Consumer Behavior towards Street Food: A Bibliometric Study

Kamna Uikey[1], Dr. Kishor V. Ghormade[2], Dr Ashish A. Linge[3]

Research Scholar, Taywade, College, Mahadula-Koradi, Nagpur.
Professor, Taywade College, Mahadula-Koradi, Nagpur.
Assistant Professor, Department of Business, Management, C P and Berar, College, Nagpur.

ABSTRACT
This paper incorporates research on scientific mapping and bibliometric analysis. Two essential keywords utilized in the study are 'consumer behaviour' and 'street food'. With the use of the Web of Science database, the researcher evaluated six performance analysis indicators, including the number of publications by authors, publications by year, subject categories, document types, countries, and journals, to determine which subject has the greatest number of publications. By setting the minimum values for each indicator, scientific mapping is performed with the help of the VoSviewer software using the co-authorship, co-occurrence, and co-citation indicators. The most popular type of network visualisation is used to view pictures of the links that have been analysed.Results display a list of 257 papers. This study aids in understanding the facts and connections between the chosen indicators.
Keywords: Consumer Behaviour, Street Foods, Bibliometric Analysis, Web of Science

I.   INTRODUCTION
Consumer Behaviour:
Many researchers have utilised behavioural intentions as a stand-in for real behaviours since research has shown that behavioural intentions are the primary immediate driver of behaviour (Choi et al., 2013). Inadequate time to prepare meals at home, opportunities for socialising or business, a need for a quick meal or for ease, enjoyment and family outings or celebrations are factors that may affect the decision to eat out (birthdays, anniversaries and other special occasions). Due to these shifts in eating patterns, restaurants and other places where people eat out now provide a wider selection of foods and drinks, giving customers a lot more options. Due to this, less individuals are cooking in their homes(Islam & Shafayet Ullah, n.d.). Across the world, 2.5 billion people eat fried food every day. 2.5% of the population in India is thought to be classified as street sellers (Morano et al., 2018). Customers demand food at a price that indicates good value for money rather than just a low price (Gupta et al., 2018). Repurchasing a product or suggesting it to others based on a customer's experience is referred to as consumer behaviour. Repurchase intention, in particular, describes a person's desire to make another purchase from the same business while taking into account his or her circumstances (Seo & Lee, 2021). People prefer street food due to its low cost, availability, variety, etc.(Sanlier et al., 2018).

Street Food:
Street food, according to the UN's Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), is "ready-to-eat foods and beverages produced and/or sold by vendors and hawkers especially in streets and other comparable venues," as defined in 1989 (Abrahale et al., 2019). In most cities, street food sellers are a common and noticeable sight. They offer a wide range of goods, from drinks and snacks to complete meals. One dietary trend that has been noted as defining urban diets is a rise in the intake of street foods (Draper, 1996). In the modern world, people prefer to purchase food from street vendors to satisfy their dietary demands away from home. Street food is an essential component of a nation's cuisine. These foods and beverages are crucial for promoting local eating customs abroad (Ceyhun Sezgin & Şanlıer, 2016). Studies on dietary trends have revealed a rise in the consumption of street food in metropolitan areas across various nations. In response, the food industry has grown to be a significant and intricate one that gives millions of people throughout the world access to affordable

food while also serving as a significant source of money for the sellers.(Ohiokpehai, 2003).

According to (Ok & Kuria, n.d.), the street food business plays a significant role in developing nations in satisfying the food needs of urban people. It has been observed in previous studies that many writers have attempted to discover other nutrition and employment-related aspects. Every day, street food provides millions of people with a wide selection of inexpensive and convenient cuisine. Several people with little education or experience can find work in the street food industry. In both urban and rural settings, street food is typically sold from stands or stalls on the pavement of major streets, often at a lesser price than fast food. These buildings are normally not permanent. As a result, they offer less fortunate people a convenient source of food(Steyn et al., 2011).Street cuisine is available for immediate consumption or can be taken somewhere and eaten there. The convenience of such food is more important to people than its safety, quality, and hygienic standards (Mensah et al., n.d.).

The most popular cuisine in the nation is street food, which is a specialty. Street meals are also available throughout India, where a wide range of local cuisine may be found. Some examples of these cuisines are North Indian, South Indian, Chinese, Chats, regional/local foods, beverages, Frankie's, and others.Street food is any meal or drink that was initially made and served on the street from mobile trucks, baskets, or counters as well as by establishments that have a portion facing the street and offer service without seating, and that is available for consumption seated or standing without any additional preparation. These street foods are prepared using a variety of cooking techniques, including deep frying, baking, grilling, toasting, roasting, sautéing, grilling, boiling, and steaming. They are all freshly cooked and prepared to be served right away (Buyruk & Aykaç, 2021).

The intention of this paper is to address the following research questions:

Q.1 Which authors have published the maximum number of papers on consumer behaviour towards street food?

Q.2 In which years, the maximum number of papers have been published?

Q.3 Which categories of documents have published the most papers on street food consumers' behaviour?

Q.4 Which subject area journals have published the most research on street food consumers' behaviour?

Q.5 Which countries are publishing the maximum number of research papers?

Q.6 Which journals have published the maximum number of papers on consumer behaviour towards street food?

Q.7 Which counties have co-authored the maximum with other countries?

Q.8 Which keywords co-occur with the most commonly used keywords?

