



The Effects of Moderation of the Government's Role in Economic Needs, Accessibility and Business Capital for Street Vendors

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Abstract: This study aims to determine the role of the government in moderating the influence of economic needs, accessibility, business capital on the existence of street vendors in Bekasi City. This research is a quantitative research. The subjects in this study were street vendors in Bekasi City. The population in this study was 15,402 street vendors, based on data from the Bekasi City Cooperative and Small Business Office. The results of the validity test of the person correlation are that all variables count > rtabel, $\alpha(0.05)$ and the reliability test of all these variables are above 0.600. The number of samples in this study was 390 street vendors. The sampling technique uses cluster sampling. The data analysis technique used was multiple linear regression analysis and moderating regression analysis (MRA) using the help of IBM SPSS Statistics version 26 for windows. The aims of this research are as follows: (1) Economic needs affect the existence of street vendors in Bekasi City with a parameter coefficient value of 0.179 with a significant level of $0.000 < 0.05$ (2) Accessibility has an effect on the existence of street vendors in Bekasi City with a parameter coefficient value of 0.211 with a significant level of $0.000 < 0.05$ (3) Business capital has an effect on the existence of street vendors in Bekasi City with a parameter coefficient value of 0.184 with a significant level of $0.000 < 0.05$ (4) The role of the government as a moderating variable (economic needs *existence of street vendors) is able to moderate the effect of economic needs on the existence of street vendors in Bekasi City with a parameter coefficient value of 0.129 with a significant level of $0.034 < 0.05$ (5) The role of the government as a moderating variable (accessibility*existence of street vendors) is able to moderate the effect of accessibility on the existence of street vendors with a parameter coefficient value of 0.183 with a parameter coefficient value of 0.183 with a significant level of $0.005 < 0.05$ (6) The role of the government as a moderating variable (capital*existence of street vendors) is able to moderate the effect on the existence of street vendors with a parameter coefficient value of 0.222 with a significant level of $0.019 < 0.05$

Keywords: Economic Needs, Accessibility, Business capital, Existence of street vendors, Role of the government.

1. INTRODUCTION

The existence of street vendors has contributed to reducing unemployment and poverty, and their existence plays an important role in providing employment opportunities and should be able to contribute to the income level of local governments. The existence of street vendors is able to create a better social life (Kayuni and Tambulasi 2009) and social safety net in an undeveloped welfare system. Street vendors, as part of the informal sector, have proven to be able to develop the real sector in the economy of small and medium enterprises. Learning from the experience of the 1998 economic crisis and *lockdown* activities due to the corona virus in 2020, the existence of the informal sector in this case street vendors are able to survive more independently and can overcome global economic distortions. This should have more attention from the government because it can touch the lowest levels of society.

From several previous studies, many factors affect the existence of street vendors, including production, supply, demand, marketing, government policies and accessibility(Syahfey, Sahrun, and Abdullah 2022), the role of government(Zuhriati A. Djailani 2013), infrastructure and use of money(Vinny Wasty Nanariain Dwigh M. Rondonuwu 2015), trading motivation, building relationships with consumers(A. Ikram, M Sarmita 2002), small base costs, merchant capital turnover, merchant age and merchant assumptions about potential sales locations (Susilo A 2017), accessibility factors, economic factors and social factors(Khotimah and Murtedjo 2018), economic factors, business capital factors, working hours factors, educational factors, and strategic business location factors(Lewa, Tejawati, and Purawati 2022), f law enforcement actors, public awareness factors, and strategic location factors(Agustiani 2020). Based on research on the existence of others, street vendors are influenced by low incomes, the absence of social security or state benefits, working hours and working environment (Recchi 2021), the gender of street vendors(Turner and Schoenberger 2012), variations in the types of goods sold (DeLuca 2012)

The low level of employment opportunities in the formal sector, limited capital in entrepreneurship and also influenced by limited skills and minimal level of education, street vendors are one of the opportunities chosen to meet the economic needs of families (Recchi 2021). The higher the level of economic needs of the family, the more people choose to earn a living in various ways, affordable business capital and no special skills are needed, the higher the chance of existence of street vendors.

