

Research Article

# Influential Factors of Activity Patterns and Distribution Patterns of Street Vendors in the GOR Haji Agus Salim Stadium Area on Public Space in Padang City, West Sumatra

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## ABSTRACT

This research discusses how the activities and distribution patterns of street vendors (PKL) influence public space in the GOR Haji Agus Salim Stadium area, Padang City, West Sumatra. The increasing number of street vendors in this area has raised spatial planning issues, limited accessibility, and disrupted the original function of the stadium as a sports facility. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach, with data collected through field observations, interviews, and documentation. The results show that PKL activities are strongly influenced by their proximity to formal sector activities and pedestrian flow. Their distribution patterns are classified into two types: clustered (focus agglomeration) and linear, following road networks (linear agglomeration). Factors influencing these patterns include strategic location, accessibility, types of goods sold, and the facilities used for vending. The study reveals that the presence of street vendors significantly affects the quality of public space visually, functionally, and in terms of comfort. Therefore, a comprehensive management strategy is needed that balances the economic needs of PKL with the order and proper use of urban space.

**Keywords:** Street vendors; activity; distribution; public space; GOR Haji Agus Salim

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Every city has its own unique identity and visual character. The historical development of a city is often reflected through its physical elements, one of which is the road corridor. Road corridors serve as strategic elements in shaping and introducing the identity of an area, as their visual characteristics are easily recognized by road users. This identity is not only observed through physical form, but also through the human activities that occur along the corridor (Sepang et al., 2016). Commercial corridors began to develop in the early 1980s with the emergence of rows of shops. By the 1990s, changes in lifestyle and consumer preferences had shifted shopping centers from enclosed buildings to open-air concepts, integrating shopping with leisure activities in public spaces. This transformation also changed shopping behavior from relying on vehicles along corridors to walking-based shopping (Sepang et al., 2016). Vending locations are typically situated near residential areas and educational centers, and are positioned in highly accessible zones.

This strategic placement facilitates ease of interaction and transaction between vendors and consumers (Rahayuni & Citra, 2015). Street vendors have now become widespread across various functional areas in urban settings, including office districts, educational institutions, learning centers, industrial zones, and residential neighborhoods. These areas are often targeted as preferred locations for their trading activities (Marshush et al., 2013). However, if street vendor activities are not properly managed, they can have a negative impact on the quality of the urban environment (Alwi et al., 2023). Since the First Industrial Revolution up to the current digital era, the informal sector has continued to grow as a survival strategy for many workers, particularly in developing countries. It serves as a support system for those who struggle to enter the formal sector, which often requires higher levels of education and specialized skills (Miqdad & Rahmah, 2025). The growing economic activities reflect the community's efforts to improve their quality of life. Amid the dynamics of urban life, street vendors (PKL) have emerged as one of the key elements that play an important role in the daily life of city residents (Dewi kania, 2021). Street vendors can also be defined as part of the small-scale informal sector, engaging in the production and distribution of goods and services without formal authorization or legal permits (Bastiana, Agustang, 2019).

Street vendors are individuals who conduct commercial activities by selling goods or services in public spaces, particularly along roadsides and sidewalks (Yanusri, 2015). Road corridors are one of the key elements that influence the image and development of a city. As the most easily recognized part, road corridors serve as a primary visual identity of an area due to their visibility to road users. The perception of these corridors is shaped not only by their physical form but also by the variety of human activities that take place within them (Syariah & Widiastuti, 2017). One of the common activities found along road corridors is commercial activity. A commercial corridor can be defined as a roadway whose surrounding space is utilized for various economic activities such as trade, office functions, and as a center of employment within the urban area (Syariah & Widiastuti, 2017). Padang City is well-known for its culinary tourism, particularly its street vendors (PKL) located in the city center. However, the increasing number of vendors and their supporting businesses has led to environmental issues and disruption of public space due to uncontrolled PKL distribution. As of July 1, 2021, the management of the GOR Haji Agus Salim area was officially reclaimed by the government. The Head of the Sports Division at the Youth and Sports Department (DISPORA) of West Sumatra, Rasyidi Sumetri, stated through a circular letter (SE No. 426/VI/2738/DispORA-IV/2021) that the area would be reorganized and returned to its original function as a community sports center. The management contract with the previous operator expired on June 30, 2021. To restore the stadium's function, DISPORA took over the area and plans to properly manage it by designating appropriate spaces for vending, thereby prohibiting informal sales along the main roads within the GOR area. In line with the Governor's Regulation on retribution, Rasyidi explained that official fees would eventually apply, but for now, a persuasive approach is being used to guide vendors in complying with the new spatial policy. However, many street vendors still lack formal business permits, raising questions about their impact on traffic and public space as they trade along roadsides to meet economic needs (Rasyidi Sumetri, n.d.2021).

