area.

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **Definitions of terms**

##### **Street vending**

Street vending, is defined as a global urban phenomenon as the type of in formalized labor forces that performs trading activities in urban settings. The term informal business activities was for the first time coined in 1970s whose understanding varied widely depending on which activities were regarded as informal. In Africa the informal sector accounts almost 60% of informal workers and street vendors have large share (Serrat, O. 2017). Street vending is a type of business that offers goods and services for sale to the public without having permanent built up structure or simply a non-criminal commercial activity that depend on access to public space (Msoka, 2007 & Mramba, 2015).

##### **Informal sector**

Informal sector is perceived as “one in which there were fewer barriers to entry and a heavy reliance on indigenous resources and family ownership; operations were small-scale and used labour-intensive and adaptive technologies; workers acquired skills outside the formal school system; and markets were unregulated and competitive”(ILO. (2006). Similarly, Portes et al. (1989) are of the view that, the informal sector basically consists of economic activities that use primarily illegal methods to produce legal products.

##### **Vulnerability**

According to Dercon (2005), the term ‘vulnerability’ actually has been used in a variety of related but different meanings in several studies that in general related to “a sense of insecurity, of potential harm people must feel wary of – something bad may happen and spell ruin.” One of the important informal economic activities of the urban poor is street vending that is also vulnerable in nature. Among other informal workers in urban areas, the street vendor in general is the poorest and economically vulnerable (Çargoklu and Eder 2006) and remains uncomfortably vulnerable not only as individual-economic agents but also as people (Dabir-Alai 2004).

### **THEORETICAL REVIEW**

#### **The Dualistic Economic Development Theory**

The Lewis(1954) dualistic theory of economic development emphasize that taking of the surplus of labour in agricultural production, and brings the labour forces in non-agricultural activities will have the spill over effects on economic development, and this is the source of the labour movement from rural areas to the urban areas. Lewis theory explains the emergence of business growth in urban centres which is attributed by economic growth which is attained by rapid accumulation in the non-agricultural sectors (industrial and service)(Roever & Skinner, 2016), which is facilitated by drawing surplus labour from agricultural sector. The theory was used in this study due to the fact that Tanzania is among poor countries characterized by unprecedented rural urban migration and a shift from farming activities carried out in rural areas to non farming activities like the case of street vending activity.

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

#### **Respondents’ Characteristics**

##### **Age of Respondents**

Age of respondents was considered because of its implications in understanding of issues pertaining street vending business and participation in productive activities. The findings in this study show that majority of respondents belong to specific age group with adequate information about street vending business and are active participant in economic activities. Table 2 below illustrates an handsome number of street vendor belong to age groups which are aggressive enough to take to street for conducting street vending despite harsh business environment.

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### Sex of Respondents

Respondents were grouped into males and females. The essence of this sampling is to allow views of both males and females to be captured in this study. This study considered number of males and females be included in order to have a balance views regarding different aspects investigated. With respect to the findings in this study, 75% respondents in the sample are male whereas 25% are females as illustrated in the Table 2 below. This suggests the proportion of males street vendors are higher than the proportion of female street vendors. The findings collaborate with the common altitude and practices to find more number of working males than number of working females in real life situation. This is driven by the fact that males are more motivated to be financially autonomous, socially independent, and politically head of family than females.

### Marital status of Respondents

The findings in this study shows that an overwhelm number of street vendors are either married or still single. Table 2 below illustrates 196 respondents equivalent to 51% are married whereas 158 respondents equivalents to 41% are still single. In real life situation, people are highly motivated to participate in socio-economic activities and be able to rise income. The income is purposely for starting and supporting a family with necessities of life. Street vendors do earn income out of street vending business suggesting they can support themselves and family members with necessities of life.

### Education Level of Respondent

Street vendors' level of education is distributed in Standard VII, Ordinary level secondary education, Advance level education, vacation education and bachelor degree. The findings in this study shows that Street Vending Business (SVB) is a multidisciplinary business activity, and less restrictive in term of amount of initial capital to be injected, physical asset to be mobilized and level of education. Being multidisciplinary, street vendors constituted a range of education levels as shown in table 2 below.

**Table 1: Characteristics of respondents**

AGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
16 – 20	20	05
21 – 25	110	29
26 – 30	203	53
31 – 35	51	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>100</b>

SEX	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Male	288	75
Female	96	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>100</b>

MARITAL STATUS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Married	196	51
Divorced	10	03
Separated	20	05
Single	158	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>100</b>

LEVEL OF EDUCATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Standard vii	62	16
Ordinary level education	145	38
Advance level education	97	25
Vocational training	20	05
Bachelor degree	60	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Research survey(2023)

### PERCEPTION OF RESPONDENTS

#### Respondents' Nature of Undertakings Prior Street Vending

The findings in this study show that majority of working population in the study area find their destination in SVB. The table 4 below illustrates street vendors have originated from different activities prior SVB. The implications is that majority of street vendors belonging to young age are not engaging in farming because only 03% of street vendors in the study area said they

