

## THE EFFECT OF BUSINESS CAPITAL, WORKING HOURS, AND LENGTH OF BUSINESS ON THE INCOME OF STREET VENDORS IN THE GOR H. AGUS SALIM AREA, PADANG CITY

Feny Dharmawan<sup>1\*</sup>, Jean Elikal Marna<sup>2</sup>

Universitas Negeri Padang, Indonesia

\*Email Correspondence: fenydharmawan00@gmail.com

### Abstract

*This study aims to determine the effect of business capital, working hours, and length of business on the income of street vendors in the Gor H. Agus Salim Area, Padang City. This research is descriptive associative research. The population is all street vendors in the Gor H. Agus Salim Area, Padang City as of August 2024, totaling 2,305 street vendors who are permanent traders, with a sample size of 96 street vendors. The sampling technique used purposive sampling. The collection technique used a questionnaire technique. Data analysis used multiple linear regression analysis. The results of this study indicate business capital has a significant effect on the income of street vendors, so that hypothesis 1 is accepted. Working hours has a significant effect on the income of street vendors, so that hypothesis 2 is accepted. length of business does not have a significant effect on the income of street vendors, so hypothesis 3 is rejected. Business capital, working hours and length of business simultaneously has a significant effect on the income of street vendors, so that hypothesis 4 is accepted.*

**Keywords:** Business Capital, Working Hours, Length of Business, Income of Street Vendors.

### INTRODUCTION

Development in urban areas and the availability of more attractive public facilities in urban areas have led to an increasing flow of urbanization and become one of the causes of new problems in urban areas. Excessive urbanization can make urban areas densely populated and cause social and economic problems, for example in the field of employment. The limitations of the formal labor sector in accommodating workers cause job seekers to choose the informal sector as a livelihood (Allam et al., 2019).

The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) noted that the number of people working in informal activities still dominates in Indonesia. It was recorded that the population working in informal activities in August 2024 reached 83.83 million, equivalent to 57.95%. Meanwhile, those working in formal activities were 60.81 million people, equivalent to 42.05%. Macroeconomics expert from Airlangga University, Ahmad Syafii said that the triggers for the large number of informal workers were poverty, prevailing wages, completed education, and minimal formal job opportunities (Anjani & Hidayat, 2024).

Businesses that are classified as informal sector have the following characteristics: The business units are small scale, the merchandise is relatively simple, there is no need for a business permit, it is easy to enter informal work, the income is low, there are few visible relations with other fields, the informal sector business fields are very diverse (Marhawati, 2020). This informal sector is generally a small-scale business, with limited capital, scope, and development. One form of trade is street vendors (PKL). The informal sector is an attractive option for some people who are not accommodated in the formal sector. The

advantages of the informal sector include being easy to enter, because it does not require educational selection, relatively small capital and is not tied to working hours.

Padang City is the capital of West Sumatra Province which is the center of government, offices, education, banking and business center so that it encourages people to open their own jobs (informal sector). The Gor H. Agus Salim Area is one of the public facilities equipped with sports facilities and infrastructure provided for the people of Padang and its surroundings. This area has sports facilities, exhibition venues, DISPORA offices, roads and parking lots. This area is quite large and can be accessed by all levels of society for activities. This area is not only a place to do sports activities but is also used as a place to hold various activities. The activities that have been held in the Gor H. Agus Salim Area include Dragon Boat, rowing, exhibitions of small business actors and folk craft products, Padang fairs, festivals, bazaars and so on. In addition, this area is also used as a place to practice driving. Thus, this area has the potential to attract people to visit. This also has an impact on the emergence of informal activities or street vendors (PKL) who occupy and use the public location as a place to sell.

