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Street vendors (PKL) household economic sustainability in east Jakarta based on migration status and location trade on time pandemic covid-19

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ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of street vendors (PKL) is not only found in metropolitan cities such as Jakarta in Indonesia as a developing country, but also in big cities in other countries such as Mumbai, Bangkok, Singapore and New York. Street vendors are included in the informal sector which is an alternative source of livelihood for people with limited knowledge, skills and capital. This study aims to analyze the influence between migration status and influence between the types of existing street vendors (Local government-assisted location/Lokbin, Temporary location/Loksem, Base /fixed location/Lapak, and Hawkers/Asongan) to resilience economy House ladder Street vendors. Method study: This is quantitative, using a survey questionnaire of the Central Bureau of Statistics and master plan street vendors DKI. Amount respondents' study is 420-person street vendors in Jakarta East. Data processed use SPSS with equality regression logistics ordinal. street vendors Which status resident non-risen migrants and non-lifetime migrants are at high economic resilience. street vendors in local government-assisted location chance resilience economy tall than street vendors who are in temporary locations, base/fixed locations, and hawkers). The implication is that street vendors need to be given socialization, education and guidance so as not to disturb the city's public facilities such as pedestrians/trotoar, green spaces, and roadbanks with the existence of sporadic street vendors and hawkers that are aligned with city planning related to spatial planning.



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Introduction

Phenomenon related street vendors (PKL), No only found in city metropolitan area like Jakarta in Indonesia as a developing country, but also in big cities in other parts of the country such as Mumbai, Bangkok, Singapore to New York. Street vendors enter the informal sector which is an alternative source livelihood for public with limitations knowledge, also Skills as well as minimal capital. Most street vendors are migrants/migrants who have long stay and stay in Jakarta. Current migration village city No can dammed, especially exists progress in field transportation, technology, And service public in the city area. These migrants argue that the city is capable of providing well-being life compared to moment stay in rural (Nurbaiti, 2017). Besides In addition, there are also quite a number of female migrant workers, even contributing to the market Work global including become

street vendors (World Bank, 2011). Sector informal own superiority in flexibility adaptation although condition economy hard/no erratic. This is because the informal sector has the ability to open up field Work Wrong the only one become the street vendors impact on decline number unemployment Also poverty (ILO, 2020) and (Priyono, 2015).

Study street vendors This enter into the agenda Strategy Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that is right basic man No except street vendors so that can reach welfare, and targeting vulnerable groups (no one left behind). Context from economy inclusive is as results from development Which sustainable (UNESCO, 2015). These important aspects of the SDGs are intertwined with development national Which in line with Plan Development Period National Middle School (RPJMN). When the Covid-19 pandemic hit, all over cleavage world feel impact social And health, However Which most hit is aspect economy on all over layer public (Safitri et.al, 2021). Kali Lima Traders (PKL) has also felt the impact of this pandemic. working in the urban informal sector with declining trade turnover drastic. The decline in street vendors' income has an impact on their ability to do so fulfil aspect base life daily, like aspect health and education. Based description the on, so I as writer do about method street vendors reach resilience economy reviewed from status migration and location for street vendors trading.

Migration, Status Migration and Sector Informal

Migration in general is a global phenomenon worldwide, and human migration activities occur in various parts of the country for the sake of increasing their welfare (Nurbaiti, 2017). Population migration is wrong one way for individuals to improve their standard of living which has an impact on increasing the total population in one region, also has a contributing factor socioeconomic. Migration mostly occurs from villages to cities where most large people from the countryside left their home and moved to the city to seek a better quality of life. These migrants have to deal with pressure and loud challenge life urban. There is a number price sacrifice that must be endured, far from family, relatives in the village, and must fight faced hard competition life in city like Jakarta (Chotib and Nurbaiti, 2018).

The migration status used in this study is lifetime migration and migration research refer to the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS, 2000). Migration status This is defined based on administrative migration within period certain time, namely: (1) Migrant lifetime life (lifetime migration), ie resident with current residence has differences with the place of birth and already stay in place now with time more than five years. (2) Migrant research (recent migration), ie if somebody on condition five year Then place living is different with At the moment. According to Todaro (2000), the rural-urban wage gap is the main cause the continued flow of rural-urban migration flows. Rural-urban migration continues to occur throughout marginal utility or profit individual Which got with migrate to city more costs to be incurred. Changes in the function of agricultural land become factory or industry manufacture, office, hotel/lodging without offset by the expansion of employment opportunities for the original village community depend on life from sector agriculture, become reason migration village – city.