Q.9 Which cited author are co-cited the most?
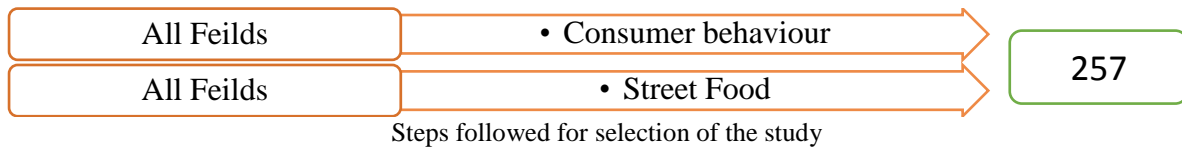
II.   METHODOLOGY
Search Strategy

Bibliometric analysis is performedto conduct this research study. The literature was searched in 'Web of Science' database with keywords "Consumer Behaviour" AND "Street Food". The literature was searched up to 24th Feb 2023. Both the keywords 'consumer behaviour' and 'street food' were searched in 'all fields' option. 1221 results were generated with these keywords. The literature was further searched from 1992 to 2023. After applying the time filter 1120 results were left. Further the results were refined by using subject category filter. The literature published under 'business', 'behavioural sciences', 'management', 'multidisciplinary sciences', 'social sciences interdisciplinary', 'education research', 'social science mathematical model', 'psychology', 'psychology social', 'cultural studies', 'social issues', 'education special', 'demography' 'area studies' 'psychology experimental', 'psychology developmental'. After applying subject category filter the results reduced down to 257 studies. Therefore, bibliometric analysis was performed on 257 studies.

While performing bibliometric analysis typically performance analysis and science mapping of the available literature on the topic is done. Performance analysis consists of computation of various indicatorsand the researchers havecomputed six performance indicators in this study. These indicators include information about the number of publications by authors, the number of publications by years, the number of publications by journals, the number of publications in subject categories, and the number of publications in types of documentsand the number of publication country wise.While conductingscientific mapping for this study the researchers have analysed the literature by performing co-authorship analysis, co-occurrence analysis, co-citation analysis.MS-Excel was used to compute performance indicators and VoSviewer software was utilised to perform science mapping. The indicators competed under performance analysis and science mapping are summarised below:

1. Performance Analysis(Number of Publications by Authors, Year wise Publication, Types of Documents, Subject Categories, Countries, Journals)

2. Scientific Mapping (Co-authorship analysis, Co-occurrence Analysis, Co-Citation Analysis)

Steps Results

| All Feilds | • Consumer behaviour | |
| All Feilds | • Street Food | 257 |

Steps followed for selection of the study

Data Extraction

The Web of Science database is used to extract data. It is a sequential process in which the following few phases are carried out. The first step is to go to the Web of Science database and complete the steps where keywords are to be completed in the first row. The researchershave chosen "all fields" for "consumer behaviour" and the second row with "all field" for "street food".After applying time and subject area filters, 257 study results were left.The file was downloaded in tab delimited form.All the indicators of performance analyses were computed by using this extracted datafrom Web of Science. A computer program VoSviewer was used to conduct various scientific analyses.

III.   RESULTS

Performance analysis

1. Number of papers published by most prolific authors:

Authors	Record Count	Authors	Record Count	Authors	Record Count
Dixon H	5	Cleveland M	3	Mcgowan L	3
Fisher Jo	5	Davison KK	3	Mooney E	3
Blaine Re	4	Dean M	3	Morley B	3
Caraher M	4	Hollywood L	3	Papies EK	3
Laroche M	4	Keller KL	3	Pettigrew S	3
Wakefield M	4	Lavelle F	3	Spence M	3
Blake Ce	3	Mccloat A	3		

Table 1: Maximum number of studies on consumer behaviour towards street food were published by the most prolific authorswith at least 3 papers
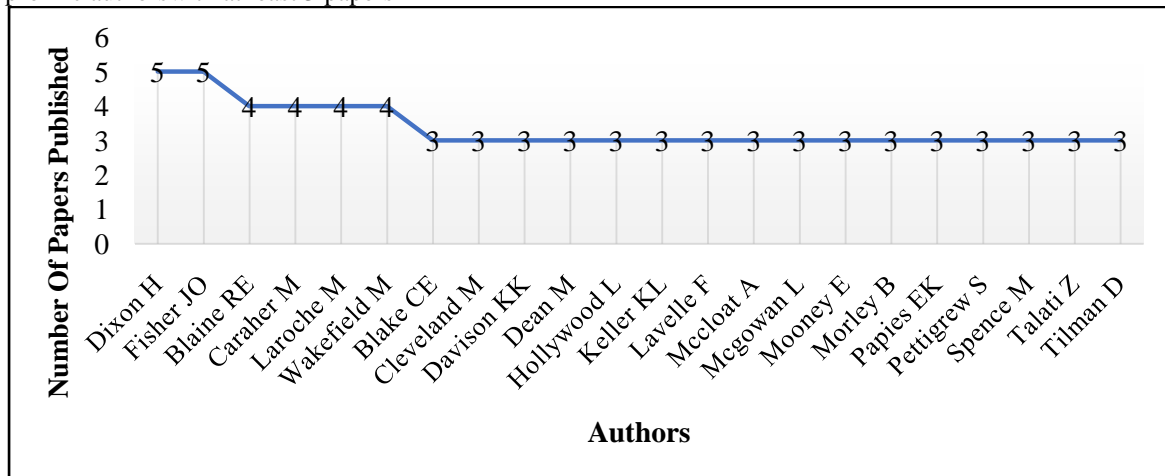
Source: Web of Science database

