

# High-End Street Vendor Economy and Sustainable Urban Development: A Comprehensive Analysis of Policy, Planning, and Social Engagement

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**Abstract:** This article explores the high-end street vending economy in China and its implications for sustainable urban development, particularly in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. It examines the policy planning and social engagement that have facilitated the growth of this economic model, which has emerged as a vital component in alleviating economic pressure, promoting employment, and safeguarding livelihoods in urban settings. This study utilizes case studies to present the current status, potential, and developmental trends of the high-end street vending economy, highlighting its popularity and governmental support in cities such as Shanghai. Additionally, the research delves into the challenges and opportunities presented by this economic model, including environmental impacts, resource sustainability, social inclusivity, and economic sustainability. It provides a comprehensive analysis of how high-end street vending can contribute to urban planning, public space utilization, and the promotion of cultural diversity and urban image. Finally, the paper concludes with policy recommendations and a future outlook on the integration of high-end street vending economies within sustainable urban development frameworks.

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Research Background

The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 presented unprecedented challenges to the global economy, with China bearing significant consequences. Traditional street vendors, including those operating in the high-end sector, played a pivotal role in alleviating economic challenges, fostering employment, and ensuring livelihoods. According to a 2020 report by The Paper, policy shifts that removed street vendors from the criteria used to assess the civility of cities contributed to the growth of this industry. This resurgence highlighted the vital role of street vending in stimulating employment and urban economies, thereby making it a focal point for research on urban planning, sustainable development, and social inclusivity.

### 1.2. Literature Review

The literature on street vending predominantly examines traditional models, with limited attention given to the emerging high-end street vending sector. While previous studies have examined the socioeconomic impacts of street vending, regulatory frameworks, and the dynamics of informal economies, the significant contributions of the high-end street vending economy, characterized by its upscale markets and innovative entrepreneurial models, have been underexplored. Particularly in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the significant contributions of the high-end street vending economy have not been adequately recognized. This research gap underscores the need for a thorough examination of the evolution, impact, and potential of high-end street vending within urban economies.

### 1.3. Problem Statement and Objectives

Although the high-end street vending economy is

increasingly important, it faces challenges such as unclear regulations, sustainability concerns, and integration into urban planning and development strategies. This study aims to fill this gap in the literature by conducting an in-depth analysis of the current status, challenges, and opportunities of the high-end street vending economy. The specific objectives include the following:

- Evaluate the role of high-end street vendors in urban sustainable development and planning, with a focus on employment, economic diversification, and social inclusivity.
- Identify challenges and opportunities in the high-end street vending sector, particularly emphasizing policy planning, social engagement, and environmental sustainability.
- We propose recommendations for integrating high-end streets into urban development strategies, enhancing their contributions to sustainable urban economies, and fostering an inclusive economic model accommodating diverse entrepreneurial activities.

Through this comprehensive analysis, the aim of this study is to elucidate the multifaceted role of the high-end street vending economy in fostering sustainable, vibrant, and inclusive urban spaces.

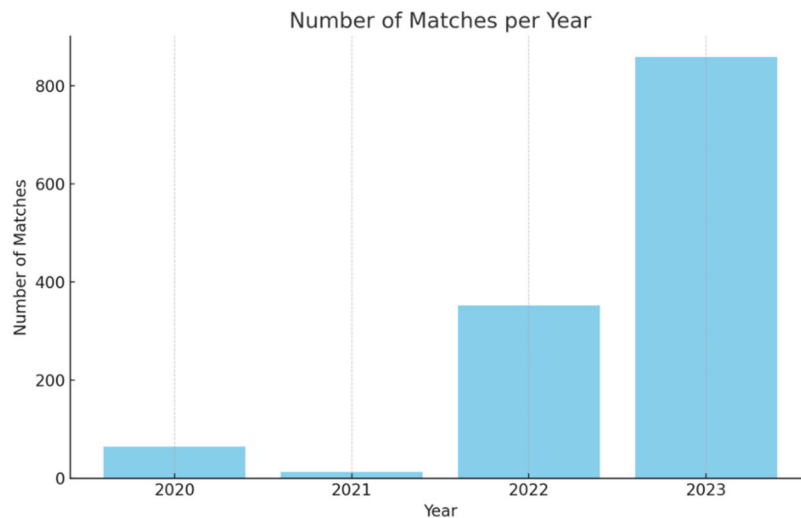
## 2. Development Trends and Scale of a High-End Street Vending Economy:

### 2.1. Popularization of the High-End Street Vending Economy in Recent Years

In recent years, the high-end street vending economy has gradually gained momentum, originating from the practice of upscaling street vending markets such as car trunk markets in some cities. This new shopping and entrepreneurial platform has been well received by both consumers and entrepreneurs. Influenced by the pandemic, governments have introduced

policies to support the street vending economy, stimulating economic development and promoting its flourishing. Taking Shanghai as an example, after the lifting of lockdown

measures, the high-end street vending economy quickly emerged with government support, as shown in Figure 1.