Research from Lewa et al.(2022) explains that economic factors in human life are considered very important, because it is a benchmark for the good and bad economic growth of a country, and is also a factor in meeting human needs. Other studies that found a positive and significant effect of economic factors/economic needs on the existence of street vendors are(Sarjono, Sikwan, and Bsep 2014) (Suyanto, Hermintoyo M 2022) (Lewa, Tejawati, and Purawati 2022),(Muhammad and Al Kahfi 2018),(Budi 2006),(Handayani 2013),,(Sinollah 2016),(Putra and Sudibia 2018),(Yuliawati and Pratomo 2019). The existence of *street vending* (*street vending*) is an activity for economic survival, in fact, in the absence of alternatives, *street vending* is a choice driven by the need to earn daily income(Recchi 2021). Therefore, economic needs are critical to the motivations of mobile *vendors'* livelihoods, including considerations such as their family income, cost of living, and personal economic goals. However, other studies state that economic factors or economic needs have a negative or small influence on the existence of STREET VENDORS.

Research from Sari & Putri (2021) explains that the factor of meeting the economic needs of street vendors has decreased due to the transfer of temporary locations for relocation. Other studies analyzing non-food economic needs (communication facilities, vehicles and electronic devices) are not affected by STREET VENDORS' business continuity (Yuliawati and Pratomo 2019).

The second factor is accessibility, which is the level of ease of traders to be able to be visited by consumers with certain transportation. One of the factors of ease in attracting consumers is by being present in a crowd. To assess the level of accessibility, among others, by considering the distance and condition of road infrastructure (Utami 2006). This is in line with the thinking of Roever & Skinner (2016), which states that poor urban residents, especially street vendors, need to access public spaces to run their businesses smoothly. Accessibility is related to the ease of reaching pedestrian lanes with a close distance that is barrier-free for all pedestrian lane users (Aisha Murti, Aliyah, and Chrisna Trie Hadi 2023).

Along with the development of the era, the existence of street vendors tends to approach the location of shop houses that are crowded with activities so that many street vendors are lined up to peddle their wares (Wopari and Suwandono 2020). Another research on accessibility is the research of culinary traders on the Religious Monument of Sultra Kendari City, where accessibility affects the existence of street vendors. The causative factor that affects the distribution of street vendors is accessibility (Syahfey, Sahrun, and Abdullah 2022), (Fretty Aigawati Sianturi 2019) and the accessibility variable is the most influential factor on the existence of culinary tourism activities in the Wakeke street corridor of Manado City (Vinny Wasty Nanariain 1, Dwigth M. Rondonuwu 2 2015).

However, many negative studies on accessibility, namely street vendors, have caused several problems, for example, traffic congestion, waste, and spatial harmony (Rahayu et al. 2020). Other research states that accessibility factors have a negative effect on the physical elements of the environment (Pratikno, 2015). Another example explains the circulation and accessibility of pedestrians is quite hampering the pace of pedestrians in the dense activity of STREET VENDORS (Aisha Murti, Aliyah, and Chrisna Trie Hadi 2023).

The third factor is business capital, business capital is the main thing in running its business in achieving profits. The effect of *financial capital* on the continuity of street vendors' business Handoyo & Wijayanti (2021), according to him, is that business capital is an important factor in running a trading business and maintaining business continuity so that revenue and profits are maximized. Street vendors choose to sell on the roadside because the business capital is small and limited, in contrast to formal traders who are assumed to have large capital

by renting kiosks and a relatively large number of products. One of the reasons people in Tegal Kertha village become street vendors is because one of them is the factor of business capital (Lewa, Tejawati, and Purawati 2022). Other studies that explain the positive effect of capital on the existence of business capital are (Fatma et al. 2021) (Rahmah et al. 2020) (Lewa, Tejawati, and Purawati 2022), (K. Putri, Pradhanawarti, and Prabawani 2014), (Budi 2006), (Sigit Wibawanto, SE. and Hendrawan Prasetyo 2008), (Indah Setyaningsih, Sukiman 2019), (Handoyo and Wijayanti 2021). With limited capital or small capital, the existence of street vendors will increase, because the opportunity to open a legal, large and official business requires large capital.

Several other studies, business capital has a negative effect on the existence or continuity of the business, for example research from Kadek Windayani Purnama Dewi (2023) which shows that business capital does not affect business sustainability. For street vendors, the most important obstacles in maintaining the existence of street vendors are business capital and business locations (Khairullah et al. 2022). Other research, business capital has no effect on existence because additional sources of business capital from both the government and the private sector do not support the existence of street vendors because they are considered as wild street vendors or street vendors who do not have business licenses (Sari and Putri 2021). Other studies show that business capital has no effect on business continuity (Junedi and Dwi Arumsari 2021). This is in line with research from Putri (2021), which is based on previous research which shows that the results are inconsistent in venture capital research.