Figure 1: Maximum number of studies on consumer behaviour towards street food were published by the most prolific authors with at least 3 papers
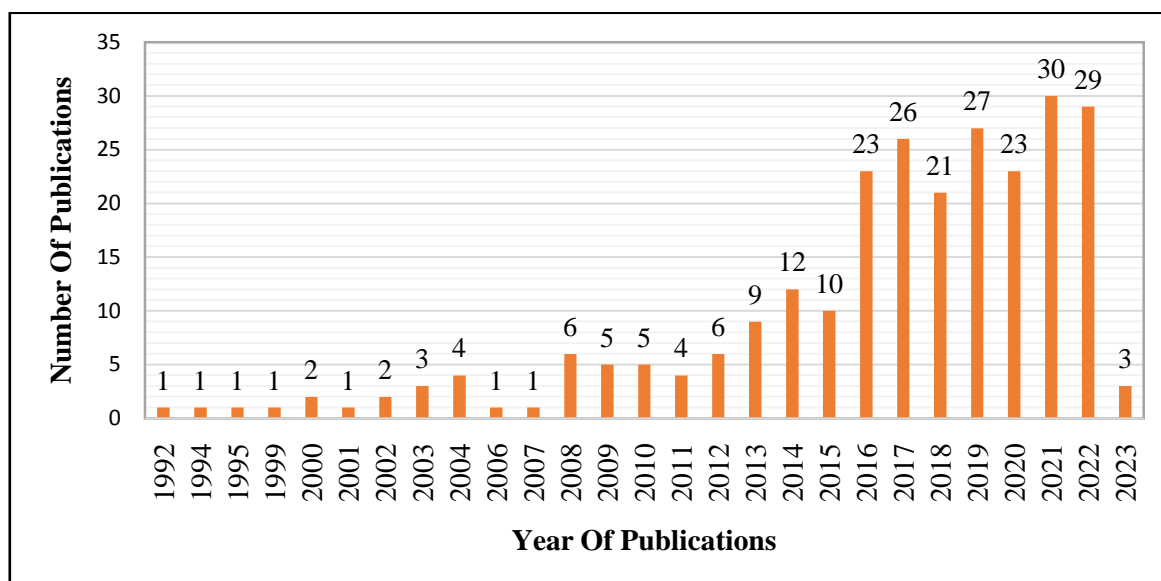
Studies on the consumer behaviour of street food were looked up in the Web of Science database in accordance with the goals of the study. The total number of writers who contributed to this field study were 963. Authors who have written at least three research publications are examined and analysed in this study. The study also shows the number of articles published with the least number of publications, which is three, and answers the query as follows: authors with five publications are at the top.

2. Number of publications year wise:

Years	No. of Publication	Years	No. of Publication	Years	No. of Publication
1992	1	2006	1	2015	10
1994	1	2007	1	2016	23
1995	1	2008	6	2017	26
1999	1	2009	5	2018	21
2000	2	2010	5	2019	27
2001	1	2011	4	2020	23
2002	2	2012	6	2021	30
2003	3	2013	9	2022	29
2004	4	2014	12	2023	3

Table 2: Studies on Consumer Behaviour towards Street Food according to Year wise publications.

Source: Web of Science database
Figure 2: Studies on Consumer Behaviour towards Street Food according to Year wise publications

Figure 2 displays the annual number of publications. The number of publications that have been published over time has been examined. Since 1992 had the fewest publications, it is therefore readily obvious that year was the first paper in this discipline. The number of publications was shown to have significantly reduced and then quickly grown in the years that followed, peaking at 30 publications in 2021 and continuing steadily after.
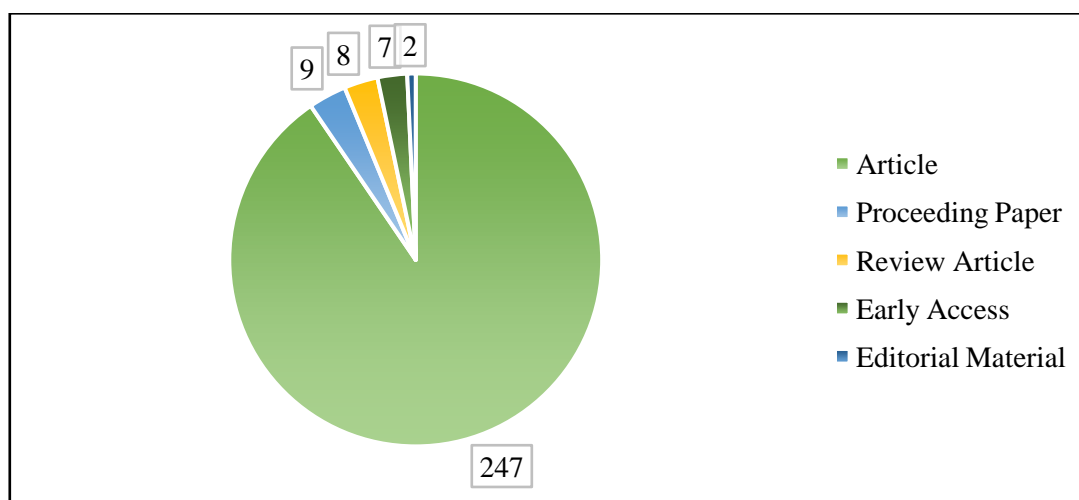
3. Types of Documents:

Document Types	No. of Publication
Article	247
Proceeding Paper	9
Review Article	8

Early Access	7
Editorial Material	2

Table 3 Types of Documents wise publications on consumer behaviour towards street food

Table No. 3 above lists the different types of documents that were looked at for this study using the Web of Science database. These documents included articles, proceeding papers, review articles, early access, and editorial material.