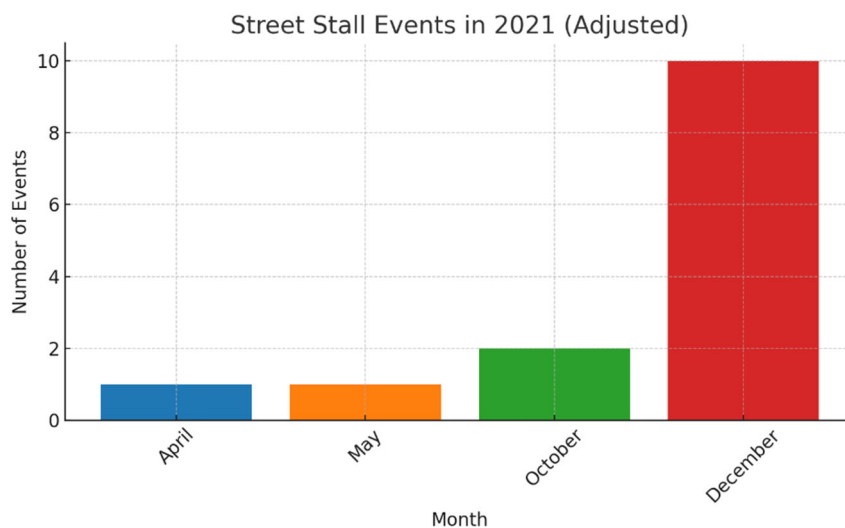


**Figure 1.** Number of high-end stalls in Shanghai per year

Notably, in 2021, Shanghai experienced a resurgence of the pandemic, leading to tighter government policies that directly impacted the year's street vending activities. The outbreak began in February, and by March, Shanghai implemented zoning lockdown measures. From March 28th to April 1st, Pudong District underwent lockdown, followed by Puxi District from April 1st to April 5th. These measures successfully curbed virus spread. Shanghai was declared low risk on April 27th, marking the end of the 40-day lockdown. Stringent personnel management policies persisted

postreopening. (Shanghai Municipal Health Commission).

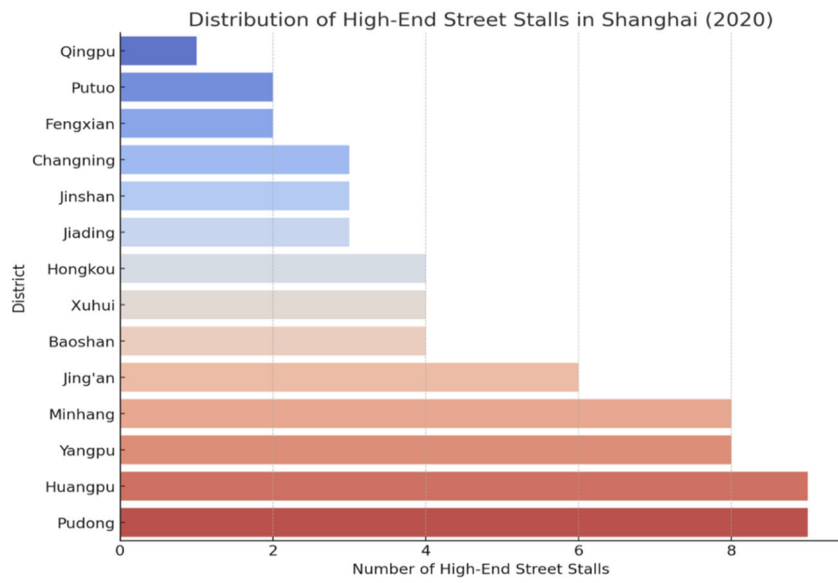
In December, Shanghai's improved pandemic situation led to economic stimulus policies. With normalcy restored, consumer activities surged. During New Year's Day and Spring Festival, enthusiasm rebounded. The municipal government will push ahead to boost domestic demand and establish Shanghai as a global consumption hub, aiding consumption recovery and growth. (Shanghai Municipal Government Press Conference Q&A Transcript).



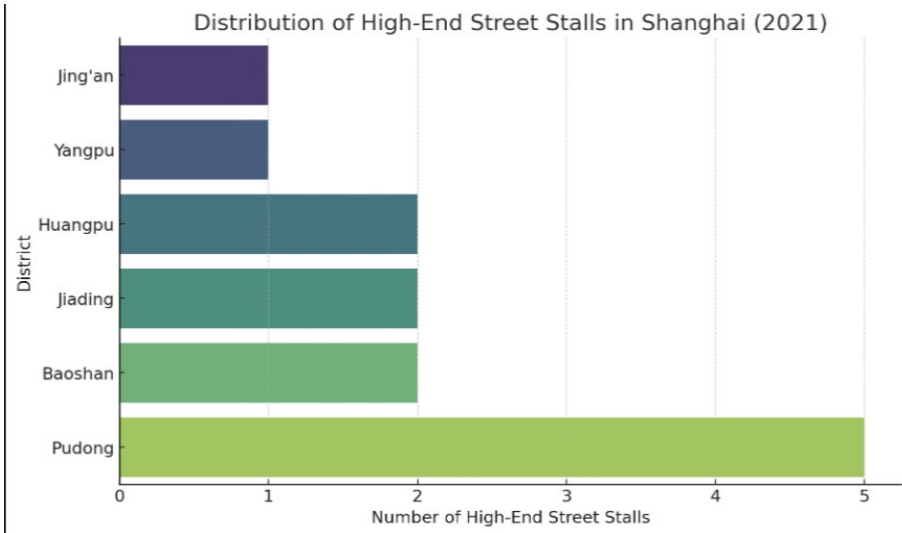
**Figure 2.** Number of high-end floor stalls in Shanghai in 2021

