

UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION, WINNEBA
COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION, KUMASI

SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT OF STREET FOOD VENDING
ON SHS GRADUATES



FAUSTINA NKETIA

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ON SHS GRADUATES**

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**A Dissertation in the Department of HOSPITALITY AND TOURISM
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to the School of Graduate Studies, University of Education, Winneba, in Partial
fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Master of Technology
(Catering and Hospitality) degree**

MAY, 2021

DECLARATION

STUDENT'S DECLARATION

I, **FAUSTINA NKETIA**, declare that, except for reference to other peoples work which has been duly acknowledged, this project work consist of my own work produced from research undertaken under supervision and that no part has been presented for any degree in the university or any university elsewhere.

SIGNATURE:

DATE:



SUPERVISOR'S DECLARATION

I hereby certify that, the preparation and presentation of this project work was supervised in accordance with the guidelines on supervision of long essay laid down by the University of Education Winneba, Kumasi campus.

DR. (MRS.) ELLEN LOUISE OLU FAGBEMI

SIGNATURE:

DATE:

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I thank all the respondents especially the survey officers in Sunyani municipal assembly for their dedication and kind assistance in administering the questionnaires.



DEDICATION

This project is foremost dedicated to my husband Mr. Isaac Acheampong, all my children and my siblings who have contributed in different ways to my education. It is also dedicated to all lecturers, who provided me with their unflinching support throughout my academic pursuit in the University.



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ ACRONYMS

CDC	-	Centre for Diseases Control
FAO	-	Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations
WHO	-	World Health Organisation
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GSS	-	Ghana Statistical Service
PHC	-	Population and housing census
SSNIT	-	Social Security and National Insurance Trust
ILO	-	International Labour Organisation
UNECA	-	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa



ABSTRACT

The main aim of the study was to assess the socio-economic impact of the street food vending on graduates of senior high schools. The study was guided by three main objectives which were, analyzing the various kinds of food or meals sold by vendors, evaluating the level of revenue generated in sustaining and maintaining their family members and finally assess problems associated with street food vending. This study was exploratory as well as descriptive under conclusive research. A sample size of 60 food vendors was selected for this study. This constituted 20 vendors from three strata or zones of the municipality. The municipality was divided into three strata namely New Dormaa-Kotokrom, Abesim and Sunyani New Town. The researcher used simple random respondent to respond to questionnaires and interviews designed for the study from each stratum. With regards to the sampling technique, the study employed the purposive sampling and purposive random sampling technique. This study also made use of observation and semi structured questionnaire as the main source of instruments for data collection. The results of the study showed that, most of the respondents vend hot meals which include meals such as tomato stew with rice, shito with waakye, okro stew, shito with banku and fried fish with kenkey. Also, most of the respondents make about GhC100 to GhC200 as revenue and finally, it was found that the most challenging issues affecting the respondents in vending were, cost of raw materials, access to potable water, theft by employees and outsiders, loan repayment and workers or employees. It was therefore recommended that, policy makers as well as government bodies should enact laws and opportunities that create an enabling environment for SHS graduate food vendors to operate and also, stakeholders such as government and non-governmental bodies should help in continuous supply of potable water, sanitation and waste management services in the natural markets should be engaged by local waste collectors and municipal personnel.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Problem

Street vended foods are interpreted by Von Holy & Makhoane (2006) as “foods and beverages prepared and/or sold by vendors in streets and other public places for immediate consumption or consumption at a later time without further processing or preparation.” Globally, street food vending is an omnipresent activity in most cities in Ghana.

Street vended foods are defined as foods and beverages that are ready-to-eat, prepared and/or sold in the street and other public places, for immediate consumption or consumption at a later time without further processing or preparation, FAO/WHO, (2016). Street foods include foods prepared in small scale factories or at the home of vendors and brought to the street for sale, and food prepared and sold at the street, Chakravarty & Carnet, (2016). Those who sell street foods are regarded as micro-entrepreneurs and form part of the informal sector, Martins, 2006; Chukuezi, (2010). The informal food vending sector is expanding in many urban and peri-urban centres due to limited work opportunities in the formal sectors.

Street foods can be found in clusters around places of work, schools, hospitals, universities, railway stations, bus terminals and taxi ranks in the urban areas. Not much is known about street food and street food consumption patterns in South Africa even though this forms a large sector of the national economy in terms of providing employment and food sales, Steyn et al., (2011). The sale of foods on the street is a common aspect of lifestyle in many countries.

Street food vendors are a ubiquitous and conspicuous presence in most cities and they usually have a variety of wares for sale which include snacks, drinks and even full meals. The street food trade has evolved into a large and involved food sector that provides a means of income for the vendors and reasonably priced food to millions of people from all walks of life Ohiokpehai, (2003). “This industry plays an important role in the cities and towns of many countries in meeting the demands of the city dwellers” Campbell, (2011). The street food sector has been growing rapidly all over the world and South Africa is no exception. It is greatly acknowledged that street foods play a significant socio economic role in terms of employment potential, income for women, and in serving the food at reasonable prices to the lower and middle-income groups and even to the high income groups all over the world Muzaffar et al., (2009).

Notwithstanding, street vendors plays a dynamic role in economic development, they are also liable for some unfavorable visible effects such as lack of formalization and weak management system, which create problems in urban areas by producing street garbage and gathering crowd on the footpath in India Suraiya & Noor, (2012). Issues relating to urban management and controlling over the deteriorating city environment due to increase vending activities are, of course, challenging for urban governance. Therefore, there are confrontations between authorities and vendors over licensing, taxation, and encroachment of public places and pavements and on increasing social problems, Timalsina, (2011).

Street vending is most prevalent and very regular phenomena in many developing countries like Bangladesh as well as some developed countries which play a significant role in urban informal-sector by providing a wide range of goods and services to the masses and also generating employment and to eradicate poverty. Street vendors are

the people who sell various types of goods and services on streets, educational institutions like school, college and university areas, natural market areas, where there is the density of office going people, bus stations, railway terminals and platforms, parks and open spaces with a very low cost to the city dwellers. Street vendors are regarded as self-employed workers in the informal sector who offer their labor to sell their goods and services without having any permanent built-up structure NPUSV, (2006). The term 'street vendor' is typically used as 'street trader', 'hawker' and 'peddler'. They are also used many local terms and regional variations, Hasan & Alam (2015).

Street vending is a major livelihood for the urban poor in developing countries. Although street vending has been seen as an option for the poor; their legal and social status and business prospects differ domestically as well as regionally, Bhowmik, (2005). In search of a better existence, people are gathering from rural areas in the cities for lack of gainful employment coupled with poverty. But they are not in position to get a better paid, secured employment in the formal sector and they have to stay for work in the informal sector. In Ghana there is another segment of the population who were earlier employed in the formal sector is forced to join the informal sector. The activities in the informal sector can be categorized into two sections – self-employed and casual (nonpermanent) labor. A major section of these self-employees work as street vendors.

The reports from the Asian countries show that there was a jump in the number of street vendors after the financial crisis of 1998, Hasan & Alam (2015).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

In Ghana, street food vending and consumption have proliferated in the last three and a half decades (Marras & Ag Bendech, 2016). Such phenomenon is strictly linked to urbanization, that is, the combination of increasing urban population (due to both natural growth and migrations from rural to urban areas), and spreading urban boundaries and urban sprawl. Again, Street food vending has and still is an easy-to-enter business because it requires relatively small capital outlay, yet it can contribute significant income to the local and national economy as well as to the vendor (Iyenda, 2001; Acho-chi, 2002). Literature has showed that, there are a lot of SHS graduates turning to street food vending as a source of livelihood due to high unemployment and lack of educational opportunities (Molefe, 2009; Matsie, 2009).

There is increasing recognition that street food vending plays an important socio-economic role in terms of employment potential, providing special income particularly for women and provision of food at affordable costs to mainly the lower income groups in the cities, Chukuezi, (2010). Street-vended foods provided inexpensive nutritious meals to especially the low-income group in the developing countries, Muzaffar et al., (2009). Street food vendors usually take their products to their customers and therefore operate in places like schools, office centres, market places, railway stations and motor parks, industrial sites and other street corners where they are ready and numerous clientele. FAO/WHO, (2005) as cited by Pikuda & Llelaboye, (2009). According to FAO (2007), over 2.5 billion people eat street food every day.

Although the importance of street vending and its apparent proliferation in Ghana in recent times and although there have been a number of studies that attempt to discuss the socio economic impact of street vending, there have been very few studies on the

socio economic impact of street vending in developing countries as well as the socio economic impact of street vending on specifically Senior High School graduates. The introduction of free senior high school intervention policy in Ghana is estimated to result in another set of unemployed senior high school graduates in the country in the coming few years. It is of this notion that this research seeks to analysis the socio economic impact of street food vending on SHS student graduates in the Sunyani municipality.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study is to find out the socio-economic impact of the street food vending on SHS graduates in the Sunyani municipality.

In order to achieve this objective, the following specific objectives:

1. To analyze the various kinds of meals offered by the street vendors in the municipality.
2. To explore the level of revenue generated in sustaining and maintaining family members of the street vendors in the municipality.
3. To find out the risks or problems associated with street food vending in the municipality.

1.4 Research Questions of the Study

The following questions will guide the study in order to achieve the main objective of the research:

1. What are the various kinds of meals offered by street food vendors in the municipality?

2. What is the level of revenue generated in sustaining and maintaining family members of the street vendors in the municipality?
3. What risks or problems encountered by street food vendors in the municipality?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The results of this research will provide educational authorities with new knowledge on street food vending.

In addition, the study findings will be valuable to the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training as it will help them grasp the enormity of low levels of career commitment in the local restaurant establishment as a source of self-employment to graduates, assisting the Government to employ less number of graduates.

Furthermore, the findings will also contribute to the pool of knowledge on socio-economic activities in communities, which is vital for the present and future scholars with regard vocational education undergraduates.

Lastly the study will come up with proposals that could be useful to policy makers in the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training.

1.6 Organization of the Thesis

The study is organized into five chapters. The first chapter covers an introductory part of the study. This gives background information of the research problem, introduces and familiarizes with the research problem.

Chapter two deals with literature review for the study, first part of review will be theoretical literature and second part is the empirical literature.

Chapter three is about the methodology, it will explain the design of the study and the techniques applied in selecting area of the study, sample and sample size, data collecting, and data analysis.

Chapter four, discusses out presentation and analysis of the findings of the study. The chapter also presents analyses of findings on respondents' profile and all needed information needed to solve the research questions or address the objective of the study and their respective discussions.

Chapter five summarizes the findings in addition give a conclusions and the recommendations based on the study results.

1.7 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of the study covers food vendors in the Sunyani Municipality of the Bono region of Ghana. The researcher is aware on how wide the area of study is, so to keep the study under control, the area will be stratified into five strata, this will in away minimize cost and time, in additional, the researcher experience of the area selected will be used effectively and efficiently. Time factor may be a limit to the computation of the responses; this will be due to the delays of respondents to complete the questionnaires to this study however, it will be effectively managed.

1.8 Operational Definition Terms

- **Food Vendor:** A food vendor is an individual who sells food. However, a food vendor could also be a food handler or vice-versa.
- **Food Handler:** A food handler is a person who works with packaged or unpackaged food, food equipment or utensil, or food- contact surfaces for a food service establishment.

- **Street Vended foods:** Foods and beverages prepared and/or sold by vendors on streets and other public places for immediate consumption or consumption at a later time without further processing or preparation.
- **Food Safety:** A scientific discipline describing handling, preparation and storage of foods in ways that prevent foodborne illness.
- **Environmental Hygiene:** Measures undertaken to keep the human environment safe and healthy to live in, including waste disposal, clean water supplies, food safety controls and good housing.



CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Street Food

FAO (2018) define street food as ready to eat food and beverages prepared or sold by vendors and hawkers, especially in streets and similar public places. According to the study conducted by food and agriculture organization in the year 2017, 2.5 billion people eat street food daily a significant part of urban food consumption for millions of low and middle-income consumers in urban areas daily. And there are plenty of types of food sold on the street, and different places bring different flavors of street foods. With the changes in lifestyle through people are aware of the impacts after consuming street food; still, they prefer because of the convenience and price. Food service industry is a fastest growing industry in the hospitality field (Aquino et.al, 2015). Street foods are ready-to-eat foods and beverages prepared and or sold by vendors especially in streets and other similar public places (FAO, 1986). It is found all over the world but particularly prevalent in developing countries. Street foods are consumed by an estimated two and a half billion people world-wide (FAO, 2001). Street food has recently begun to attract the attention of the government and various international organizations due to the features of urbanization (Draper, 1996). It is one of the key manifestations of urban poverty especially in developing countries. Now it becomes growing small-scale economic activity due to lack of alternative source of income. Street food vending is a simple way of income generation by investing small capital. Thus poor people are interested in such activities. Street foods are considered as an important element in the urban food production and consumption and employment sectors. Street food vendors can earn a reasonable income, well above the minimum wage. For consumers, street foods is also a dependable source of cheap foods, often

economies of scale in preparation mean that they can be cheaper than food prepared at household level and thus constitute a significant portion of nutritional intake for the urban poor (Tedd et al.,2002).