The fact that 247 publications are in the form of articles, 9 are proceeding papers, 8 are review articles, 7 are early access publications, and 2 are editorial materials is very notable.
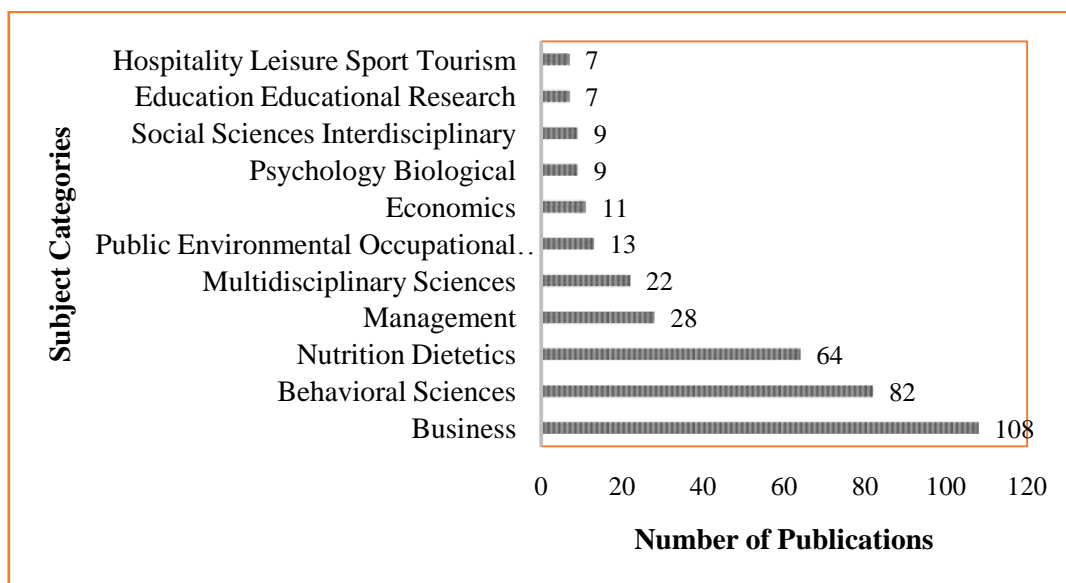

Source: Web of Science database

Figure 3: Types of Documents wise publications on consumer behaviour towards street food

4. Subject categories wise publications:

Subject Category	No. of Publications
Business	108
Behavioural Sciences	82
Nutrition Dietetics	64
Management	28
Multidisciplinary Sciences	22
Public Environmental Occupational Health	13
Economics	11
Psychology Biological	9
Social Sciences Interdisciplinary	9
Education Educational Research	7
Hospitality Leisure Sport Tourism	7

Table 4: Top 10 number of publications according to subject categories

Source: Web of Science database

Figure 4: Top 10 number of publications according to subject categories

This additional performance analysis indicator i.e. subject category, is displayed above in table no. 4. It is clear from the subject category that the number of papers published comes from a variety of subject areas; the business subject has published the most papers on the particular issue of this study, with 108 publications. Figure No. 4 shows that different subject areas generate a range of publications. The top 10 subject areas with the most articles were selected for this study out of the 46 different areas of study on this topic.

5. Country wise publication:

Top 10 Countries	No. of Publications
USA	128
ENGLAND	42
CANADA	37
AUSTRALIA	33
PEOPLES R CHINA	18
FRANCE	15
SCOTLAND	13
NETHERLANDS	11
IRELAND	8
NEW ZEALAND	8

Table 5: Top 10 countries having the greatest number of papers published.
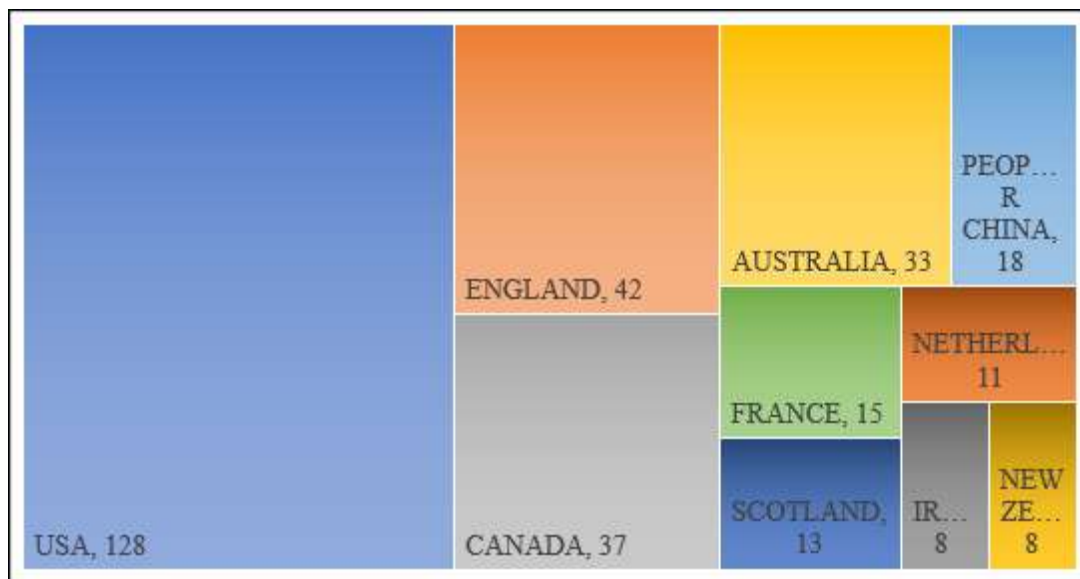
Source: Web of Science database
Figure 5: Top 10 countries having the greatest number of papers published

Figure No. 5 displays the top 10 articles from various countries that donated their research to these investigations. The United States leads the world in the number of papers published, with 128; it is followed by England (42 publications), Canada (37 publications), Australia (33 publications), People's Republic of China (18 publications), France (15 publications), Scotland (13 publications), and the Netherlands (11 publications). With only 8 articles each, Ireland and the Netherlands have the fewest publications out of the top 10 nations.