Figure 2 shows that China's high-end street stall economy closely follows the macroeconomic regulation of government policies, making it a more controllable economic entity. Additionally, data from the Shanghai municipal government

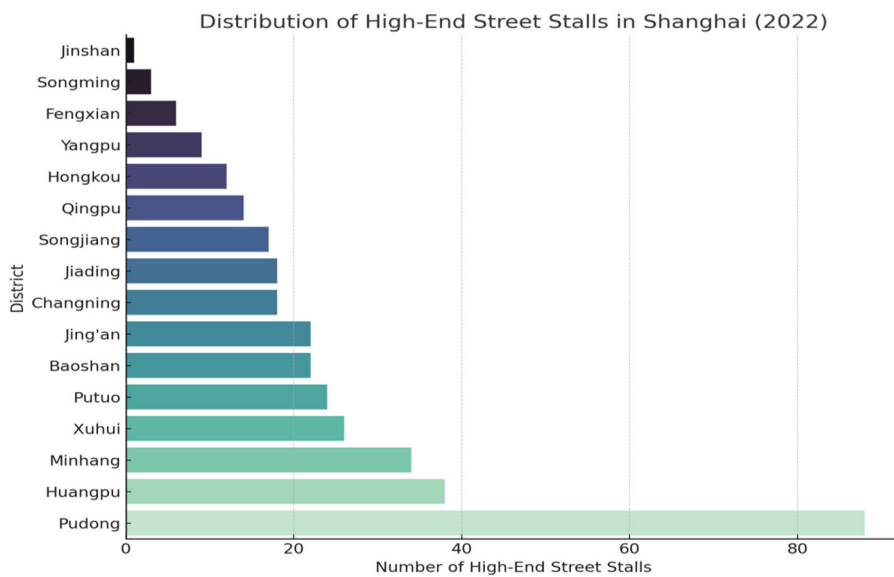
website and the "Market Hub" account on the Xiaohongshu platform reveal the regional distribution of high-end street stalls.



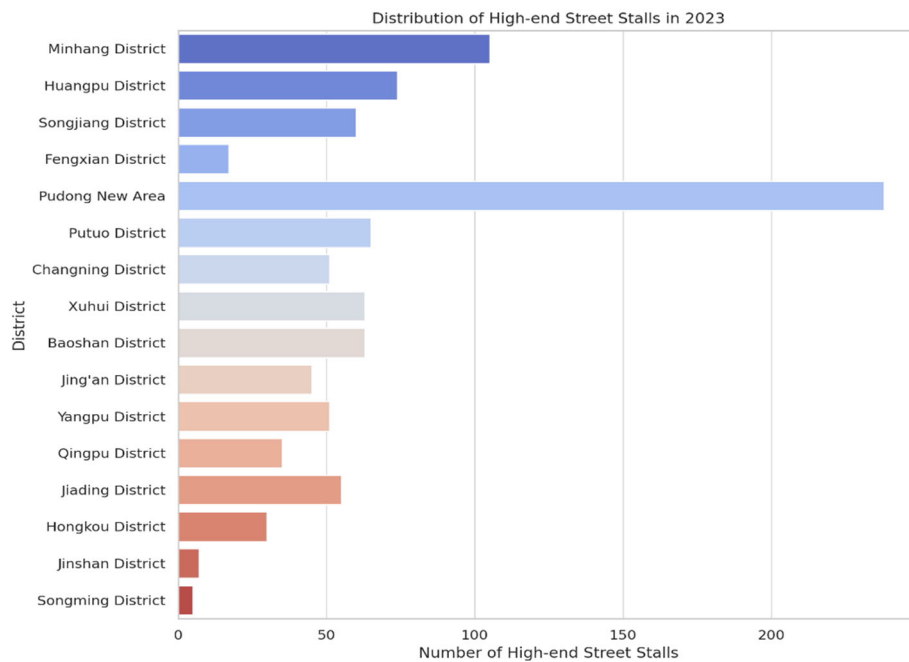
**Figure 3.** Distribution of high-end floor stalls in Shanghai in 2020



**Figure 4.** Distribution of high-end floor stalls in Shanghai in 2021



**Figure 5.** Distribution of high-end floor stalls in Shanghai in 2022



**Figure 6.** Distribution of high-end floor stalls in Shanghai in 2023

As shown in Figures 3 to 6, from 2020 to 2023, high-end street stall economic activities are primarily concentrated in economically dense areas of Shanghai, such as the Pudong New Area, Minhang District, Xuhui District, and Huangpu District. These areas experience high population mobility and convenient transportation and feature multiple complexes and squares. On the other hand, during high-end street stall activities, one of the most significant impacts is the substantial influx of people into these areas, especially in regions already experiencing high foot traffic. 4Taking the "2020 Shanghai Wonder Box" trunk market as an example, it was reported that the popularity of this market led to a 20% increase in foot traffic at Baolong Square compared to the previous week (as referenced from Shanghai Local Treasure).

