Typology of urban hawker’s location preferences

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Abstract

Urban street vendors, known as Pedagang Kaki Lima (PKL) in Surakarta, have undergone series of structuring strategies in the form of relocation and stabilization. The general objective of this paper is to formulate typology of PKL locations in Surakarta. The typology formulated took into account the factors corresponding to the location and the characters of PKL. Data collection were done through mapping PKL in Surakarta and generated the distribution patterns, as well as giving questionnaires to PKL in order to understand the character of its activities. Characters of PKL that has similarity can be grouped into a single homogeneous typology. This stage of analysis used spatial observation techniques to examine the map and crosstab, later used descriptive technique to bring each types to its meaning. PKL of Surakarta can be divided into five groups based on its commodities. Typology of locational behaviour were defined by several variables, i.e. whether the location were move towards specific landuse or settle in one specific location, whether grouped with similar commodities or tend to be mingled with various commodities, and whether customer oriented or not.

Keywords: Typology; Location; Commodities

1. Introduction

The activity of ex-situ urbanization encourages the formation of informal sector by low-income community which has limited skill, education, access and opportunities to participate in the formal economy (Hariyono, 2007). The low-
income communities not accommodated by the formal sector were then straightforward entering the informal sector. Pedagang Kaki Lima (PKL, urban street vendor) is one of the subsectors in urban informal economy. The flexibility of urban informal sectors causes the growth of this sector, especially the PKL subsector is difficult to be managed. Generally, informal sector can be considered as a transition sector, an initial pole for small business so that it can eventually grow bigger and later be formalized. In fact, this informal sector can provide low budget life, so that it can be pillar for some sectors which fail to perform in formal economy. The easiness of society which is not accommodated by the formal sector to enter the informal sector, it causes As the growth of this sector continuously happen, Surakarta City Government have since been committed to organize its sporadic expansion. Although Surakarta has been managing its street vendors for 18 years, data shows that there is no significant decrease in the number of PKL. According to Rahayu et al. (2012), its causes are as follow:

- There is no certain land use allocation for PKL in Surakarta detailed urban plan,
- There is no firm action by the city government in the early public space intrusion by PKL,
- The success of PKL management in some cases in Surakarta, and
- The world attention toward the PKL zero-conflict management in Surakarta.

The total number of PKL has never reached zero growth as the result zero-conflict relocation approach. Thus, the problem of PKL in city landscape will remain exist. In the other side, the statistics gives evidence that PKL has become a safety valve of economy for low-income urban community and in the long run may contribute to urban poverty eradication through informal employment.

Like the formal traders, PKL provides various commodities as the law of demand and supply has stated over time. Mc.Gee and Yeung (1977) put together PKL commodities into four major groups i.e. (1) unprocessed and semi processed food, (2) prepared food, (3) non foods, and (4) services. In the case of Surakarta, the PKL of prepared food is divided into two subgroups, i.e. prepared food for eat in the place and ready meals to take home.

The objectives of PKL management (in form of relocation and sheltering) written in the local regulation (Perda Surakarta No.3, 2008 about the PKL management in Surakarta) are to increase the prosperity of PKL itself, maintain the public order, minimize conflict, and to keep the beauty of city. Rahayu et al (2012) research showed that those objectives were not fully achieved. This is mainly caused by the consideration in relocation sites did not take into account the location behavior as the most important thing in PKL activities. Manning and Effendy (1996) state that in term of locating, PKL chooses most beneficial areas in the centre of city and which is strategic and packed with consumers, such as in trade center area, education centre area, or office centre area. In term of locating, the PKL also chooses strategic areas and location which easily seen or reached by consumers besides those beneficial areas in the city, such as on the side of road or on the sidewalk. In order to understand the unique characteristic of Surakarta PKL, this paper will examine how PKL choose its location in the urban landscape and later what classification of location behaviour can be elaborated. The comprehension of PKL location behaviour in Surakarta will provide a basis for local policy in PKL management to make sure that each objective will be fully accomplished.