The problem of street vendors (PKL) in the Gor H. Agus Salim Area of Padang city is a complex issue and involves various aspects. The lack of arrangement and regulation has resulted in many street vendors operating without official permits or violating existing regulations. This can cause problems in city planning and public order. The absence of clear location arrangements often causes street vendors to sell in areas where they should not, thus disrupting access and mobility of visitors to the Gor H. Agus Salim Area (Putra & Siregar, 2024). Based on the distribution of the types of street vendors in the Gor H. Agus Salim Area, they consist of kiosks/tents, semi-permanent stalls, carts/pushcarts, tables, platforms, shoulder poles/baskets, and cars. Meanwhile, according to the type of sales, street vendors consist of; selling cold drinks, fried foods, snacks, heavy meals, martabak, clothing and accessories, various flavors of toast, and French fries and crispy mushrooms and so on.

Based on field observations in October 2024, the general problem faced by street vendors in the Gor H. Agus Salim Area, Padang City is that the income of traders tends to fluctuate. This is due to the uncertainty of the amount of income obtained due to the conditions of the type of sales that are almost similar. In addition, traders tend not to use their business capital from money that has been saved or collected for a long time, but from personal capital provided when opening a business. In addition, traders also do not often get offers of loan capital from financing for business capital and tend to find it quite difficult to get the existing credit financing system, which affects income. Then, although there are no restrictions on traders' working hours, every day the buying and selling activities carried out in the Gor H. Agus Salim Area by street vendors tend to start in the afternoon. In addition, even though the trading business starts in the afternoon, the sales conditions depend on the availability of the products offered. Furthermore, the length of time the business has been running varies from < 1 year. This results in more and more challenges that must be faced by every business in this non-formal sector, thus affecting consumer purchasing power because the number of daily sales is not always busy with buyers.

Ariyani et al., (2014) stated that when the level of income of traders is considered still low, this is because there are obstacles, namely lack of capital, not having an accounting system, low management and technology capabilities, limited ability to market their merchandise and the number of working hours is lacking. This lack of capital is because small traders have difficulty in getting loan funds due to the lack of collateral and because their business is not technically feasible according to banking. Trader income is net income derived from gross income minus costs (Ardiansyah, 2010). This net income is profit, namely the difference between the income received from the sale of goods and services offered minus the costs incurred for the resources used to make the goods (Allam et al., 2019).

Capital is one of the inputs (production factors) that is very important in determining the level of income that will be obtained (IMP & Maghfira, 2018). Capital for traders is utilized as one of the production factors that influence the level of income earned by traders. Working capital used for business capital in both large and small amounts will certainly affect the income earned by street vendors. Furthermore, in order for the trading business to run smoothly, it is necessary to have working capital that meets business needs (Antara & Aswitari, 2016). When more working hours are sacrificed, more productivity will be obtained, so that the income earned will also increase. Furthermore, to provide time for work, it is not enough to only pay attention to the number of hours people work, but it is also necessary to pay attention to how many hours each person works each week (Sumarsono, 2009). In addition, the length of time that business actors have used to open their business can have an influence on the level of income. The length of time that business actors use in running their business will have an effect on the productivity (ability / expertise) they have, so that it can provide an increase in efficiency and be able to suppress costs for production to be smaller than the sales results obtained (Sukirno, 2019).

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Income**

Income plays a crucial role in everyone's life, as it significantly affects the continuity of a business. A business's capacity to fund its operational activities, which support long-term sustainability, is strongly influenced by the level of income it generates. Sukirno (2019) stating Income refers to the total earnings received by individuals or households within a specific timeframe whether daily, weekly, monthly, or yearly as a result of their work or services. It includes both monetary and non-monetary forms of compensation accumulated over that period (Rahardja & Manurung, 2010). In principle, revenue is the amount of monetary units (money) obtained from the sale of production output. Total Revenue is the total income calculated from the result of multiplying the price by the quantity of output sold.

Related to the theory above, it can be concluded that income is income received by the community based on their performance, both money and non-money during a certain period, whether daily, weekly, monthly, or annually. Because trade is a business sector, the income referred to in this study is total income. Thus, the seller's income is obtained from

the number of goods sold at the price agreed between the seller and the buyer. Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the trader's income is generated by multiplying the quantity of goods sold by their unit prices, based on the category of merchandise.