## 2.2. The prevalence of trunk market activities

In addition to Shanghai, the high-end street stall economy, which is primarily manifested in trunk market activities, is flourishing nationwide, and each city has a unique street stall economy. 5Li Lusi told reporters, "I first participated in the Chongqing trunk market in 2021, when there were only twenty or so cars registered." Today, each trunk market can attract hundreds of cars to participate (Worker's Daily). 6In Xi'an's Yanta District, pedestrian streets with similar night economies have emerged; these streets are filled with various innovative handicrafts and food stalls, significantly increasing local foot traffic. Since its opening on July 17th, foot traffic on Xingshansi West Street has increased by approximately 150%, and the turnover of businesses along the street has generally increased by 80% to 100%. Some stall owners even achieve daily sales revenue of approximately 2000 yuan (The Paper). 7According to Southern Daily's previous report, in August 2019, the Guangzhou Development and Reform Commission issued the "Implementation Plan for Promoting the Development of Night Economy in Guangzhou," aiming to create the internationally renowned "Guangzhou Night" brand. Meanwhile, according to "Yangzhou Release" news, to promote the development of the night economy, the Yangzhou Municipal Bureau of Commerce has also introduced special

support policies (The Paper).

Compared with traditional street stalls, high-end street stalls are more diverse in form, with innovation at their core. Sometimes, profit is not even the purpose. 8The "Box Encounter Wisdom Bay" public welfare market held in Baoshan District, Shanghai, in 2020 was a charity event organized by the government to help realize a hundred "microwishes" for impoverished children in Shiping County (The Paper). Additionally, participants in high-end street stalls spontaneously form car teams, organizing themselves independently, which differs from government-led initiatives. These car teams have their own rules and can temporarily replace the government's role in supervising street stall markets. 9In Guangzhou, the Xinyi Car Team is the first relatively large-scale, organized, and managed practitioner of trunk culture. Established for less than half a year, this new car team already has 30 fixed car owners jointly operating trunk markets, with approximately 60 registered vehicles (The Paper).

## 3. The Association Between the High-end Street Stall Economy and Urban Planning

### 3.1. Urban planning and public space utilization

#### 3.1.1. Diversified utilization of urban space

The city should create new hotspots, expand underground venues and access spaces, converge the heat of neighbouring cities, and introduce diversified industries. It should accelerate the formation of a new multidimensional composite space with a high degree of integration of commerce, culture, recreation, entertainment, and transport and provide a basis for the development of a high-end stall economy. The diversified and rationalized utilization of urban space is highly important for the development of high-end stall economies, while the layout of high-end stall economies is also an important part of the diversified utilization of urban space. In the following impact analysis, we will focus on commercial districts, residential districts, leisure and cultural

districts (e.g., cultural parks), and traffic layout conditions that are closely related to the high-end stall economy.

### **3.2. The Impact of a High-end Street Stall Economy on Public Spaces and Recommendations**

Reasonably planning and arranging the high-end street stall economy can have positive impacts on public spaces, while the opposite may lead to negative consequences. Below are analyses from various perspectives:

#### **3.2.1. Layout of the High-End Street Stall Economy**

First, considering that the "aesthetic value" of urban public spaces is affected by the layout of the high-end street stall economy, a lack of government planning may result in a lack of hierarchy in the layout, causing disorder and uncertainty in spatial and temporal aspects and potentially reducing the aesthetic value of urban public spaces. The rational layout and planning of the high-end street stall economy, such as beautifying the layout and contours of street stalls and implementing appropriate architectural designs, can significantly improve the aesthetic impact of the high-end street stall economy on urban public spaces.

Furthermore, from the perspective of avoiding vicious competition, it is essential to guide the high-end street stall economy to develop its own business characteristics, avoid homogeneous competition, and form a commercial layout of competitive differentiation. This helps to enhance the commercial influence and improve the customer experience by avoiding the homogeneous economic layout of the high-end street stall economy in one area.

Finally, enriching urban landscapes, promoting refined urban management, and fully utilizing the external spaces of commercial buildings can make a city more vibrant and visually appealing. Integrating trendy activities such as those involving parties can promote social interaction and cultural exchange, enhancing the social vitality of public spaces and community cohesion.