2. Methods

PKL has uniqueness in choosing its location. There are some factors which influence its location pattern, such as the economic aspect, social aspect, law aspect, consumer aspect, and the level of business within the environment. PKL tend to form clusters so that its preferences in location can be recognized and later be analyzed to understand its pattern. In this research, the data collection was done by mapping the clusters of PKL in this city and distributing questionnaire to gather the information about the characteristics of location based on the PKL preferences including major activity which was approached, cluster pattern, service character and the closeness to consumers, and its activity characters including the size of trade site, the means of trade, trade time, duration of transaction, total of transaction, sale price, and the origin of the consumers.

In this research, cross tab technique was used to develop the relationship between the character of PKL location and the character of PKL activity. Then, from the analysis, several relationships between activity characters and location character are found. The correlation is achieved from significance number as the result of cross-tab technique. The sig < 0,05 means there is correlation and in the other hand > 0,05, there will be no correlation. After that, the level of correlation is obtained from the contingency coefficient value. The greater the number that obtained, the greater the correlation happen.
During the next analysis, the commodities and the location characteristic were analyzed. In this stage, only variables correlate to the activity components that were analyzed. The homogenous character tendency was then grouped into one typology. This phase was done by using observation technique over the map based on four characters location and its meaning was developed by descriptive technique.

In term of sample selection, it was based on the population of PKL in Surakarta. But, sadly, the exact data of PKL number based on their commodities were nowhere to be found. So, the samples were chosen by quota sampling that was taking the same quantity at least 30 for each commodity so that the whole respondents were 150 (raw foods; prepared foods to take home; prepared foods to eat here; non food; and services).

3. Result and Discussions

The types of PKL’s commodities used in this study were developed by McGee and Yeung (1977) and further developed in the research of Rahayu et al (2012,2013) based on the condition of Surakarta. The five classification of PKL commodities are as follows:

a. Raw foods (vegetables, fruits, meat, fish, chicken)

b. prepared foods to take home (juice, chips, fried snacks, pancake, crackers)

c. prepared food to eat here (noodle, padang stalls)

d. non food (clothes, vehicle parts, HP, toys, household equipment, book, jewelry, cigarette, decorative plants, wallets, and etc)

e. services (barber shop, tire repairs, tailor, massage, stamps shop, electrician, and etc)

Table 1 below shows the number of PKL in Surakarta that grew over nine years. Data from consecutive years could not be obtained from the local statistic office, so this research used observation data instead. Data were not handy in terms of the classification. For the early years, the distribution of number into commodity classification was unknown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Year/the commodities of PKL</th>
<th>Raw food</th>
<th>Prepared food for place</th>
<th>Prepared food to take home</th>
<th>Non food</th>
<th>Services</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Data were not available in classification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>1.231</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>204</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>1.372</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>2.816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>1.507</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>517</td>
<td>2.920</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Statistics and field surveys during 2010-2014

The data was obtained from observation and statistics from Dinas Pasar (Local Market Management Agency). The data from Dinas Pasar in 2010 showed that there was 64 % reduction during 2005-2014 periods. This significant reduction was caused by PKL management in some areas through relocation in 2008, such as the PKL of monument 45 Banjarsari to Notoharjo market and the PKL near UNS to Panggungrejo market. There was no PKL management intervention during the last period and the number started to increase from year 2010 and reached 2920 PKL which spread in 5 sub districts including 63 sidewalk corridors in all over Surakarta in 2014 (Rahayu et al, 2014).