### **Business capital**

Capital is an amount of money used as principal (parent) for trading, releasing money, and so on; which can be used to produce something that increases wealth (Antara & Aswitari, 2016). Capital is defined as the expenditure and spending of company capital investments to purchase capital goods and production equipment (Butarbutar, 2017). Capital is an input (production factor) that is indispensable for determining the high and low income. in a business, capital problems have a very big influence on the success or failure of the business established (Hanum, 2017). Capital is one of the inputs (production factors) that is very important in determining the high or low income that will be obtained (IMP & Maghfira, 2018). Capital for traders is utilized as one of the production factors that influence the level of income earned by traders. Working capital used for business capital in both large and small amounts will certainly affect the income earned by street vendors. Furthermore, in order for the trading business to run smoothly, it is necessary to have working capital that meets business needs (Antara & Aswitari, 2016).

### **Working hours**

Working hours are the length of time that traders use to run their merchandise business or open their business to provide services to consumers every day (Hanum, 2017). According to the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), working hours are the length of time used to work in units of hours for all work performed. But this does not include official rest hours or working hours intended for things that are outside of work during the week. Furthermore, for traders in the informal sector or itinerant traders such as street vendors, the number of working hours is calculated from the time the trader leaves for work or opens his business stall/shop until the trader returns home or closes his stall/shop (Husaini & Fadhlani, 2017).

Working hours refer to the amount of time spent operating a business (Wicaksono, 2011), typically measured by the number of hours an individual works each day. The length of working hours in each week for each person is not the same, this is due to several things including economic reasons. When more working hours are sacrificed, more productivity will be obtained, so that the income earned will also increase. In providing time to work, it is not enough to just pay attention to the number of hours but it is also necessary to pay attention to how many hours each person works each week (Sumarsono, 2009).

The allocation of business time or working hours is the amount of business time used by traders to run their merchandise business. where the longer the working hours used by traders to open their business, the greater the probability of income earned by traders so that the welfare of traders will increase and be able to cater to the necessities of the trader's family from the business results obtained (Husaini & Fadhlani, 2017).

## Length of Business

The length of business is related to the length of time someone has been involved in a business (Butarbutar, 2017). Length of business measures the time span a trader has been working on his/her current trading business. The length of a business can create business experience, where experience can influence a person's level of observation in behaving (Sukirno, 2019). In other words, the longer a business actor works in the trading business sector. It will also further increase knowledge about consumer behavior and market behavior (Husaini & Fadhlani, 2017).

The length of time that business actors have used to open their business can have an influence on the level of income. The length of time that business actors use in running their business will have an effect on the productivity (ability / expertise) they have, so that it can provide an increase in efficiency and be able to suppress costs for production to be smaller than the sales results obtained (Sukirno, 2019). The longer you work in the trading business field, the more you will increase your knowledge about consumer tastes or behavior (Wicaksono, 2011). The length of time someone has been running their business is thought to have an effect on the income that traders will receive. Because the longer the business has been in operation, the longer traders can identify opportunities to increase income (IMP & Maghfira, 2018).

## METHOD

This research is a descriptive associative research (Sugiyono, 2021). The population is all street vendors in the Gor H. Agus Salim Area, Padang City, as of August 2024, totaling 2,305 street vendors who are permanent traders with a sample size of 96 traders. The technique used in sampling is purposive sampling (Sugiyono, 2021). The sample criteria are traders who have been selling for > 6 months, traders have a sales location that does not move from place to place and trader selling one or various goods, both food and non-food. Data collection techniques were carried out using questionnaire techniques (Sugiyono, 2021). The distribution of questionnaires in this study used questionnaires that were distributed directly to respondents. The questionnaire design was measured using a Likert scale (Sugiyono, 2021). The data analysis technique used in this study is multiple linear regression analysis.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Based on the data processing that has been carried out, the results of multiple linear regression analysis testing can be shown as in table 1 below:

**Table 1.** Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	1,452	.379		3.826	.000



business capital	.406	.077	.471	5.264	.000
working hours	.161	.072	.210	2.249	.027
length of business	.040	.059	.063	.677	.500

a. Dependent Variable: income

Based on the processed data results seen in table 1 above, multiple linear regression analysis equations can be made which can be described as follows:

$$Y = 1.452 + 0.406 X_1 + 0.161 X_2 + 0.040 X_3$$

From this equation it can be concluded that:

- The constant of 1.452 states that if there is no business capital, working hours and length of business, then the income of street vendors remains at 1.452.
- The business capital regression coefficient of 0.406 states that every addition (due to the positive sign) of one unit of business capital will increase the income of street vendors by 0.406 assuming the variables of working hours and length of business remain constant.
- The working hours regression coefficient of 0.161 states that every addition (due to the positive sign) of one unit of working hours will increase the income of street vendors by 0.161 assuming the variables of business capital and length of business remain constant.
- The length of business regression coefficient of 0.040 states that every addition (due to the positive sign) of one unit of length of business will increase the income of street vendors by 0.040, assuming the variables of business capital and working hours remain constant.

### Determination Coefficient Analysis

The coefficient of determination is used to see how much the independent variables can explain the dependent variable. In multiple regression, the use of the adjusted determination coefficient is better in seeing how good the model is compared to the determination coefficient. The adjusted determination coefficient (Adjusted R square) is the result of adjusting the determination coefficient to the degree of freedom of the prediction equation (Kurniawan, 2014). From the processed data that has been done, the results can be presented as shown in Table 2 below:

**Table 2.** Results of Determination Coefficient Analysis

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.519 <sup>a</sup>	.269	.245	.09981

a. Predictors: (Constant), length of business, business capital, working hours

b. Dependent Variable: income

From the research results in table 2 that have been obtained, it can be explained that the adjusted R square value is 0.245, which means that 24.5% of the income of street vendors in the Gor H. Agus Salim Area, Padang City can be explained by business capital, working

hours and length of business, while the remaining 75.5% is explained by other factors that were not examined in this study.

### Partial Hypothesis Test Results (t-Test)

Partial hypothesis test (t-test) is a hypothesis test used to determine or see the effect of independent variables on dependent variables partially. The condition is if  $t \text{ count} > t \text{ table}$  at  $\alpha < 0.05$  then the independent variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable. The results of data processing can be described as follows:

**Table 3.** Partial Hypothesis Test Results (t-Test)

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	1,452	.379		3.826	.000
business capital	.406	.077	.471	5.264	.000
working hours	.161	.072	.210	2.249	.027
length of business	.040	.059	.063	.677	.500

a. Dependent Variable: income

from the research results in table 3 that have been obtained, it can be explained that the regression coefficient of business capital has a positive slope of 0.406, with  $t \text{ count} = 5.264 > t \text{ table} = 1.986$  and a significance value of 0.000 ( $\text{sig} < 0.05$ ), thus business capital has a significant effect on the income of street vendors, so that hypothesis 1 is accepted. Furthermore, the regression coefficient of working hours has a positive slope of 0.161, with  $t \text{ count} = 2.249 > t \text{ table} = 1.986$  and a significance value of 0.027 ( $\text{sig} < 0.05$ ), thus working hours has a significant effect on the income of street vendors, so that hypothesis 2 is accepted. Then the regression coefficient of length of business has a positive slope of 0.040, with  $t \text{ count} = 0.677 < t \text{ table} = 1.986$  and a significance value of 0.500 ( $\text{sig} > 0.05$ ), thus length of business does not have a significant effect on the income of street vendors, so that hypothesis 3 is rejected.