6. Journal wise publication:

Top 10 Journals	No. of Publications
APPETITE	63
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CONSUMER STUDIES	14
JOURNAL OF BUSINESS RESEARCH	13
JOURNAL OF RETAILING AND CONSUMER SERVICES	10
JOURNAL OF CONSUMER RESEARCH	9
PHYSIOLOGY BEHAVIOR	9
JOURNAL OF CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR	7
PLOS ONE	7
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RETAIL DISTRIBUTION MANAGEMENT	5
JOURNAL OF PUBLIC POLICY MARKETING	5

Table 6: Top 10 Journals havingthe greatest number of papers published.
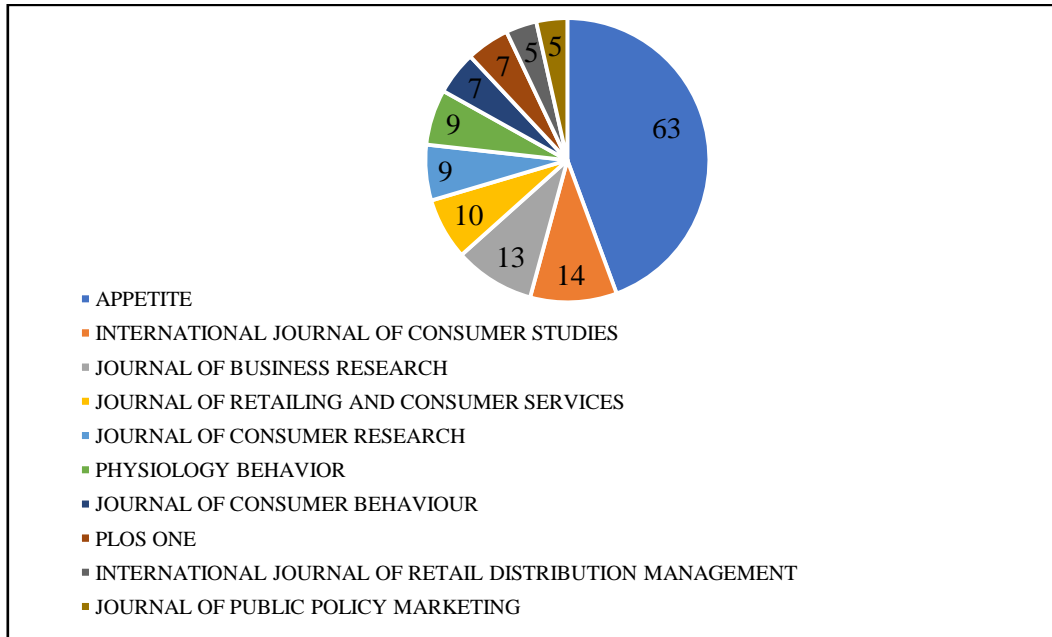
Source: Web of Science database
Figure 6: Top 10 Journals having the greatest number of papers published.

The top 10 papers from the following journals are included in this analysis, ranked by the quantity of publications from the top 10 journals: The most papers were published in Appetite journal, with 63, then in International Journal of Consumer Studies, with 14, and so on, until Journal of Public Policy Marketing, the least-ranked top 10 journal, was included in the analysis with 5 publications.
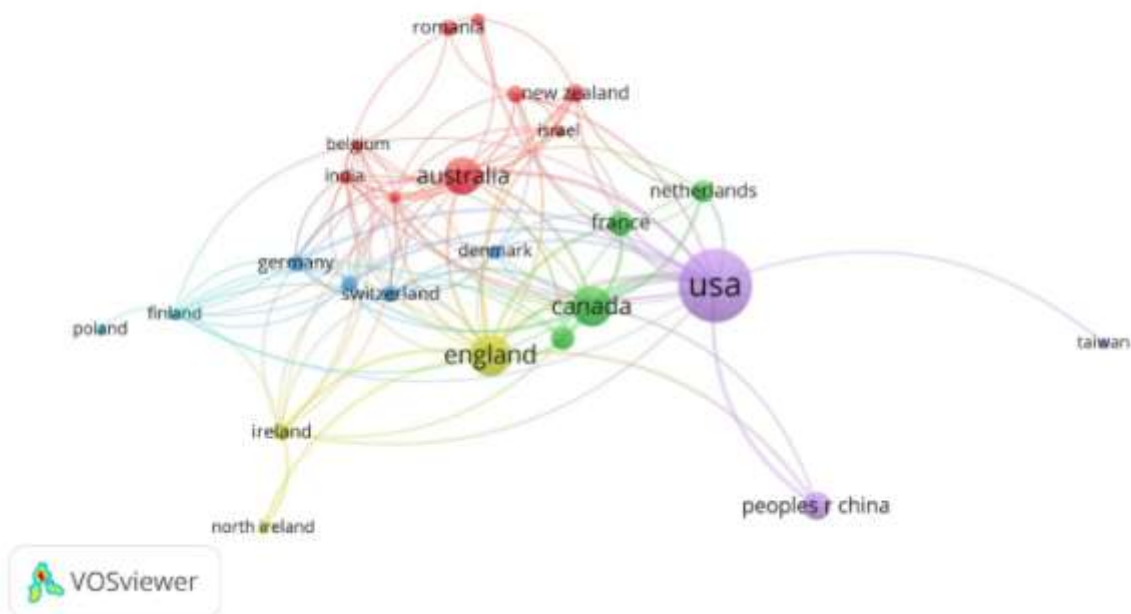
Scientific Mapping
7.   Co-authorship of countries:

Figure 7: Countries co-authored the maximum with other countries.