As previously explained, an individual's perception is influenced by internal factors, namely what exists within the person. In addition to this, there are also external factors that affect the perceptual process, such as the stimulus itself and the environment in which the perception occurs. These external factors stimulus and environment and the internal factors within the individual interact with each other in shaping perception (Duwit et al., 2017). Relocation efforts often fail because the designated sites do not align with the nature of street vendors' activities. As a result, many vendors choose to return to their original locations, even if it means facing eviction by the authorities (Widjajanti, 2018). This prohibition is explicitly regulated in the Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation Number 41 of 2012 concerning Guidelines for the Arrangement and Empowerment of Street Vendors, and further reinforced by Law Number 38 of 2004 on Roads. Both regulations state that street trading activities that utilize roadways, road shoulders, or sidewalks are prohibited because they can disrupt traffic flow, damage the function of urban space, and interfere with the public interest. Therefore, the presence of street vendors is often seen as a paradoxical phenomenon on one hand, they provide economic benefits, but on the other hand, they have the potential to create spatial planning issues and public order problems in the city (Permendagri, 2012)

Historically, the term "kaki lima" (five feet) originated during the Dutch colonial era, referring to regulations requiring sidewalks to be around five feet (1.5 meters) wide. Over time, "five feet" came to represent the combination of a vendor's two feet and the three legs of their cart. Street vendors are typically located in unplanned areas but strategically positioned within the urban informal sector. This includes the area around GOR Haji Agus Salim, where vendors persist despite competition and often similar offerings from formal shops. The City of Padang enacted Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2014 on the Arrangement and Empowerment of Street Vendors, but after nearly a decade, the policy has not been updated. Research suggests it has not effectively resolved spatial or economic management issues for PKL (SaThierbach et al., 2015). In addition, Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) outlined in Mayor's Decree No. 101 of 2016 have not produced satisfactory outcomes for all parties involved. Data show that PKL violations increased from 677 cases in 2018 to 720 in 2019, possibly due to improved sidewalk conditions.

The GOR area, often used by athletes and students, has become a hub of commercial and social activity. Authorities have yet to enforce proper monitoring and spatial distribution guidelines, even though open urban spaces require careful design to support different types of human-environment interactions. Initial findings indicate that many street vendors in the GOR Haji Agus Salim area utilize available spaces including both private and public areas such as sidewalks for selling. The spatial patterns of PKL activity are highly influenced by formal sector activities that attract consumers. The location of a vendor is typically determined by their proximity and connection whether direct or indirect to both formal and informal activities nearby, especially consumer access, in line with theory (McGee & Yeung, 1977; Widjajanti, 2019). Given these conditions, this study aims to formulate strategies in response to the challenges posed by the activities and distribution patterns of street vendors in the GOR Haji Agus Salim Stadium area, Padang City, West Sumatra.

