

Socioeconomic Vulnerability Level in the Demographic Bonus Era among Musi Riverbanks Community, the City of Palembang

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Abstract:

This study was intended to explain the level of socio-economic vulnerability in the demographic bonus era among the population on the banks of Musi River in the City of Palembang. It employed mixed methods that combined quantitative and qualitative approaches. The results indicate that there are three categories of vulnerability, namely, high, moderate, and low. Socially vulnerable people were concluded as those who have low educational attainment as a result of the economic conditions of the parents who could not send them to school, a large number of children aged 0-14 years many young families reside on the riverbanks, a substantial share of older people many have lived for a long time on the riverbanks, and high dependence on others elderly predominantly rely on their children to meet their daily needs. Meanwhile, economically vulnerable people are those who are unemployed or primarily work as laborers and have low incomes from this work, as well as those who rent the houses they occupy. Accordingly, this research implies that there is a need for government policies that can help socially and economically vulnerable people to improve their lives when faced with the challenges of the demographic bonus era.

Keywords: Vulnerability, Socioeconomic, Demographic Bonus.

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I. INTRODUCTION

In dealing with the demographic bonus era in 2020-2030, the preparedness of the government plays a vital role in utilizing potential resources [1, 2] through, among others, human resource development [3] like education and training [4, 5]. The demographic bonus can be a solution to alleviate poverty due to the large share of the

working-age population [6], which is projected to reach 68.1 percent in 2030 [7]. If this opportunity is not exploited appropriately, it will instead create problems for Indonesia. In this era, one of the unwelcome situations is community vulnerability. Community vulnerability is observable from the socio-economic aspect, which comprises health, education, income, and poverty [8]. Vulnerability is a set of conditions

or a result of circumstances (physical, economic, social, and environmental factors) that adversely affect disaster prevention and management efforts [9]. There are four types of vulnerability, namely (1) physical vulnerability, consisting of necessary infrastructure, construction, and buildings, (2) economic vulnerability, i.e., poverty, income, and nutrition, (3) social vulnerability, i.e., education, health, politics, law, and institutions, and (4) environmental vulnerability, i.e., land, water, plants, forests, and oceans [9]. Also, a vulnerability has several indicators that can be observed from income, the shape of settlement blocks, building ownership, educational attainment, gender, length of residence, and the number of family members, children, and elderlies [10]. Vulnerabilities may very well occur to the riverbanks population.

Although riverbanks can be quickly populated, most of these areas are inaccessible by, most of these areas are inaccessible by waste management and infrastructure development like road access and are often typified by large numbers of children [11], causing a high level of vulnerability [12]. Another determinant is poverty [13]. These factors confirm that settlements that are not supported by capitals, i.e., lack of education and knowledge, poverty, poor social conditions, and a large number of vulnerable groups (elderlies, toddlers, pregnant women, and physically or mentally disabled people), are at high risk of disaster.

One of the regions in Indonesia that has long riverbanks is the City of Palembang. Due to this, almost all districts in the city have as many as 17,993 households living on the riverbanks [14]. The high population density along the Musi River is attributable to the massive influx of migrants to the urban areas [15, 16, 17, 18], which brings about a substantial increase in the number of slums in the Musi River basin [19]. This situation decreases the quality of life and elevates the vulnerability level of their residents. This study highlights the problem: "In the

demographic bonus era, what is the socioeconomic vulnerability level of the population on the banks of Musi River in Palembang?" It was then designed to explain the socioeconomic vulnerability in the demographic bonus era among the population of the Musi River banks in the City of Palembang.

II. METHOD

This research used mixed methods with a concurrent triangulation design, i.e., by carrying out both quantitative and qualitative approaches together [20]. The quantitative approach was descriptive, while the qualitative one employed case studies. In terms of research instruments, the former used a questionnaire, while the latter relied on interview guidelines. The quantitative approach collected data through surveys to 375 respondents, while the qualitative method used in-depth interviews with seven (7) informants. The quantitative data analysis utilized the analysis tool in SPSS 23 software, namely, frequency analysis. Meanwhile, the qualitative method involved reviewing all data, creating categories, and presenting the data in each category with meaning.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Social Vulnerability Level Based on Highest Educational Attainment

Vulnerability based on education refers to the highest educational attainment in one family that lives in one building. The member with the highest education level is expected to initiate the transfer of knowledge to other family members. The grouping of this social vulnerability is presented in the table below (Table 1).