In general, the characteristics of PKL in Surakarta were not high-ranked based on their educational background as they did not need any formal education and specific skills. In term of domicile, 66% of PKL in Surakarta come from various district in Surakarta. The rest 34 % came from regions around Surakarta, such as Sukoharjo, Boyolali, Karanganyar, Wonogiri, Sragen, dan Klaten. The majority of the non-Surakartans PKL were commuting every day. Only as little as 20,78 % of non-Surakartans PKL decided to stay in boarding houses near their trade location. Furthermore, from the distance of the trade location to the residence, the PKL selling non-food and services took the longest distance (more than 9 km). The shortest distance were taken by the PKL of prepared food (either to take home or to eat here); their trade locations were less than 2 km from their home. The PKL of raw food took somewhere between 2 km and 9 km distance to travel to their trading location.
3.1. The Characteristics of PKL’s activities in Surakarta

From the result of data about the characteristics of PKL’s activities in Surakarta, it was known that only as little as 3.33% of PKL needed more than Rp. 5,000,000,- as their initial capital. Majority of PKL (68%) needed only less than Rp. 1,000,000 as their initial capital. The rest of PKL need somewhere between Rp. 1,000,000 and Rp. 5,000,000,-. This fact is apposite to Alisyahbana (1996) claim that PKL need low and limited capital (as they had limited source of assets). From the perspective of their daily profit, most of the PKL gained daily profit between Rp. 25,000 to Rp. 100,000,- (80% of PKL) and spent around 6 to 12 hours trading (64% of PKL). Based on the size of trading site, most PKL (87.67%) has less that 6m² trading site. The trading site itself vary from small shop or tents (44%), cart/stroller/wagon (30.67%), mat (12%), or another equipment (13.2%).

Related to the transaction duration, the average time which needed by 50% of PKL was 10 minutes, while 15.33% of PKL need more than 20 minutes. The price of the commodities vary from up to Rp. 25,000 (majority, 83.67%) to more than Rp. 50,000,- (minority, only 2.67%). In term of buyers’ visit, the average number of buyers was up to 30 buyers for food-PKL and up to 10 buyers of non-food-PKL.

3.2. The Characteristics of PKL’s Location in Surakarta

From the questionnaire data, 56% of PKL were close to the trading function and services (bank and hotel), 19.33% of PKL are close to educational function, and 16% of PKL come close to the office complex function. Only small number of PKL (8.67%) were located near to recreational and health facility. Based on their location relative to each other, PKL in Surakarta are divided into 4 categories, i.e.

(a) PKL who tend to cluster with homogenous commodities (25.33%)
(b) PKL who tend to cluster with heterogenous commodities (36%)
(c) PKL who do not depend on cluster of commodities or other PKL (10%)
(d) PKL who decide not to involve in group with other PKL (32%).

PKL who tend to be in group with homogenous commodities are PKL for raw food. Then, PKL who tend to choose the trade locations which combined with other types of commodities are PKL for services. In addition, the PKL who do not depend on the homogenous commodities or they are flexible in term of deciding the trade location is raw material. Furthermore, PKL who tend to choose trade location which are not in group with the homogenous commodities of PKL and heterogeneous commodities of PKL are non food.

Most of PKL decided to do their business permanently in a location (86.67%), while the rest did their business on temporary location then move to other locations. Generally, most of PKL settled at a location to trade, dominated by the PKL of prepared food to eat here and PKL for service. settled site made them easily to be remembered and visited anytime by consumers. Moving site PKL were dominated by PKL for raw food although most of them settle at some certain locations.

Moreover, 72% of PKL considered that their closeness to consumers is an important thing in deciding the trade location. Most of PKL of all types of commodities believed that their closeness to consumers is an essential thing, but PKL for raw food think that it is not too important to be considered. In this case, it was usually stated by PKL who has permanent consumers so that wherever their location, their consumers will always come if they need the products which are sold by them.

3.3. The Relationship between The Characteristics of PKL’s Activities with The Characteristics Of PKL Location In Surakarta

The characteristic of PKL Location is a typical location selected by PKL itself based on certain consideration. According to Chapin in Haryanti (2008), the characteristics of location are not only attached to certain variables, but relates to the relativity of site position in city planning. Besides, it also relates to the human development and social value constructs. In this research, those aspects were analyzed using PKL characteristic and activities approach. In this following discussion, the relationship between the characteristics of PKL’s activities with the characteristics of PKL location showed by the result of chi-square test. AS stands for Approximate Significance stated the presence of
any relationship between variables, while CC stands for Coefficient Contingency stated the closeness of the relationship between variables.