A corridor is a space in the form of a plaza, road, or elongated passage formed by two rows of masses (buildings or trees) that connect two areas or parts of a city in a neutral manner, while also showcasing the physical qualities of the space (Sumual et al., 2018) In addition, road corridors for vehicles have a significant influence on the movement and types of traffic in a given area. According to Bishop (Syariah & Widiastuti, 2017). It is common for mobile street vendors to operate in public spaces close to specific types of activities that attract potential consumers, particularly housewives. Such locations

are perceived to offer higher transaction volumes and greater customer turnout. Additionally, areas with different land use types present varying levels of consumer intensity, which significantly influences the vendors’ net income and capital investment (Rahayu et al., 2019). The presence of mobile vendors and street hawkers in public spaces reflects a shift in economic power moving away from dominance by large-scale capital owners toward the strengthening of grassroots economic systems. Traditionally regarded as part of the marginalized sector, mobile vendors have the potential to become valuable assets in urban development, provided they are given the opportunity to participate meaningfully in the process (Medina et al., 2018).

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

Referring to the issues and background previously described, this study was conducted using a qualitative approach. This approach was chosen as it is considered the most relevant for gaining an in-depth understanding of the social conditions occurring in the field (Nasution, 2009). In his book *Research Methods (Scientific Research)*, Nasution states that the qualitative approach tends to focus on specific aspects and often describes the relationships between variables, allowing for a more comprehensive depiction of a social situation. Meanwhile, (Prasetya Irawan, 2006), in *Qualitative and Quantitative Research*, explains that descriptive research usually involves a single variable (univariate), but it can still represent reality as it is, although within certain limitations.

In this study, the qualitative approach is used to describe the conditions of a specific community namely, street vendors (PKL) as the object of analysis. The research was conducted in the GOR Haji Agus Salim Stadium area in Padang City, West Sumatra. This approach aims to systematically, factually, and accurately present the various facts and interrelated phenomena occurring in the area.



Figure 1. Research Location

The location of this research is the GOR Haji Agus Salim Stadium area in Padang City, West Sumatra Province. The study focuses on analyzing the influential factors of the street vendors’ (PKL) distribution patterns within this area. The specific boundaries of the research location are as follows:

- North : Batang Gadis Street
- West : Sungai Sirah Street, Asahan Street, and Kapuas Street
- South : Batang Kapas Street and Kampar Street
- East : Rimbo Kaluang Street

The identification process was carried out using a qualitative descriptive analysis approach, through the processing of data obtained from field observations and direct discussions with several vendors to ensure the accuracy of the findings. The purpose of this process is to obtain an overview of the condition of pedestrian pathways, the location and distribution of

street vendors (PKL), as well as the commercial activities taking place in the GOR Haji Agus Salim Stadium area, Padang City, West Sumatra. The modeling of street vendor (PKL) location distribution is an effort to represent real-world conditions in the form of a computer-based spatial illustration. This model is developed using specific rules derived from the characteristics of the vendors and their surrounding environment. The goal is to create a simulation that closely resembles actual conditions in order to understand the patterns and behaviors of street vendors when choosing trading locations based on their preferences and traits (Mahful & Sastrawati, 2017).

**Table 1.** Variable Research

Theory	Variable	Sub variable	Research Indicators
T.G.Mc Gee and Y.M.Yeung (1977)	Activity Pattern	Location	Positioned along the roadside, on sidewalks, or adjacent to building structures
		Trading Hours	Morning / Afternoon / Night
		Type of Goods Sold	Food / Non-food
		Trading facilities	Shoulder-carried/Ground sheet/Stall/Tent/ Container / Motor cart
	Distribution Pattern	Angglomeration	focus angglomeration
			Linear Angglomeration
		Accessibility	Along the Edge of the Road High-foot-traffic areas / pedestrian walkways

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### 3.1 General Overview of the Area

This research is located in the GOR Haji Agus Salim Stadium area, Padang City, West Sumatra, situated within a public zone. The GOR Haji Agus Salim area spans approximately 15 hectares and functions as a center for commerce and services. The complex includes various sports facilities such as the main stadium, an athletics track, practice fields, and other supporting sports infrastructures. It frequently hosts both regional and national sports events, as well as serving as a daily activity space for the local community. The boundaries of the research area are as follows:

North	: Batang Gadis Street
West	: Sungai Sirah Street, Asahan Street, Kapuas Street
South	: Batang Kapas Street, Kampar Street
East	: Rimbo Kaluang Street