2.2 The Concept of Street Food Vending

Street vending is a major livelihood for the urban poor in developing countries. Although street vending has been seen as an option for the poor; their legal and social status and business prospects differ domestically as well as regionally Bhowmik, (2005). In search of a better existence, people are gathering from rural areas in the cities for lack of gainful employment coupled with poverty. But they are not in position to get a better paid, secured employment in the formal sector and they have to stay for work in the informal sector. In our country there is another segment of the population who were earlier employed in the formal sector is forced to join the informal sector. The activities in the informal sector can be categorized into two sections self-employed and casual (nonpermanent) labor. A major section of these self-employees work as street vendors. The reports from the African countries show that there was a jump in the number of street vendors after the financial crisis of 1998. Street vending survives not merely because it is an important source of employment but also because of the services it provides for the urban population. Hence, we find that, street vendors subsidize the existence of the other sections of the urban poor by providing them cheap goods. Muzaffar & Huq (2019) cited in their study titled “Entrepreneurs of the Streets: an analytical work on the street food vendors of Dhaka City” that street food vending is a prevailing and distinctive part of a large informal sector in Dhaka city, the capital of Bangladesh. They attempt to gain insight into the business of street food vendors: highlight the problem areas and identify some key factors that positively affect their

sales revenue. The problem areas are related to business operation, business knowledge, extortion, and product and production.

2.2.1 Common Street Vending Meals

Street vendors sell different kinds of goods such as clothes, hosiery, leather, molded plastic goods, and different kinds of household goods, which are manufactured in small scale or home-based industries. Some of the hot street food vending are; tomato stew and boiled rice, shito and waakye, okro stew with banku, fried fish, hot pepper with kenkey. Street vendors are among the most vulnerable workers group in the unorganized sector in any developing and underdeveloped states their income levels are very low and uncertain (Verick, 2006). The term ‘Street vendors’ refers to those who are unable to get a regular job in the remunerative of the formal sector due to lack of a low level of education and skills. However, street vending is an important activity related to urban areas. The terms street vendors describe them are based on time or place where they work. Usually, street food vendors are starting their own business with low initial investment even they do not have proper materials, and they have low-cost seating facilities, which are sometimes rudimentary (Sardier, 2013). They provide a variety of goods at lower prices; vendors’ stalls are usually located outdoors or under a roof, which is easily accessible from the street. One of the common sights in urban centers in the country today is the street food stall, through an age-old business street food has gained popularity in the recent years due to various reasons which include rapid urbanization, increased rural to urban migration and the need for self-employment due to lack of other jobs/employment opportunities, the need to augment the family income, the increasing cost of meals in traditional food services facilities and the changes in the lifestyle of the people such as the increased need to eat outside the homes

(Ruel et al., 2017). They occupy the lowest position in the long chain of hierarchy, i.e., their economic conditions are as poor as that of a coolie. And long hours of work involving continuous strain; they work from very early hours of the morning until sunset, sometimes beyond; they work in unsafe and unhealthy conditions. Although street vending has been seen as an option for the poor: street food vendors preferred the place with the busy area at an overcrowded area like a bustard, colleges, lorry/railway station, etc. the most of the street food vendors are poor in the knowledge and untrained in the street food hygiene the most of the street food vendors food are not well protected from this, like a food storage post-cooking food it should cause health problem vendors usually see the overcrowded places. Some health problems in the street foods like food safety poor in water supplies, some lack of infrastructure, uncleanness, and street food vendors do not have that much of the knowledge about food safety measures. The street food vending as a business, it provides a means of income to many unemployed in the urban areas. The informal food sector plays a vital role in the urban area of many developing countries. Today's people eat more of street foods roadside stall (Maneepong & Walsh 2012). There has a perception that street vendors are from poor homes or families being the main cause to go into street vending in both rural and urban areas to the economic development. Since they have a small amount of capital to do their business, with less income (Maneepong & Walsh 2012).

2.3 Revenues Generated by Food Vendors

According to Dipeolu, Akinbode & Okuneye (2017) analyzed the income generating potentials of street food vending businesses in Ogun State, Nigeria. Main objective of this study was to show the profitability of the street food business in Nigeria. The data were subjected to simple analysis such as descriptive statistics to describe the socio-economic characteristics of the vendors.

The supply side of the street foods sector is dominated by females who are mainly primary school certificate holders. Street food is a profitable enterprise, which could serve as a primary occupation to earn a living and also serve as a source of employment generation. Street foods businesses have become common and important features of urban towns in many developing countries including Nigeria. Apart from providing incomes for those involved, they also provide a ready source of food for the urban population.

Fulton et al. (2009) has prepared a paper entitled “Women Entrepreneurship in West Africa: The Cowpea Street Food Sector in Niger and Ghana”. The main objectives of the study were: To determine the importance of the cowpea-based street food sector in Niger and Ghana, to evaluate internal and external factors that drive the success of cowpea-based street food enterprises, to conduct a cross-country comparison to determine the impact of religious, cultural, income and geographic differences on the success of women entrepreneurs selling cowpea-based street foods. This paper was based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data were collected via in-person interviews with 114 and 122 women street food entrepreneurs in the Niamey of Niger, Kumasi, Ghana in 2009. Additional secondary data on minimum wages and population of selected zones were obtained from government and research agencies. OLS regressions were further used to determine entrepreneurial success.

These vendors are micro entrepreneurs rather than dependent workers, providing employment not only for them but also for other people. Incomes earned from these entrepreneurial activities contribute directly to health, education and needs of their families. Higher educational levels are not associated with more Dhungel & Dhungel (2011) analyzed the impact of current financial crisis on the employment of street

vendors in the urban centers of Kathmandu valley. The main objectives of the study were: to show the huge impact of the global economic crisis on the street vendors of Kathmandu Valley. To analyze the different kinds of Vendors with respect to their shops and goods, street vending requires less investment and the income from that investment is satisfactory for at least sustaining a family in the city. To fulfill these objectives primary and secondary data were used.

Street vending is not only the means of income generation or employment generation, but also rendering a very useful service to the community of our country by playing the following important roles: Street vending is very helpful for providing door to door services. So, it is very convenient for citizens to purchase their necessities from street vendors. Among the street vendors, food vendors are very common in our daily life. Both high income and low income people purchase food items from the food vendors. There are some rural areas in our country, where street vendors are only means of shopping. Because any shopping mall is far away from their area, people of those areas are familiar with street vending, for purchasing their daily goods. They cannot imagine even that they do their shopping in other stores or malls. A large number of people in our country are low income group. They are not able to afford the products and services from the formal shopping malls.

And, they want to purchase their goods comparatively in low price than the other shopping malls and retail stores. The capital expenditure and rent are relatively lower in street vending. That's why, street vendors offer items at lower price. Vendors purchase their ingredients in large quantities and in cheapest market. So, street vending requires less cost as they serve several consumers.

2.3.1 Socio Economic Impact of Street Vending

According to the study by Andringa & Kies (2013), in Southeast Asia, the average earnings of a vendor may be three to ten times more than the minimum wage and they are often comparable to the wages of skilled laborers' employed in the formal sector. The employment context of street vendors varies. Many work long hours from the same site on daily basis. These vendors and their families typically rely on profits from vending as their primary source of household income. Other vendors rotate among two or more sites, taking advantage of different types of clientele and different patterns of urban movement over the course of the day. While some rely on street vending as a regular primary or secondary occupation, others vend only when an opportunity presents itself to earn extra income. A variety of employment statuses can be found among street vendors as well. Most vendors work as independent self-employed entrepreneurs, either with or without employees. There are also many vendors who work as contributing family members, and some work as employees of informal or even formal enterprises.

Economic downturn, rapid urban population growth, upsurge in HIV and AIDS epidemic, political instability, rising unemployment and lower take-home pay drove some Harare residents into the informal sector as food vendors. The rapid urbanisation in the past decades has led urban to be stretched beyond their limits, resulting in inadequate supplies of potable water, sewage disposal and other necessary services. Food legislation, regulation and enforcement have constantly failed to reflect the changing circumstances and incorporate them into town planning to ensure sustainability of street food vending and hence its contribution to sustainable development.

The informal sector covers two groups of labour market activities. It is formed by the coping behaviour of individuals during economic downturn and rising unemployment. The informal sector can also be a product of rational behaviour of innovative entrepreneurs that seek to escape government regulations and registration of business enterprises. The role of the informal sector is complex and controversial. The informal sector provides jobs, bolsters entrepreneurial activity and helps alleviate poverty. In most African countries, the informal sector has become the largest employer due to economic downturn. Workers in the informal sector earn less income, have unstable income, and do not have access to basic protections and services (Beneria & Floro, 2006). In the majority of cases, there is no compliance to government regulations on the business activities. As a result, producers in the informal sector produce with less assistance from public services than is available to producers in the formal sector. These public services include the protection of property rights by the police and the courts as well as public utilities, such as roads, electricity, potable water and waste disposal which hamper their productivity. Producers in the informal sector sometimes rely on cheap family labour.

Although statistics on the informal economy are unreliable by virtue of the subject, they can provide a tentative picture of the sector's contribution to the economy. The lack of data on the informal sector makes it difficult to make comparisons within and between countries. Informal employment makes up 48 percent of non-agricultural employment in North Africa, 51 percent in Latin America, 65 percent in Asia and 72 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa (ILO (International Labour Organisation), 2002). If agricultural employment is included, the percentage rises beyond 90 percent in many sub-Saharan African countries. Women dominate the informal sector in most Sub-Saharan African

countries, where they are found in the fields of trading, agriculture and food processing (UNECA (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa), 2008).

According to the World Bank (2001), the size of the informal economy as a percentage of gross national income ranges from under 30 percent in South Africa to about 60 percent in Nigeria, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. The size and role of the informal sector in the economy increase during economic recessions and periods of economic adjustment and transition. In the case of Zimbabwe, the informal economy has overshadowed the formal economy due to a combination of economic and political crises and unfavourable weather conditions in the form of recurrent droughts which forced a number of companies to close down.

Street food is defined as ready-to-eat food or drink sold on a street or other public places, such as a market or fair by a hawker or vendor often from a portable stall (Artemis & Bhat, 2000). Dardano, 2003 defines street food as food prepared on the streets and ready-to-eat, or prepared at home and consumed on the streets without further preparation. Tomlins & Johnson (2005) and Pikuda & Llelaboye (2009) observed that street foods consisted of staple food served in various forms and in combination with side dishes such as stews, gravies and spices and snacks such as dried meat, fish, roasted yam, fried plantains and cereal-based ready to eat foods. Marketing success of the street food vendors depended exclusively on location and word-of-mouth promotion (Lang, & Lawson, 2013).

There is increasing recognition that street food vending plays an important socio-economic role in terms of employment potential, providing special income particularly for women and provision of food at affordable costs to mainly the lower income groups

in the cities (Chukuezi, 2010). Street-vended foods provided inexpensive nutritious meals especially the low-income group in the developing countries (Muzaffar et al., 2009). Street food vendors usually take their products to their customers and therefore operate from such places as schools, office centres, market places, railway stations and motor parks, industrial sites and other street corners where they are ready and numerous clientele (FAO/WHO, 2005 cited in Pikuda & Llelaboye, 2009). According to FAO (2007), over 2.5 billion people eat street food every day.

The types of people who take up street food vending as an occupation are diverse, but generally confined to those with little formal education or skills. , educated, skilled workers are documented as street food vendors (Maneepong & Walsh 2012; Yasmeen 2001) but this is largely attributed to the financial crisis in the mid-late 1990s. Many white-collar workers lost their jobs and as a result took up street vending and built their own enterprises (Bhowmik 2005). More generally, women make up a large proportion of street food vendors worldwide, particularly in Southeast Asia. South Africa (Wardrop 2006), West Africa (Acho-Chi 2002; Adjrah et al. 2013) and East Africa (Muyanja et al. 2011).