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have been engaging in farming activities prior street vending, the rest of respondents have been engaging in nonfarm activities. Some street vendors have been mobile, hawking around clock selling their products, at some point they decided to shift to a particular commercial site and occupy space. This is the case for 155 respondents equivalent to 40%, when they were asked about their prior activity they said they were hawking in street before becoming stationed. The results in this study show that 166 respondents equivalent to 43% of the sample were school prior joining street vending business. In real life situation of high rate of unemployment it is highly likely to find youths considering street vending as viable option to earn income to sustain their livelihood. The limited chance to find formal employment after schooling is the breeding grounds for street vending businesses. When looking at pattern of business venture particularly among youth in the study area, one can find that proportion of youth have not been in agriculture prior SVBs on other hand, after schooling, youths are likely to join SVBs than joining farming activities. The studies by Collier and Jones (2016) underscores the issue of mushrooming of SVBs with Rural-Urban migration suggesting street vendors in urban areas have originated from rural and their prior activities have been farming, others haven in school.

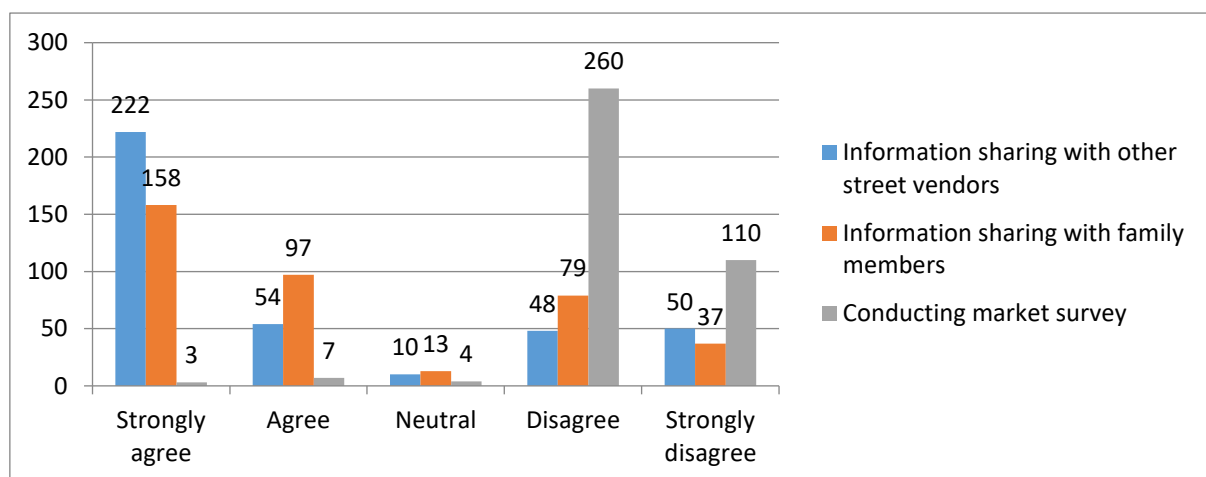
**Table 2: Respondents' nature of undertakings prior street vending**

TYPE OF UNDERTAKING	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Farming	8	03
Employed by other businessman	55	14
Hawking	155	40
Schooling	166	43
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Research survey(2023)

### FACILITATION PROCESS IN JOINING SVB

The study intended to investigate facilitation process through which street vendors join SVB. The aspect of facilitation considered was source of information and how they influenced venture into SVB. With respect to information acquired sharing with colleagues, who are also undertaking SVB, about business opportunities, 222 respondent's equivalent to 58% strongly agree that they join SBV under the influence of business colleagues, as illustrated in the Figure 1 below. This mode of sharing information about potential places with business opportunities is a prominent facilitation approach used by street vendors in the study area. Other studies have attempted to underscore the SVBs under the influence of urbanization. According to Haule and Chille (2018), In Dar es Salaam city and coast region, street vending expands at unprecedented rate. In these two regions, the more urbanized they become, the more street vendors joining SVBs. As information spread about small business opportunities in urban areas, SVBs also are inspired creating growth of informal sector in developing countries. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), around 2 billion people which is equivalent to more than 61% of the world's employed population, work in the informal sector (ILO, 2015). Tanzania is considered among the countries with the biggest number of informal workers in Africa whereby the size of its informal economy has grown from 10% of GDP in 1960s, to 20% after the mid-1980s, 58.3% in 1999 and 2000, and around 52%-61% of GDP in 2013-2015 (Dell'Anno, AnaMaria&Balele, 2018).