The Padang City Government issued Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2014 concerning the Arrangement and Empowerment of Street Vendors (PKL). However, after nearly a decade of implementation, its effectiveness remains in question. This is clearly reflected in the current state of the road corridor within the GOR Haji Agus Salim area, which is densely packed with sports activities, community interactions, and informal street vending. The intensity of these activities has not been matched by adequate supporting infrastructure. As a result, parts of the road edges in the GOR Haji Agus Salim area have been repurposed as informal parking spaces. In its development, the definition of street vendors (PKL) has become increasingly broad. Their presence is no longer limited to sidewalks or road shoulders, but has expanded to include various types of public spaces. Street vendors now operate in pedestrian areas, parking spaces, open areas, parks, terminals, and even at street intersections. Additionally, some vendors are mobile, moving from one place to another, including door-to-door sales through urban residential streets (Agus Susilo, 2017). The use of space by certain parties can reduce the function of green open spaces, occupy sidewalks in a way that disrupts pedestrian comfort and causes traffic congestion. In addition, the use of riverbank areas may interfere with their natural function, and the construction of structures over drainage channels can obstruct the proper flow of water (Widjajanti, 2015).

#### 3.1.1 Accessibility

##### 3.1.1.1 Movement Pattern of the Area

The GOR Haji Agus Salim Stadium area, located in Padang City, West Sumatra Province, serves as an organized access point within the region, utilized by the public for daily activities as well as for sports and recreational purposes. This public space significantly contributes to the overall movement and circulation in the area. The movement pattern within the GOR Haji Agus Salim area is characterized by a two-lane traffic flow, which accommodates both community activities and access to sports facilities.



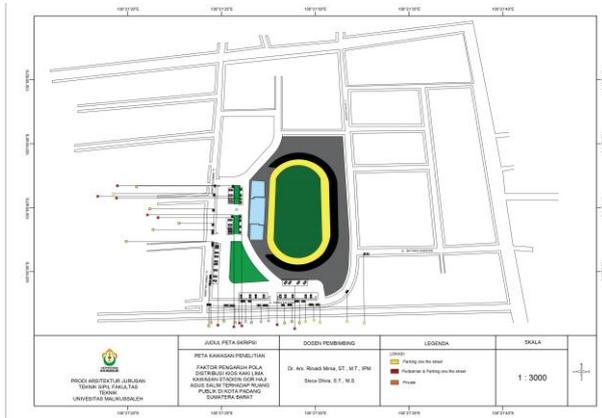


Figure 4. Parking Location Map of the GOR Haji Agus Salim Stadium Area, Padang City

### 3.1.2 Street Vendor

#### 3.1.2.1 Trading Location

Observations show that street vendors utilize available space along the pedestrian paths in the GOR Haji Agus Salim Stadium area, Padang City, both on the right and left sides of the walkway. These areas are considered suitable for street vending activities. Several vendors operate during the afternoon and evening, especially before events or official activities held in the area. On Sundays, trading occurs throughout the day from morning, afternoon, to evening making it the busiest day for vendor activity. The presence of street vendors occupying sidewalks and road shoulders has led to a shift in the function of these public spaces from pedestrian and traffic use to areas of commercial activity. This situation creates side friction, which refers to disruptions in traffic performance caused by activities along the roadside (Taufik, 2016).

#### 3.1.2.2 Trading Hours

Street vendors (PKL) generally operate during two main time periods: from morning to afternoon, and from late afternoon to evening. In the GOR Haji Agus Salim Stadium area, more street vendors are visibly active in the evening. While there is some activity in the morning to midday, it is less intense compared to the afternoon and night.

#### 3.1.2.3 Type of Merchandise

Field observations identified four main categories of merchandise sold by street vendors in the GOR Haji Agus Salim Stadium area: toys/accessories, individual services, food and beverages, and cigarettes/snacks. Food and beverage stalls are the most dominant, as they cater to the basic needs of visitors. The large number of food-related stalls clearly illustrates the demand for such items in the area. Street vendor (PKL) activities essentially have diverse characteristics.