From several independent variables above, there have been several inconsistent studies on the effect of economic needs, accessibility and business capital on the existence of street vendors, so the authors put forward a new model of research with moderation variables. This research model is expected that the role of the government will be a contingency variable so that the independent variables (economic needs, accessibility and business capital) have an effect on strengthening or weakening the dependent variable (the existence of street vendors).

Previous research showed that the role of the government as a moderator variable is research on the influence of location, technology and capital on MSME income in Wonosobo Regency so that the value of business sustainability continues to run moderated by the role of the government (Rahmah et al. 2020). Another study is the influence of financial management systems and entrepreneurial experience on the existence of MSMEs with government assistance for micro businesses as a case study moderation variable in MSMEs in Langsa City (A. Intan Sari, D R Indah dan, and N K Lubis 2022). Furthermore, the role or government policy is examined by Suriyanti & Binangkit (2019) on the Role of Government Policy in

Moderating the Influence of Business Strategies on Business Performance (Case Study of MSMEs in the Food and Beverage Sector in Pekanbaru City).

Bekasi City is one of the buffer cities of the Special Region of Jakarta, in addition to Bogor, Depok and Tangerang. It is strategically located in the center of the economy outside Jakarta and at the same time a residential area for people who work in Jakarta. Those are some of the factors that make Bekasi a developing city, according to the Bekasi City Statistics Center, Bekasi City has a population of 2,543,676 people in 2020 and an area of 210.49 km² (Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Bekasi 2023).

This information continues to change along with population dynamics, the large number of residents of Bekasi City is due to the increasing number of immigrants from outside Bekasi City who are looking for work. Based on data from the West Java and Banten Manpower and Transmigration Office in 2022, the number of job seekers registered in Bekasi City reached 12,318 people. This is the highest number compared to cities around Jakarta (Bogor City: 3,220 people, Depok City: 5,263 people, Tangerang: 8,320 people). This means that employment opportunities in Bekasi City are smaller compared to other cities. The number of population migration to Bekasi City is quite high at 30.583/tahun, thus affecting the increase in the population of Bekasi City every year.

With various aspects of problems that exist in meeting economic needs in the form of clothing, food, and housing for the people of Bekasi City, there have been many street vendors (street vendors) growing in every corner of the city. For this reason, there needs to be more research on street vendors and their solutions in addressing the economic needs of the community, accessibility, business capital. It is suspected that the active role of the government will be able to strengthen or weaken the existence of street vendors in Bekasi City.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a descriptive study using a quantitative approach, then analyzed by multiple linear regression and MRA (*Moderating Regression Analysis*). The population in this study were street vendors (PKL) in Bekasi City, based on data from the Bekasi City Small and Medium Enterprise Cooperative Agency, the total population in the study was 15,402 street vendors (PKL) in Bekasi City. The number of samples used in this study was 390 with a *cluster sampling system*.

3. RESULTS

This study aims to identify related to the moderating effect of the government's role on the effect of economic needs, accessibility, and business capital on the existence of PKL Bekasi.

Hypothesis Testing of Equation I (X_1 , X_2 , and X_3 on Y)

Table 1. Multiple Linear Regression Test Results

Sub-Variables	Regression coefficient,	t-count	Sig.	Conclusion
Economic needs	0.179	6	0.000	Significant
Accessibility	.211	5	0.000	Significant
Startup Capital	.184	3	0.000	Significant
Constant = 1.637				
R = 0.533				
R ² = 0.284				
Adjusted R ² = 0.278				
F count = 51.002				
Sig. .000				

source: processed primary data, 2021

F test

Based on the results of the F test, F_{hitung} a value of 51.002 was obtained. While F_{tabel} a value of 2.268 means that the value of $F_{hitung} > F_{tabel}$ and a significance value of 0.000 is smaller than 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$). Based on these data, the hypothesis that economic needs, accessibility and business capital together have a positive effect on the existence of street vendors (street vendors) in Bekasi City **is supported**.

T test

The explanation of the t-test results for each independent variable is as follows:

Economic Needs (X_1)

The t test results of the economic needs variable obtained a t value of 6.214 greater than the t_{table} value of 1.966 ($6.214 > 1.966$), a significance value of 0.000 smaller than 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$), and a positive regression coefficient of 0.179; then the hypothesis "economic needs have a positive and significant effect on the existence of street vendors (street vendors) in Bekasi City, **is supported**.