Table 1. Vulnerability Levels Based on the Highest Educational Attainment

No.	Districts	Vulnerability Levels
1	Bukit Kecil	Moderate
2	Iilir Barat 2	Low
3	Iilir Timur 1	High
4	Kalidoni	High
5	Gandus	High
6	Iilir Barat 1	Low
7	Iilir Timur 2	Moderate
8	Kertapati	High
9	Seberang Ulu 1	High
10	Seberang Ulu 2	High
11	Kemuning	Moderate
12	Plaju	High

Source: Field Survey Data 2019

This study classified the districts into three levels of vulnerability based on the highest education level in a family. The table 1 shows that Iilir Timur 1, Kalidoni, Gandus, Kertapati, Seberang Ulu 1, Seberang Ulu 2, and Plaju are highly vulnerable. Compared with the other districts, they have the lowest level of education, as illustrated in the interview excerpt below.

“In my opinion, the condition of education in this area is not good. Many children go to school, but also many of them do not.” I_Nu, Interview on March 7, 2019.

This statement indicates that low education can be caused by the economic condition of the parents who are unable to send their children to school, aside from lack of parental awareness that education is crucial in determining the future of their children. Because the families living in Bukit Kecil, Iilir Timur 2, and Kemuning have the highest level of education, these districts are considered as moderately vulnerable. On the contrary, the population of Iilir Barat 1 and 2 has the lowest educational attainment, which makes both districts have a low vulnerability.

Analyzing an urban village in Makassar, [21] asserts that the latest educational attainment largely determines the human quality and, by extension, occupation. More than half of the population (59.31%) has attained elementary school, followed

by junior high school (22.07%), senior high school (15.86%), and higher education (2.76%; with bachelor degrees). Most of the slum dwellers (62%) in Marunda Subdistrict have low education status, and, for this reason, they can only pursue low-paying menial works as traders and laborers whose incomes vary from IDR 700,000 to 1,300,000 [22]. At this range, they cannot meet their daily life requirements, and, over time, slums emerge to accommodate their residential needs.

3.2 Social Vulnerability Level Based on the Number of Children Aged 0-14 Years Old

Children aged 0-14 years were included in the vulnerable groups as they are typically perceived as the component of a population that cannot defend themselves in the case of disasters and overcome the impacts. Accordingly, the number of children aged 0-14 years is one of the causative factors of community vulnerability.

Table 2. Vulnerability Levels Based on the Number of Children Aged 0-14 Years Old

No.	Districts	Vulnerability Levels
1	Bukit Kecil	Low
2	Iilir Barat 2	High
3	Iilir Timur 1	Low
4	Kalidoni	Moderate
5	Gandus	Moderate
6	Iilir Barat 1	Low
7	Iilir Timur 2	Low
8	Kertapati	Moderate
9	Seberang Ulu 1	High
10	Seberang Ulu 2	High
11	Kemuning	Low
12	Plaju	Low

Source: Field Survey Data 2019

Based on table 2, Iilir Barat 2, Seberang Ulu 1, and Seberang Ulu 2 have the highest vulnerability. The following interview excerpt affirms this finding.

“There are a lot of children aged 0-14 years old here. There are many young families in the area, meaning that many of them have small children within this age range.” I_Ms, Interview on March 19, 2019

This statement implies that the presence of many young families with babies, toddlers, and children of school age contributes to the high vulnerability in some districts. A moderate vulnerability is distributed in Kalidoni, Gandus, and Kertapati. Meanwhile, Bukit Kecil, Ilir Timur 1, Ilir Barat 1, Ilir Timur 2, Kemuning, and Plaju have a small number of children in their demographic structures. In other words, these districts have a low level of vulnerability. According to [23], children have a very sensitive development process, and their metabolism is vulnerable and hardly adapts to changes in their environment, injuries, and disasters. Compared to adults, children have higher vulnerabilities.