#### 3.1.2.4 Vending Facilities

Based on observations, the vending facilities used by street vendors in this area include ground sheets/mats, carts or pushcarts, small tables/stalls, kiosks, shoulder-carried baskets, and tents. Among these, tents are the most commonly used, particularly during nighttime operations. For a clearer understanding, refer to the area map provided in Figure 5.

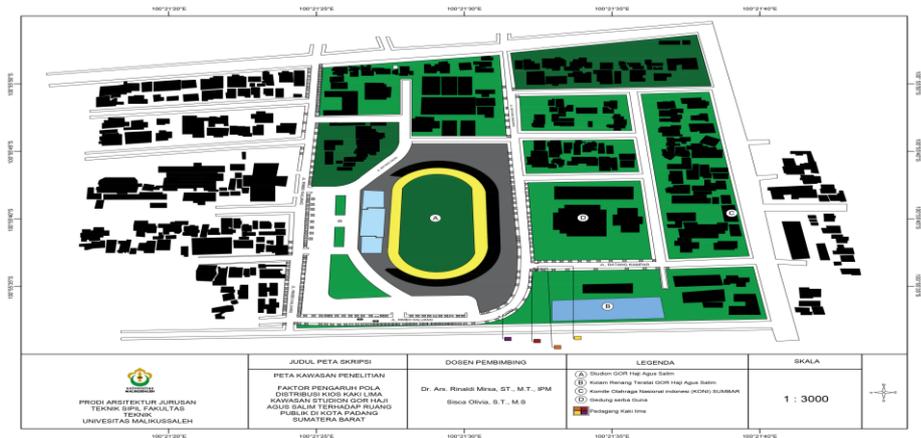


Figure 5. Map of Street Vendor Locations in the GOR Haji Agus Salim Stadium Area, Padang City

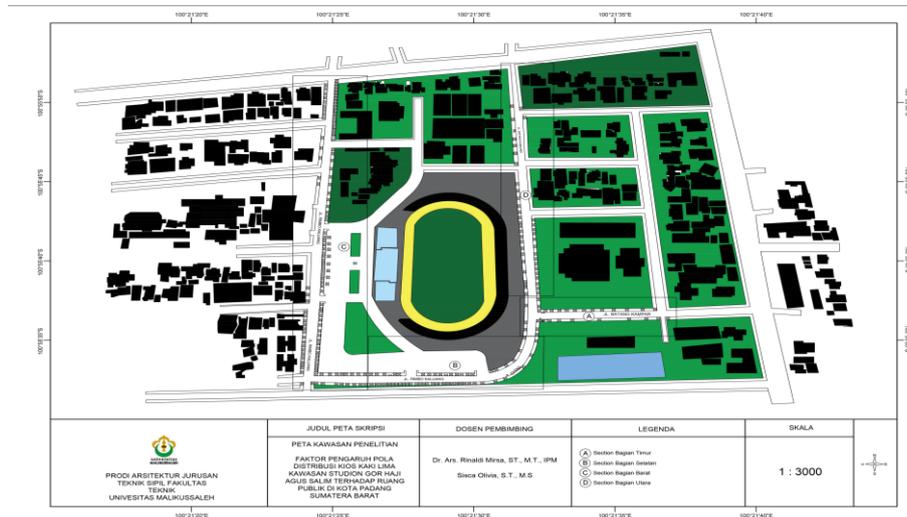


Figure 6. Map of Street Vendor Distribution in the GOR Haji Agus Salim Stadium Area, Padang City, West Sumatra

## 3.2 Analysis of Distribution and Activity Patterns of Street Vendors in the GOR Haji Agus Salim Stadium Area, Padang City, West Sumatra