Accessibility (X_2)

The results of the accessibility test showed that the t_{count} value of 5.866 was greater than the t_{table} value of 1.966 ($5.866 > 1.966$), the significance value of 0.000 was smaller than 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$), and the regression coefficient had a positive value of 0.211; then the hypothesis "accessibility has a positive and significant effect on the existence of street

vendors (street vendors) in Bekasi City" was **supported**.

Venture Capital (X_3)

The results of the t test of business capital obtained a t value of 3.635 greater than the t_{table} value of 1.966 ($3.635 > 1.966$), a significance value of 0.000 smaller than 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$), and the regression coefficient has a positive value of 0.184; then the hypothesis "business capital has a positive and significant effect on the existence of street vendors (street vendors) in Bekasi City" is **supported**.

The results of the R^2 test obtained a value of 0.284. This means that the existence of street vendors is influenced by economic needs, accessibility, and business capital variables worth 28.4%, while the remaining 71.6% is influenced by other factors.

Hypothesis Testing Equation II (MRA Test)

$X_1 * M$ has a significant positive effect on the existence of STREET VENDORS. These results are indicated by a positive coefficient value (0.129) with a probability of $0.034 < 0.05$. This means that the role of the government is proven to be able to moderate the influence of economic needs on the existence of street vendors, so that it can be stated that **H₄ is supported**.

Table 2. Test Results

Sub-Variables	Regression coefficient,	t-count	Sig.	Conclusion
Economic needs	371	1.	0.135	Insignificant
Accessibility	569	219	0.027	Insignificant
Startup Capital	762	2.	0,044	Insignificant
(X1)	,129	122	0.034	Significant
UNTRANSLATED_CONTENT_START $X_2 * M$ UNTRANSLATED_CONTENT_END	0,183	2	0.005	Significant
(x3)	0.222	2	.019	Significant
Constant = 9.441				
R = 0.613				
$R^2 = 0.376$				
Adjusted $R^2 = 0.364$				
F count = 32.857				
Sig. .000				

Source: processed primary data, 2021

$X_2 * M$ has a significant positive effect on the existence of STREET VENDORS. These results are indicated by a positive coefficient value (0.183) with a probability of $0.005 < 0.05$. This means that the role of the government is proven to be able to moderate the effect of accessibility on street vendors' existence, so that it can be stated that **H₅ is supported**.

X3*M has a significant positive effect on the existence of STREET VENDORS. These results are indicated by a positive coefficient value (0.222) with a probability of $0.019 < 0.05$. This means that the role of the government is proven to be able to moderate the influence of business capital on the existence of street vendors, so that it can be stated that **H₆ is supported**.

The results of the determination coefficient test (R^2) in this study obtained an Adjusted R^2 value of 0.376. This shows that the role of the government is able to moderate the effect of economic needs, accessibility and business capital partially or simultaneously on the existence of street vendors (street vendors) in Bekasi City by 37.6%, while the remaining 62.4% is influenced by other factors that were not studied in this study.

4. DISCUSSION

The Influence of Economic Needs on the Existence of Street Vendors in Bekasi City

The first hypothesis (H1) in this study states that economic needs affect the existence of street vendors (PKL) in Bekasi City. The economic need variable (X1) gives a parameter coefficient value of 0.179 with a level ($6.214 > 1.966$), a significance value of $0.000 < 0.05$. The results of this study indicate that economic needs affect the existence of street vendors in Bekasi City. Thus H1 is supported.

In this study, it was found that the highest *mean* lies in the fifth indicator of 3.8128, which is an indicator of the number of household members affecting the economic needs of the family. Meanwhile, the lowest *mean* number of economic needs variable of 3.5641 is located in the fourth indicator which reads expenditure on household consumption for food and non-food, therefore it is recommended that the Bekasi City government also record the growth of street vendors so that both street vendors who already have a domicile in Bekasi and do not yet have a domicile continue to receive counseling, training, and business capital assistance. This is important considering that the widespread or existence of street vendors in Bekasi City is strongly influenced by the increasing economic needs of the community but does not have formal work and street vendors are the last option. This finding is in line with the theory (Rahmawati and Jayadi 2019), (Sarjono, Sikwan, and Bsep 2014), (Gabriel et al. 2022), (Muhammad and Al Kahfi 2018), (Budi 2006) which says that the positive and significant influence of economic needs on the existence of STREET VENDORS.