Refer on results study Nurbaiti (2020), sector informal develop Because exists profit financial and non-financial. Besides That, need will field work for reach income and reduce poverty with absorbed Migrant workers are the main reason for joining the urban sector. Therefore, can understood Why Keep going happen enhancement amount resident in city, especially in DKI Jakarta as impact migration village city of year to year.

Location Street Vendors (PKL)



Local government-assisted location/Lokbin



Temporary location/Loksem



Base/fixed location/Shop



Hawkers/asongan

Figure 1. Types of Street Vendors (PKL) by Location Trade

Source: Data Author (2023)

Room Which used on street vendors shared become 4 group, that is: (1) Local government-assisted location (Lokbin), (2) Temporary location (Loksem), (3) Base/fixed location (Lapak), and (4) Hawkers (Assonan). According to Henry Lefebvre (1991) in his work entitled *The Production of Space* states that Humans carry out their social activities require a container/place/space social. The definition of social space is often interpreted as an area in urban areas in matter This for street vendors as room public for they activities. Group Street vendors have the power to control the social production of urban space as embodiment concrete struggle economy and endure life. Utilization room region urban by street vendors, with utilise room public generally in form room open/open spaces. Room opens earlier is room owned by together, not only for street vendors but Also inhabitant city other Which should enjoy the public space for recreation, entertainment, and gather along with condition Which comfortable, safe, clean, and healthy.

Street vendors own room public as form life social they with use outdoor public space, which they mostly use sidewalks/pedestrians. Utilization room public street vendors form room social separately with use room public. Matter This need arrangement with good so as not to damage the function of the real public space, avoid conflict, as well as prevent damage environment. Limitations room on urban, generally won by they Which own strength so that win space utilization that way economical. Henri Lefebvre own three concept/triadic analysis that is: (1) Practice Spatial (Spatial Practice) : related with perception with experience life in something region involve network connection social elements of each element of society in the example of street vendors who use facility public as production their selling space. (2) Representation of Space (Representation of Space) : very closely related with the allotment of the space for daily community activities. As example utilization room public by street vendors violate drafting the initial spatial layout of where they are selling from the map and spatial plan. Generally a public facility such as sidewalks, pedestrians, city parks, and road shoulders. (3) Representation Space (Space of Representation) : created as a result taker diversion by group dominant. In matter This, street vendors has take switch room public as form domination symbolic Which takes place from time to time. The space dominated by street vendors is room abstract And raises friction/pull interesting interest between strength Which There is in mastery room physique material/real in the city point.

Street vendors are workers in the informal sector who often use the roadside, sidewalks, even green open spaces which are actually public facilities. Henry Lafebvre discloses the theory about production room social Which were in this research it is used to study the use of public space urban by street vendors as form from production from room social city. In theory This, room social No Can released from reality social and is room Which abstract but real. This space can be controlled, occupied, and dominated by various party with all form power Which has (Carteau, 1988).

Resistance Economy House Ladder Street Vendors

Family resilience is directly proportional to household resilience created If family on generally consists from husband, wife and child Which carrying out eight family functions in a harmonious, harmonious and balanced manner. As for eight family functions what is meant includes: (1) the function of religion, where Family is a place where values are introduced, taught, and practiced religion; (2) function love Darling, where love Darling given since child born to infinity; (3) Protective function; (4) social function culture; (5) reproductive function; (6) socialization and education function; (7) function economy; and (8) environmental development function. Hence, resilience the family economy is directly proportional to gender equality and justice applied in family the, Where Good husband nor wife each other Work The same shoulder shoulder to shoulder in affairs domestic nor sufficient need joint family (Azis and Solikha, 2018).

According to study Which done by Gimeli et.al, (2019) sector informal Urban areas generally have limited access to urban resources, among others other access health, scholarship education, water clean, as well as aspect need primary other. In this study, more emphasis on the need for proper water used daily, as a vital need of society. Water conditions are good or suitable for consumption has a significant effect on individual health conditions who consumes it. If the individual's health condition decreases, then it will be automatic resilience economy House the stairs Also decrease, because no capable activity and look for living with Good. So also applies for on the contrary on household resilience. If one individual is healthy, then that individual able to live productively and earn a living that sustains resilience economy his household.