### 3.2.1 Analysis of Street Vendor Activity Patterns in the GOR Haji Agus Salim Stadium Area, Padang City, West Sumatra

#### 3.2.1.1 Trading Locations

Based on analysis of the eastern, western, southern, and northern zones of the GOR Haji Agus Salim Stadium area, it was observed that street vendors tend to occupy locations near the roadside and pedestrian paths. These spots are perceived as favorable for setting up stalls due to their proximity to pedestrian traffic and high visitor flow. The selection of selling locations by street vendors is a crucial consideration. Typically, they choose public spaces that are crowded and frequently visited by people, making them easily accessible. These locations also have specific characteristics, such as a safe and comfortable environment, especially for visitors or consumers (Setyaningrum, 2021). The selection of selling locations by street vendors is a crucial consideration. Typically, they choose public spaces that are crowded and frequently visited by people, making them easily accessible. These locations also have specific characteristics, such as a safe and comfortable environment, especially for visitors or consumers (Rahayu et al., 2024)

The GOR Haji Agus Salim Stadium is uniquely situated between a sports complex and a cluster of street vendors, making it attractive for both local residents and visitors. This leads to a convergence of foot traffic and movement between informal and formal sectors. Free street vending activity around formal businesses cannot simply be eliminated or prohibited. According to (McGee & Yeung, 1977:76), the presence of formal activity in an area tends to stimulate informal activities. This situation is often utilized by informal actors, in this case, street vendors, to expand their operations. As Shirvani in (Widjajanti, 2019) explains, every formal activity inevitably attracts informal support activities that should not be ignored or eliminated, but rather spatially accommodated. Street vendors already operating in the area may be permitted to remain, but must adhere to spatial regulations to prevent disruption and violations that could affect pedestrians, motorists, and the visual order of the area. These regulations were enacted under Padang City's Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2014 concerning the Management and Empowerment of Street Vendors. On the pedestrian paths along the eastern, western, southern, and northern sides of the stadium, a mix of activities sports, vending, and social gathering was observed. However, there is no clearly integrated pedestrian circulation system linking these different zones. As a result, similar activities are spread across all sides, drawing increased foot traffic and vehicular movement into the stadium area, especially during the evening hours when most street vendors operate.

#### 3.2.1.2 Trading Hours

Street vendors typically operate once per day, from afternoon to late evening (approximately 14:00–00:00). However, on holidays especially Sundays they operate in two shifts: from morning to afternoon (07:00–15:00) and from afternoon to night (15:00–00:00). Trading hours vary depending on formal events or sports activities held at the GOR Haji Agus Salim Stadium. According to interviews and field observations, trading hours significantly influence vendor presence and stall locations. In the afternoon and evening, when formal activities subside, street vendors take advantage of the available space, particularly along sidewalks, to set up their stalls. During active hours (daytime), vendors selling goods and services

operate alongside formal businesses. Most of the vendors who trade in the area are officially permitted or have entered into cooperation with the Dispora (Youth and Sports Department), the official manager of the GOR Haji Agus Salim complex. This aligns with the argument by McGee & Yeung, 1977:76), who stated that both direct and indirect relationships with various formal and informal activities affect the time and location of street vendor operations particularly their connection with consumers and surrounding activities.

### 3.2.1.3 The following illustrates the types of merchandise sold by street vendors in the GOR Haji Agus Salim Stadium area

Padang City, based on field observations, vendor preferences, and consumer/visitor demand. In the GOR Haji Agus Salim Stadium area, the types of merchandise sold by street vendors vary depending on the characteristics of each vendor. This means that the merchandise is adapted to the vendors' preferences and the needs of visitors. Several categories of goods were identified, such as food, beverages, and accessories items that are commonly needed during sports activities or by workers taking a break in the area. The vending equipment used by street vendors in the GOR Haji Agus Salim Stadium area, Padang City, includes carts, tents, tables, display racks, ground sheets, containers, mats (*lesehan*), and motorized carts. These tools are practical and effective for arranging goods in a way that makes them visible and accessible to customers. Most of the equipment is portable and easy to assemble and dismantle, allowing vendors to quickly remove their stalls after trading hours. This practice aligns with local regulations, which prohibit vendors from leaving their merchandise or equipment at the site after closing time. The vending areas must be kept clean and free of leftover goods. Agreements between street vendors and the management of the GOR Haji Agus Salim Stadium area must also be established, especially regarding the use of vending space. Most food and beverage vendors tend to use tents combined with carts and tables as their primary vending facilities. The following image provides a clearer illustration.