#### **3.2.2. High-End Street Stall Economy Style**

At present, the high-end street stall economy in many cities fails to fully integrate local elements into overall planning and design, resulting in a lack of distinctive features and often adopting a generic 'one-size-fits-all' model. If the integration of the street stall economy with the local urban style is promoted and city symbols are created by exploring iconic signs and colours containing local elements and if urban symbols are incorporated into the architecture and facilities of the street stall economy — such as creating streets and alleys with distinctive urban characteristics — it is possible to develop high-end street stall economies with interesting or highly identifiable urban styles or branded industries. In January 2024, Chengdu held the "Dongguang Market" themed market, revitalizing famous historical neighborhoods in the old city area to enhance the area's aesthetics. It also tapped into the local resources characterized by food gatherings and a vibrant local atmosphere, creating the "Dongguang Market" district cultural brand with the market as the theme and inviting everyone to experience the old Chengdu market scene (Sichuan Daily).

#### **3.2.3. Appearance of the High-End Street Stall Economy**

The facilities and styles of the street stall economy should be upgraded and renovated by improving the color and appearance of the facilities. The scenery should be changed to enhance the environment of the layout of the high-end street

stall economy, allowing citizens to feel the warmth of the city at every step and enhancing the ability to attract customers.

#### **3.2.4. Supporting Facilities of the High-End Street Stall Economy**

Currently, some supporting facilities of the high-end street stall economy have many problems. For example, the style of stalls is outdated and needs to be redesigned; the lighting in public spaces associated with the street stall economy lacks innovation, resulting in unsatisfactory effects; and some roads feature damaged surfaces and monotonous landscaping, which contributes to a lack of visual appeal. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the quality of roads, create distinctive and beautiful landscape avenues and charming alleys, and strive to provide different experiences for citizens on every street, enhancing the reputation of urban neighborhoods.

A key aspect of supporting facilities is transportation. It is necessary to improve the seamless connection system between public transportation, such as buses and subways, and the high-end street stall economy and prioritize the development of slow urban transportation. Otherwise, traffic congestion may occur, causing adverse effects on public spaces.

#### **3.2.5. Environmental Issues of High-End Street Stall Economies**

High-end street stall economies vary in their environmental impact. "Failing to properly handle the waste and pollutants generated by high-end street stall economies can significantly impact the environmental quality of urban public spaces. To address this issue, it is necessary to place garbage bins in multiple locations within the layout area of high-end street stall economies. Additionally, these bins should be positioned at an appropriate distance from waste recycling stations and other facilities.

### **3.3. Urban Planning Policies and the Development of High-End Street Stalls (Taking China as an Example)**

#### **Evolution and Adjustment of Urban Planning Policies**

China's urban planning policies have undergone continuous evolution and adjustment over the past few decades, reflecting the dynamic nature of urban development in the country. There are several key developments and adjustments that have shaped the trajectory of urban planning:

From the 1950s to the 1980s: In the early years of the People's Republic of China, urban planning was primarily oriented towards industrialization, with a strong emphasis on large-scale industrial development and urban expansion. Urban planning policies during this time were mainly concerned with the allocation of land for industrial and residential purposes, as well as the construction of essential infrastructure.

From the 1980s to the 1990s: With the deepening of economic reforms, China's urban planning policies gradually shifted towards a market-oriented economy, placing greater emphasis on attracting foreign investment and fostering economic development. Policies began to prioritize urban spatial planning and functional zoning to align with market demand and support sustainable urban development.

Early 21st century: In recent years, China's urban planning policies have increasingly prioritized sustainable development and the enhancement of quality of the living environment. There has been a notable shift towards policies that emphasize environmental protection, ecological

restoration, and efficient resource utilization, with a strong emphasis on promoting green and low-carbon development initiatives. Furthermore, there has been a growing emphasis on public participation and social justice within these policies, aiming to encourage citizen engagement in urban planning processes and decision-making.

**Urban Renewal and Redevelopment of Old Neighborhoods:** In recent years, China's urban planning policies have undergone significant adjustments regarding urban renewal and the redevelopment of old neighborhoods. These policies aim to enhance urban functionality, improve living standards for residents, and elevate the city's overall image. Additionally, there is a strong emphasis on preserving historical and cultural heritage as well as maintaining the distinctive characteristics of traditional neighborhoods.

## **4. Considerations for Sustainable Urban Development**

### **4.1. Environmental Impact and Resource Sustainability**

#### **4.1.1. Potential Environmental Impact of High-End Street Stalls**

During urban economic development, high-end street stalls have emerged as a focal point of attention in recent years. While they inject economic vitality into cities, it is crucial to acknowledge their potential environmental impacts. These impacts can be categorized into several key aspects:

**Energy consumption and emissions:** High-end street stalls typically involve high energy consumption and emissions, as they often require lighting and refrigeration equipment, which consumes a significant amount of electricity. This demand for lighting is particularly significant during night markets. Without energy-saving measures, pressure on urban energy consumption may increase. Therefore, during operation, the use of energy-saving equipment and lighting systems should be promoted to reduce energy consumption. The use of low-energy refrigeration equipment and lamps, the use of energy-efficient light bulbs and LED lighting, and the implementation of water conservation measures can effectively reduce energy consumption. Additionally, proper planning and water conservation measures can also help reduce energy consumption and emissions.