Tabel 2. Relationship between the characteristics of PKL’s activities and its location in Surakarta

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The characteristics of PKL’s activities</th>
<th>Kinds of activities</th>
<th>The Characteristics of PKL Location</th>
<th>Characteristics of Services</th>
<th>Closeness to consumers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial Capital</td>
<td>No relationship (AS : 0.096)</td>
<td>No relationship (AS : 0.658)</td>
<td>Low relationship (AS: 0.014) (CC: 0.277)</td>
<td>Low relationship (AS: 0.028) (CC: 0.260)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net profit per day</td>
<td>High relationship (AS : 0.017) (CC: 0.410)</td>
<td>No relationship (AS : 0.947)</td>
<td>Low relationship (AS: 0.031) (CC: 0.257)</td>
<td>No relationship (AS: 0.434)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business legality/levy</td>
<td>Low relationship (AS : 0.002) (CC: 0.320)</td>
<td>Low relationship (AS: 0.001) (CC: 0.322)</td>
<td>Low relationship (AS: 0.036) (CC: 0.169)</td>
<td>No relationship (AS: 0.371)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Types of commodities</td>
<td>High relationship (AS: 0.000) (CC 0.625)</td>
<td>No relationship (AS: 0.280)</td>
<td>High relationship (AS: 0.00) (CC: 0.505)</td>
<td>No relationship (AS: 0.631)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Types of vehicle trade</td>
<td>No relationship (AS: 0.232)</td>
<td>Low relationship (AS: 0.042) (CC: 0.283)</td>
<td>Low relationship (AS: 0.007) (CC: 0.251)</td>
<td>No relationship (AS: 0.055)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade duration/day</td>
<td>No relationship (AS: 0.171)</td>
<td>No relationship (AS: 0.134)</td>
<td>No relationship (AS: 0.217)</td>
<td>No relationship (AS: 0.688)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transaction duration</td>
<td>No relationship (AS: 0.832)</td>
<td>Low relationship (AS: 0.041) (CC: 0.284)</td>
<td>No relationship (AS: 0.288)</td>
<td>No relationship (AS: 0.412)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale price</td>
<td>No relationship (AS: 0.000) (AS: 0.000)</td>
<td>No relationship (Approx. Sig.: 0.154)</td>
<td>No relationship (Approx. Sig.: 0.321)</td>
<td>No relationship (Approx. Sig.: 0.959)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of consumers</td>
<td>High relationship (AS: 0.000) (CC: 0.408)</td>
<td>No relationship (AS: 0.138)</td>
<td>Low relationship (AS: 0.133) (CC: 0.196)</td>
<td>Low relationship (AS: 0.050) (CC: 0.196)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumers origin</td>
<td>High relationship (AS: 0.009) (CC: 0.345)</td>
<td>No relationship (AS: 0.423)</td>
<td>Low relationship (AS: 0.049) (CC: 0.197)</td>
<td>No relationship (Approx. Sig.: 0.177)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Analysis, 2014

Based on the table above, it is shown that from ten variables of the characteristics of PKL’s activities, only five variables (net profit, legality, types of trade equipment, the total of buyers, and the origin of consumers) have relationship with the activity and those approached by PKL. The highest closeness of relationship was the trade equipment variable and with its coefficient contingency 0.625. Then, the lowest closeness of relationship was legality variable with its coefficient contingency 0.320. Based on the result of crosstab analysis above, it can be specifically identified in this following explanation:

a. Almost all PKL with their types of commodities are close to trade function, this type of PKL have characteristics such as: paying business legality/levy, using trade equipment (tents, small shops, stalls, carpet, mat. generally, medium buyers quantity and local buyers, and > Rp. 50,000,- daily profit.