### 3.2.1.4 Findings from the Analysis of Street Vendor Activity Patterns

The findings indicate that there are several activity patterns of street vendors (PKL) in the GOR Haji Agus Salim Stadium area, Padang City, as outlined below:

#### 3.2.1.4.1 Trading Hours

Street vendors generally operate from afternoon until evening. During this time, the area becomes active with sports activities and visitors who come to relax or enjoy culinary offerings. This provides an opportunity for street vendors to occupy available pedestrian spaces around the stadium for trading purposes.

#### 3.2.1.4.2 Preferred Locations

The most preferred locations for street vendors are pedestrian paths and sidewalks around the GOR Haji Agus Salim Stadium. Starting from midday, vendors tend to set up along these pedestrian routes, which are already familiar and frequently occupied by other vendors.

#### 3.2.1.4.3 Type of Merchandise Based on Time

The type of merchandise sold tends to follow the activity patterns within the area. In the morning and early afternoon, few vendors are active, and stalls are rarely open. However, from late afternoon to evening, vendors become more active, offering food, beverages, snacks, cigarettes, and accessories to match the needs of visitors.

#### 3.2.1.4.4 Vending Facilities and Their Usage

The choice of vending equipment is influenced by both location and trading hours. Vendors commonly use carts, pushcarts, small tables, racks, shoulder carriers, and tents. These facilities are strategically set up along sidewalks to serve people engaged in sports, leisure, or culinary activities in the GOR Haji Agus Salim area.

#### 3.2.1.4.5 Activity Intensity by Time of Day

Due to several influencing factors including formal activities, location, vending tools, and the type of goods sold street vendor activity is lower during the morning and early afternoon compared to the late afternoon and evening.



Figure 7. Map of Street Vendors from Morning to Afternoon in the Eastern Area of GOR Haji Agus Salim Stadium, Padang City, West Sumatra

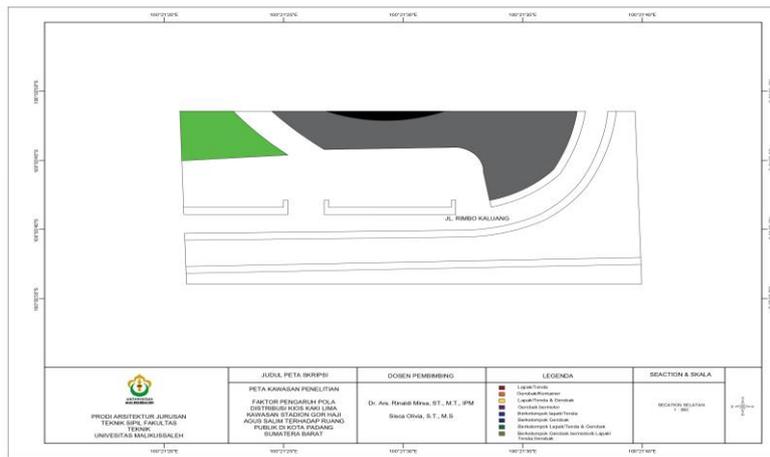


Figure 8. Map of Street Vendors from Morning to Afternoon in the Southern Area of GOR Haji Agus Salim Stadium, Padang City, West Sumatra