The Influence of Accessibility on the Existence of Street Vendors in Bekasi City

The second hypothesis (H2) in this study states that accessibility affects the existence of street vendors in Bekasi City. The accessibility variable (X2) gives a parameter coefficient

value of 0.211 with a significant level of $0.000 < 0.05$ and the t_{count} value is greater than the t_{table} value ($5.866 > 1.966$). The results of this study indicate that accessibility affects the existence of street vendors in Bekasi City. Thus H2 is supported.

The highest *mean* accessibility variable is located on the ninth indicator with a *mean* value of 4.1667 which reads comfort in trading if consumers can be served in a friendly manner. Meanwhile, *the lowest mean* lies in the fifth indicator of 3.8205 which reads security in trading marked by many illegal/ thug levies. Therefore, it is hoped that the government can discipline illegal levies because the street vendors have already paid the levy fee officially to the government. This is in line with research (Syahfey, Sahrun, and Abdullah 2022) (Fretty Aigawati Sianturi 2019), (Vinny Wasty Nanariain 1, Dwight M. Rondonuwu 2015) which states that accessibility has a positive effect on the existence of STREET VENDORS. This means that the more comfortable, easy and safe consumers reach their needs, the more the existence of street vendors in Bekasi City will increase.

The Influence of Business Capital on the Existence of Street Vendors in Bekasi City

The third hypothesis (H3) in this study states that business capital has a positive and significant effect on the existence of street vendors (PKL) in Bekasi City. The venture capital variable (X3) gives a parameter coefficient value of 0.184 with a significant level of $0.000 < 0.05$ and a t_{count} value greater than the t_{table} value ($3.635 > 1.966$). The results of this study indicate that business capital affects the existence of street vendors in Bekasi City. Thus H3 is supported.

The highest *mean* business capital variable of 4.0897 is located on the eighth indicator which reads business capital adjusted to the large and small business plan. Meanwhile, *the lowest mean* lies in the fourth indicator of 3.31 which reads the utilization of additional capital preferably from loan capital. Therefore, it is recommended that the government cooperate with banks to facilitate capital loans to street vendors in order to be able to rent business stalls/ shophouses so as not to become permanent street vendors.

This is in line with research from (Fatma et al. 2021), (Rahmah et al. 2020), (Lewa, Tejawati, and Purawati 2022), (Kartika Putri n.d.), (Budi 2006), (Sigit Wibawanto, SE., MM Hendrawan Prasetyo 2008) (Indah Setyaningsih, Sukiman 2019), (Handoyo and Wijayanti 2021) explaining that trading or trying to be a choice in life because it is not accommodated in the world of work or victims of layoffs. The choice of being a street vendor trader is greatly influenced by the street vendor's business capital in running the initial business. This means that with good own business capital or easy to get additional capital/loans, street vendors will be eager to start small businesses in this case street vendors so that the existence of street vendors will increase.

The Role of the Government is Able to Moderate the Influence of Economic Needs on the Existence of Street Vendors in Bekasi City

The fourth hypothesis (H4) in the study states that the government is proven to be able to moderate the effect of economic needs on the existence of STREET VENDORS. This is indicated by a positive coefficient value (0.129) with a *probability* of $0.034 < 0.05$, and has a determination coefficient of 0.129 or 12.9%. The results of this study indicate that the role of the government is able to moderate the effect of economic needs on the existence of street vendors in Bekasi City. Thus H4 is supported.

The problem regarding street vendors is never resolved, in addition to their existence often being considered illegal, they are also often referred to as a threat to the beauty of urban planning. Because its existence meets public spaces, such as on sidewalks, city parks, terminals, intersections, parking lots, and even going around people's homes, which sometimes interfere with the cleanliness and neatness of the face of the city (Hidayati 2013). With the participation of the government, it will strengthen in terms of structuring and empowering the community's economy so that it can always meet the needs of life/economy, one of which is by trading or becoming a STREET vendor.

The Role of the Government is Able to Moderate the Effect of Accessibility on the Existence of Street Vendors in Bekasi City

The fifth hypothesis (H5) in the study states that the role of the government is proven to be able to moderate the effect of accessibility on the existence of STREET VENDORS. This is indicated by a positive coefficient value (0.183) with a probability of $0.005 < 0.05$, and has a determination coefficient of 0.183 or 18.3%. The results of this study indicate that the role of the government is able to moderate the effect of accessibility on the existence of street vendors in Bekasi City. Thus H5 is supported.