### Simultaneous Hypothesis Test (F Test)

Simultaneous hypothesis test (F test) is a hypothesis test used to find out or see the effect of independent variables on dependent variables simultaneously. the provisions are by looking at if  $F \text{ count} > F \text{ table}$ ,  $\alpha < 0.05$  then the independent variables simultaneously (together) has a significant effect on the dependent variable. The value of f table at a significance level of 0.05 is 2.704. The results of data processing can be described as follows:

**Table 4.** Simultaneous Hypothesis Test Results (F Test)

ANOVA						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.337	3	.112	11,276	.000 <sup>b</sup>

Residual	.916	92	.010		
Total	1.253	95			

a. Dependent Variable: income

b. Predictors: (Constant), length of business, business capital, working hours

From the research results in table 4 that have been obtained, it can be explained that the value of F count = 11.276 > F table = 2.704 with a significance level of 0.000 (sig < 0.05), it can be said that business capital, working hours and length of business simultaneously has a significant effect on the income of street vendors, so that hypothesis 4 is accepted.

### **The effect of business capital on income of street vendors**

From the results of the research that has been obtained, it can be explained that the regression coefficient of business capital has a positive slope of 0.406, with t count = 5.264 > t table = 1.986 and a significance value of 0.000 (sig < 0.05), thus business capital has a significant effect on the income of street vendors, so that hypothesis 1 is accepted.

This shows that street vendors in the Gor H. Agus Salim Area, Padang City, who are permanent traders who were respondents in this study, are of the opinion that the higher the business capital, the higher the trader's income if the trader has a larger business capital, the trader's income will be greater than with a small business capital. This is because when the trader has a large business capital, the trader is considered capable of buying more raw materials for trade, so of course with the large amount of raw material provision, it will cause the sale of goods to increase.

Based on the respondent achievement level (TCR) on the business capital variable, the highest assessment was obtained on the loan capital indicator item number 8 regarding borrowing capital with low interest, which was 4.01 with a respondent achievement level (TCR) of 80.2%, meaning that traders tend to agree that they borrow capital with low interest for their business capital. This is because when business capital is obtained through loan capital with low interest, it is easy for street vendors to make installments for loan capital payments from their business income while simultaneously increasing the trader's income.

Capital is one of the inputs (production factors) that is very important in determining the level of income that will be obtained (IMP & Maghfira, 2018). Capital for traders is utilized as one of the production factors that influence the level of income earned by traders. Working capital used for business capital in both large and small amounts will certainly affect the income earned by street vendors. Furthermore, in order for the trading business to run smoothly, it is necessary to have working capital that meets business needs (Antara & Aswitari, 2016).

The results of this study are consistent with the results of previous studies. Pratami et al., (2019) found that capital has a significant influence on trader income. Harahap (2017) also stated that working capital has a significant effect on street vendors' income. As well as IMP & Maghfira (2018) partially found that the business capital variable has a positive and significant influence on income, meaning that if the capital used for trading increases, then



income will also increase, but if the capital used by traders decreases, then the amount of income obtained by traders will also decrease. So in this case, capital for traders is also an important factor that can affect the level of income (Firdausa & Arianti, 2013).

The results of this study are also consistent with the results of previous studies Allam et al., (2019) found that capital has a significant effect on income, this shows that when traders capital increases, it will increase the income of traders. This is possible because with capital, it is possible for traders to provide various alternatives for consumer needs both in terms of quantity and quality. Viewed from the consumer's side, consumers will also prefer to buy necessities at one location or seller who provides a variety of their needs completely.

The results of this study are also consistent with the results of previous studies Yuniarti (2019) find business capital has a positive and significant effect on the level of trader income. This means that business capital and income are a form that has a close relationship, as evidenced by the fact that business capital greatly influences the income earned by traders. Traders use business capital to buy various merchandise as well as for processing. When the business capital used by traders is relatively large, it will give traders the possibility to provide variations in the type of merchandise so that consumers tend to be relatively more interested in carrying out purchase transactions at the merchandise business. This is certainly able to provide an increase in trader income.

### **The effect of working hours on income of street vendors**

From the results of the research that has been obtained, it can be explained that the regression coefficient of working hours has a positive slope of 0.161, with  $t$  count = 2.249 >  $t$  table = 1.986 and a significance value of 0.027 (sig < 0.05), thus working hours has a significant effect on the income of street vendors, so that hypothesis 2 is accepted.