Country	Documents	Citations	Total link strength	Country	Documents	Citations	Total link strength
USA	127	4456	70	FINLAND	3	48	14
ENGLAND	41	1454	51	ITALY	7	243	13
CANADA	37	1934	44	BELGIUM	3	35	13
AUSTRALIA	33	879	37	NETHERLAND	11	237	12
SWITZERLAND	7	170	20	PEOPLES R CHINA	18	513	11
IRELAND	7	284	18	DENMARK	5	129	8
INDIA	4	103	18	SOUTH AFRICA	4	111	7
SPAIN	3	74	16	ISRAEL	3	1	7
GERMANY	6	118	16	NORTH IRELAND	3	129	6
BRAZIL	6	68	15	ROMANIA	6	18	3
SCOTLAND	13	478	14	TAIWAN	3	58	2
NEW ZEALAND	8	150	14	POLAND	3	14	1
FRANCE	15	406	14				

Table 7: Countries co-authored the maximum with other countries.

Figure No. 7 shows the co-authorship of countries. There are 48 total countries, and of those, 25 are considered to be co-authors. The strength of the links between the countries is calculated as shown above, and the minimum number of documents per country is 3. This results in the highest total link strength.

This work is being looked at with the use of the Web of Science database, and further analysis of the co-authorship of authors is being done using the VoSviewer tool. The VoSviewer assists in illuminating the connections between the many scientific mapping markers. As a result, the co-authorship of the countries in this study is currently being finalised as the part of the study to be looked at and analysed.

The links or connections between the co-authorship of countries have been examined after the tab-delimited file mentioned above was examined. This file was downloaded from the Web of Science database to the VoSviewer. The Network visualisation, overlay visualisation, and Data visualisation are the three various visualisations that the Vos viewer displays. For a better picture presentation and to better understand the study conducted, overlay visualisation with frames and coloured, curving lines is preferable. With VoSviewer, analysis is carried out by examining the colour, which presents the data as the most popular or desired thing. The USA is highlighted in a huge frame as the top most country in the above graphic. United States has 4456 citations, 127 different document kinds, and 70 total links from other country as shown in figure no.7 above respectively.

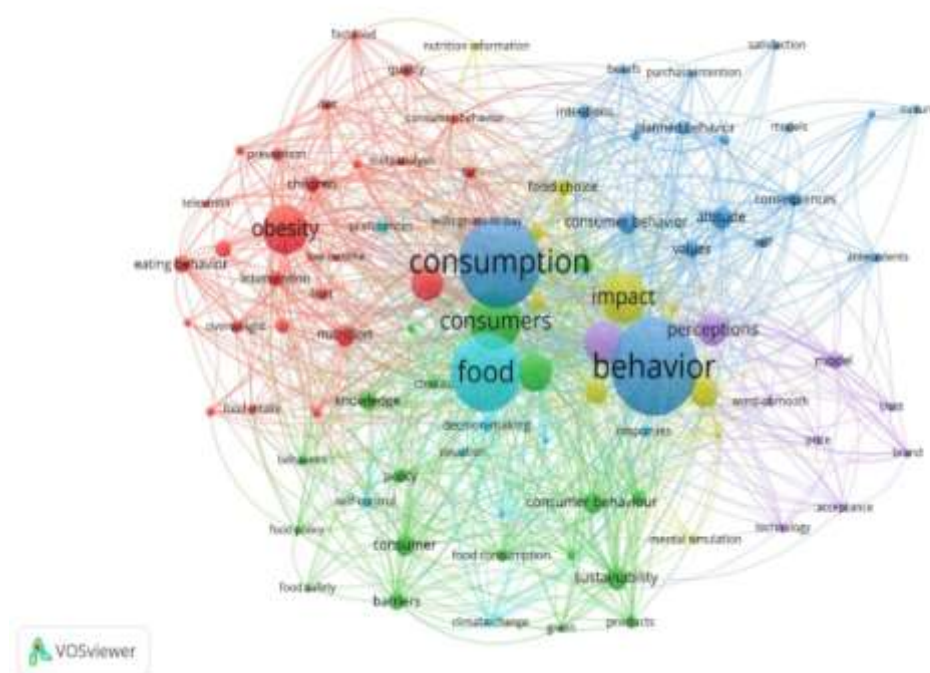8.   keywords co-occur with the most commonly used keywords:

Figure 7: keywords co-occur with the most commonly used keywords.

The links or connections between the co-authorship of countries have been examined after the tab-delimited file mentioned above was examined. This file was downloaded from the Web of Science database to the VoS viewer. As three alternative visualisations are displayed by the Vos viewer. The most often used keywords from the several writers who contributed to this research study are linked to one another in Figure 8 above, with the names of the keywords appearing in darker circles. Some of the keywords include consumers, consumption, food, behaviour, and influence.

Keywords	Occurrence	Total Link Strenght	Keywords	Occurrence	Total Link Strenght
BEHAVIOR	58	244	PERCEPTIONS	20	87
CONSUMPTION	55	240	SUSTAINABILITY	14	84
FOOD	47	174	VALUE	11	61
CONSUMER	35	162	PERCEPTION	15	60
IMPACT	31	144	CONSUMER	13	56
OBESITY	30	130	ATTITUDE	14	56
INFORMATION	26	114	NUTRITION	13	55
ATTITUDES	23	113	DETERMINANTS	10	55
HEALTH	22	106	FOOD-CONSUMPTION	9	51
CHOICE	20	91	CONSUMER BEHAVIOR	13	51

Table 7: keywords co-occur with the most commonly used keywords.