Below 14 years old is an age range where humans are susceptible to various types of diseases, especially when they grow up in slums. *Enterobius vermicularis* infection is one of the most common diseases contracted by children, as in the case of Pasar Keputran Utara Village i.e., where it affects children aged 5-14 years. Pinworms can be transmitted between families or groups living in the same environment and may spread, particularly in highly populated areas with poor environmental health, such as slums [24]. Children have limited comprehension of how to deal and cope with disasters; therefore, they still need direction, guidance, or supervision from their parents or adults [10].

3.3 Social Vulnerability Level Based on the Number of Elderly Population

The elderly population is a community that has experienced setbacks in overcoming adversities and defending themselves. Based on this variable, the social vulnerability of the people on the banks of the Musi River was divided into three classes, as depicted in table 3.

Table 3. Vulnerability Levels Based on the Number of Elderly Population

No.	Districts	Vulnerability Levels
1	Bukit Kecil	Low
2	Ilir Barat 2	High
3	Ilir Timur 1	Low
4	Kalidoni	Low
5	Gandus	High
6	Ilir Barat 1	Low
7	Ilir Timur 2	Moderate
8	Kertapati	High
9	Seberang Ulu 1	Low
10	Seberang Ulu 2	High
11	Kemuning	Low
12	Plaju	High

Source: Field Survey Data 2019

Table 3 shows that Ilir Barat 2, Gandus, Kertapati, Seberang Ulu 2, and Plaju has the highest level of vulnerability because they have a significant number of elderlies. Houses have been passed down from one generation to the next and are inhabited by several heads of family, as evidenced by the following interview excerpt.

"There are many older adults here, especially females. Some of them have lived here for a long time and left the house to their children. Because they have many children, the house is occupied by several families." I_Ma, Interview on March 23, 2019.

This statement illustrates a large number of elderlies residing in the area for a long time and leaving their houses to their children. Ilir Timur 2 is moderately vulnerable, while Bukit Kecil, Ilir Timur 1, Kalidoni, Ilir Barat 1, Seberang Ulu 1, and Kemuning have a low vulnerability. This finding is in line with [25], which correlates the number of elderlies with low vulnerability. Areas with low vulnerability are mainly inhabited by people of productive age.

According to [26], the elderly is an age group that must be wary of adversities like floods. In the wake of a disaster, this group is inevitably at risk because of their weak body and, by extension, high susceptibility to diseases. Older people have a

reduced immune system and need help from others to self-rescue during a disaster [10].

3.4 Social Vulnerability Level Based on Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio of non-productive to productive population represents the number of unemployed dependents of the working group in society. The distribution of the dependency ratio in the study area is illustrated in the table below (Table 4).

Table 4. Vulnerability Levels Based on Dependency Ratio

No.	Districts	Vulnerability Levels
1	Bukit Kecil	Moderate
2	Iilir Barat 2	High
3	Iilir Timur 1	Moderate
4	Kalidoni	Moderate
5	Gandus	Moderate
6	Iilir Barat 1	Low
7	Iilir Timur 2	Moderate
8	Kertapati	Low
9	Seberang Ulu 1	Low
10	Seberang Ulu 2	Moderate
11	Kemuning	Low
12	Plaju	Low

Source: Field Survey Data 2019

Based on table 4, Iilir Barat 2 is the only region that has many older adults. Compared with the other districts, it has the highest level of vulnerability, as illustrated in the interview excerpt below.

"There are a considerable number of elderlies here. They are no longer working; and to fulfill their daily needs, they rely on their children." I_Sa, Interview on April 4, 2019.

This statement means that the elderly have to depend on their children to make ends meet, such as food. For the same reason, the children are expected to educate their parents in dealing with disasters that can happen at any time. Dependence means the inability to earn a living for themselves and their families. Therefore, the elderly are categorized as natural dependence [27]. In addition to Iilir Barat 2, there are several districts with a fairly high number of elderly residents, which are Bukit Kecil, Iilir

Timur 1, Kalidoni, Gandus, Iilir Timur 2, and Seberang Ulu 2. Even though these districts are moderately vulnerable, anticipative measures must be implemented immediately should the number of elderlies increase in the following years. The results indicate that the presence of elderlies in a population marks the need to provide education of disaster mitigation to them or their family members.