This shows that street vendors in the Gor H. Agus Salim Area in Padang City, who are permanent traders who were respondents in this study, are of the opinion that when traders use more working hours, it gives traders a greater opportunity to earn high incomes, so when working hours are increased, it will affect the traders' income to increase.

Based on the respondent achievement level (TCR) on the working hours variable, the highest assessment was obtained on item number 3 regarding My working hours are more than 8 hours per day, which is 3.72 with a respondent achievement level (TCR) of 74.4%. This means that street vendors in the Gor H. Agus Salim Area, Padang City, who are permanent traders who are respondents in this study tend to agree that their working hours are more than 8 hours per day. This is because generally these traders start preparing to open their stalls starting at 15.00 and tend to only start closing their stalls around 23.30.

Sumarsono (2009) states increasing the number of hours worked leads to higher productivity, which in turn results in greater income. In providing time to work, it is not enough to just pay attention to the number of hours, but it is also necessary to pay attention to how many hours each person works each week.

The results of this study are consistent with the results of previous studies Muryati et al., (2015) states that the working hours variable has a significant influence on traders' income because with a large number of working hours, the productivity value of traders will

increase, in other words, more opportunities will open up for traders buyer to buy his merchandise. An increase in the number of buyers will naturally lead to higher sales and greater profits, research Adhikari (2017) stated that working hours have a significant effect on income.

The results of this study are also consistent with the results of previous studies Jafar and Tjiptoroso in Firdausa & Arianti (2013) proves a direct relationship between working hours and income, where extending operational time creates more opportunities to boost sales turnover. In this study, what is meant by working hours for traders is the length of time used to run a business. Starting from when the business opens until the sales business closes, every day.

The results of this study are also consistent with the results of previous studies. IMP & Maghfira (2018) Partially, the variable of working hours has a positive and significant influence on income. Likewise with the results of Yuniarti (2019) finding working hours or business opening times greatly affects the income of traders. This means that working hours or business opening hours are an important factor in running a business, because the longer a business remains open, the greater the likelihood of generating higher turnover

### **The effect of length of business on income of street vendors**

From the results of the research that has been obtained, it can be explained that the regression coefficient of length of business has a positive slope of 0.040, with  $t$  count = 0.677 <  $t$  table = 1.986 and a significance value of 0.500 (sig > 0.05), thus length of business does not have a significant effect on the income of street vendors, so that hypothesis 3 is rejected.

This shows that the length of the business is not necessarily a guarantee of getting a high income. There could be several factors that trigger the ineffectiveness of the length of the business itself. For example, even though the business has been running for a long time, limited business capital certainly makes the provision of goods limited, resulting in income for these traders not being maximized.

This is reinforced by Based on the respondent achievement level (TCR) on the variable of business duration, the highest assessment was obtained on item number 2 about I have been trading in the Gor H. Agus Salim Area for 4-7 years, which is 3.63 with a respondent achievement level (TCR) of 72.6%. This means that street vendors in the Gor H. Agus Salim Area of Padang City who are permanent traders who are respondents in this study tend to agree and strongly agree that trading in the Gor H. Agus Salim Area has been around 4-7 years.

Apart from that, the length of time in business may also have no effect because even though the trader is new trade do not have much experience, but they already have knowledge about things in trading obtained from imitating and observing the surrounding environment. In addition, traders who are new to trading are more likely to accept change so that they are able to survive and compete with other traders. The results of this study are consistent with the results of the study Husaini & Fadhlani (2017) stated that the length of time in business does not affect the income of traders. Likewise with Yuniarti (2019) states that the length of business does not affect the level of trader income.

### **The effect of Business Capital, Working Hours, and Length of Business Simultaneously on Income of street vendors**

Based on the research results it can be explained that the value of  $F_{count} = 11.276 > F_{table} = 2.704$  with a significance level of 0.000 ( $\text{sig} < 0.05$ ), it can be said that business capital, working hours and length of business simultaneously has a significant effect on the income of street vendors, so that hypothesis 4 is accepted.