**Waste Management:** High-end street stall activities also generate waste, including packaging materials and food residues. Improper waste handling may lead to waste accumulation and environmental pollution, especially in densely populated areas. If not properly managed, it can have a negative impact on the urban environment. Therefore, in the construction of stalls and packaging of goods, environmentally friendly materials should be chosen to minimize the use of disposable plastics and nonbiodegradable materials. The use of recyclable packaging materials should be encouraged, reduced packaging should be promoted, and the use of eco-friendly packaging should be promoted. Waste sorting and recycling systems should be implemented, sufficient garbage bins and sorting instructions should be provided, and customers should be encouraged to actively participate in waste sorting. An effective waste disposal system should be established, and garbage should be regularly removed and disposed of to reduce pollution to the surrounding environment.

**Traffic Congestion and Safety Hazards:** High-end street stall activities can cause traffic congestion on surrounding

roads, especially in car trunk markets, where large numbers of vehicles may appear during specific times, leading to traffic jams during peak pedestrian hours. Additionally, vehicle emissions can affect air quality. Therefore, when selecting venues, the carrying capacity of the surrounding environment should be considered, and places that may cause serious impacts on the surrounding environment should be avoided. Additionally, well-developed commercial areas should be prioritized, and their capacity to absorb the sudden increase in pedestrian and vehicular traffic during certain times should be considered.

**Ecological environment impact:** Street stall economies can have negative impacts on the surrounding ecological environment, such as noise and fumes pollution. High-end street stalls usually attract large numbers of customers, especially during night market hours. Increased pedestrian flow can bring noise from conversations and vehicle horns, especially in bustling commercial areas, which may cause discomfort to surrounding residents and businesses. Therefore, in urban planning and land use, the distribution of high-end street stalls should be reasonably planned and managed to avoid conducting commercial activities in ecologically sensitive areas or urban green belts.

### **4.2. Social Inclusivity and Economic Sustainability**

#### **4.2.1. Impact of a High-end Street Vending Economy on Employment**

The impact of the high-end street vending economy on employment is profound. First, the low entry barrier of the high-end street vending economy creates many new entrepreneurial opportunities in the labor market without significant age or gender restrictions for participants. Moreover, the high-quality and skill requirements for operators in the high-end street vending economy encourage entrepreneurs to continuously improve their abilities during the sales process, thereby enhancing the overall entrepreneurial quality of the industry.

Furthermore, the development of the high-end street vending economy also drove the prosperity of related industries. From supply chain management and logistics distribution to brand marketing, it provides ample job opportunities for various sectors. This not only diversifies the industrial structure but also optimizes the employment structure, offering broader development prospects for talent.

However, while pursuing the development of a high-end street vending economy, attention should also be given to potential issues. For example, its instability due to factors such as seasons and weather may lead to fluctuations in income and employment opportunities, especially for vendors and practitioners relying on night markets or seasonal activities. Inadequate policies may result in a lack of corresponding social welfare protection for relevant entrepreneurs. Additionally, there are legal and market supervision risks regarding product quality, food safety, intellectual property rights, and other aspects involved in the operation of high-end street vending.

#### **4.2.2. Participation and Benefits of Social Groups**

The social groups participating in the high-end street vending economy are mainly composed of post-1980s and post-1990s generations, as well as college students and entrepreneurial groups. Therefore, the participation and benefits of various groups in high-end street vending economies differ from those in traditional street vending

economies.

As vendors, high-end street vending differs from traditional street vending in that it can rely on social attributes and traffic and utilize social platforms for dissemination, thereby providing diverse opportunities for entrepreneurship and social interaction.

As consumers, individuals can taste various delicacies, purchase creative products, and enjoy social and entertainment activities at high-end street vending gatherings. It not only provides more consumption choices for ordinary consumers but also enriches their spiritual and cultural life.

As local governments, supporting and regulating high-end street vending activities can enhance urban image and attractiveness, promote local economic development and employment growth, improve the urban consumption environment, stimulate commercial activities and cultural exchanges, and enhance citizen happiness and sense of belonging through increased tax revenue.

As nonprofit organizations, participation in high-end street vending activities can promote and advocate their own philanthropic causes and social responsibilities, attracting more attention and support. By raising funds through high-end street vending events and promoting their philanthropic projects and ideals, they can also collaborate with other social groups to advance the development of social philanthropy.

### **4.3. Cultural Diversity and Urban Images**

#### **4.3.1. Contribution of the High-End Street Vending Economy to Urban Culture**

The contribution of the high-end street vending economy to urban culture is manifested in several aspects:

Enriching urban cultural experiences: The high-end street vending economy is not only a commercial activity but also an integral part of urban culture, adding unique cultural charm to city streets. It embodies the humanistic landscape of the city and enriches the cultural heritage of the city with its unique form and diverse content, showcasing the distinctive style of the city.