Household financial security is an important aspect of economic resilience which is measured in four dimensions: (1) family living conditions, (2) income family (husband and/or wife's income is fixed and fulfills needs staples such as clothing, food, and shelter). (3) children's education costs, and (4) family financial security (REACH, 2021). A family that has well-being ie financial Which tall if can fulfil need on a daily basis in an appropriate and sustainable manner. Variable where the family lives can be measured by how the condition of the house building. Income variable family be measured based on income per capita family and adequacy income family. resilience economy based on variable income family use line poverty Which applies. Something House ladder said tough, If possible, For carry out must Study 12 year for all children in the household. Child education financing variable measured by two indicators: the ability to finance children's education and continuity of education. Meanwhile, the variable family financial security as well measured from two indicators, namely savings owned and health insurance family. The risk guarantee is measured by two indicators: savings and family and insurance family (Cahyaningtyas et.al, 2016).

Method

Study This use approach quantitative, with use instrument questionnaire Which spread on 420-person street vendors in Jakarta East. Data processing uses ordinal logistic regression based on the results of data processing SPSS software. Testing the validity of the contents of the instrument in this study using opinion para expert (experts judgment), so that researcher can direct using existing instruments from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS). Testing validity content instrument with method experts' judgement has done by para expert through study grille especially suitability with objective study and reflected on the questions (Sugiyono, 2007).

According to Hilbe (2009), regression logistics ordinal is Wrong One method statistic to analyze the response variable (dependent) that has a scale ordinal consisting of two or more categories. Predictor (independent) variables which can be included in the model in the form of categorical or continuous data consisting of on two variable or more. Model Which can used for regression logistics ordinal are cumulative logit models. In this logit model the ordinal nature of the Y response expressed in cumulative probability so that the cumulative logit model is model obtained by comparing cumulative opportunities, namely opportunities less than or equal to the jth response category on p predictor variables expressed in terms of vector X, $\square$ XjYP with greater opportunities than the category response jth, $\square$ XjYP, Where j = 1, 2,..., J is category response. Equality base regression logistics ordinal in a manner mathematical can written down as following:

$$P(Y \leq j|X) = \log \left(\frac{P(Y \leq j|X)}{P(Y > j|X)} \right) \quad (1)$$

$$P(Y \leq j|X) = \frac{\exp(\theta_j + \sum_{k=1}^p \beta_k x_k)}{1 + \exp(\theta_j + \sum_{k=1}^p \beta_k x_k)} \quad (2)$$

Figure 2. Equality Base Regression Logistics Ordinal In A Manner Mathematical

The measurement model test was carried out between the 6 subdimensions forming the social capital latent variable and each of its observed variables. The steps taken are to test the model fit, validity and reliability using Lisrel software. This test is to find out which indicators have the greatest influence on each sub-dimension forming social capital as a latent variable. Latent variables are variables that can be predicted/measured through observed variables or that reflect latent variables. Each sub-dimension of the latent variable is analyzed for model fit, validity, and reliability (Wijanto, 2008).

The model fit test is a mandatory stage because it shows whether the data owned is in accordance with the criteria of the research model that has been made before. There are 9 (nine) indicators chosen to represent the category of data that has a good fit, and there is a type of perfect fit data. In the Lisrel output there are dozens of data indicators available from the Lisrel output, it is sufficient to take only 9 indicators that represent the entire model fit test process (Wijanto, 2008).

Hypothesis study is as following:

Hypothesis-1: there is an influence between migration status and resilience economy street vendors' households

Hypothesis-2: there is an influence between the types of existing street vendors (build sites, Temporary Locations, Residential/Hanging Locations and Asongan/Not Fixed) to resilience PKL household economics.

Results and Discussions

Street vendors who have the status of current non-migrant residents and lifelong non-migrants is at on resilience economy tall. Matter This can understand Because they Which non-immigrants/migrants trade longer so they have savings and sufficient capital compared to immigrants. Thus hypothesis-1 is proven that there is an influence between the migration status of street vendors on economic resilience his household.