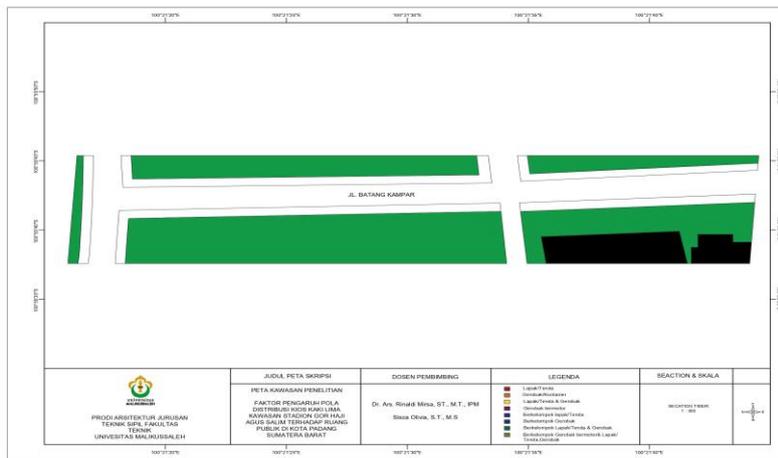
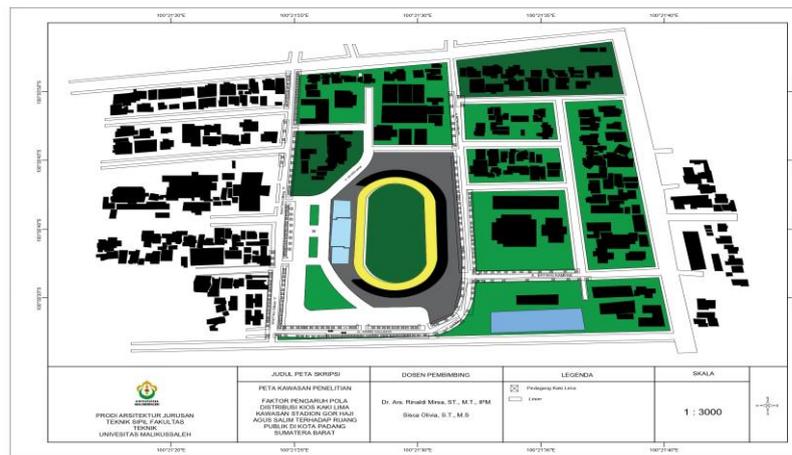


Figure 9. Map of Street Vendors from Morning to Afternoon in the Western Area of GOR Haji Agus Salim Stadium, Padang City, West Sumatra







**Figure 15.** Street Vendor Distribution Map in the GOR Haji Agus Salim Stadium Area, Padang City, West Sumatra"

## 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the description above, the conclusions can be drawn as follows regarding the activity and distribution patterns of street vendors (PKL) in the GOR Haji Agus Salim Stadium area, Padang City:

1. The activity patterns of street vendors in the GOR Haji Agus Salim Stadium area are not directly or indirectly influenced by formal activities, informal activities, or the vendors' relationship with their consumers.
2. The trading hours of the vendors, which align with both formal and informal activities in the area, influence the choice of location, type of goods sold, and vending methods, such as using pushcarts, tents/stalls, and containers.
3. Most PKL activities occur in the late afternoon and evening, utilizing pedestrian pathways and roads within the stadium area while complying with regulations set by the Youth and Sports Office (DISPORA), which manages vending arrangements.
4. The distribution pattern of street vendors tends to be linear, as they follow the road network and align their activities with the area's movement flow often occupying roadside spaces and pedestrian paths in the stadium environment.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

It is essential to acknowledge the presence of street vendors (PKL) around the GOR Haji Agus Salim Stadium. The existence of PKL activities is influenced by both formal and informal activities in the surrounding area. In determining the location or distribution pattern of street vendors, it is important to first understand their activity patterns including their distribution, trading hours, types of goods sold, and the vending facilities they use.

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## AUTHOR'S CONTRIBUTIONS

The author contributed fully to all stages of this research, starting from problem formulation, data collection and analysis, to the writing and completion of the final manuscript. The entire process was carried out independently under the guidance and supervision of the academic advisor. This study focused on analyzing the factors influencing the activity patterns and distribution of street vendors in the GOR Haji Agus Salim Stadium area and their impact on public space in Padang City, West Sumatra.

## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest in the research titled *"Factors Influencing the Activity Patterns and Distribution of Street Vendors in the GOR Haji Agus Salim Stadium Area and Their Impact on Public Space in Padang City, West Sumatra."* The entire research process was conducted independently without any influence from any party that could affect the results or the objectivity of this study.

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