b. The majority of PKL who are close to educational function are PKL for prepared food to take home. They have specific characteristics, such as getting profit between 25.000-50.000/day. Generally, they don’t pay any business legality or levy, using certain trade equipment (cart, wagon, or stroller). Then, they get medium customers. The majority of their consumers are from some areas around the city.

c. Some PKL who are close to the office complex function are PKL for prepared food for place and they get profit > 50.000/day. They have to pay business legality or levy. They usually use tents as their trade equipment and get buyers < 20 people/day. Their consumers are from the city itself.

d. PKL who are close to health function are PKL for raw food. They profit is <25.00/day. They do not have to pay business legality or levy. Their trade equipment is usually basket or motorcycle. Their buyers are < 5 people/day. They have service operation scale to other cities.

e. The majority of PKL who approach the recreation function are PKL for prepared food to take home. They get profit > 50.000/day. Generally, they do not pay business legality or levy. They use cart, wagon, or stroller as their trade equipment. Their consumers are 30 people/day. They have service operation scale to other cities.
Moreover, based on the data analysis of crosstab, it is known that the legality variable, the large of trade location and transaction duration have relationship with the PKL clusters. Legality variable has the highest relationship with the type of business cluster of PKL (0,322), the large trade location (0,283) and transaction duration (0,283). It has almost same closeness relationship with the kind of business categorization of PKL. The categorization patterns of PKL Surakarta (some variables, such as business capita, net profit, business legality, types of trade equipment, trade location, and consumers origin have relationship with the characteristics of PKL’s service) can be seen in the table below (Table 3).

The trade equipment variable which is used by PKL has the highest closeness relationship with the variable of characteristics of PKL’s service (0,505) and the lowest closeness relationship with the characteristics of PKL’s service. The relationship which is formed between the characteristics of PKL’s activities and the characteristics of PKL’s service is explained as follows:

a. PKL for prepared food for place and services are permanent in trade.

b. Generally, some PKL are permanent in trading but there are also PKL who are permanent for a while, then they move. These types are PKL for prepared food to take home, non food and raw food.

c. Types of PKL with certain equipment in trading, such as tent, stalls, small shop, and mat or carpet tend to be permanent in trading. Then, PKL with cart, wagon, stroller, shouldered, basket and motorcycle tend to be permanent for while then move to other location.

d. PKL for prepared food for place and services who tend to be permanent are PKL with these categories: need big amount of initial capital, use tents as their trade equipment, need trade site for 3-6 m², and have to pay the business legality or levy.

e. PKL for prepared food to take home who are permanent for a while and then move to other location are PKL with some characteristics: use cart, wagon or stroller as their trade equipment, small initial capital, small trade site (<3m²) and do not pay business legalization or levy.

Finally, based on the result of crosstab analysis above, it is known that the variable of business capital and the total of consumers has relationship with PKL’s perception related to the important of closeness to consumers. The variable of business capital which needed by PKL has higher closeness relationship than the relationship which is formed by the dependent variable with consumers’ location. The explanations are as follows:

a. The majority of PKL who consider that the closeness to consumers is important in determining the trade location are PKL for prepared food for place and PKL non food where they do not need big amount of initial capital and get consumers in medium quantity.

b. PKL for prepared food to take home believe that the closeness to consumers is a thing that is important to be considered in determining the trade location. They tend to need less initial capital and get consumers > 30 people/ day.

c. PKL for services also believe that the closeness to consumers is important to be considered in determining the trade location. Generally, they need big amount of initial capital and get more than 10 consumers/ day.