BEHAVIOR is the most often used term, with 58 occurrences, and link strength is 244. Consumer is the next keyword, with 55 occurrences, 240 total links, and so on. The top most often used keywords in this research are consumer behaviour, with 13 occurrences and 51 total link strength. The above keywords are counted using the VoSviewer software when a keyword has a minimum of 5 co-occurrences, and out of 1785 keywords, about 91 of them meet the threshold.

The results are shown in the above figure 8 as a network visualisation.

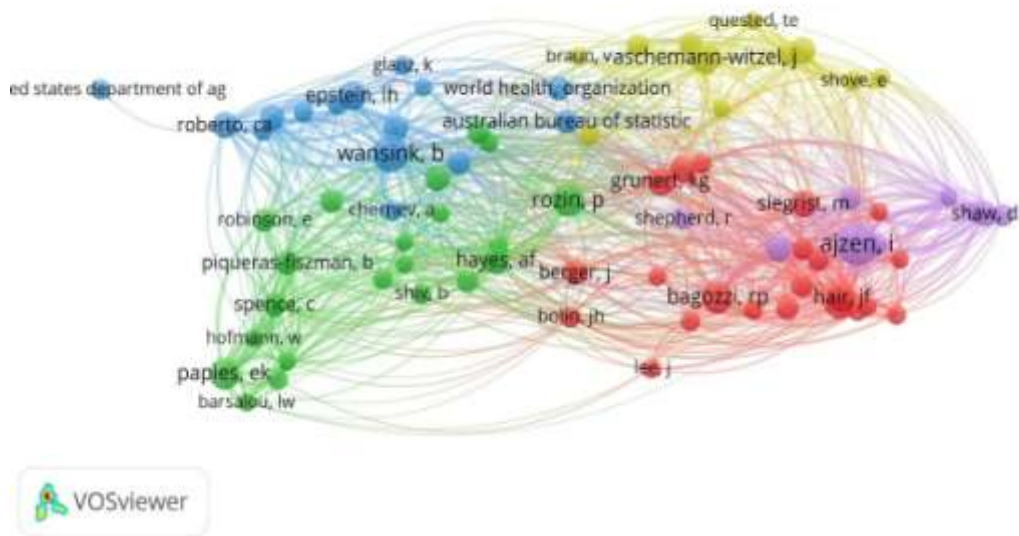9.   Co-citations of most cited authors

Figure 9:Co-citations of most cited authors.

The co-citations of the most cited writers are shown in the offered figure number 9 above with the aid of the VoSviewer programme, making it simple to ascertain the connections between the most referenced authors of various nations on this specific topic. The analysis required a minimum of 10 citations per author, and 78 writers out of 10824 authors met this requirement. The author named AJZEN, I, who has 51 citations and a total link strength of 377, is the author who is most frequently cited, followed by other authors.

Below are some of the top 20 authors whose minimum number of citations are 10.

Authors	Citations	Total Link Strength	Authors	Citations	Total Link Strength
AJZEN, I	51	377	SPENCE, C	16	182
WANSINK, B	39	324	BAGOZZI, RP	28	173
PAPIES, EK	27	245	THOGERSEN, J	19	168
ROZIN, P	30	217	HAIR, JF	24	162
PIQUERAS-FISZMAN, B	17	215	ROBINSON, E	15	154
FORNELL, C	23	207	VERMEIR, I	14	149
SHAW, D	18	202	ROBERTO, CA	19	149
GRUNERT, KG	22	196	CHANDON, P	16	148
ASCHEMANN-WITZEL, J	27	196	ROLLS, BJ	18	145
EVANS, D	20	192	AUGER, P	13	140

Table 9:Co-citations of most cited authors.

IV.   CONCLUSION

The research topics for this study have been bibliometrically determined using the Web of Science database. One needs to use several databases to analyse the research topics in order to perform such bibliometric job. One of the databases utilised to analyse or quantify the relationship between any indicators this database gives is the Web of Science database. Researchers can use the Web of Science database to do research on a

variety of issues in any stream utilising the indicators supplied in this database, such as scientific mapping using co-authors and co-occurrence.

The researchers haveconducted performance analysis and scientific mapping for this study. Author information, publication years, document kinds, subject categories, nations, and journals were chosen for performance analysis in the study. Co-authorship of nations, co-occurrence of all keywords, and co-citations for cited authors are the scientific mapping techniques selected for this work.

With the use of the Web of Science database, the minimum number of publications each author has published is three in the first table of authors. The database used for this study helped to compile 936 authors for the study. There can be a maximum of five publications for this subject title. Dixon H. is the most prominent author who has written a paper on this topic. The second table displays the number of publications in the years since consumer behaviour towards street food was first examined in 1992. In recent years, this study has dramatically increased, with around 30 publications in 2021 and 29 publications in 2022 growing as 2023 has just begun with only 3 papers being displayed, but it is hoped that it will eventually reach its highest point. Research also demonstrates the growing effect over time, and growth will continue through the year's end.

The third table displays the different types of documents that have been published on this topic, similar to how the number of years and authors were shown above. Approximately 247 publications have been published as articles, while others have been examined using the Web of Science database, such as papers in 9 and reviews in 8. The fourth performance study looks at the subject areas that produce the most papers, with business accounting for 108 of those publications and management accounting for 28.

The fifth table in the performance analysis looks at the top 10 countries by number of publications, with the USA having the most with 128 publications, followed by England with 32, Canada with 27, and New Zealand with 8 publications. The top 10 journals with the most papers published are listed in the sixth performance analysis table. APPETITE is a journal that has published 63 articles.