Ariyani et al., (2014) stated that when the level of income of traders is considered still low, this is because there are obstacles, namely lack of capital, not having an accounting system, low management and technology capabilities, limited ability to market their merchandise and the number of working hours is lacking. This lack of capital is because small traders have difficulty in getting loan funds due to the lack of collateral and because their business is not technically feasible according to banking. Trader income is net income derived from gross income minus costs (Ardiansyah, 2010). In addition, the length of time that business actors have used to open their businesses can have an influence on the level of income. The length of time that business actors use in running their business will have an effect on the productivity (ability / expertise) they have, so that it can provide an increase in efficiency and be able to suppress costs for production to be smaller than the sales results obtained (Sukirno, 2019).

The results of this study are consistent with the results of previous studies Firdausa & Arianti (2013) found that initial capital, length of business and working hours together has a significant effect on amount of income. Likewise with the results of the study IMP & Maghfira (2018) which simultaneously found that business capital, working hours and length of business has a significant effect on traders' income. Similar things were also found Hanum (2017) which states that capital, working hours and length of business simultaneously has a significant effect on the income of street vendors.

## **CLOSING**

### **Conclusion**

From the results of the hypothesis testing that has been carried out, it can be concluded that business capital has a significant effect on the income of street vendors, so that hypothesis 1 is accepted. Working hours has a significant effect on the income of street vendors, so hypothesis 2 is accepted. length of business does not have a significant effect on the income of street vendors, so that hypothesis 3 is rejected. Business capital, working hours and length of business simultaneously has a significant effect on the income of street vendors, so that hypothesis 4 is accepted

### **Suggestion**

This study has several suggestions, which if addressed in further research, can improve the research results, namely with the proven influence between business capital and working hours on income of street vendors, for that reason writer suggest that street vendors increase business capital, adjust working hours so that income of street vendors will continue to increase. This study only looks at the influence of business capital, working hours and

length of business on the income of street vendors, so it is recommended that future researchers add other variables that can provide a more in-depth explanation of street vendor income outside the variables that the author studied.

## REFERENCES

- Adhikari, D. B. (2017). Informal Street Food Trade: A Source of Income Generation in Urban Nepal. *Economic Journal of Development*, 23 & 24(1–2), 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.3126/ejdi.v23i1-2.19062>
- Allam, M. A., Rahajuni, D., Ahmad, A. A., & Binardjo, G. (2019). Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Pendapatan Pedagang Kaki Lima (PKL) Di Pasar Sunday Morning (Sunmor) Purwokerto. *Jurnal Ekonomi, Bisnis, Dan Akuntansi (JEBA)*, 21(2).
- Anjani, W., & Hidayat, K. (2024). Pekerjaan Sektor Formal Minim, Pekerja Informal Mendominasi di Indonesia. <https://Nasional.Kontan.Co.Id/News/Pekerjaan-Sektor-Formal-Minim-Pekerja-Informal-Mendominasi-Di-Indonesia>.
- Antara, I. K. A., & Aswitari, L. P. (2016). Beberapa Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Pendapatan Pedagang Kaki Lima Di Kecamatan Denpasar Barat. *E-Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan Universitas Udayana*, 5(11), 1265–1291.
- Ardiansyah. (2010). Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Pendapatan Usaha Sektor Informal di Kota Makassar (Kasus Pedagang Kaki Lima). *Jurnal Dinamika Teknik*, 4(4), 242–256.
- Ariyani, D., Suswandi, E., & Wahyu\_P, F. (2014). Determinan Pendapatan Pedagang Kaki Lima di Kabupaten Jember Jawa Timur. *Artikel Ilmiah Mahasiswa*. <http://repository.unej.ac.id/handle/123456789/63780>
- Butarbutar, G. R. (2017). Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Pendapatan Usaha Industri Makanan Khas di Kota Tebing Tinggi. *Jurnal Fakultas Ekonomi, Universitas Riau*, 4(1), 619-633.
- Firdausa, R. A., & Arianti, F. (2013). Pengaruh Modal Awal, Lama Usaha Dan Jam Kerja Terhadap Pendapatan Pedagang Kios Di Pasar Bintoro Demak. *Diponegoro Journal of Economics*, 2(1), 1–6.
- Hanum, N. (2017). Analisis Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Pendapatan Pedagang Kaki Lima di Kota Kuala Simpang. *Jurnal Samudra Ekonomika*, 1(1), 72–86.
- Harahap, E. F. (2017). Analysis of Determinants of Income and Efforts to Improve the Welfare of Street Vendors in Padang City. *European Journal of Business and Management*, 9(3), 118–124.
- Husaini, & Fadhlani, A. (2017). Pengaruh Modal Kerja , Lama Usaha , Jam Kerja dan Lokasi Usaha terhadap Pendapatan Monza di Pasar Simalingkar Medan. *Jurnal Visioner & Strategis*, 6(2), 111–126.
- IMP, R., & Maghfira, A. N. (2018). Pengaruh Modal, Jam Kerja Dan Lama Usaha Terhadap Pendapatan Pedagang Di Pasar Ikan Hias Mina Restu Purwokerto. *Jurnal Ekonomi, Bisnis, Dan Akuntansi (JEBA)*, 20(4), 1–9.
- Kurniawan, A. (2014). *Metode Riset untuk ekonomi & Bisnis : Teori, Konsep dan Praktik Penelitian Bisnis (Dilengkapi Perhitungan Pengolahan Data dengan IBM SPSS 22.0)*.