The numerous campaigns by certain groups to remove street food from public space are often the result of poor hygiene practices by the vendors. Relationship between street food and hygiene has been widely discussed in the academic literature with ample examples of case studies, for example South Africa (Von Holy & Makhoane 2006), Togo (Adjrah et al. 2013), Uganda (Muyanja et al. 2011), Ghana (Rheinländer et al. 2008) India (Choudhury et al. 2011) and Latin America (Arambulo et al. 1994). Many of the studies reported a lack of basic hygiene knowledge amongst vendors coupled with poor hygiene practice (Adjrah et al. 2013; Choudhury et al. 2011); a lack of

adequate sanitation facilities leading to evidence of food contamination (Chakravarty & Canet 1996; Von Holey & Makhoane 2006); and waste management issues (Muyanja et al. 2011). Previous studies highlight the need for training and education of street food vendors (Muyanja et al. 2011); improved sanitation facilities (Muyanja et al. 2011) and better infrastructure (Choudhury et al. 2011).

Street food vending is a prevailing and distinctive component of a broad informal sector. Street food trade is a growing urban phenomenon in Ghana and most African countries. It is commonly viewed in public spaces particularly in the cities and towns. (Bhowmik, 2005) defines street food as any minimally processed food sold on the street for immediate consumption. Street food is defined as ready-to-eat food or drink sold on a street or other public places, such as a market or fair by a hawker or vendor often from a portable stall (Artemis & Bhat, 2000). Dardano (2003) defines street food as food prepared on the streets and ready-to-eat, or prepared at home and consumed on the streets without further preparation. Street foods include snacks, main meals, or beverages. They often reflect traditional local cultures and exist in an endless variety (Winarno & Allain, 1991) but there are some street foods that have spread beyond their place of origin. Street foods are usually sold from pushcarts, kiosks and temporary stalls and cost less than a restaurant meal.

Despite the many hygiene concerns about street food, it does have benefits. Most notably it provides employment opportunities for people who would otherwise be unemployed (Iyenda 2001; Rheinländer et al. 2008), allowing individuals on the margins of society an opportunity to become financially independent and alleviate their poverty. Since formal skills are not required and stalls can be set up relatively cheaply

with few resources (Arambulo et al. 1994), street food vending is a viable employment option for many people. As a result, street food makes large contributions to the wider economy in many countries (e.g. Von Holy & Makhoane 2006) but is often not recognised.

Street food businesses are usually owned and operated by individuals or families. Street food enterprises are generally small in size; require relatively simple skills, basic facilities and small amounts of capital. Marketing success of the street food vendors depends exclusively on location and word-of-mouth promotion (Martins, 2006; Chukuezi, 2010).

There is increasing recognition that street food vending plays an important socio-economic role in terms of employment potential, providing special income particularly for women and provision of food at affordable costs to mainly the lower income groups in the cities (Chukuezi, 2010). Women predominate in street food business representing 53 percent of the vendors in Senegal (Winarno & Allain, 1991) and 75 percent of the vendors in Burkina Faso (WHO (World Health Organisation), 2006).

According to FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation) (2007), over 2.5 billion people eat street food every day. A longitudinal study of food consumption patterns in Bamako showed that street food accounts for 19-27 percent of food expenses and provides 134.417kcal per day per person (WHO, 2006). According to (Muzaffar *et al.*, 2009) street foods provide a source of affordable nutrients to the majority of the people especially the low-income group in the developing countries. According to (Muzaffar *et al.*, 2009) street foods provide a source of affordable nutrients to the majority of the

people especially the low-income group in the developing countries. Concerns of cleanliness and freshness often discourage some people from eating street food. With the increasing pace of globalisation and tourism, the safety of street food has become one of the major concerns of public health and a focus for governments and scientists to raise public awareness (FAO, 2007; Mukhola, 2007). An assessment of some street foods widely consumed in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso showed that vendors did not respect hygienic practices (WHO, 2006).

In Accra, Ghana, a study to evaluate the role of street food vendors in the transmission of diarrhoeal pathogens showed that in 35 percent of the vending sites food was exposed to flies while 17.1 percent of the vendors handled food at ground level (WHO, 2006).

In the United Kingdom, the Food Standards Agency provides comprehensive rule of food safety for the vendors, traders and retailers of the street food sector. In most countries, the Food safety Act, 2011 requires hawkers, food vendors including vegetable and fruit vendors to follow basic hygiene rules such as wearing an apron and gloves and using clean utensils and potable water. Other effective ways of enhancing the safety of street foods are through mystery shopping programmes, through training and rewarding programmes to vendors, through regulatory governing and membership management programmes, or through technical testing programs. Opponents of street food vending component of the informal sector argue that the informal sector is incapable of playing any developmental role and that the people in this sector are destined to remain marginal to the rest of the economy (Sethuraman, 1981; Manning, 1993). Under this trend of thought the businesses in the informal sector are classified as survivalist enterprises that will not drive economic growth in developing countries and in fact will disappear over time as the formation of official firms increase to

stimulate growth in the formal sector (Sethuraman, 1981; Ruel et al., 2017). They note that these businesses have owners with limited skill training, little capital investment which oftentimes translates into limited opportunities for growth into a viable business.

The advocates argue that the scarcity of statistics not only down plays the significance of women's entrepreneurship in the informal sector but poses a problem in quantifying with any precision the economic contribution of these activities to the economy of developing countries, particularly in Africa (Sardier, 2003; Verick, 2006). The omission of informal activities from economic accounting statistics may significantly underestimate gross domestic product and overestimate the share of the population living below the national poverty line. Disproving much of the early development literature, recent statistics indicate that “the informal sector has not only persisted but actually grown in many developing countries, particularly in Africa where it dominates the economy both in terms of output and employment” (Verick, 2006).

2.4 Problems Associated with Street Food

The main problems that the street vendors faced both during their start-up and operation of their activities were lack of working places, harassments and eviction from selling place by police and private shop guardians, lack of market, non-profitability of the business, lack of credit, lack of freedom and social security during operation of their business and cleanness of their working environment (ILO & Weigo, 2013). Moreover, they have to borrow money from moneylender at a high interest rate for their economic activity and social security, bribing the legal authorities.

Long working hour and unsecured work place coupled with excessive rent seeking by local authorities result indecent working environment for street vendors (Shaha, 2011). Street trading involve small earning, high risk, especially for the fresh vegetable and

fruit seller and regular occupational and physical hazard as a result of unhygienic market condition. They also identified that the street vendors are highly exposed to economic downturn and political unrest (ILO & Weigo, 2013).

Notwithstanding, street vendors plays a dynamic role in economic development, they are also liable for some unfavorable visible effects such as lack of formalization and weak management system, which create problems in urban areas by producing street garbage and gathering crowd on the footpath in Dhaka (Suraiya & Noor, 2012). Issues relating to urban management and controlling over the deteriorating city environment due to increase vending activities are, of course, challenging for urban governance. Therefore, there are confrontations between authorities and vendors over licensing, taxation, and encroachment of public places and pavements and on increasing social problems in Kathmandu Metropolitan City (Timalsina, 2011).

In many parts of the world street food makes a great contribution to the informal food distribution sector. Along with meeting up the challenges to feed people from all socioeconomic class particularly in the developing countries, street food vending also make an important contribution to employment, household revenue and food security. Street foods usually reflect local cultures and exist in an endless variety encompassing meals, drinks and snacks. There is much diversity in terms of raw materials used as well as the method of preparation. In addition, there is much diversity in the place where these foods are being prepared (INFOSAN, 2010).

While street foods are an important source of ready-to-eat nutrition and provides low cost meal for the urban poor population, the health risks possessed by such foods may outweigh their benefits. By taking the advantage of poor monitoring and control street

food particularly in developing countries often are prepared and sold in an unhygienic manner which is believed to be a major contributor to food and waterborne diseases. Poor knowledge about safe food handling practices along with lack of basic infrastructure to ensure food hygiene is considered as a major public health risk particularly in developing countries (FAO, 2015).

As a part of global strategy to decrease the burden of food and waterborne diseases, WHO in 2006 came up with five key points to ensure food hygiene: keeping clean, separating raw and cooked food, cooking thoroughly, keeping food at safe temperatures and using safe water and raw materials. These five messages are developed in 87 languages based on scientific evidences to train up all types of food handlers starting from street food vendors to consumers. These key messages explain basic principles everyone should practice all over the world to prevent food and waterborne diseases (WHO, 2015). That is why it is highly important for the street food vendors to know about WHO's five keys to safer food. Along with vulnerability of business and income, the street food vendors often are a subject to evictions and harassment. The small food stalls used for vending are mostly put up illegally and as there is no license for street food vendors in the country, they often face evictions from police or public institutions or by local powerful people. They often also have to cope with confiscation of their equipment or total displacement from vending site (Bayat, 2007). Vendors, they live in mess house where there is lack of facility to purify water or use kitchen, therefore, it is beyond their ability to ensure water and food safety and hygiene.

2.5 Impact of Street Food Vending

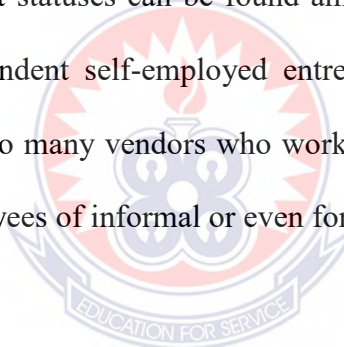
Street vending is a major livelihood for the urban poor in developing countries. Although street vending has been seen as an option for the poor; their legal and social status and business prospects differ domestically as well as regionally (Bhowmik, 2015). In search of a better existence, people are gathering from rural areas in the cities for lack of gainful employment coupled with poverty. But they are not in position to get a better paid, secured employment in the formal sector and they have to stay for work in the informal sector. In our country there is another segment of the population who were earlier employed in the formal sector is forced to join the informal sector. The activities in the informal sector can be categorized into two sections self-employed and casual (nonpermanent) labor. A major section of these self-employees work as street vendors.

The reports from the Asian countries show that there was a jump in the number of street vendors after the financial crisis of 1998. Street vending survives not merely because it is an important source of employment but also because of the services it provides for the urban population. Hence, we find that, street vendors subsidize the existence of the other sections of the urban poor by providing them cheap goods. Yet, they are popular because they provide the urban population with much needed services that neither the municipalities nor the larger retailing outlets can provide. Although they live in poverty, they are generating employment as well as income and thereby, contributing towards our economy. So, street vendors are found to be crucial to Ghana's development as a source of income, employment and service to millions of people.

Street vendors are a fundamental constituent of urban economies around the world. Street vendors provide consumers with convenient and available retail options and form a vital part of the social and economic life of a city by distributing affordable goods and services. Sharit & Bhowmik (2015) assessed the magnitude of street vending in different countries and the composition of the vendors. Further, it collates information on the extent of unionization of the vendors and other organizations, such as nongovernment organizations (NGOs), self-help organizations (SHOs), advocacy groups, etc., that work for their welfare. Most of South Asian developing cities have a large number of street vendors as an informal trade in the main urban transaction points as well as Dhaka city. Dhaka city has a large number of poor urban dwellers with no formal skill to get job in formal sectors. They often become street vendors in urban areas. Most of them are rural-urban migrants due to the lack of work facilities and public services in rural areas. Being a street vendor is one of the best job opportunities for them as informal activities (Public Mgt). In Bangladesh, the number of street vendors is large though it is difficult to estimate the exact number of street vendors. It can be said that those who have no other ways of meeting the subsistence needs of their families enter into the informal sector like street vending. It is the only easy option in the informal sector.

Muzaffar & Huq (2019) cited in their study titled “Entrepreneurs of the Streets: an Analytical Work on the Street Food Vendors of Dhaka City” that street food vending is a prevailing and distinctive part of a large informal sector in Dhaka city, the capital of Bangladesh. They attempt to gain insight into the business of street food vendors: highlight the problem areas and identify some key factors that positively affect their sales revenue. The problem areas are related to business operation, business knowledge,

extortion, and product and production. According to the study by Andringa & Kies (2013), in Southeast Asia, the average earnings of a vendor may be three to ten times more than the minimum wage and they are often comparable to the wages of skilled laborers' employed in the formal sector. The employment context of street vendors varies. Many work long hours from the same site on daily basis. These vendors and their families typically rely on profits from vending as their primary source of household income. Other vendors rotate among two or more sites, taking advantage of different types of clientele and different patterns of urban movement over the course of the day. While some rely on street vending as a regular primary or secondary occupation, others vend only when an opportunity presents itself to earn extra income. A variety of employment statuses can be found among street vendors as well. Most vendors work as independent self-employed entrepreneurs, either with or without employees. There are also many vendors who work as contributing family members, and some work as employees of informal or even formal enterprises.