Table 1. Cross-tabulation results of Migration Status and Street Vendors Trading Locations To resilience Economy House Ladder

Variable Free	Category resilience Economy			
	Total	Low(%)	Currently (%)	Tall(%)
Status Migration risen				
Migration risen				
Non migrants Recent /Resident Non	409	30.3%	43.3%	26.4%
Migrant risen				
Migrant risen	11	27.3%	54.5%	18.2%
Total	420	30.2%	43.6%	26.2%
Status Migration Lifetime Life				
Life Time Migrant				
Non Life Time Migrants/Non-Residents	184	25.5%	41.3%	33.2%
Migrant Lifetime Life				
Life Time Migrants/Lifelong Migrants	236	33.9%	45.3%	20.8%
Life				
Total	420	30.2%	43.6%	26.2%
Location Trade street vendors				
Location Trade				
Lokbin	43	9.5 %	25.6 %	65.1 %
Loxem	163	41.1 %	30.1 %	28.8 %
Location Stall	198	26 %	57.7 %	16.3 %
Location Asongan	18	27.8 %	55.6 %	16.7 %
Total	420	30.2 %	43.6 %	26.2 %

Source : processed by the author (2022)

Type location trade street vendors shared become 4 (four), that is: (1) Local government-assisted location (Lokbin), where this location is facilitated by Government Province DKI Jakarta in a manner official And registered For para street vendors with rates distribution electricity And water Which very affordable, neat And clean in an existing area determined; (2) Temporary location (Loksem), where this location is temporary however if the Pemprov DKI asks for this area to be emptied/regulated, then Street vendors who were evicted did not get compensation; (3) Base/fixed location (Stalls), is the location chosen by the street vendors rates particular, outside facility Provincial Government of DKI ; And (4) Hawkers (Asongan), is a location chosen by street vendors for free, outside facility Provincial Government DKI, No stay, selling with method peddling the sale Good food nor No food in a manner around from one place to place other.

Based on Table 1. Which load results analysis tabulation cross category resilience economics in this type of street vendor trading location, it can be seen that economic resilience is low tend is at on street vendors Which trade in Loxem. For resilience economy currently tend is at on street vendors Which Space and Asongan, whereas resilience economy high is found on Street vendors located at Lokbin.

Table 2. Recapitulation Results Test Regression Logistics On resilience Economy

Variable Free	Currently To Low		Tall To Low	
	Odd Ratio	Std Error	Odd Ratio	Std Error
Intercept		,964		.014
[KL04. Street vendor location type=1. Lokbin]	1,174	,823	6,901**)	4,204
[KL04. Street vendor location type=2. Loksem]	.328*)	,622	,629	,201
[KL04. Street vendor location type=3. Cluster street vendors stall]	1.104	,584	.963	,002
[KL04. Street vendor location type=4. hawker]	.	.	.	.
[Status rising migrants =.00]	,835	.754	1,238	,046
[Status risen migrants =1.00]	.	.	.	.
[Life Time Migrants =.00]	1,810**)	,266	1,963**)	5.122
[Life Time Migrants =1.00]	.	.	.	.

Source : processed by the author (2022)

Based on Table 2, it can be explained the level of economic resilience of street vendors in each each profile Which will help answer hypothesis study. There is two condition which was analyzed based on regression data processing logistics, namely: (1) resilience economy currently compared to with resilience economy low, and (2) resilience economy tall compared to with resilience economy low. For condition First that is count probability resilience economy currently to low economic resilience, the significant independent variables include type of trading location and lifetime migrant status. Meanwhile for conditions second, count probability resilience economy tall to resilience low economy, the significant independent variables include the type of location trade, lifetime migration status live, as well income Street vendors.

Opportunities for economic resilience are occurring at street vendors in Loksem 0.328 times lower than Asongan street vendors. In other words, Asongan street vendors are more chance for resilience economy currently compared street vendors in Loksem. For opportunities for moderate economic resilience also occur in non-lifetime street vendors migrants 1,810 time taller than street vendors lifetime migrants. Condition This can it is also concluded that street vendors who are non- lifetime migrants are more likely to have resilience economy moderate than street vendors lifetime migrants.