Bandung : Alfabeta.

- Marhawati, M. (2020). Analisis Pendapatan Pedagang Kaki Lima Sektor Informal Di Kecamatan Rappocini Kota Makassar. *JEKPEND: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Pendidikan*, 3(1), 68–76. <https://doi.org/10.26858/jekpend.v3i1.12374>
- Muryati, Akhmadi, Nurhayati, & Parsiem. (2015). Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Pendapatan Pedagang Kaki Lima di Jalan Gajah Mada Muara Bulian Kabupaten Batang Hari. *Jurnal Citra Ekonomi, Vol 1 No. 2, Hal. 1 – 8.*, 1(2), 1–8.
- Pratami, A. R., Priyono, R., & Arintoko, A. (2019). Determinants of Traders' Income at the Revitalized Vs Non-Revitalized Traditional Wet Market. *Eko-Regional Jurnal Pengembangan Ekonomi Wilayah*, 14(2), 121–130. <https://doi.org/10.20884/1.erjpe.2019.14.2.1329>
- Putra, A. S. A., & Siregar, I. (2024). Penataan Peruntukkan Pedagang Kaki Lima (PKL) Di Kawasan Stadion Gor Haji Agus Salim Padang. *Journal of Sciencetech Research and Development*, 6(1), 1256–1263.
- Rahardja, P., & Manurung, M. (2010). *Teori Ekonomi Mikro*. Lembaga Universitas Indonesia.
- Sugiyono. (2021). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Sukirno, S. (2019). *Mikro Ekonomi. Teori Pengantar* (Edisi 3). Raja Grasindo Perseda.
- Sumarsono, S. (2009). *Ekonomi Sumber Daya Manusia Teori dan Kebijakan Publik*. Graha Ilmu.
- Wicaksono, D. T. (2011). Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Pedagang Kaki Lima Penjual Bakso di Kota Semarang. *Jurnal Ilmiah. Semarang : Universitas Diponegoro*.
- Yuniarti, P. (2019). Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Pendapatan Pedagang di Pasar Tradisional Cinere Depok. 3(1), 165–170.



**THE EFFECT OF BUSINESS CAPITAL, WORKING HOURS, AND  
LENGTH OF BUSINESS ON THE INCOME OF STREET VENDORS  
IN THE GOR H. AGUS SALIM AREA, PADANG CITY**

Feny Dharmawan **et al**

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.54443/sibatik.v4i7.2821>

---