In the seventh table of the analysis of co-authorship of countries, 25 countries are shown to have strong links with other nations. This is an analysis of scientific mapping. The analysis is done using the VoSviewer software, which reflects the colours as the highlighters that are darker on the data which is most linked or preferred. Out of the top 10 countries, the USA has the highest total link strength with 4456 citations, 127 documents, and 70 total link strength, as shown in figure no. 7.

Figure no.8 displays the co-occurrence with most regularly used keywords is given with number of colours highlighted. The links between the keywords that are interrelated or more frequently linked with one another are shown by the colours that are emphasised and share the same colour. Our investigation found that BEHAVIOR, which has 244 total link strength and 58 occurrences, is the most often used term. As a result, other keywords follow the same pattern of linking, with the occurrence and link power of each individual keyword being emphasised in a distinct colour. Everything is done using VoSviewer software at minimum 5 number of keywords to be under an author and roughly 91 fulfil the criterion.

The co-citation of cited authors in figure no. 9 was examined by the researcher with thr use of VoSviewer software. The co-cited authors in this study are depicted in the figures as being cited for this particular subject study. The links between the approximately 78 authors who fit the criterion are highlighted in various colours. The maximum link strength among all authors belongs to the first author AJZEN, I, who has the most citations (51 in this specific subject title). With a minimum of 10 citations, VoSviewer software is also used for this.

According to this report, this field and title genuinely provide some details on what is happening, who is leading the charge, and who is encouraging upcoming scholars to look at such an intriguing topic in an accessible manner. One of the greatest ways to create a paper and gain a broad understanding of your subject is to use bibliographic analysis. Even using bibliometrics can assist you understand how different nations are contributing to various sectors and stepping forward to demonstrate their research theories.Since the researcher learned many actual data about research papers, publications, etc. from the aforementioned study, bibliometric analysis should be considered knowledge for the field of research and can be carried out more quickly in an expanding field of study. With the aid of the VoSwevier programme and the Web of Science database, this study produced a variety of output and generated graphs that revealed specific answers to the research questions, making it simple to analyse the data and draw conclusions.

REFERENCES

[1]. Abrahale, K., Sousa, S., Albuquerque, G., Padrão, P., & Lunet, N. (2019). Street food research worldwide: a scoping review. Journal of Human Nutrition and Dietetics, 32(2), 152–174. https://doi.org/10.1111/jhn.12604

[2]. Buyruk, L., & Aykaç, E. (2021). Bibliometric Analysis of Researches on Street Food. Journal of Tourism and Gastronomy Studies, 9(2), 660–673. https://doi.org/10.21325/jotags.2021.808

[3]. Ceyhun Sezgin, A., & Şanlıer, N. (2016). Street food consumption in terms of the food safety and health. Journal of Human Sciences, 13(3), 4072. https://doi.org/10.14687/jhs.v13i3.3925

[4]. Choi, J., Lee, A., & Ok, C. (2013). The Effects of Consumers' Perceived Risk and Benefit on Attitude and Behavioral Intention: A Study of Street Food. Journal of Travel and Tourism Marketing, 30(3), 222–237. https://doi.org/10.1080/10548408.2013.774916

[5]. Draper, A. (1996). STREET FOODS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: THE POTENTIAL FOR MICRONUTRIENT FORTIFICATION.

[6]. Gupta, V., Khanna, K., & Gupta, R. K. (2018). A study on the street food dimensions and its effects on consumer attitude and behavioural intentions. Tourism Review, 73(3), 374–388. https://doi.org/10.1108/TR-03-2018-0033

[7]. Islam, N., & Shafayet Ullah, G. M. (n.d.). FACTORS AFFECTING CONSUMERS' PREFERENCES ON FAST FOOD ITEMS IN BANGLADESH FACTORS AFFECTING CONSUMERS' PREFERENCES ON FAST FOOD ITEMS IN BANGLADESH FACTORS AFFECTING CONSUMERS' PREFERENCES OF FAST FOOD PRODUCTS IN BANGLADESH. In The Journal of Applied Business Research (Vol. 26, Issue 4).

[8]. Mensah, P., Yeboah-Manu, D., Owusu-Darko, K., & Ablordey, A. (n.d.). Street foods in Accra, Ghana: how safe are they?

[9]. Morano, R. S., Barrichello, A., Jacomossi, R. R., & D'Acosta-Rivera, J. R. (2018). Street food: factors influencing perception of product quality. RAUSP Management Journal, 53(4), 535–554. https://doi.org/10.1108/RAUSP-06-2018-0032

[10]. Ohiokpehai, O. (2003). Nutritional Aspects of Street Foods in Botswana. In Pakistan Journal of Nutrition (Vol. 2, Issue 2).

[11]. Ok, M., & Kuria, E. (n.d.). HYGIENIC AND SANITARY PRACTICES OF VENDORS OF STREET FOODS IN NAIROBI, KENYA. ONESMUS MUINDE.

[12]. Sanlier, N., Sezgin, A. C., Sahin, G., & Yassibas, E. (2018). A study about the young consumers' consumption behaviors of street foods. Ciencia e Saude Coletiva, 23(5), 1647–1656. https://doi.org/10.1590/1413-81232018235.17392016

[13]. Seo, K. H., & Lee, J. H. (2021). Understanding risk perception toward food safety in street food: The relationships among service quality, values, and repurchase intention. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 18(13). https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18136826

[14]. Steyn, N. P., Labadarios, D., & Nel, J. H. (2011). Factors which influence the consumption of street foods and fast foods in South Africa-a national survey. http://www.nutritionj.com/content/10/1/104