3.5 Economic Vulnerability Levels Based on Types of Employment

The occupation of the people on the banks of Musi River was categorized into three, namely civil servants/army/police (low economic vulnerability), entrepreneurs/private workers (moderate), and laborers/unemployed (high). Their distribution patterns are illustrated in the table below (Table 5).

Tabel 5. Vulnerability Levels Based on Types of Employment

No.	Districts	Vulnerability Levels
1	Bukit Kecil	Moderate
2	Iilir Barat 2	Moderate
3	Iilir Timur 1	Moderate
4	Kalidoni	High
5	Gandus	High
6	Iilir Barat 1	Moderate
7	Iilir Timur 2	Moderate
8	Kertapati	Moderate
9	Seberang Ulu 1	Moderate
10	Seberang Ulu 2	High
11	Kemuning	Low
12	Plaju	High

Source: Field Survey Data 2019

The population of Kalidoni, Gandus, Seberang Ulu 2, and Plaju works as laborers, and the heads of the households who provide daily needs tend to have low education. Low education can lead to their work in the informal sector [28] Therefore, the available labor market is for menial workers or laborers, as stated by the informant below.

"Here, people commonly work as laborers and generate a small income. They do this work because they do not have the expertise or ability or skills to get a better job and a substantial earning.

Therefore, in my opinion, the economic conditions here are low." I_In, Interview on April 11, 2019.

This statement implies that the local people work as laborers because they lack the necessary ability to have a better occupation with a larger income. This situation also prevails in Bukit Kecil, Ilir Barat 2, Ilir Timur 1, Ilir Barat 1, Ilir Timur 2, Kertapati, and Seberang Ulu 1. For this reason, the people in these districts are moderately vulnerable.

Kemuning has a low level of vulnerability because its population has a better level of education and works partly as employees. Geographically, it is located in one of the tributaries of Musi River. Unlike the other 11 districts, Kemuning is not directly adjacent to the large river nor situated in the city center. The same condition occurs in Sei Mati in Medan Maimon District where slum dwellers have common occupations like laborers, honorary teachers, and traders whose income varies between IDR 500,000 and 1,500,000, which cannot meet the need of each of their family members. At this rate, the income becomes a constraint in choosing a suitable and feasible place to live [29]. The majority of slum dwellers work as laborers and earn less than IDR 2,500,000 per month, preventing them from allocating some of their money to buy a decent house [30].

3.6 Economic Vulnerability Levels Based on Family Income

Family income is the total income or salary generated by all family members to meet the life needs of the family. According to [31], economic conditions determine the level of vulnerability to disasters like floods on the riverbanks. In this study, incomes varying from IDR 300,000 to 2,867,000 were categorized as highly vulnerable. IDR 2,868,000-5,434,000 signified moderately vulnerable, while higher than IDR 5,434,000 represented low vulnerability. The classification is displayed in the table below (Table 6).

Table 6. Vulnerability Levels Based on Family Income

No.	Districts	Vulnerability Levels
1	Bukit Kecil	Moderate
2	Ilir Barat 2	Moderate
3	Ilir Timur 1	High
4	Kalidoni	High
5	Gandus	Moderate
6	Ilir Barat 1	High
7	Ilir Timur 2	Moderate
8	Kertapati	Moderate
9	Seberang Ulu 1	Low
10	Seberang Ulu 2	Moderate
11	Kemuning	Low
12	Plaju	Moderate

Source: Field Survey Data 2019

Table 6 classifies Ilir Timur 1, Kalidoni, and Ilir Barat 1 as highly vulnerable because their residents mostly work as laborers and have low family incomes. The people in the slums of Palembang City are dominated by those who have high economic vulnerability because more than 90 percent of the population has almost the same amount of income and expenditure [32]. The results of this study confirmed the statement of the informants below:

"In my opinion, the economy in this area is low because many residents work as laborers even though some also work in the private sector." I_Ya, Interview on April 20, 2019

This statement illustrates that the economic level of the families in some parts of the study area is low. Bukit Kecil, Ilir Barat 2, Gandus, Ilir Timur 2, Kertapati, Seberang Ulu 2, and Plaju have a moderate level of vulnerability because most of their populations work as laborers who earn a daily wage. However, this daily wage is only sufficient for meeting the family needs each day. If, for some reason, they do not work or have the opportunity to work in the following days, then they will not earn any money. In this case, they often solve the problems in meeting their daily needs by applying for formal or informal debts.