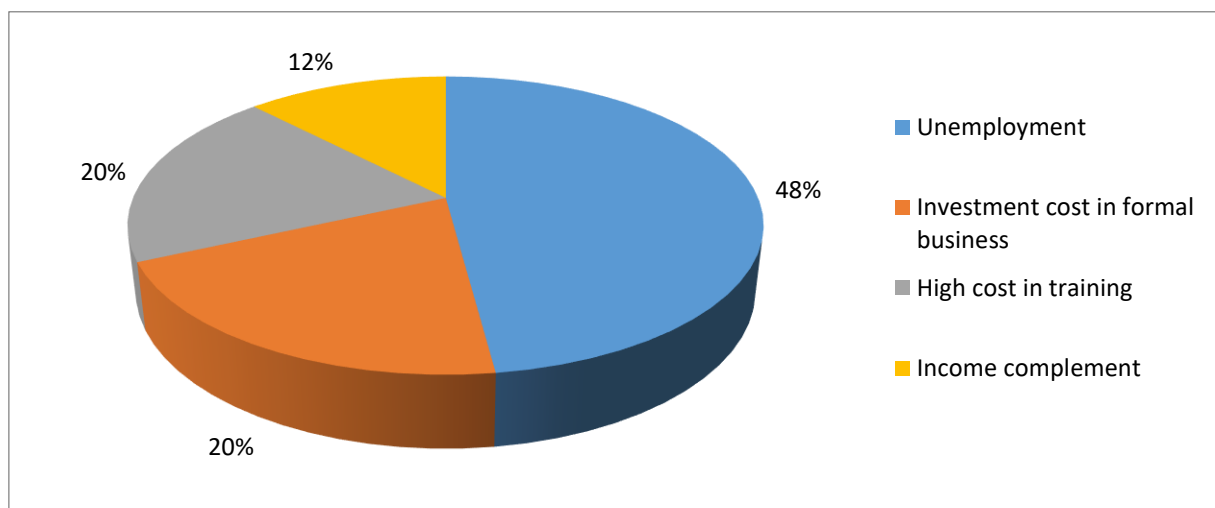
**Figure 1: Facilitation Process in Joining SVB**

**Source:** Researcher survey(2023)

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### The Push Factors Contributing to Venturing SVB

The push factors represent various circumstances forcing street vendors to join SVB. The push factors are perceived solution to improve livelihood and survive. The findings in this study shows that an overwhelm majority of street vendors, of which 48%, claimed that high rate of unemployment is a reason behind they joined SVB. In some other cases street vendors view SVB as a means to complement the income source already being established, collaborating with the findings in this study where 12% of respondents in the sample argued that they have been motivated to join SVB to earn additional income to complement their existing income level, as illustrated in the Figure 2 below. In curbing high rate of unemployment in formal sectors, youths and unemployed may opt to either establishing formal business for self employment or undergo further training to acquire higher order skills which in turn would guarantee higher income. Base on these two options, complications may arise and discourage youths and unemployed from using these two options. On one side, establishing formal business for self employment is accompanied by cost such as; rent, trade license, user fees, and government tax. With all these lists of costs, youths and unemployed may not be able to afford. In second thought, if the option to improve livelihood is to undergo training, high training fees may discourage youths and unemployed to attend further training courses to acquire higher order skills. The findings in this study shows that 20% of youths and unemployed, who are street vendors, are being pushed from establishing formal business due to high investment costs in formal business whereas 20% of them said high costs in training in pushing them from joining training institutions to acquire higher order skills. Currently 60% of Tanzanian population reside in rural areas with principal activity being agriculture. While in farming youth perception is that they are not capturing financial gain by remaining in agriculture. According to IFAD (2018), an increasing rates of rural-to-urban migration are creating a rhetoric of concern that by moving to urban environments, youth are abandoning the agricultural sector. Expressions of lack of interest include citing the “dirty” or laborious nature of farming, coupled with concerns over opportunities for income generation and aspirations for SVBs in urban areas.



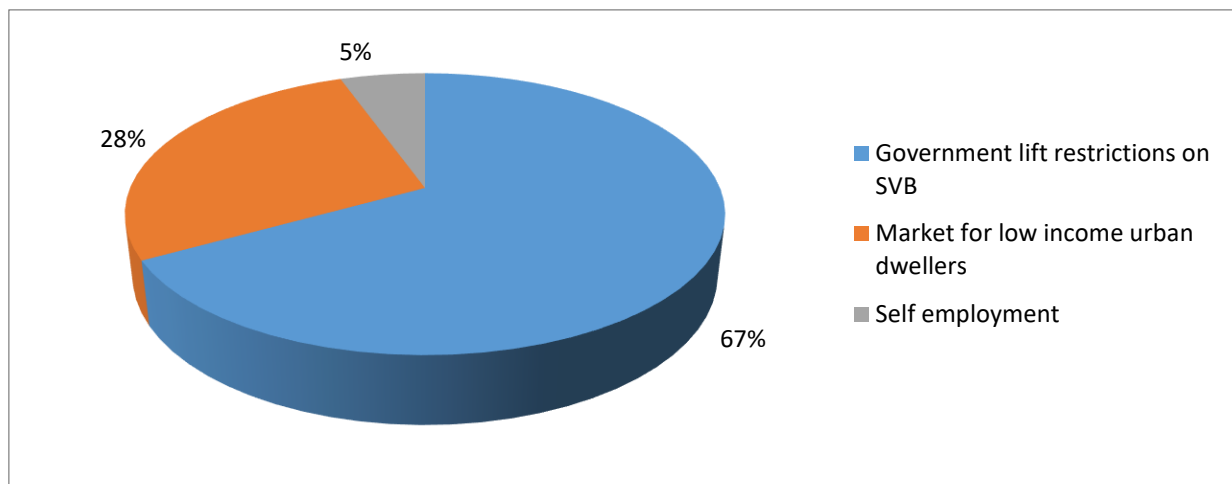
**Figure 2: The Push Factors Contributing to Venturing SVB**