Continuing Urban Traditional Culture: The street vending economy is an important component of urban traditional culture. Through the development of the street vending economy, traditional urban culture can be better inherited and developed. For example, traditional handicrafts and local specialty snacks can be promoted through the street vending economy, allowing more people to understand and appreciate them. In 2021, Hangzhou deepened its cultural and tourism integration, promoting brands such as the "Song Rhyme Hangzhou Lifestyle Festival." These events showcased Hangzhou's cultural charm and bolstered tourism promotion, solidifying its status as a national cultural and tourism consumption demonstration city (Hangzhou Municipal Government).

Promoting Urban Innovative Development: The high-end street vending economy emphasizes innovation, with young merchants constantly innovating and using various eye-catching methods to sell products. Conversely, governments also use innovative methods to supervise markets. With the continuous improvement of urban governance capabilities and the development of information technology, the supervision of the street vending economy, a "difficult" issue, can be considered for digital supervision through the Internet. Technologies such as urban artificial intelligence "electronic eyes" can reveal phenomena such as garbage accumulation and the gathering of people, facilitating timely supervision

and guiding evacuation.

## **5. Sustainable Urban Development Policies and High-End Street Vending Economy**

### **5.1. Urban Planning Policy Adjustment and Development**

#### **5.1.1. Formulating Urban Planning Policies to Accommodate High-End Street Vending Economies**

When formulating urban planning policies, it is essential to fully consider the impact of the street vending economy and take measures to promote its development. The street vending economy not only contributes to increasing the economic vitality of cities but also helps to enhance employment opportunities and promote cultural exchange. Therefore, we need to allocate space for the street vending economy in urban planning and provide appropriate support and guidance.

First, we need to establish clear street vending economy management policies. Management authorities should establish a sound street vending management system and clarify street vending operation norms and standards, including placement locations and operating hours, to ensure that street vending activities are in line with urban planning and image. Second, supervision should be strengthened, and any violations that occur in street vending operations should be promptly addressed to maintain cleanliness and orderliness in the urban environment. At the same time, by guiding street vendors to enhance their environmental protection awareness and advocate for green and low-carbon operating methods, we can promote sustainable urban development. By clarifying policies, we can ensure the orderly development of the street vending economy and avoid negative impacts on the urban environment and traffic.

Second, we need to provide appropriate support for the development of the street vending economy. For example, training and guidance can be provided to street vendors to help them improve their business capabilities and service quality. Additionally, street vendors can provide tax incentives and financial support to reduce their operating costs and increase their income levels.

Third, we need to strengthen the coordination of urban planning and management. Urban planning departments need to strengthen communication and coordination with relevant departments to ensure that the development of the street vending economy is in line with urban planning.

### **5.2. Planning and Design of Public Spaces**

First, we need to clarify the functional positioning of public spaces. In addition to serving as venues for street vending economies, public spaces should also encompass various functions, such as socializing and leisure. Therefore, we need to plan the spatial layout reasonably and set up diversified functional zones to meet the needs of different demographic factors.

Second, we should emphasize the completeness of facility provision and the enhancement of quality. The quality of facility provision directly impacts the experience of both vendors and customers in public spaces of street vending economies. Hence, we need to offer high-quality infrastructure, such as convenient transportation, adequate lighting, and comfortable seating. Additionally, attention

should be given to the maintenance and management of facilities to ensure their long-term upkeep.

Finally, we need to strengthen policy support and community engagement. Governments should enact relevant policies to provide more support and guarantees for vendors and customers of street vending economies. Furthermore, we should encourage active participation from community residents in the planning and construction of public spaces, leveraging their wisdom and creativity to collectively build a livable and business-friendly urban environment. On this basis, we can achieve dual promotion both online and offline and utilize multiple platforms effectively.

### 5.3. Offline Event Strategy

**Themed Events:** Regularly organized themed events such as music festivals, anime expos, and film festivals catering to the interests of young consumers. These events help attract young consumers and increase brand awareness.

**Experiential Activities:** Host various experiential activities, such as food festivals, handicraft workshops, and VR gaming, allowing consumers to experience the charm of the brand firsthand.

**Community Events:** These include engaging in various community activities, such as environmental protection initiatives and charity events, within different communities in Hangzhou, enhancing the brand's sense of social responsibility.

**Online Promotion Strategy**

**Social Media Marketing:** Platforms such as WeChat, Weibo, and Douyin (TikTok) are utilized to disseminate engaging and dynamic content related to the brand, capturing the attention of young consumers.

**Short Video Promotion:** Produce brand-related short videos and promote them through short video platforms. The content of these videos should align with the aesthetics and interests of young people to increase viewership.

**Live Streaming:** Invite well-known hosts or internet celebrities to conduct live streaming sessions for product promotion, boosting brand awareness and exposure.