Street vending is vital for the economic development of many countries. The contributions of street vendors to the economy in our country are under estimated and neglected. Now days a notable number of people are investing on street vending as it is the least costly form of investment compared to investment in other business. Each street enterprise is generally small in size, requires relatively simple skills, basic facilities and small amount of capital. They are very potential for generating income and employment.

2.6 The Concept of Graduate Unemployment

Ghana's growth performance has been quite remarkable and robust particularly over the last one-and-half decades. Between 2000 and 2014, Ghana recorded an average annual growth rate of 6.4%. The country's growth accelerated after rebasing of the national accounts in 2006 to record annual growth rate of 7.6% on average between 2007 and 2014. Additionally, upon commencement of commercial production and export of oil, in 2011 the country growth peaked at 14% making it one of the fastest growing economies in the world at the time. The extent to which the high growth is translated into job creation has however been a major concern. Aryeetey & Baah-Boateng (2015) and Baah-Boateng (2016b) found dwindling response of employment generation to economic growth over the past three decades since 1984.

This has brought to the fore, concerns about the issue of unemployment in particular and joblessness in general especially among the youth. Indeed, the youth are always at the receiving end in times of economic challenges accompanied by rising joblessness. Those who manage to secure some form of jobs find themselves in low quality and poorly remunerated jobs. This is against the backdrop of the rising number of educated youth who constitute potential resource for growth and development of the country if the quality of education is improved to make them gainfully and productively employed. On the dark side, this reservoir of human capital could also be a source of civil conflict and social tension especially in times of national election if the country fails to create adequate economic and employment opportunities to support them to have decent living. Clearly, disaffected youth without education, jobs or prospect of a meaningful future may fuel future instability, migration, radicalization and violent conflict.

Governments all over the world often vow to uproot the phenomenon but always find it a tough nut to crack. They often blame their predecessors for doing little to reduce the rate of youth unemployment but end up being accused of the same offence when they assume the reign of power.

Unemployment is becoming a serious concern, both in rural and urban areas (Butale, 2001). Unemployment contributes to states of idleness, which may in turn worsen poverty. In 1991, it was estimated that 21 percent of families in Gaborone were below the poverty datum line (PDL) compared to 55 percent national average (Hope, 1997: 24). Although these higher levels of unemployment have not lead to socio-political problems or chaos, it is worth noting that in other countries in Africa and Latin America, even in the developed countries of Europe, unemployment and poverty have culminated in serious crime levels, chaos and socio-political instability among other factors (O'Connor, 1991; Hope, 1997:21). The popularity of rightwing political parties in Europe Union countries, for instance, and growing vigilantism among the youth in Nigeria's oil rich delta province is attributed to worsening unemployment and dwindling socio-economic fortunes. The rightwing agenda of anti-migration have contributed to rising xenophobic tendencies in numerous European Union countries; including The Netherlands, France and Germany. These developments, though seemingly remote from Africa, should be informative and crucial for our appreciation of a place of street vending in the socio-economic development of Ghana, especially with an eye on the long-term vision of 'prosperity for all.

The informal sector is treated as a poor relation of the formal sector (According to Nyameky (2009). Limited focus on the informal sector reflects the marginal role of this sector, not least among state bureaucrats.

2.6.1 Factors Contributing to Graduate Unemployment

Few studies on unemployment in Ghana and Africa have pointed to a number of factors accounting for youth unemployment and employment challenges. AfDB et al. (2012) argues that the youth are not only vulnerable to high rate of unemployment and joblessness in Africa, but those who are engaged in some form of economic activities are often concentrated in low-paid and vulnerable jobs. Baah-Boateng (2016a) identified youth bulge from the supply-side and the resource-driven economic growth from the demand side as major drivers of youth employment in Africa. Aryeetey et al. (2014) found demand factors measured by lack of sufficient fulltime jobs for increasing educated youth population and this is corroborated by Baah-Boateng (2013 and 2015) who found demand factors as key drivers of youth unemployment in Ghana. Weak employment response to growth has been documented (Aryeetey & Baah Boateng, 2015; Baah- Boateng, 2016b) and coupled with the rising youth population, the problem of unemployment and poor quality of employment for the youth would remain unresolved. Sackey & Osei (2006) also found limited education and lack of relevant skills as one major cause of unemployment in Africa.

The African continent has almost 200 million people aged between 15 and 24, Africa has the youngest population in the world. And it keeps growing rapidly. The number of young people in Africa will double by 2045, between 2000 and 2008, Africa's working age population (15-64 years) grew from 443 million to 550 million; an increase of 25%.

In annual terms this is a growth of 13 million, or 2.7% per year (World Bank 2011a). If this trend continues, the continent's labour force will be 1 billion strong by 2040, making it the largest in the world, surpassing both China and India (McKinsey, 2010). Africa's youth population is not only growing rapidly, it is also getting better educated. Based on current trends, 59% of 20-24 year olds will have had secondary education in 2030, compared to 42% today. This will translate into 137 million 20-24 year olds with secondary education and 12 million with tertiary education in 2030 (Figure 6.1). Although significant quality gaps remain, these trends offer an unrivalled opportunity for economic and social development if the talents of this swiftly increasing reservoir of human capital are harnessed and channeled towards the productive sectors of the economy. However, they could also present a significant risk and threat to social cohesion and political stability if Africa fails to create sufficient economic and employment opportunities to support decent living conditions for this group.

Although many jobs have been created, there have not been enough to accommodate the number of young people in search of work. The International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that between 2000 and 2008, Africa created 73 million jobs, but only 16 million for young people aged between 15 and 24. As a result, many young Africans find themselves unemployed or, more frequently, underemployed in informal jobs with low productivity.

Poverty is the most obvious consequence. On average 72% of the youth population in Africa live with less than USD 2 per day. The incidence of poverty among young people in Nigeria, Ethiopia, Uganda, Zambia and Burundi is over 80% (World Bank 2009). The highest rates of poverty can be observed among young women and young people

living in rural areas. But the costs go much deeper. The first years in the labour market, the skills developed and the experience then accumulated considerably affect young people's future professional development. Long spells of unemployment or underemployment in informal work can "permanently impair future productive potential and therefore employment opportunities" (Guarcello *et al.*, 2007). For the few that manage to obtain a formal sector job, which offers increasing wages, initial unemployment can have significant negative effects on lifetime earnings (OECD, 2010). In fragile states, the lack of adequate employment is among the major risks to stability. Without an urgent action to enhance or modernise their economies, African countries risk wasting the tremendous potential offered by their youth. In a paper titled "The Economics of the Arab Spring" Malik & Awadallah (2011) point to the "singular failure" of the Arab world to develop a private sector that is independent, competitive and integrated into global markets. Although such harsh words are not warranted for all of Africa, they do make a valid general point: given Africa's strong population growth and the necessary downsizing of the public sector in many countries, a vigorous private sector is the most important source of jobs for the young.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Paradigm

A research paradigm is “a set of beliefs, values and techniques which are shared by members of a scientific community and which acts as a guide discovering the kind of research problems scientists should address and the type of explorations that are acceptable to them” Kuhn, (2007) cited in Boateng (2014) & Anaba (2016). The identification of philosophical ideas in research is very significant. Even though it remains largely hidden, the research can be influenced by it Anaba, (2016). Therefore, it is very essential research work relates to a specific scientific community and share in its“ body of ideas. The study was supported by the Pragmatic paradigm. The Pragmatists debate that in carrying out a research; emphasis should be placed on the problem and outcomes and should aim at changing phenomena not focus on the methods and procedures. The Pragmatic worldview gives researchers the opportunity to choose the methods that best fit their study. The Pragmatic philosophy has been recommended for mixed methods studies (Creswell, 2009).

3.2 Research Design

The first stage of this research was an exploratory research. The method of exploratory research was field survey (pilot survey). After the exploratory research, population and sampling frame were re-defined and a structured questionnaire was prepared (close ended questions) with very few open ended questions. The second stage of this research was descriptive under conclusive research; the insights gained from exploratory research were established to present the actual conditions of the street vendors.

The study adopted a descriptive research design. According to Labree (2013), descriptive design best aims at describing, observing and documenting situations as they naturally occur rather than explaining them. Descriptive design attempts to establish the range and distribution of some social characteristics and to discover how these characteristics may be related to certain behaviour patterns or attitudes (Zainal, 2007; Labree, 2013). A descriptive design was appropriate to examine the awareness of food vendors on factors contributing to food adulteration.

3.3 Description of the Study Area

Sunyani Municipality is one of the twenty-two administrative districts in the Bono Region of Ghana. It lies between Latitudes 7° 20'N and 7° 05'N and Longitudes 2° 30'W and 2°10'W and shares boundaries with Sunyani West District to the North, Dormaa District to the West, Asutifi District to the South and Tano North District to the East. There are effective economic and social interactions with the neighboring districts which promote resource flow among these districts. The municipality has a total land area of 829.3Km². Sunyani also serves as the regional capital for Brong Ahafo.

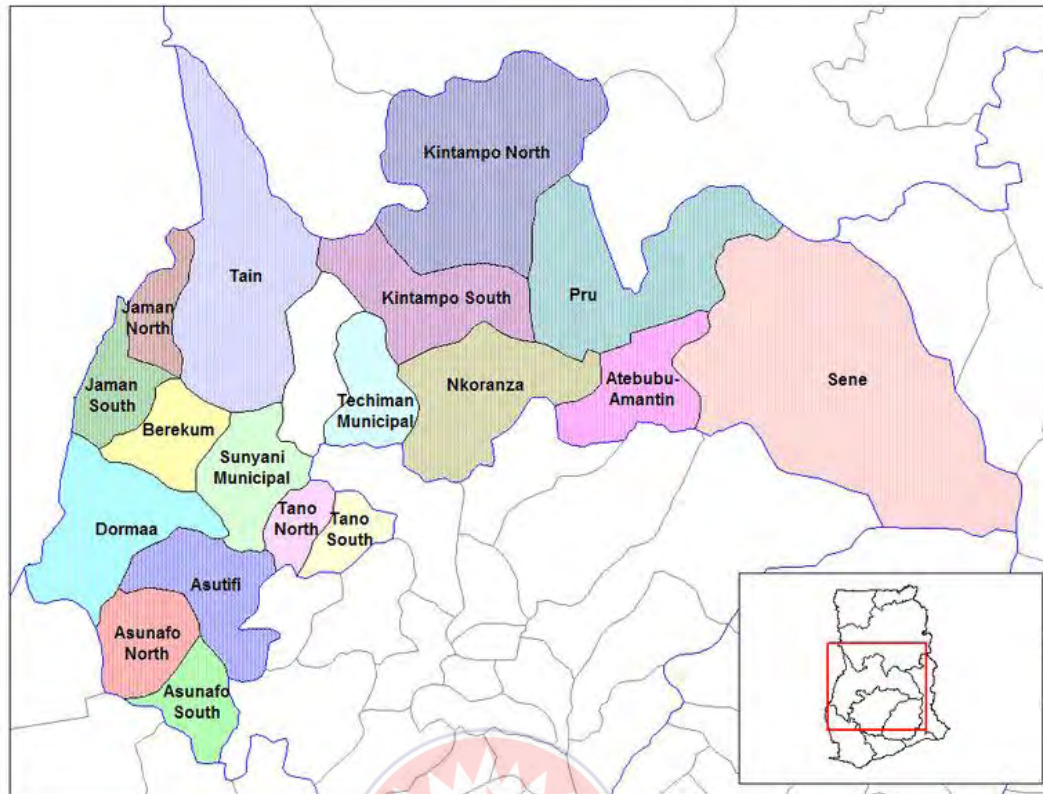


Figure 3.1: Map of Sunyani municipal assembly of the Brong Ahafo Region

3.4 Target Population

The study was confined to the Sunyani Municipality. The study population consisted of food vendors, precisely food vendor's three strata which are the mainly of food sites. This population was also targeted because people served are regarded as high-risk populations; which are at a higher risk of suffering from foodborne illnesses if food safety practices are not followed Paolo & Allen, (2010). The target population also included consumers who will be directing the research to other new vending points. This population was chosen because they are regarded as high-risk populations; which are at a higher risk of suffering foodborne illnesses if food safety practices are not followed by food vendors. All the target population chose also focused on the purpose of the study.