Source: Researcher survey (2023)

### The Pull Factors Contributing to Venturing SVB

The pull factors are the pre determine conditions in venturing SVB. The pull factors dictate the rate in which street vendors are venturing SVB. The figure 3 below illustrates a range of pull factors which are responsible for making street vendors join SVB. The findings in this study show that government lifting of SVB is a prominent pull factor where 67% of street vendors in the sample said they joined SVB when the government reduced restrictions in doing SVB. Business environment in term of cost of doing business is highly considered when one intends to establish a business venture. As government imposes less duties to those who establish businesses the more number of businesses are established simply because profit margin is increasing. Among street vendors in the study area, duties such as; service levy, government tax, rent, which were duties to street vendors, are no longer imposed instead street vendors are imposed with possession of street vendors Identity Card (ID) costing 20,000/= annually. An increasing number of street vendors in the study area is said to be influenced by government reduction of restrictions upon SVB.





**Figure 3: The Pull Factors Contributing to SVB**

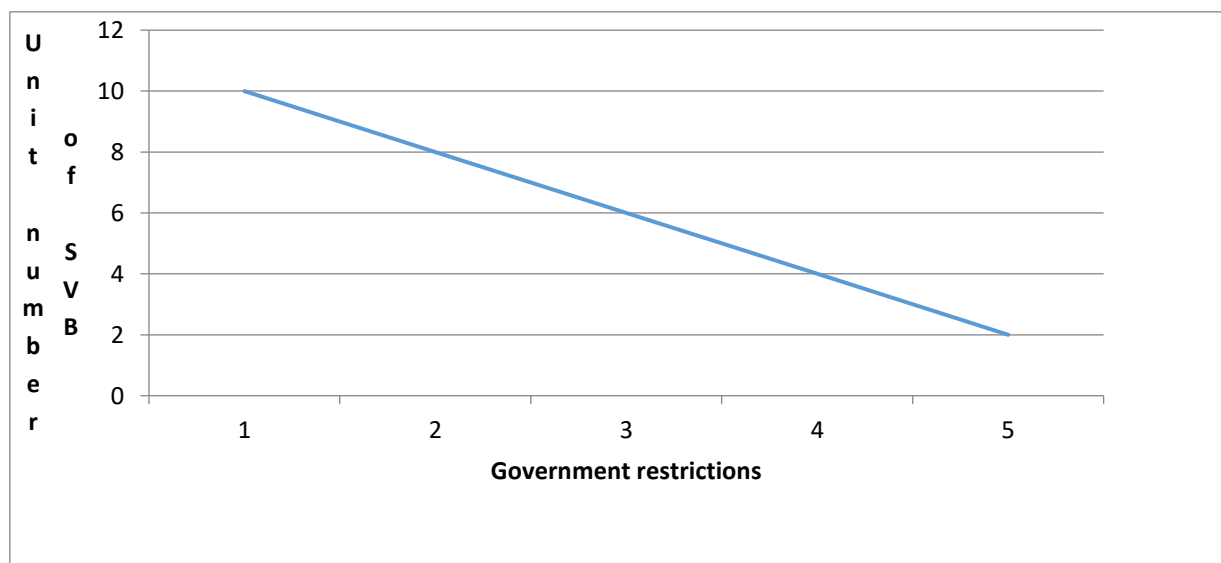
Source: Researcher survey (2023)

#### Effects of Reducing Government Restrictions on SVB

During Focus Group Discussion (FGD) the findings in this study show that the rate of business venture in SVB is influenced by government restrictions. The figure... below is an illustration of the correlation between reduction of government restrictions and unit number of SVB. Whereas government restrictions to SVB are reduced, the unit number of SVB is increasing. This phenomenon is governed by the rule which state Number of government restrictions to business is inversely proportional to unit number of SVB. This rule was acknowledged by one of the key informant during FGD by saying;

‘In recent years SVB have been conducted under tension between vendors and LGAs simply because the two sides differ in goals. While LGAs goal is to uphold use of space as planned, the goal of street vendors is daily bread winning by using spaces not meant for SVB. When the government reduced restrictions including removal of trade license and VAT, there has been more and more influx of SVB in spaces not legally recognized by authority and law enforcement agencies’

Previous studies in peru by Mitullah (2003). Donovan, 2008 and Steel (2012) reported that street vendors commit unfair completions with traders in formal businesses.



**Figure 4: Illustration of the Correlation Between Lifting Government Restriction and Unit Number of SVB**

Source: Researcher survey (2023)

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### SVB and Livelihood Street Vendors

The study investigated impact of SVB on livelihood of street vendors and various parameters were measured and the results illustrated in the table 5 below. The findings in this study reports prevalence of some parameters, of impact on livelihood, is higher than others as illustrated in the table 3 below. The results further suggests that SVB has more strength in self employment creation, income generation and ability to support family members than the contribution of SVBs towards capital formation and establishment of higher business standards like formal business investment which are too demanding. In real life situation, street vendors may get stuck in SVBs unless an extra ordinary effort is made to support capital formation ultimately allowing respective street vendors establish formal businesses. This is the case partly due to increasing number of street vendors, stiff competition causing declining market share and so income of street vendors. On the other side, failure to adopt innovations to keep up with competitions.