On the contrary, some people in Seberang Ulu 1 and Kemuning, who initially had low economic

conditions, are now able to earn higher family income by working as employees or drivers at an online transportation provider. Jobs in online transportation have been able to make the average income of the people above Rp. 3,000,000 [33]. Also, the heads of households in Seberang Ulu 1 and Kemuning have better educational attainment than the other districts.

A case study in Wonorejo reveals that the villagers earn IDR 800,000-1,400,000 per month from their occupations in the service sector or as construction workers, laborers, and private-sector employees. The combination of low education level and income has made the indigenous people stay in slum areas, increasing their population and building density. With insufficient income, the community lives in rented houses [34].

3.7 Economic Vulnerability Levels Based on Building Ownership Status

The level of vulnerability based on building ownership status was divided into three classes. In the analysis, people who rent their houses were considered highly vulnerable. The table below shows the distribution of vulnerability based on building ownership status.

Table 7. Vulnerability Levels Based on Building Ownership Status

No.	Districts	Vulnerability Levels
1	Bukit Kecil	High
2	Iilir Barat 2	High
3	Iilir Timur 1	High
4	Kalidoni	Low
5	Gandus	Low
6	Iilir Barat 1	Low
7	Iilir Timur 2	Low
8	Kertapati	Low
9	Seberang Ulu 1	Low
10	Seberang Ulu 2	Low
11	Kemuning	High
12	Plaju	Low

Source: Field Survey Data 2019

Bukit Kecil, Iilir Barat 2, Iilir Timur 1, and Kemuning are highly vulnerable in terms of

building ownership status, as explained in the following interview excerpt.

“We do not own this house. We have recently joined in matrimony, and we cannot buy our own house yet. Therefore, we are currently renting.” I_Ro, Interview on April 28, 2019.

This statement means that the informant has to rent a house because they cannot buy their own. Moderately vulnerable people are those who have applied a mortgage for a home, whereas low vulnerable ones are those who privately own or have paid off their loans for houses or buildings. Low vulnerability based on building ownership status is distributed in Kalidoni, Gandus, Iilir Barat 1, Iilir Timur 2, Kertapati, Seberang Ulu 1, Seberang Ulu 2, and Plaju.

The results in this research are in line with [35], i.e., a study in Lumumba Village that is located beside railway tracks and has a high population density. The land is owned by the Indonesian Railway Company (PT. Kereta Api Indonesia) and the Government of Surabaya City. People coming from Madura, Surabaya, Kediri, and Madiun build semi-permanent houses (60%) on this land because there are no more available dwellings in Surabaya. Also, [36] states that around 47.50 % of the respondents live in private properties, 27.50% of them rent a house, and 25.00% stay with their parents. Furthermore, [36] adds that the ownerships of these houses have been passed down from one generation to the next, even though the land is the property of PT. KAI. This land was previously empty with overgrown wild grass. However, due to economic pressure, some people are forced to live beside the railway tracks, and this settlement continues to grow slowly over time.

IV. CONCLUSION

The level of socioeconomic vulnerability in the demographic bonus era among the population on the banks of the Musi River in the City of Palembang is categorized into three (3), namely, high vulnerability, moderate vulnerability, and low

vulnerability. Socially vulnerable people are concluded as those who have low educational attainment because of the economic conditions of the parents who could not send them to school, a large number of children aged 0-14 years—many young families reside on the banks of Musi River, a substantial proportion of the elderly—many have lived for a long time as parts of the riverbanks community, and high dependence on others—elderlies predominantly rely on their children to meet their daily needs. Meanwhile, economically vulnerable people are concluded as those who are unemployed or work as laborers and have low incomes from this work. They also include people who need to rent the houses they occupy. This research implies that there is a need for government policies that can help socially and economically vulnerable people to improve their lives in the face of the demographic bonus era. The study results can be further developed by thoroughly researching any efforts that socially and economically vulnerable people must carry out to be able to play an active role in the expectedly increasing economic activities in the demographic bonus era and, consequently, live better instead of burdening or hindering the government.

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