### 5.4. Social Engagement and Policy Making

#### 5.4.1. Creating Opportunities for Citizen Participation in Urban Planning

Encouraging citizen participation in urban planning is a crucial initiative. As participants in the high-end economy, they understand the conflicts between the high-end street vending economy and urban planning. By providing valuable insights, they enhance the feasibility of the planning process. This fosters a sense of belonging and satisfaction among citizens, strengthening urban cohesion. Additionally, it promotes social equity and inclusivity while reducing social conflicts.

To create opportunities for citizen participation in urban planning, the following approaches can be adopted:

**Public Feedback:** Publicly solicit opinions and suggestions from street vendors through media, the internet, and other channels, allowing them to directly engage in the formulation and discussion of plans.

**Organizing Citizen Forums:** Regularly organizes forums on street vending economies, inviting representatives of street vendors to participate and discuss major issues related to the planning of large-scale street vending markets in the city.

**Community Planning:** Organize market planning activities at the community level, allowing street vendors to participate

in the planning of markets in their own communities and jointly developing planning schemes that align with the practical needs and development requirements of the community.

#### 5.4.2. Integration of Citizen Feedback and Policy Adjustments

As society continues to evolve, the voices and feedback of citizens play an increasingly important role in policy formulation and adjustments. A healthy, open, and transparent feedback mechanism can effectively integrate citizens' opinions and suggestions, thereby better meeting societal needs and enhancing the targeting and effectiveness of policies.

Establishing effective feedback channels is crucial. The government should leverage modern technological means, such as the internet and mobile applications, to establish multichannel feedback mechanisms, making it convenient for citizens to provide their opinions and suggestions anytime and anywhere. Additionally, the government should encourage citizen participation in community activities to understand citizens' needs and expectations through face-to-face communication.

For the feedback received, the government needs to conduct effective integration and analysis. This requires professional teams to process large amounts of feedback data, extract key information from it, and provide references for policy formulation. Moreover, the government should regularly compile and publish feedback statistics to help street vendors understand the impact and effectiveness of policies, enhancing policy transparency.

Finally, policy adjustments based on feedback are the core of the entire feedback mechanism. The government needs to promptly revise and improve policies based on feedback from street vendors to ensure their effectiveness and targeting. For major policy adjustments, the government should also hold public hearings to solicit opinions and suggestions from all parties involved.

## 6. Conclusion

### 6.1. The Relationship between the High-End Street Vending Economy and Sustainable Urban Development

The relationship between the high-end street vending economy and sustainable urban development is mainly reflected in the following aspects:

#### 6.1.1. Promotion of Economic Development

The high-end street vending economy is an important part of stimulating urban economic vitality. It requires low initial investment, has a low barrier to entry, and does not demand high levels of education or skills from participants. Additionally, it poses low entrepreneurial risks. Therefore, it has significant advantages in driving employment, boosting domestic demand, and promoting economic development. Furthermore, the development of street vending economies also increases residents' income to enhance their living standards and contribute to urban development.

#### 6.1.2. Enhancing Urban Vitality and Regional Development

The high-end street vending economy effectively increases urban employment opportunities, enhances residents' happiness, increases the temperature of the city, and ignites regional development vitality. However, the "street vending

economy" is closely related to urban management issues such as traffic order, food safety, fire safety, and the public health environment.

### 6.1.3. Driving Urban Sustainable Development

The development of a high-end street vending economy will drive sustainable urban development. At the same time, the healthy development of the street vending economy also requires government guidance and management. The government needs to formulate reasonable policies, such as designating operating locations, restricting operating hours, regulating market entry procedures, delineating areas, and planning large-scale street vending events under the strong supervision of the government, to promote sustainable economic and urban development.

### 6.1.4. Meeting Consumer Demands

The high-end street vending economy provides consumers with diversified choices and convenience, effectively stimulating urban economic vitality. In the current efforts to coordinate epidemic prevention and control with economic and social development, various regions are vigorously promoting the street vending economy, which is also an important means to ensure people's livelihoods.

## 6.2. Policy recommendations and future outlook

There is considerable space to enhance urban aesthetics through the high-end street vending economy. The recommendation regarding this point has been addressed in the section "Impact of High-End Street Vending on Public Spaces and Recommendations," so I will not elaborate further here. The popularity of the high-end street vending economy needs to be increased.

The "commercial districts" are ignored by attracting new brands tailored to local conditions through the transformation of the tourism industry, live streaming for product promotion, etc. Promote activities such as attracting renowned brands, upgrading channels, and innovating marketing strategies to reshape the commercial structure of the street vending economy. This will enhance its commercial appeal.

Government initiatives should foster a night-time economy by creating iconic nightlife hubs. The old commercial districts should be revitalized by improving street conditions, optimizing parking facilities, and creating pedestrian-friendly commercial areas to stimulate public engagement in the high-end street vending economy.

Activate neighborhoods by properly planning residential

living areas, upgrading old functional zones to revitalize vitality in old neighborhoods and utilizing historical and cultural streets effectively to enhance the popularity and influence of the high-end street vending economy.

Encouraging citizen participation by leveraging the proactive initiative of the masses and integrating them into the construction and development of the high-end street vending economy.

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