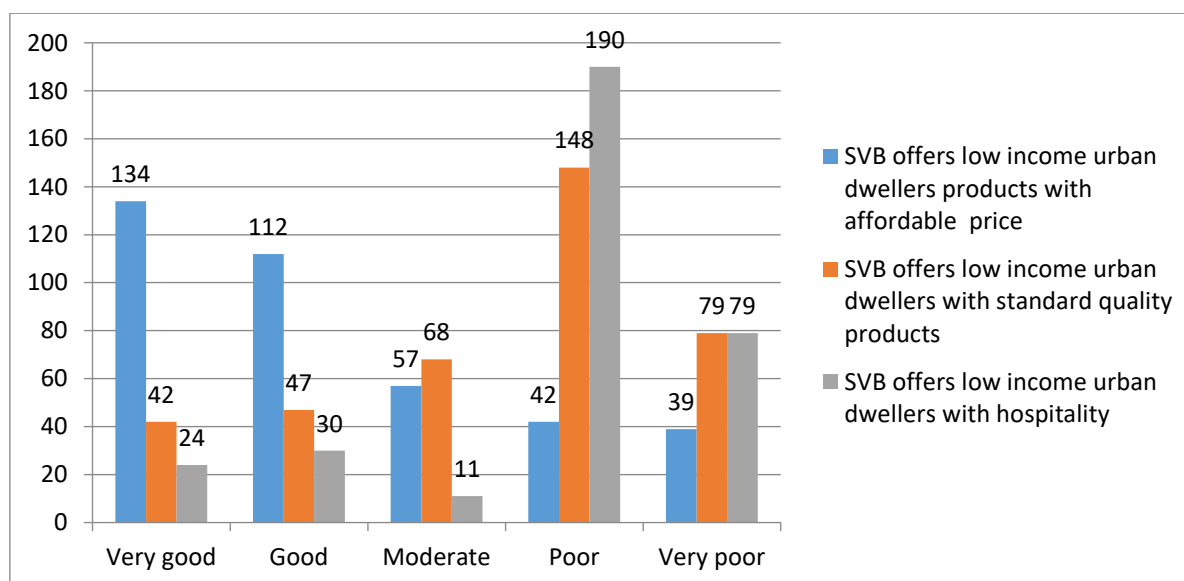
**Table 5: SVB and Livelihood of Street Vendors**

Livelihood improvement	Frequency
Source of income and support family	614
Source of income	384
Income gained is enough to support capital formation	29
Income gained is enough to support formal business standards	35

**Source:** Researcher survey(2023)

### SVB in Enhancing Public Welfare

SVB target population constitutes urban dwellers with low income. Through visiting places with high concentration of SVBs around the study area it was observed that selling and buying activities are taking places daily basis. In places like Majengo, Oneway, Sabasaba, and Nyerere square a lot of interactions are taking places. In these places customers are buying electronic products like earphone, radios, mobile phones, mobile phone chargers, USB cables, clothes, shoes, vegetables, fruits etc. With this kind of interactions, street vendors financial gains are realize simply because the street vendors earn income in this way. However, the findings in this study show that SVBs is taking place in congestion and in some locations hostile environment. Respondents were asked to rate the degree in which SVBs do consider the public welfare, 190 respondents equivalents to 49% said SVBs is poor in offering their customers with hospitality whereas 79 respondents equivalents to 21% said SVBs is very poor in offering their customers with hospitality. However, 134 respondents equivalents to 35% of the sample size, said SVBs are very good in offering their customers with affordable price of products, as illustrated in Figure 5 below. This suggests that SVBs' customers are motivated by low price than any other factors like hospitality and quality standards of products which are sold in SVBs. In specific terms, SVBs do not comply with hygienic standards. When viewing public welfare in security perspective, street vendors seem stand in position of ensuring agents of fighting against crime in urban areas as it was reported by Anjaria, (2006) in Mumbai and Skinner, (2008) in South Africa, street vendors serve and act as deterrent of various forms of crimes on city streets.



**Figure 5: SVB in Enhancing Public Welfare**

**Source:** Researcher survey (2023)



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## STUDY METHODOLOGY

### Research Design

This study used descriptive and cross-sectional design and relied on a mixed methods methodology. A mixed methods approach was used since the utilisation of quantitative and qualitative techniques was possible in the collection and analysis of data in order to corroborate findings. The assumptions of the mixed methods approach is based on the combination of quantitative and qualitative approaches towards providing a complete understanding of a research problem (Burns and Grove 2003).