3.5 Sampling Techniques and Sample Size

The estimated number of food vendors that operate at the municipality is 116, Sunyani Municipal Assembly, (2019). A sample size of 60 food vendors; this constituted from sampling of 20 vendors from three strata or zones of the municipality. The municipality was divided into three strata namely New Dormaa-Kotokrom, Abesim and Sunyani New Town. The researcher used simple random to select the 20 respondent to respond to questionnaires and interviews designed for the study from each stratum.

The study employed the non-probability sampling technique with specific reference to the purposive sampling and purposive random sampling technique. Nonprobability sampling refers to procedures in which researchers select their sample elements based on the purpose of research, the subjects available, the judgment of the researcher, or other non-statistical criteria, Guo & Hussey, (2004).

The purposive sampling technique was used to select food vendors from 18 food outlets and 2 health officers from each stratum in the municipality. Purposive sampling technique was used to select food vendors and officers. According to Palinkas et al. (2015), a purposive sampling helps to select individuals with in-depth information related to the issue of interest. Thus purposive sampling method was suitable for obtaining data from only these selected groups for the study. A purposive random sampling technique was further used to select only consumers that purchase food from the vendors. According to Boateng (2016), a purposive random sampling technique is useful in selecting participants for the study when the purposive sample is too numerous to include all in the study.

The sample size is 60 food vendors who prepare and sell their food in the municipality were selected out of 205 food vendors using purposive sampling technique. Purposive sampling was used to target those who only prepare and sell their food.

3.6 Instruments

This research made use of observation and semi structured questionnaire as the main source of instruments for data collection.

3.6.1 Observation

According to Creswell & Plano (2007), Observation helps to describe activities as they naturally occur in their environment. One strength of observation is that it allows the researcher to directly observe the many nuances and contingencies of human behaviour as they become manifest in a natural setting. Observation can also serve as a stand-alone tool for examining participant's experiences, whether or not the researcher is inclusive in the process (Patton, 2002). Besides, it allows the researcher to see things that routinely may escape the awareness of the researcher using a different method Jackson, (2014) the researcher specifically adopted a naturalistic observation to examine the hygienic practices of food vendors during their food preparation and the selling process at the municipality. According to Boateng (2016), naturalistic observation is the act of observing the individual in their natural environment, making no effort to manipulate or control the activities of the participants, but simply to observe and record.

3.7 Validity of the Instrument

An instrument is said to be valid when it has the ability to measure what it is designed for. Instruments for data collection were carefully designed taking into consideration the objectives and purpose of the study. Pre-testing the research instruments also led to revision and refinement of the instruments. This ensured accuracy in data collection.

3.8 Data Gathering Procedure

Data collection is an essential part of the research process in education and the humanities. Data collection techniques allow the researcher to methodically collect information about their object of study and of the setting they occur (Cln, 2013).

Data collection was done on a period of four (4) weeks was used to collect the entire data. The study consisted of four phases. The first phase included the use of an observation checklist to observe food vendors activities. Food vendors were not willing to participate, but after explaining to them the ethics involved, they consented. Those who were involved in the cooking process were observed at a go in each outlet; one outlet at a time followed by an individual or individuals who were selling the food after food preparation. Food vendors were observed for 4 hours during food preparation and 5 hours during the selling process. The second phase of the study involved the use of a questionnaire to gather information on food vendors' demographic characteristics. The third phase of the study involved the use of a questionnaire to elicit information from student consumers on campus after seeking their consent. Student consumers were given between 15-20minutes to answer the questions. The questionnaire distribution was done by the researcher with the help of a field assistant who was trained in that regard. The fourth phase involved the use of a structured interview guide to elicit

information on the training needs of food vendors on campus from grounds and environmental health services officers with their consent which lasted for an hour.

3.9 Instrument for Data Analysis

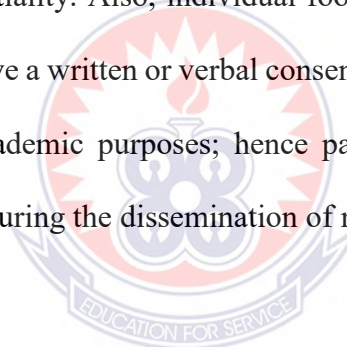
The data were analysed both quantitatively and qualitatively. Quantitative data in the form of answered questionnaires were checked, verified and then entered into the computer. Completed questionnaires were entered into the computer for final analysis. Data were entered into Excel statistical software and later exported to Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS) version 20 for further analysis. The quantitative data were analysed and interpreted with the use of descriptive statistics. The descriptive statistics was made up of frequencies and percentages derived from the structured questionnaire to analyse and interpret the findings. Statistical parameters: pie charts and graphs were also used to present quantitative data. The use of pie charts and bar graphs helped the researcher to provide pictorial evidence of the statistics. Data gathered from the observation was examined, described and analyzed using thematic analysis.

Data from the face-to-face interview was transcribed verbatim to reflect the expressions and explanations giving by the officers to analysis the data. Thematic content analysis was done to analysis and discuss the responses of the officers. This method of qualitative data analysis is the procedure for identifying, analyzing and reporting patterns within data Braun & Clarke, (2006). It helped the researcher to address the objectives in a non-statistical way.

3.10 Ethical Considerations

A letter of introduction will be sent to the Sunyani Municipal Assembly to seek for the school data of the municipality. The researchers will maintain trust and confidentiality as it was not required of respondents, to write their names and telephone numbers on the questionnaire.

Also, some of the ethical issues to be observed are respect for protocol, culture, and the rights of the respondents. The study was purely for academic purposes and in no way endangered the profession of food vendors, ground and environmental health services officers or consumers that were included in the study. All data gathered was treated with high-level confidentiality. Also, individual food vendors and student consumers selected were made to give a written or verbal consent if they agreed to participate. The study was solely for academic purposes; hence participants were not identified by names but rather coded during the dissemination of results.



CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Respondents Profile

The study takes into consideration the respondents personal characteristics and their distributions to give general information about respondents and to assist the researcher understanding on the findings. Variables included here are sex, age, marital status, academic qualifications, and years of vending.

4.2 Bio Data Distribution of Respondents

4.2.1 Gender Distribution of vendors

Table 4.1: The gender distribution of food vendors

Community/Stratum	Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
New Dormaa-Kotokrom	Male	6	30
	Female	14	70
	Total	20	100
Abesim	Male	8	40
	Female	12	60
	Total	20	100
Sunyani New Town	Male	11	55
	Female	9	45
	Total	20	100
Study Areas together	Male	25	41.7
	Female	35	58.3
Grand total		60	100

Source: Field survey, June 2020

The table 4.1 shows that 58.3% of the respondents' females and 41.7% being males. It can be stated that majority of food vendors in the study area at the time of the survey were females. In similar studies, Boateng (2014) found that 90 percent of food vendors

in Dunkwa-On-Offin in the Upper Denkyira East municipality were females it is supported by Monney et al. (2014). These studies confirmed that most food vendors in different localities in Ghana are females. Therefore, the current study further buttressed the knowledge that food vending in Ghana is mostly carried out by females.

4.2.2 Respondents Age Distribution

The figure 4.1 shows the age distribution of respondents. it indicates that majority of the sampled respondents are between the age group 21-25 years and followed narrowly by respondents within the age group of 26-30 years.

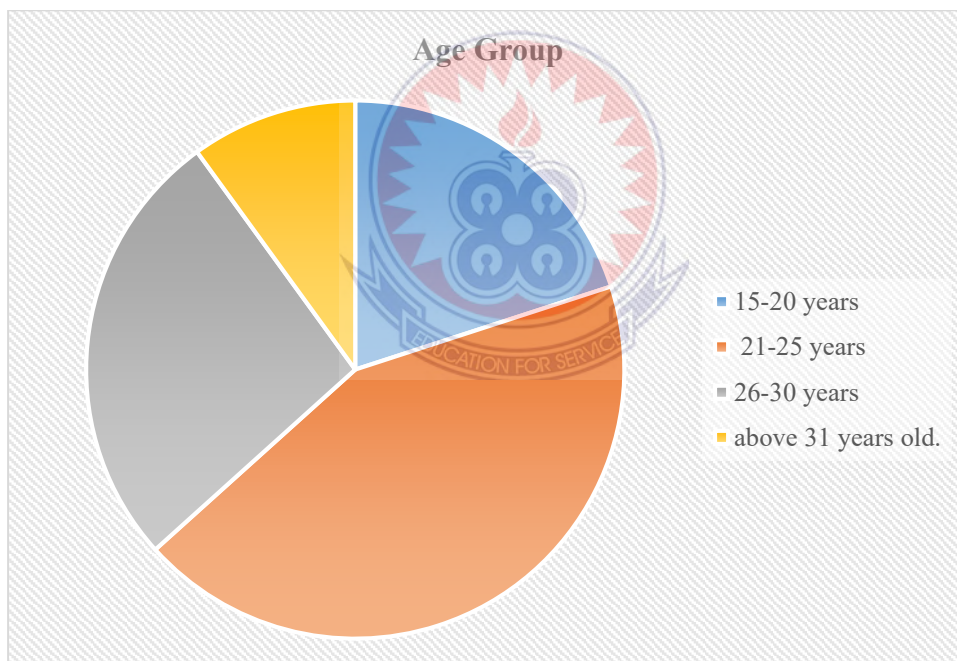


Figure 4.1: Respondents age group distribution

Source: Field survey, June 2020

4.2.3 Educational Background of Respondents

About 32 of the respondents have completed their secondary education and 5 have completed tertiary education. The figure 4.2 below indicates the educational background of the respondents sampled for the survey.

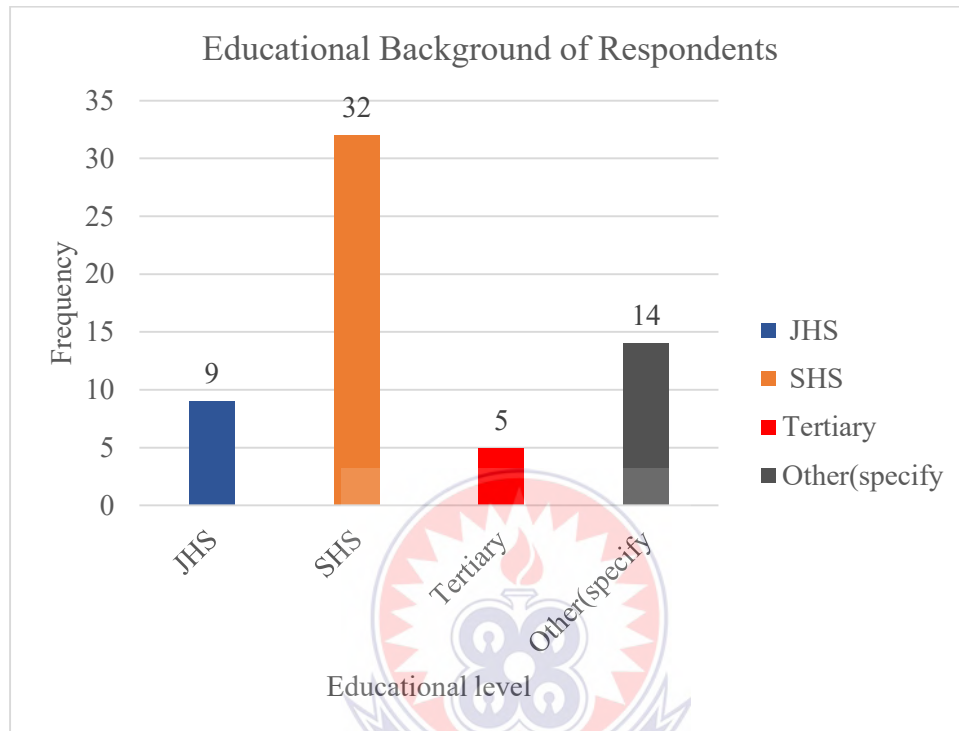


Figure 4.2: Respondents educational background

Source: Field survey, June 2020

4.2.4 Marital Status of Respondents

The figure 4.3 shows that majority of the respondents are married (n=31) and 28 are single, it also depicts that only one person of the respondents is deposed.