d. Majority of PKL for the raw food believe that the closeness to consumers is not important. They usually need small amount of initial capital and get less than 5 consumer/day.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Typology</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>prepared food for place</strong></td>
<td>Typology 1 (it is close to trade function and in cluster mixed with other types of PKL which have different commodities)</td>
<td>use tents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Typology 2 (it is close to office complex function and it is in cluster with homogenous PKL)</td>
<td>the trade site is less than 3m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Typology 3 (it is permanent in trading and the closeness to consumers is important)</td>
<td>the time for selling happens in the time of transaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>prepared food to take home</strong></td>
<td>Typology 1 (it is close to educational function and it is homogenous clustered)</td>
<td>use tents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the trade site is 3-6m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>need big amount of initial capital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the time for selling starts from working hour until night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>use tents or semi permanent stalls/ small shops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the trade site is more than 6m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The time of selling is long 12-24 hour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>use motorcycle/ cart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the trade site is less than 3m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the time of selling is only in the school time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Typology 2 (it is close to recreation function and it is clustered with other PKL which have different commodities)

Typology 3 (it is permanent for while, then move, the closeness to consumers is important)

**raw food**

- Typology 1 (it is close to trade and health function, it is flexible toward categorization/cluster)
  - use tents
  - the trade site is 3-6m²
  - the time of selling is in the recreation time
  - use cart/wagon
  - the trade site is less than 3m²
  - the time for selling is flexible (until their commodities sold out)

- Typology 3 (it is clustered with other PKL which have different commodities)
  - use motorcycle and basket
  - the trade site is 3-6m²
  - the time of selling is only in the time of selling or in time for patient visitor
  - fast transaction with consumers
  - use motorcycle, mat, carpet
  - the trade site is 3-6m² or more than 6m²
  - the time for selling is < 6 hour
  - doing fast transaction with consumers (faster than typology 1)
  - use tents, semi permanent small shops or stalls
  - the trade site is 3-6m² or more than 6m²
  - the time for selling is long, >24 hour

**non food**

- Typology 1 (it is close to trade function and clustered with PKL which have different commodities)
  - use cart/ wagon or stroller
  - the trade site is less than 3m²
  - time for selling is only in the time of selling activity
  - fast transaction with consumers
  - use motorcycle, mat, carpet
  - the trade site is 3-6m²
  - It needs longer transaction with consumers than typology 1.

- Typology 2 (it is not clustered with other types of PKL and it is permanent for a while then move)
  - use tents or semi permanent stalls or small shops
  - the trade site is 3-6m² or more than 6m²
  - The time for selling is longer than it in the type of PKL for non food.

- Typology 3 (it is permanent in trading and the closeness to consumers is not important)
  - use semi permanent tents/ small shop
  - The trade site is 3-6m² or more than 6m²
  - The time for transaction is faster than the other PKL typology
  - The time for selling is 12-24 hour.

**Services**

- Typology 1 (it is close to trade function and it is clustered with other types of PKL)
  - use cart, wagon, or tents
  - the trade site is less than 3m²
  - the time of selling is only in the time of trade activity
  - Use tents
  - The trade site is 3-6m²
  - The time for transaction is long
  - The time for selling is long 12-24 hour

- Typology 2 (it is permanent in trading and the closeness to consumers is not important)
  - Use semi permanent tents/ small shop
  - The trade site is 3-6m² or more than 6m²
  - The time for transaction is faster than the other PKL typology
  - The time for selling is 12-24 hour.

Source: Analysis, 2014

4. Conclusions

There is a relationship between the characteristics of the activity and characteristics of the location of street vendors. In generally in selecting a location, street vendors have a tendency to settle, approaching the main activity of which already exist, especially trading activity, mix with street vendors of different types of merchandise and as well as close to consumers. Nine type were then developed based on the relationship between the characteristics of the activity with the characteristics of the location of street vendors. These typology may well conclude the location characteristic of PKL in Surakarta. These knowledge may help the local government to develop alternatives for PKL relocation so that noone will be misfortuned. Nevertheless, proceeding to street vendor management action requires the knowledge of other aspects concerning PKL’s ‘comfort zones’ in the city. Other study on the supply side of PKL location characteristics may be developed to put the last touches on the PKL issues.
References


The local Government regulation on PKL management in Surakarta (Perda No. 3 tahun 2008 tentang Pengelolaan PKL di Kota Suraka