According to Kothari (2004) cross sectional design is a kind of research design that is undertaken for a particular phenomenon at a particular time. Creswell (2013) highlights that cross sectional design has the advantage of measuring current attitudes or practices and provides information in a short amount of time such as the time required for administering and collecting information. The study used case study design to achieve its objectives. This design was preferred because it involves detailed, holistic investigation and can utilize a range of different measurement techniques, i.e. the case study design is not limited to any methodological tool and data can be collected over a period of time relatively to a certain context (Tumaini, 2010). The design was also preferred because it saved time and money.

### Quantitative Research Design

In descriptive research design, the major emphasis is on determining the frequency with which something occurs or the extent to which two variables vary. This design is helpful in producing a broad range of issues involved (Creswell, 2013). Apart from that, it is flexible in data collection and it saves both time and cost (Kothari, 2004). Furthermore, descriptive design involves multiple sources of evidence (Saunders et al., 2007).

Quantitative method does not consume a lot of time, the method is not costly and lastly, it allowed the researcher measure and analyze the dependent variable (purchase process stages) and the independent variable (branding) of the study (Saunders et al., 2007).

### Qualitative Research Design

Study uses qualitative methods to explore the insights into the experiences of their circumstances and lived worlds as noted by Gatrell & Elliot (2009); the qualitative method provided a platform for the soliciting of a wide range of information which was not known to the researcher hitherto the research.

Qualitative method of interviewing is ideal when it comes to flexibility and teasing out very sensitive information on how street vendors are organized with reference to their opinions, feelings, and views (Davis & Dwyer 2007; Babbie 2005; see also Saks & Allsop 2007). That is, it offers the researcher the freedom to modify his or her methods in response to the appropriateness of the data because of the flexible and reflexive properties that the qualitative methods possess.

### Sampling Design

Sampling design entails all procedures and due process which were pursued to enable selection of a sample. Sampling design in this study covers aspects like; sampling techniques, sample size and sample frame.

### Study Population

Population means a group of items that samples are drawn from. The targeted population for this study was respondents who are street vendors around Dodoma city in locations such as Majengo, Nyerere square, Oneway and Sabasaba. These areas constitute what is termed as Central Business District (CBD) where Street vendors are situated (Kothari, 2005).

### Sampling Technique

This study employed both probability and non probability sampling. This study applied probability sampling in two stages namely cluster sampling and simple random sampling. Cluster sampling was used to select street vendors' which are; Majengo, Oneway, Nyerere square and Sabasaba. After identifying these locations the sample was selected using simple random sampling. Since the exact population size is unknown, this study employed Cochran formula to come up with sample size 384. The Cochran formula allows you to calculate an ideal sample size given a desired level of precision, desired confidence level, and the estimated proportion of the attribute present in the population. A sample is random if the method for obtaining the sample meets the criterion of randomness (each element having an equal chance at each draw). According to Larry *et al.*, (2011) if the goal is to generalize from specific sample to a population, random sampling methods are preferred because they produce representative samples.

The Cochran formula is:

$$n = \frac{z^2 \times p \times (1 - p)}{e^2}$$

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Where:

- e is the desired level of precision (i.e. the margin of error),
- p is the (estimated) proportion of the population which has the attribute in question,
- q is 1 – p.
- The z-value is found in a Z table.

### Determination of Sample Size

Since population size of street vendors in the study area is unknown, this study resorted to the Cochran formula to determine sample size. The confidence level chosen was 95% corresponding to Z value of 1.96, level of precision “e” chosen was 5% (0.05), under marginal error of 0.5

By plugging the values in the formula, sample size was obtained as below;

$$\frac{((1.96)^2 (0.5) (0.5))}{(0.05)^2} = 384$$

Therefore, randomly selected sample of 384, gave room for achieving confidence level which was desired in this study.

In non probability sampling, purposive sampling was employed to select key informants who are from decision making organs like, street vendors’ leaders, official from LGA, member from Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, member from Tanzania Private Sector Forum (TPSF). O’Leary argued that key informants are individuals with either detailed information or knowledge related to the researchers’ topic and they are free to share the information with a researcher (2014:191). Also, they are considered to be one of the primary means of getting data (O’Leary 2014:192).

### Sample Frame

A sample frame entails entire source materials from which data was collected (O’Leary 2014:184). It included locations selected, both primary and secondary respondents.

**Table 1: Illustrating Sample Frame**

S/N	Category	Size
01	Street vendors	377
02	Locations( Majengo, Oneway, Sabasaba&Nyerere square)	04
03	LGA official	01
04	TPSF official	01
05	Tanzania Chamber of Commerce official	01
	<b>Total</b>	<b>384</b>

**Source:** Research survey (2023)

## DATA COLLECTION DESIGN

### Sources of Data

There are two sources of data, namely; primary data and secondary data. Primary data are the first hand information which is collected by a researcher directly from the respondents through interview, observation and survey methods (Kothari, 2004). Secondary data are second hand information collected by researchers through reading various written documents related with the problem under the study (Lincoln & Guba, 2002). Both primary and secondary data sources were used in this study. According to Kothari, (2004) primary data are data collected afresh and for the first time. In this study questionnaire, interviews and observations were used. Secondary data are those which have already been collected by someone else and which have already been passed through the statistical processes. Collection of secondary data is termed as documentary review. Documentary review refers to the analysis of documents that contain information about the phenomenon we wish to study (Milanzi, 2009). This technique assisted the researcher in checking the reliability of data which will be collected by primary sources of data. It included the review of journals and reports, internet and other sources that responded to the acquisition of relevant data.