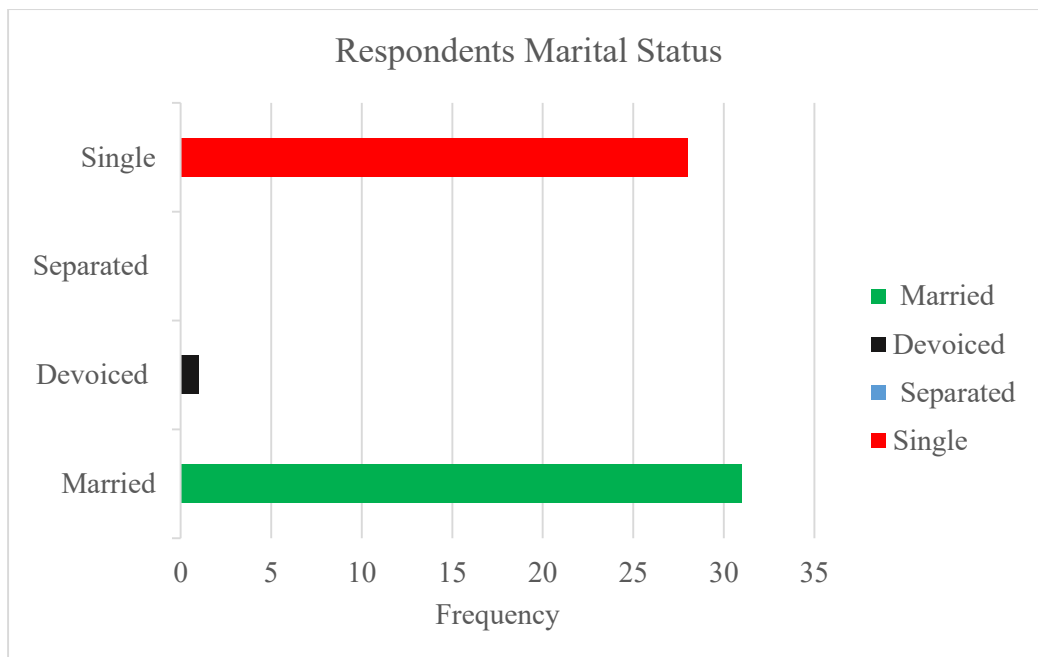


Figure 4.3: Marital status of respondents

Source: Field survey, June 2020

4.2.5 Respondents Household Size/ Family Size

In this study the average family size of street food vendors including the respondents was found to be 2-4 members (n= 38). However, 14 out of the 60 respondents have a family size of 5-7 members. This indicates that the respondents business support an average 4 persons including themselves as shown in figure 4.4.

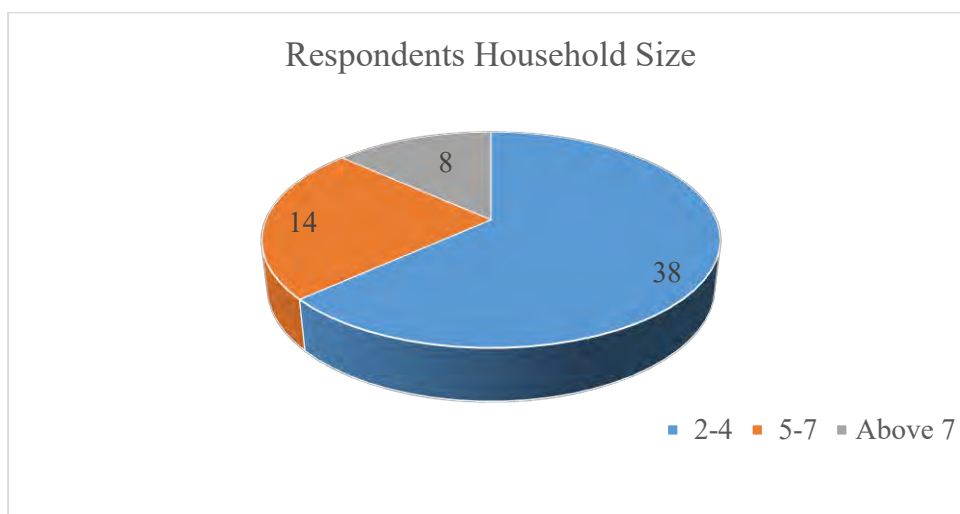


Figure 4.4: Size of respondents household

Source: Field survey, June 2020

4.2.6 Respondents Reasons for Entering into Food Vending

On the main reasons why respondents venture into food vending business it was revealed in figure 4.5 that 25 of the respondents said it is easy to manage such business and hence their interest. In addition, 16 and 11 of the respondents attributed their reasons to small capital needed for its establishment and its high income returns as shown in figure 4.5.

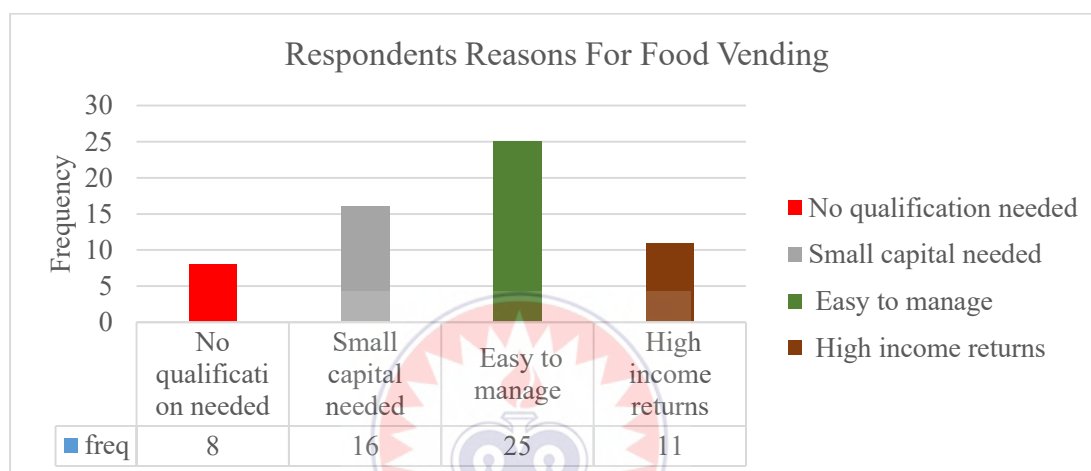


Figure 4.5: Respondents reasons for entering into food vending business

Source: Field survey, June 2020

4.2.7 Average Working Hours of Respondents

The average working hours of the respondents also revealed that 62% of the respondents use less than 5 hours to sell their food (0-4 hours) and 30% use 5-8 hours. This is indicated in figure 4.6 below.

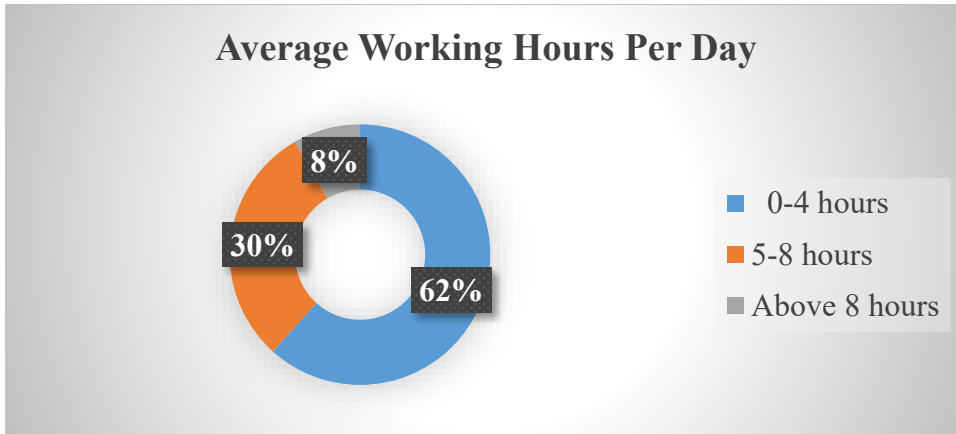


Figure 4.6: Respondents average working hours per day

Source: Field survey, June 2020

4.2.8 Number of Respondents Employees

Figure 4.7 shows that majority of respondents have employed 2 persons to assist them in the vending business and 16 out of the 60 respondents have also employed 3 persons, however only 2 respondents have employed more than 5 persons to work with.

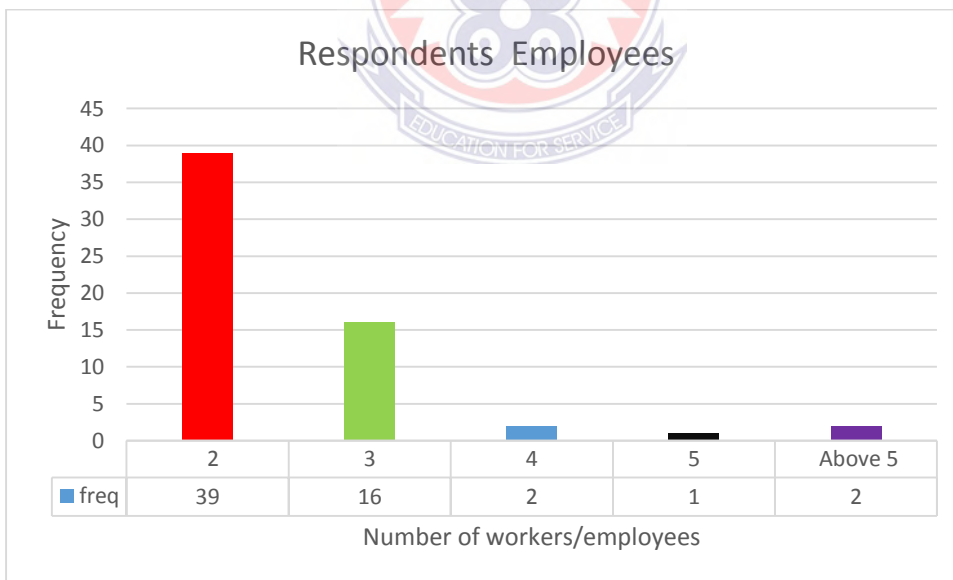


Figure 4.7: Respondent's number of employees

Source: Field survey, June 2020

4.3 Kind of Food or Meals offered by the Street Vendors in the Municipality

In the quest to evaluate or identify the kind food sold by the respondents the following questions were asked, the information below was solicited from the respondents.

4.3.1 Kind of Food offered by Respondents

The figure 4.8 indicates the various kind of food vending business of the sampled respondents, it indicates that 28 of the respondents vend hot meals which represents 46.6% of the total sampled vendors, 14 vend fresh fruits and vegetables which represents 23.3% of the total sample and finally the results showed that nine (9) respondents vend soft drinks and snacks and the same number also vend raw food stuffs which represents 15% of the total sampled vendors. This shows that most of the vendors were into the sales of hot meals which included tomato stew with rice, shito with waakye, okro stew, shito with banku and fried fish with kenkey.

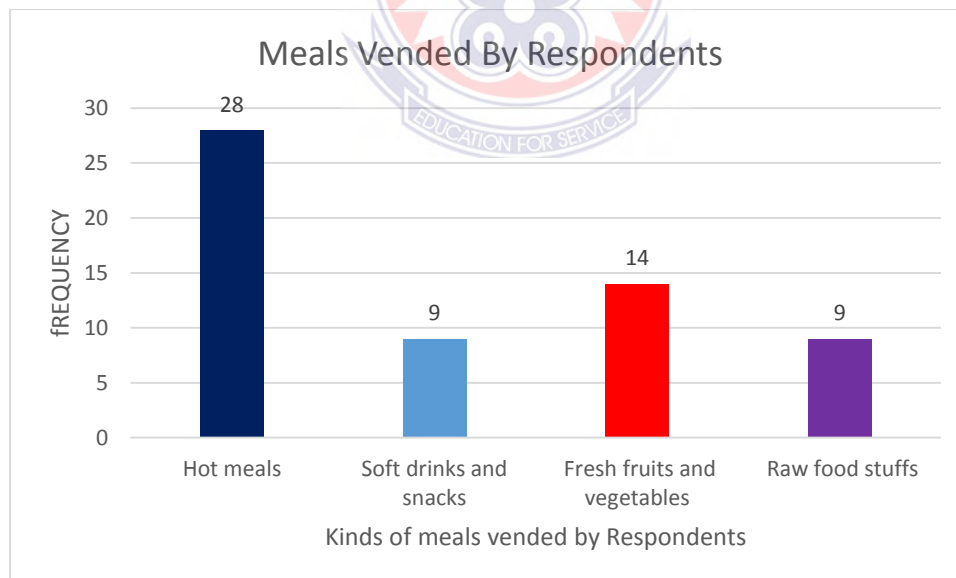


Figure 4.8: Meals being vended by respondents

Source: Field survey, June 2020

4.4 Revenue Generation from Food Vending

In this section of the study the researcher sought to find out the amount of revenue that was generated by the vendors in their day to day activity of vending. The results of this section of the study are provided in the figures below.