Government through Government Regulation No. 64 of 2020 has set the place, trading time, type of merchandise, spread patterns and services so that consumers will be easier, more comfortable and safer in visiting street vendors. The Bekasi City Government is very concerned about the availability or affordability of street vendors by consumers. Thus, the higher the role of the government, the greater the influence of accessibility on the existence of street vendors because the government regulates the location of the arrangement and empowerment of street vendors so that it becomes easier, safer, and more convenient and accessible for prospective buyers, so that the existence of street vendors is more secure.

The Role of the Government is Able to Moderate the Influence of Business Capital on the Existence of Street Vendors in Bekasi City

The sixth hypothesis (H6) in the study states that the role of the government is proven to be able to moderate the effect of business capital on the existence of STREET VENDORS. This is indicated by a positive coefficient value (0.222) with a probability of $0.019 < 0.05$, and has a coefficient of determination of 0.222 or 22.2%.

The most dominant variable is the business capital variable because it has a greater coefficient of determination than other variables. The government's role in implementing policies towards street vendors in Bekasi City has been fairly good, but it has not been maximized and evenly distributed. This condition is due to the lack of cooperation and good interaction and communication so that counseling for street vendors is only attended by street vendors who are easily accessible by the government.

The Bekasi City government's policy in terms of assisting street vendors is carried out so that these street vendors can increase their business and can be orderly without having to use road rights that can interfere with public facilities. Through business capital delivered either from government programs or external party assistance, the role of the government has responsibility for education and training of street vendors in the use of well-managed and appropriate business capital. According to research from, (Sarjono, Sikwan, and Bsep 2014) the role of the government is able to pay attention and strive for street vendors so that their lives can improve through fostering and providing capital and policies, so that it affects the existence of STREET VENDORS.

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The conclusions of the research results and discussion are.

Economic needs have a positive and significant effect on the existence of street vendors (street vendors) in Bekasi City. This means that the economic needs of street vendors (PKL) in Bekasi City can be an important factor in increasing the existence of street vendors (PKL) in Bekasi City, this means that street vendors (PKL) in Bekasi City still exist because of the factors of family economic needs that always increase every year. Accessibility has a positive and significant effect on the existence of street vendors (PKL) in Bekasi City. This means that the accessibility of street vendors (PKL) in Bekasi City is a determining factor in the increasing existence of street vendors (PKL) in Bekasi City.

Business capital has a positive and significant effect on the existence of street vendors (street vendors) in Bekasi City. This means that business capital for street vendors (PKL) in

Bekasi City has an influence and one of the determining factors in the increasing existence of street vendors (PKL) in Bekasi City. The government is proven to be able to moderate the effect of economic needs on the existence of STREET VENDORS. This means that the higher the role of the government, the higher the influence of economic needs on the existence of street vendors (street vendors) compared to the role of low government.

The role of the government is proven to be able to moderate the effect of accessibility on the existence of STREET VENDORS. This means that the higher the role of the government, the higher the influence of accessibility on the existence of street vendors (street vendors) compared to the role of low government. The role of the government is proven to be able to moderate the influence of business capital on the existence of STREET VENDORS. This means that the higher the role of the government, the higher the influence of business capital on the existence of street vendors (street vendors) compared to the role of the government is low.

Some suggestions include the following:

The lowest *mean* economic need variable lies in the fourth indicator which reads expenditure on household consumption for food and non-food. Therefore, it is recommended that the Bekasi City government also record the growth of street vendors so that both street vendors who already have a Bekasi City domicile and those who do not yet have a domicile still receive counseling, training, and business capital assistance, so that street vendors in Bekasi City are more prosperous in meeting household consumption.

The lowest *mean* accessibility variable is located on the fifth indicator which reads security in trading marked by many illegal/thug levies. Therefore, it is expected that the government can discipline illegal levies because the street vendors pay the levy fee officially to the government. The lowest *mean* business capital variable is located on the fifth indicator which reads the utilization of additional capital preferably from loan capital to be able to add street vendors to be able to develop their business. Therefore, it is recommended that the government cooperate with banks to facilitate capital loans to street vendors in order to be able to rent business stalls/ shop houses so as not to become permanent street vendors.

Adding variables as independent variables, because there are still factors that may also affect the dependent variable used in this study such as business location, working hours, income. Further research can use variations of models with different specifications.

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