### Data Collection Methods

Four methods of data collection used in this research included physical observation with field visiting, literature review, in depth interviews and questionnaires distribution. The triangulation method was used to get information from various data sources for the purpose of improving internal and external validity of the research. The accuracy of information provided in questionnaires was verified through cross checking with verbal interview transcripts and observations notes made during field visit.

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## Survey Method

Survey method was used to collect information from respondents who are widely spread over different locations in the study area. Structured questions known as questionnaire were prepared. According to (Kothari, 2009) questionnaire is an instrument which consists of a number of questions printed in definite order. Furthermore, questionnaires involve a set of questions to be used to collect information from the respondents on their attitudes, feelings or reactions to the problem under study (Kothari, 2004). The questionnaire which used for this study was adopted from previous studies (Mukantwali et al., 2012; Eshetu and Zekele; 2008). A survey is a method of gathering data using questions which are given to a series of individuals depending on their characteristics, attitude, with the aim of getting their views (O'Leary 2014:202). Questionnaire is considered to give a chance of covering large number of respondents and it gives a flexibility of the respondent to answer the question at the anytime they feel (O'Leary 2014:204).

Basing on nature this study, use of questionnaire created room for various perspectives from street vendors and key informants to be captured and to come up with an understanding about perception, vulnerability and strategies which are in place to improve livelihood of street vendors. Hence, use of combination of methods is the best way that can provide comparison. In addition, it can stand for a large population and be able to generalize the result; it also provides for confidentiality and anonymity. Finally, it can generate qualitative data through the formulation of open-ended questions (O'Leary 2014:204). Using questionnaire, a five-point likert scoring to respond to specific objectives in this study. A five point Likert scoring was used to measure the respondents' views on hypothesized perception, vulnerability of street vendors and strategies used to improve livelihood of street vendors: (strongly agree; Agree; Neutral; Disagree and Strongly disagree).

## Interview Method

The primary data for the study was qualitative data which was gathered through the use of interviews and also observations that were done with regards to the activities of the street vendors. An interview "is an inter-change of views between two persons conversing about a theme of mutual interest" (Kvale&Brinkmann 2009). It is a method of data gathering through some form of questioning and listening (Babbie 2005). Dunn (2000) notes that, interviews entails some form of verbal exchanges with the researcher trying to elicit information, as he puts it, from another person. In view of this, the interview offers the room for the researcher to explore with the informant on varying issues which are confidential and sensitive such as the relocation exercise in Accra. Its advantages lie in the fact that it is very flexible as it allows in-depth questions to be asked so as to get insightful understanding of a particular subject matter thereby giving me much flexibility and scope in my analyses.

Interview involves collection of information through a live, oral or verbal communication between the researchers and the respondents. The study employed both structured interviews which aim to gather information from a large number of people and open ended interviews which are for more in depth information (Punch, 2005). The reason being that, the researcher not only wanted to gather specific information such as youth education and capacity of agriculture but also want to gain a greater understanding on youth involvement in agricultural activities. Interview technique was preferred due to the fact that it is designed and conducted in a professional manner, so it was a useful way of exchanging views, exploring perception and therefore seeking opinions from the respondents on various issues concerning youth's participation in agricultural activities.

According to O'Leary (2014) the interview is a method of data collection whereby a researcher is looking for open-ended information aligning to the number of questions, topic areas or themes. An in-depth interview is a one to one method of gathering data whereby an inter-viewer and interviewee meet together and discuss on the particular matter in deep. The reason for using in-depth interviews to acquire deep understanding of the matter through semi-structured interview guide. Interview guide consists of a number of questions which interviewers use like "a memory aide" when doing an interview (Hennink et al. 2010). The interview can begin with an identified questioning plan but can jump to have a natural flow of discussion (O'Leary 2014:218). The advantage of this method allows gathering of planned and unplanned data that appear to be attractive (O'Leary 2014:218). All the data obtained via interview were recorded by a researcher in form of note-taking.

## Observation

In social science research, researchers also adopt a host of methods so as to enrich their comprehension of a research question. This is known as triangulation (drawn from surveying) where researchers rely upon diverse ideas and sources in their studies (Clifford & Valentine 2003)

## Data Analysis, Presentation and Interpretation

The computer software SPSS and descriptive statistics were used in analysing data. The SPSS used to analyse data and provide frequencies, percentages and numbers while the descriptive statistics used to analyse data qualitatively. Therefore, the study used both quantitative and qualitative data analysis methods in an attempt to respond to the posed research questions. This is due to

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the fact that some data were presented in terms of numbers and others in terms of descriptions (words). After analysis, the research findings were put into categories based on the research objectives and presented through the use of tables, pie charts, figures and graphs