4.4.1 Source of Capital for Business Startup

On the item of sources of capital for vending startup, the figure 4.9 shows that 32 out of 60 sampled respondents are self-financed representing 53.3% of the total sample and 16 of them obtain grants from family relatives representing 26.6%. However, only 4 go for bank loans to start the businesses representing 6.6% of the total sample, showing that most of the respondents' source of capital is personally financed.

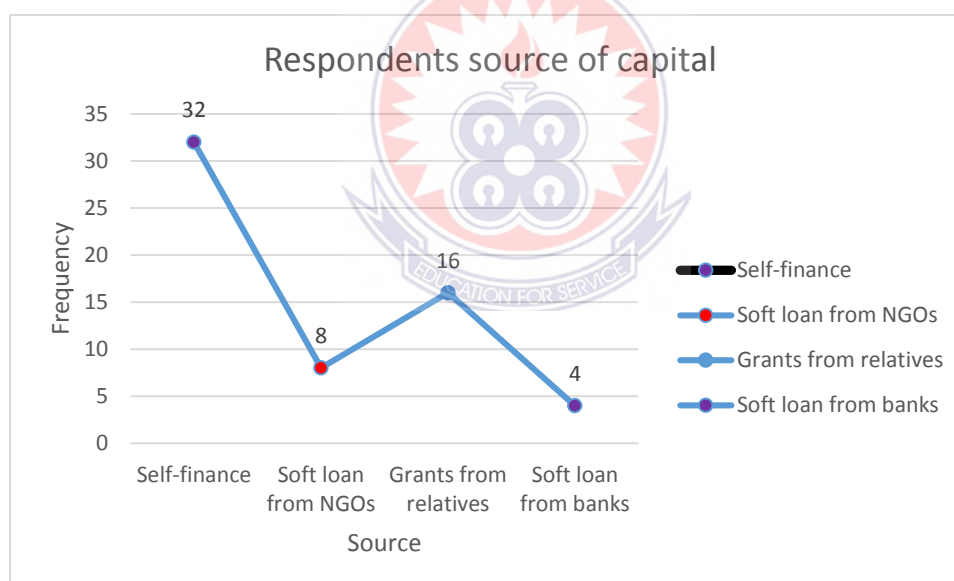


Figure 4.9: Respondents source of capital

Source: Field survey, June 2020

4.4.2 Daily Sales in Ghana Cedis

The results from daily sales by respondents in figure 4.10 showed that 50% (n=16+14) of the sampled respondents make daily sales above GHc 100.00 but not above GHc 200.00. In addition, it also indicates that 7 of the respondents make daily sales of over

GHc 200.00 representing 11.6% of the total respondents. Also 12 out of the sampled respondents make daily sales between GHc10.00 –GHc50.00 representing 20%.

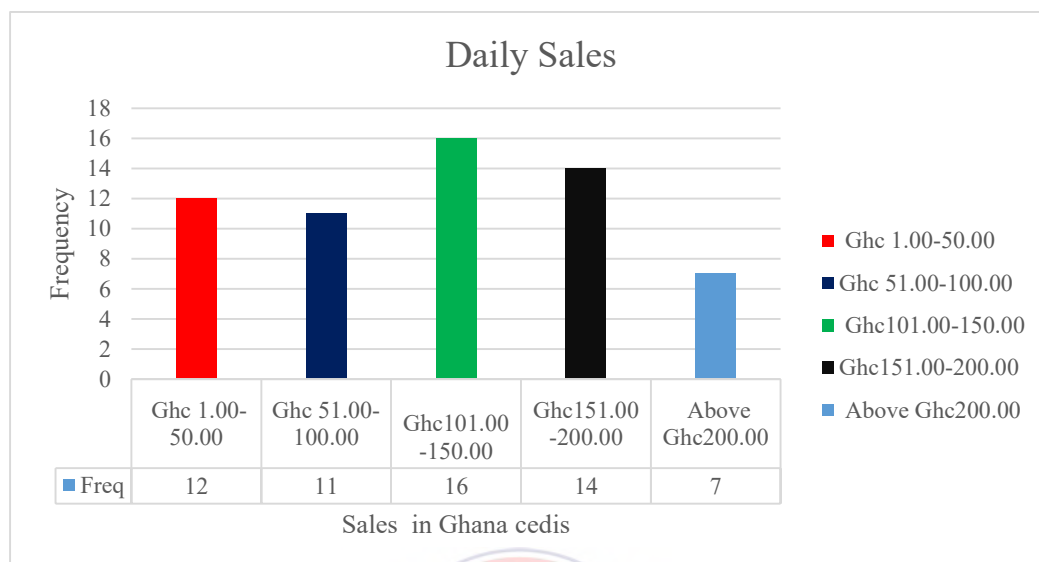


Figure 4.10: Respondents’ daily sales in Ghana cedis

Source: Field survey, June 2020

4.4.3 Daily Expenditure for Housekeeping

The daily expenditure of respondents on housekeeping revealed that 77% spend GHc10.00-GHc50.00 daily. In addition, 18% and 5% spend between GHc51.00-GHc100.00, above GHc100.00 daily respectively (Figure 4.11).

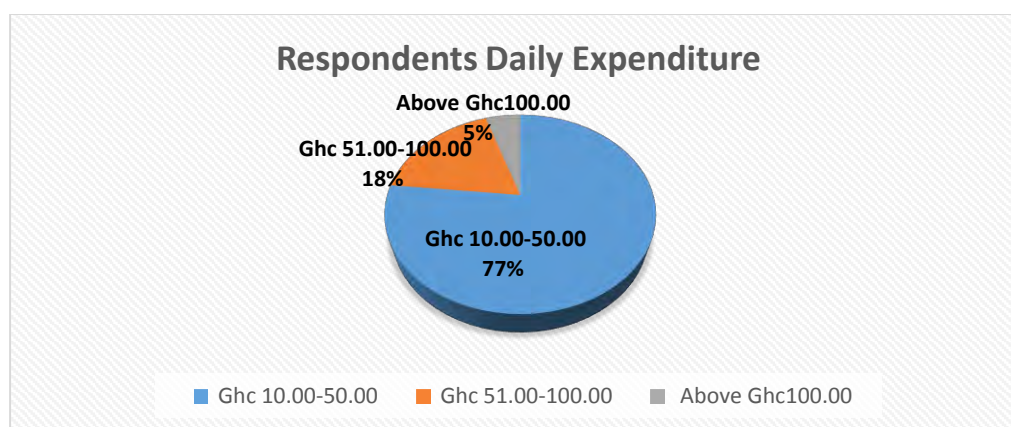


Figure 4.11: Respondents’ daily expenditure for housekeeping.

Source: Field survey, June 2020

4.4.4 Level of Respondent's Satisfaction with the Business

On the level of respondents' satisfaction with their vending business figure 4.12 indicates that majority (n=51) representing 85% said they are very satisfied and 7 said it's a complicated while only 2 said they are not satisfied.



Figure 4.12: Satisfaction level of respondents on food vending business

Source: Field survey, June 2020

4.5 Risks or Problems Associated with Street Food Vending

In this section of the study, the researcher presented data on the various risks and problems that the respondents are faced with in the business of food vending. Table 4.2 below shows the various risks that were presented by the respondents.

Table 4.2: Challenges encountered by respondents with food vending

Perceive Challenge	Yes	Mean	No	Mean
Lack of regular customers	9	0.15	51	0.85
Rate of spoilage	13	0.22	47	0.78
Cost of raw materials	44	0.73	16	0.27
Bad weather conditions	12	0.21	48	0.80
Shelter	13	0.22	47	0.78
Thieving	27	0.45	33	0.55
Water	39	0.65	21	0.35
Capital repayment (Loan)	23	0.38	37	0.62
Workers	43	0.72	17	0.28
Taxation	13	0.22	47	0.78

Source: Field survey, June 2020

Table 4.2 above indicates that the major challenge the respondents are facing in the food vending business were cost of raw materials with a total agreed response of 44 and a mean of 0.73. The second major challenge the respondents are facing in the food vending business were workers with a total agreed response of 43 and a mean of 0.72. The third major challenge the respondents are facing in the food vending business were water with a total agreed response of 39 and a mean of 0.65. The fourth major challenge the respondents are facing in the food vending business were thieving with a total agreed response of 27 and a mean of 0.45. The fifth major challenge the respondents are facing in the food vending business were capital repayment (loan) with a total agreed response of 23 and a mean of 0.38. The sixth major challenge the respondents are facing in the food vending business were shelter, rate of spoilage and taxation with a total agreed response of 13 and a mean of 0.22. The ninth challenge the respondents are facing in the food vending business were bad weather conditions with a total agreed response of 12 and a mean of 0.21. The last challenge that the respondents are facing

in the food vending business were lack of regular customers with a total agreed response of 9 and a mean of 0.15.

4.6 Discussion of Results

In this section of the study, the researcher presents the discussion of the results of the study. Discussions were done according to the objectives of the study, thus, there are three subsections in this section. Each section has a short summary of the results for each objective as well as a presentation of past studies that have a relationship with the results shown.

4.6.1 Kind of Food or Meals offered by the Street Vendors in the Municipality

The first objective of the study sought to find the kinds of foods that were sold by the respondents. The results indicated that 28 of the respondents vend hot meals which represents 46.6% of the total sampled vendors, 14 vend fresh fruits and vegetables which represents 23.3% of the total sample and finally the results showed that nine (9) respondents vend soft drinks and snacks and the same number also vend raw food stuffs which represents 15% of the total sampled vendors. This shows that most of the vendors were into the sales of hot meals which included tomato stew with rice, shito with waakye, okro stew with banku and fried fish, shito with kenkey.

The results of this study were supported by Maneepong & Walsh (2012) who point out that, there is a proliferation in the act of food vending due to the expensive nature of food in the various restaurants and also the busy schedules that people in the urban areas have. They continue to point out that, urban dwellers mostly purchase food from vendors in the evening and in the afternoons. Due to this, heavy hot meals such as rice

meals and dough meals are bought to create sustenance for the rest of the day. Dhungel & Dhungel (2011) also show that, food vending has become a very normal and widely known activity. They continued to point out that, due to the fear of various diseases and infections people in various urban areas appreciate hot meals thus most vendors prefer to sell such foods.

Another study by Marras, Ag Bendeck & Laar (2016) showed that, most vendors sell cooked dishes: listing the top ten dishes; fish (either fried, grilled or stewed) takes the podium, followed by chicken (fried, grilled or stewed), eggs (boiled or fried), rice (plain, fried, Jollof), banku (a traditional Ghanaian staple food made of a mixture of fermented corn and cassava dough melted in hot water into a smooth, whitish consistent paste, usually served with soup or stew), beef, tomato stew, waakye (another local dish made of rice and beans), kenkey (traditional food made from fermented maize and sometimes cassava, into dough, served with vegetable stew or soup), and talia (macaroni with hot tomato sauce). Shito (a popular sauce made of blended fish or vegetable oil, ginger, dried fish, prawns, crustaceans, tomatoes, garlic, peppers and spices) and red pepper sauce are often available to spice up several dishes.

4.6.2 Revenue Generation from Food Vending

The second objective sought to find the level of revenue that is made by the vendors. The summary of results for this study showed that, 50% (n=16+14) of the sampled respondents make daily sales of over GHc 100.00 but not above GHc 200.00. In addition, it also indicates that 7 of the respondents make daily sales of over GHc 200.00 representing 11.6% of the total respondents. Also 12 out of the sampled respondents make daily sales between GHc10.00 –GHc50.00 representing 20%. This showed that most of the respondents had a daily revenue of GhC100 to GhC200.

Although a study by Addo – Tham et al (2020), showed that, many of the vendors declared expenditures exceeding the daily earnings, which results in a daily loss. They pointed out that, vendors who operated in partnership and those with larger staff - tend to have a higher net income. The income could range from about GhC110 to about GhC500 daily. Another study by Annan – Prah et al (2011) pointed that, food vendors who sell fruit tend to have a lower net income, while those who sell cooked dishes declare the highest earnings and, despite the higher costs, are able to get a higher net income. The net income also increases with the increase in the number of working days. Specifically, a study conducted by Maxwell (2000) showed that, average daily sales of food vendors in Ghana amount to about GHC160, with half of the food vendors selling about GHC120 worth of food. The result is an average net daily income of GHC180, with half of the sample earning less than GHC120 per day.