The opportunity for high economic resilience occurred in PKL Lokbin 6,901 times higher than Asongan street vendors, or in other words more street vendors in Lokbin resilience economy tall compared street vendors Asongan. Can said Also that street vendors in Lokbin chance resilience economy tall than street vendors Street vendor. Matter similar happen on condition street vendors non-lifetime migrants Which had 1,963 times higher odds than PKL Lifetime migrants. With say other, street vendors non-lifetime migrants more chance for survive higher economic than street vendors Lifetime migrants. For street vendors with renewed status migrants No significant to economic resilience House the stairs. With thereby, equality on regression logistics become:

Equality 1 :

$$y = 1$$

$$\ln () = 0.872 + 0.009 * KR08 + 0.102 * KR10 (1) - 0.085 * KR10 (2)$$

$$y = 0 + 0.593 * KR011 - 0.181 * KR12 - 0.155 * KR16 (1) - 0.609$$

$$* KR16 (2) + 0.161 * KL04 (1) - 1,114 * KL04 (2) + 0.099$$

$$* KL04(3) + e$$

Equality 2 :

$$y = 2$$

$$\ln () = 0.150 - 0.526 * KR08 + 0.172 * KR10 (1) - 0.145 * KR10 (2)$$

$$y = 0 + 0.674 * KR011 + 0.214 * KR12 - 0.776 * KR16 (1) - 1,111$$

$$* KR16 (2) + 1,932 * KL04 (1) - 0.363 * KL04 (2) - 0.037KL04(3) + e$$

$$y = \text{Economic Resilience of Street Vendors}$$

$$KR08 = \text{Type Gender of street vendors}$$

$$KR10 = \text{Education Level}$$

$$KR11 = \text{Lifetime Migration}$$

$$KR12 = \text{Risen Migration}$$

$$KR16 = \text{Street Vendor Income Level}$$

$$KL04 = \text{Type Location Street vendors}$$

Government area local Already do effort in matter arrange existence Street vendors. Matter This become challenge separately for government city Because on the one hand, they are needed by society. Society needs existence Street vendors to provide daily needs, but on the other hand they are become burden city with abuse room public, like garden/forest city, sidewalks/pedestrians, and road shoulders. This is in line with research by Carteau (1988). Room social Which uses room public by street vendors No free from role hidden actor/person with all its interests. Findings This in line with research conducted by Phaceco (2017). Found facts that investors have a contribution in the use of social space, with exists factory or office, mall, will inviting street vendors control room public surroundings. This condition occurs in big cities, including Jakarta, and is in line with theory presented by Carteau (1988).

Urban issues also cannot be separated from gender issues, where women are street vendors to use room city in trade daily. Phenomenon This in accordance with study which is conducted by (Kurniawan, 2017). The low interest of street vendors to occupy the assisted locations when selling is due to the low interest of buyers to come to this location, this is a challenge for the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government. The fact shows that most of the fostered locations are quite far from motorcycle/car parking lots, transit places to exchange public vehicles, and waiting places such as train stations, MRT, or bus/busway stops. The DKI Provincial Government has built fostered locations so that street vendors are centralized and not sporadic in trading, comfortable, clean, by providing very affordable rates for water, cleaning, and security levies. But in reality, these street vendors prefer to sell in sporadic locations, as long as there are many visitors, so that profits increase. The DKI Provincial Government can also provide space for public actualization to be creative, such as traditional and contemporary art performances, painting, drama performances, theater performances, magic acts, and others to attract visitors. LokBin can be equipped with an entertainment stage, as well as free internet / wifi facilities so that millennials feel at home gathering and hanging out together there while enjoying food and drinks sold by street vendors.

Conclusions

Based on the results of the analysis which have been described in detail and systematically in chapter previously, then it can be taken conclusion as follows, low economic resilience was found among street vendors who traded on site temporary. Low economic resilience is also found in status street vendors non risen migrant, and migrants' lifetime. Street vendors Which trade in location stay/stay and hawker/not permanent and recurring migrants own economic resilience currently. Street vendors Which selling in location built and non migrant lifetime life own resilience high economy. So that street vendors need to be given socialization, education and guidance so as not to interfere with city public facilities such as pedestrians / sidewalks, green spaces, and road banks with street vendors who are hanging out and hawkers sporadically in harmony with city planning related to spatial planning. such as supporting locations and temporary locations made by the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government, but need to be developed further, based on existing distribution zones.

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