### **Ethical Issues**

Ethics is a system of moral values concerned with the degree to which research procedures adhere to professional, legal and social obligations (Saunders et al., 2007). Creswell (2013) emphasizes that, ethical issues fall into informed consent procedures; deception or covert activities; confidentiality toward participants, sponsors and colleagues; benefits of the researcher to participants over risks; and participants' requests that go beyond social norms should be observed and respected. Participants should grant permission prior to their participation in any study (Kothari, 2009)

In this study, ethical issues were considered by obtaining permission from the relevant authorities. Each respondent was informed about the purpose, significance and benefit of the study. In order to maintain confidentiality and anonymity, the names of the respondents were not written on the questionnaires. In line with this, the researcher respected the principle of self-determination which meant that each respondent had the right to decide voluntarily whether or not to participate in the research

### **Reliability and Validity of Study**

Validity and reliability are the two important control objects in research design (Yin, 2003; Greener, 2008). The aspects of validity and reliability are also important in this study. Hence, it is the crucial need for the researcher's findings to be valid and reliable. Validity and reliability are two factors which any researcher who looks for a good quality research should consider while designing a study, analyzing and presenting the results.

#### **Validity**

Validity is the ability of an instrument to measure what it is designed to measure (Kumar, 2011). Babbie (1989) writes that validity refers to the extent to which an empirical measure adequately reflects the real meaning of the concept under consideration.

In this study, validity was achieved in various ways as suggested by Kothari (2004). Firstly, through careful formulation of questions and pre-testing of questionnaires to make sure that the questions are clear and possible problems are identified earlier so as to find solutions on how to overcome them easily. Secondly, the collected data were edited so as to identify and eliminate errors and omission done during data recording. The reason for this was to attain the completeness, accuracy and uniformity.

#### **Reliability**

Reliability of the study is the extent to which other researchers arrive at similar results if they undertake the study with the same case using exactly the same procedures as the first researcher (Kothari, 2004; Creswell, 2013). In this study, reliability was tested by using Cronbach's coefficient alpha, which is a scientific test to measure the reliability of the data (Saunders et al., 2007). The reliability test shows that the data for this study are reliable for the respondents who participated in the survey, with a reliability coefficient of Cronbach's Alpha 0.774. This coefficient of alpha suggests that the items have relatively high consistency. It is noted that a reliability coefficient of 0.70 or higher is considered acceptable in most social science research situations.

## **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **Conclusion**

The findings in this study is presented with respect to perception of street vendors on SVBs. This study reveals that street vendors prior activities comprise mainly doing SBVs from other urban areas others have been in school. Street vendors have come to join SVBs by sharing information with fellow street vendors who are already in SVBs. There are a number of push factors but the prominent one being high rate of unemployment. The push factors are mainly complemented by a number of pull factors. This study concluded that reduced government restrictions on SVBs have highest prevalence than other pull factors. In this study, it is reported that SVBs is a source of income in which street vendors rely upon to support their families. Street vendors level of awareness, on business acts guiding business permit, is low suggesting poor compliance when it comes to starting business by following due process and standard procedures. Street vendors in the study area have acquired business skill and knowledge mainly through experience-based learning. On the other hand, the results of this study shows that LGA's efforts to support street vendors towards improving their livelihood concludes that neither financial nor non-financial services is delivered to street vendors in an effective manner secondly LGA is under pressure to accommodate SVBs under circumstance of disorganized SVBs in term of over congestion of street vendors without premises. In general LGAs' advocacy of street vendors is limited by nature, creating vulnerability to this fraction of business communities even more.

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### Recommendations

#### Legal Defense

Policy and legal framework need to be in place as the basis for enforcement of SVBs. This would help address the vacuum created by lack of principles and regulation on where and how SVBs are to be conducted. Policy and laws are needed to provide a guide on obligation of regulators and law enforcement agencies towards protection and advocacy OF SVBs. Relevant LGA officials can take part in process of SVB policy formulation in collaboration with ministry of constitutional and law.

#### Establishment of Premises

To safeguard uniform standards of SVBs infrastructure design in a manner which sound well upgraded. SVBs hubs can be created to avoid over congestion of street vendors in a single hub. Those hubs can be selected around CBD in Dodoma city. Making SVBs hub be around CBD will motivate street vendors because of accessibility by urban low income dwellers. Achieving this standard would require LGA in Dodoma city to conduct land space need assessment to determine size of land space needed to accommodate street vendors in Dodoma city. Relevant government regulators can be involved in designing premises for SVBs.

#### Establishment of SVBs Strong Organization

Strong street vendors' organization implies leadership of street vendors well equipped with leadership ethics whereby daily businesses of leaders are guided by the constitution. Strong street vendors' organization implies street vendors' interests are well defended meanwhile street vendors leadership act as a bridge between LGA and street vendors.

#### Skill Upgrading

Under circumstance street vendors have not acquired business knowledge and skill through attending training on business education in college of business education, street vendors skill upgrading is needed for the purpose of equipping street vendors with basic knowledge on how to mobilize and manage resources, inventory management, customer care as well as establishment of network with relevant actors for the purpose of securing support both financial and non-financial.

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