Also, the above assertions were supported by Andringa & Kies (2013), stating that “the average earnings of a vendor may be three to ten times more than the minimum wage and they are often comparable to the wages of skilled laborers’ employed in the formal sector”. The employment context of street vendors varies. Many work long hours from the same site on daily basis. These vendors and their families typically rely on profits from vending as their primary source of household income.

4.6.3 Risks Associated with Street Food Vending

The third objective of the study pointed sought to find out the risks that are associated with food vending. The summary of the results showed that, the major challenges the respondents are facing in the food vending business were cost of raw materials (n=44), water (n=39), thieving (n=27), loan repayment (n=23) and workers or employees (n=43).

The results above show that the highest ranked challenge to the food vendors is the cost of raw materials and this could be associated to the lack of funds available to the vendors mostly at start up. According to Maxwell (2000), vendors have limited access to capital, funds and training. He points out that vendors seldom come together to be organised into associations. This makes it hard for such vendors to receive any form of organised capital in terms of loans and training. Most of the vendors who seek any form of loans often get such loans from family and friends and subsequently tend to have problems in the payment of the said loans.

A study by ILO & Weigo (2013), stated that the main problems that the street vendors faced both during their start-up and operation of their activities were lack of working places, harassments and eviction from selling place by police and private shop guardians, lack of market, non-profitability of the business, lack of credit, lack of freedom and social security during operation of their business and cleanness of their working environment. Also poor knowledge about safe food handling practices along with lack of basic infrastructure to ensure food hygiene is considered as a major public health risk particularly in developing countries.

It must also be noted that, due to the lack of capital and high cost of raw materials, most vendors are unable to provide the best quality of materials in terms of water and are also unable to make use of the best employees. This situation causes the employees of vendors to engage in the stealing of materials as well as money (Monney, Agyei & Owusu, 2013).

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

The study was conducted in Sunyani municipality of Bono region of Ghana. The main objective of study was to assess the socio-economic impact of the street food vending on graduates of senior high schools. The specific objectives were; analyzing the various kinds of food or meals sold by vendors, evaluating the level of revenue generated in sustaining and maintaining their family members and finally assess problems associated with street food vending.

The study was supported by the pragmatic paradigm which offers the researcher the chance to choose the methods that best fit the study. The first aspect of the study was exploratory and the second stage was descriptive under conclusive research. A sample size of 60 food vendors; this constituted from sampling of 20 vendors from three strata or zones of the municipality. The municipality was divided into three strata namely New Dormaa-Kotokrom, Abesim and Sunyani New Town. The researcher used simple random to select the 20 respondent to respond to questionnaires and interviews designed for the study from each stratum. With regards to the sampling technique, the study employed the purposive sampling and purposive random sampling technique. This study also made use of observation and semi structured questionnaire as the main source of instruments for data collection.

With regards to the main findings of the study, the researcher found that,

- The first objective of the study sought to find the kinds of foods that were sold by the respondents. The results indicated that 28 of the respondents vend hot

meals which represents 46.6% of the total sampled vendors, 14 vend fresh fruits and vegetables which represents 23.3% of the total sample and finally the results showed that nine (9) respondents vend soft drinks and snacks and the same number also vend raw food stuffs which represents 15% of the total sampled vendors. This shows that most of the vendors were into the sales of hot meals which included rice with tomato stew, waakye, banku with okro and kenkey with fried fish.

- The second objective sought to find the level of revenue that is made by the vendors. The summary of results for this study showed that, 50% (n=16+14) of the sampled respondents make daily sales of over GHc 100.00 but not above GHc 200.00. In addition, it also indicates that 7 of the respondents make daily sales of over GHc 200.00 representing 11.6% of the total respondents. Also 12 out of the sampled respondents make daily sales between GHc10.00 –GHc50.00 representing 20%. This showed that most of the respondents had a daily revenue of GhC100 to GhC200.
- The third objective of the study pointed sought to find out the risks that are associated with food vending. The summary of the results showed that, the major challenges the respondents are facing in the food vending business were cost of raw materials (n=44), water (n=39), thieving (n=27), loan repayment (n=23) and workers or employees (n=43).

5.2 Conclusion

The results of the study revealed that most of the vendors were into the sales of hot meals which included rice with tomato stew with rice, shito with waakye, okro stew with banku and fried fish, shito with kenkey. Furthermore, the study shows that most of the food vendors had a daily revenue of GhC100 to GhC200 which is good for them.

Moreover, the results found that the major challenges faced by food vendors in the food vending business were cost of raw materials and the last challenge faced by food vendors in the food vending business were lack of regular customers. Also, the study revealed that almost all of the food vendors were SHS graduates. The study conclude that the food sold on the street are satisfactory to buyers which makes them patronize the food. Thus, it make food vendors happy because they earn profit daily.

5.3 Recommendations

The above assertions and findings from this study have a call for the following recommendations:

- The study showed that one of the main challenges in the business of food vending was the cost of materials and its equivalent lack of avenues for capital in the area of food vending. This can be attributed to the lack of organization from the food vendors. Thus, it is recommended that, members of the various district government branches of the areas that were studied should educate the various food vendors on the advantages of collaborating and forming groups. This would help out in the acquisition of loans as well as the promotion of best practices in the areas of food vending.
- The results of the study show that, the business of food vending is quickly becoming a widely practiced endeavor. This results can also be seen in various parts of literature. Thus it is recommended that, policy makers as well as government bodies should enact laws and opportunities that create an enabling environment for the food vendors to operate. This will create avenues for expansion of the food vending businesses and can even transform it into a venture that eases the burden of unemployment on the state.

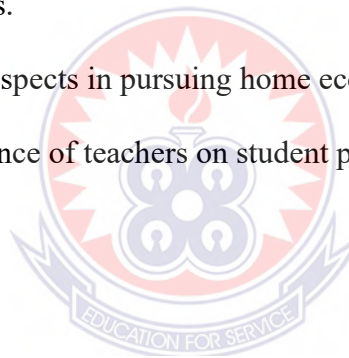
- Another challenge in the vending of food was the challenge of access to proper and hygienic materials to help in the production of food. This can be owed to the lack of finance for most of the vendors as well as the purchasing power of the consumers. It is however recommended that, stakeholders such as government and non-governmental bodies should help in continuous supply of potable water, sanitation and waste management services in the natural markets should be engaged by local waste collectors and municipal personnel.
- Again, food vending is quickly becoming a go to business for the SHS graduate and a means of sustenance until the vendors can either go to school or establish the business in a more economical sense. Therefore, food vending should be considered as a mainstay and an economic solution to the problem of graduate unemployment and its associated issues. Education is therefore needed in the areas of food vending and the best practices in the business. The vendors should be educated on the benefits of insurance schemes and savings for future use.
- Finally, another issue is the widespread informality of food vending in the areas of study, as most of them are unlicensed. This is mainly due to cumbersome licensing procedures and lack of benefits clearly envisioned for the food vendors. Informality translates into lack of data and public revenues (due to tax large evasion), limiting public bodies' ability to efficiently manage, monitor, and develop the sector, and thus, in a vicious circle, further reducing the interest of SFVs to formalize their status. It is therefore recommended that, a system of motivation be set up to facilitate the registration of SHS graduate food vendors and also to facilitate their monitoring.

5.4 Suggestions for Further Research

Future research can include other relevant variables such as sustainable urban life and food safety challenges. This study was a cross sectional study, that is, it collected data at only one point in time. Further studies can take a longitudinal direction by collecting data across different points in time so as to check for patterns and discrepancies. Finally, a comparative study could be done by researchers in this field using Senior High School graduate food vendors in other geographical areas.

Also, the study findings and recommendations suggests that further studies be carried in the following areas:

- ✓ A comparative study into males' interest in the study of home economics programs in senior high schools.
- ✓ Assessing the job prospects in pursuing home economics in tertiary schools.
- ✓ A study on the influence of teachers on student program choices in basic schools.



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APPENDIX I
QUESTIONNAIRE

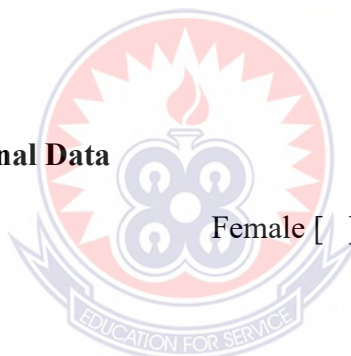
UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION WINNEBA, KUMASI CAMPUS

The researcher is a postgraduate student of the above named University researching on the topic the socio-economic impact of the street food vending on senior high school graduates in the Sunyani municipality. Absolute confidentiality is guaranteed. Be assured that any information is purely for academic purpose only. Please your independent view is required. Hence it is hoped that you will not confer or discuss with anybody. It is again hoped that you will be frank in your answers to questions.

Please tick [] the appropriate responses, fill in the blank spaces and express yourself briefly where necessary.

Personal And Professional Data

1. Sex Male [] Female []
2. Age group
 - a. 15-20 years []
 - b. 21-25 years []
 - c. 26-30 years []
 - d. above 31 years old []
3. Educational background
 - a. JHS []
 - b. SHS []
 - c. Tertiary []
 - d. Other(specify).....



4. Marital Status
 - a. Married
 - b. Devoiced
 - c. Separated
 - d. Single
5. How long have you being into this business of food vending?
 - a. 0-2 years
 - b. 3-5 years
 - c. Above 5years
6. What is your family size or household size?
 - a. 2-4
 - b. 5-7
 - c. Above 7
7. Reasons for vending food
 - a. No qualification needed
 - b. Less capital needed
 - c. Easy to manage
 - d. High income returns
8. Average working hours per day
 - a. 0-4 hours
 - b. 5-8 hours
 - c. Above 8 hours
9. Number of employees or workers
 - a. 2
 - b. 3



- c. 4
- d. 5
- e. Above 5

SECTION B: Kind of Food or Meals Offered By the Street Vendors in the Municipality

10. Kindly select the kind of food you vend here

- a. Hot meals
- b. Soft drinks and snacks
- c. Fresh fruits and vegetables
- d. Raw food stuffs

11. What is your average kilograms sales per day?

- a. 1-3kg/day
- b. 4-6kg/day
- c. 7-10kg/day
- d. Above 10kg/day



SECTION C: Revenue Generation from Food Vending

12. What is your source of capital for your business startup?

- a. Self-finance
- b. Soft loan from NGOs
- c. Grants from relatives
- d. Soft loan from banks

13. If your source of capital is loan have you paid it off?

- a. Yes
- b. No

14. If yes how was it paid?

- a. Daily savings
- b. Outright payment

15. What is your daily sales in Ghana cedis?

- a. Ghc 1.00-50.00
- b. Ghc 51.00-100.00
- c. Ghc101.00-150.00
- d. Ghc151.00-200.00
- e. Above Ghc200.00



16. What is your daily expenditure for housekeeping?

- a. Ghc 10.00-50.00
- b. Ghc 51.00-100.00
- c. Above Ghc100.00

17. What is your daily income?

- a. Ghc 10.00-50.00
- b. Ghc 51.00-100.00
- c. Above Ghc100.00

18. Are you able to save for future use?

- a. Yes
- b. No

19. What is your satisfaction level with the business?

- a. Very satisfied
- b. Not satisfied
- c. Complicated

20. Do you have an alternative source (s) of income?

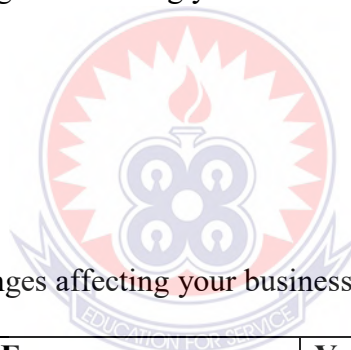
- a. Yes
- b. No

SECTION D: Problems Associated with Street Food Vending

21. Do you have any challenge confronting your business?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c.

22. What are some of challenges affecting your business?



PERCEIVE CHALLENGE	Yes	No
Lack of regular customers		
Rate of spoilage		
Cost of raw materials		
Bad weather conditions		
Shelter		
Thieving		
Water		
Capital repayment (Loan)		
Workers		
Taxation		

23. State at least four ways for controlling these challenges.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

24. In your opinion, what should government do to help your sector?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

Thank you.

