The study of millennial needs and willingness to share living space in Jakarta, Indonesia

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Abstract. This research presents a study of millennial needs and willingness to share living space in Jakarta. This study aims to investigate the tolerance level of millennial generation in sharing living space by considering their comfort. This aspect is needed to determine the ideal shared housing preferences as a place to live for millennials. The research steps are as follows: (1) Conduct a questionnaire survey to investigate the willingness of millennials to share space in shared housing, (2) Observe the tolerance level and comfort towards the willingness of millennials to share certain spaces in a living space. The results show that the willingness to share certain spaces is still quite low because millennial in Jakarta still prioritize the aspect of privacy. In addition, it was found that men who tend to have a greater tolerance for sharing living space compared to women.

Keywords: co-living, millennial, needs and willingness, shared housing, Jakarta

1. Introduction
This research was appointed based on one of the UN Habitat programs that focuses on sustainable development goals which are defined as development that meets current needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Its mission is to promote sustainable, equitable economic growth, create greater opportunities for all people, reduce inequality, improve living standards, encourage inclusive and inclusive social development, and promote integrated and sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems. This vision is based on the need to build an inclusive, sustainable, and resilient future for people and the planet by aligning three core elements, namely economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection. The United Nations has seventeen areas of focus as their strategic plan for achieving the vision and carrying out the mission, one of the points being by establishing sustainable cities and communities [1].

The attractiveness of Jakarta as the nation's capital makes it increasingly a destination for people who want to try their fortune, especially millennials, who make up 75% of the workforce by 2025 and make them one of the main concerns in life development. In undergoing the era, millennial generation has challenging complications from various aspects. One of the challenges often faced by millennials is the obstacles in buying housing, especially in Jakarta due to soaring land prices, the percentage increase in labor wages compared to the unequal growth in property prices, coupled with high consumption expenditure. This makes millennials prefer rental housing that is close to where they work compared to buying affordable housing that is not strategically located, thus requiring them...
to spend time and transportation costs for travel. Seeing these challenges, by noting millennial characteristics that tend to explore new, flexible, and open ways with collaborative lifestyles, raises predictions that the housing trend in Indonesia will gradually shift to a rental system in the next few years. Basically, millennial is more concerned with freedom of access than ownership [2].

Shared dwelling is a form of residence that requires tolerance to share among its inhabitants. This makes co-living, which is one of the solutions to deal with the crisis of residence, enough to attract millennial attention. The reason is co-living has a unique characteristic that is promoting the sharing economy where the inhabitants take shelter in the community and facilitate them to interact with others, which can enable them to add networks. Social interactions in life in co-living are formed by shared facilities, such as bedrooms, bathrooms, laundry, kitchen and dining rooms, communal spaces, and other facilities. Co-living has a fairly diverse model, this is based on the needs and desires of the community at the location where it was built. Therefore, it is very necessary to dig up information on how much millennial tolerance to share living space that is still able to provide personal freedom and comfort them [3].

The existence of problems and efforts to deal with challenges for millennials, a deepening of preferences regarding shared housing is ideal for millennials. Thus, this research presents a preliminary study and contains studies on: (1) The tolerance level and comfort towards the willingness of millennials to share certain spaces in a shared housing.

2. Methodology
This study basically uses a questionnaire survey system for millennials with an age range of 24-38 years, that is, those who are considered to have worked and need a place to live or do not live with parents. This survey uses the internet interview method. By using this platform, the range of getting respondents becomes wider and more diverse. The results of this study are the willingness to share certain spaces is still quite low because millennial in Jakarta still prioritize the aspect of privacy. In addition, it was found that men who tend to have a greater tolerance for sharing living space compared to women.

The first thing to do is determine the problem you want to find answers to, namely the willingness of the Jakarta millennial generation to share their living space in a shared residence. then Determine the variables in the questionnaire such as age, sex, occupation, place of residence as independent or independent variables and willingness to share space as the dependent or dependent variable. on survey applications Using an internet interview platform and providing questions. This study uses non-probability sampling techniques with specific objectives, namely respondents aged 24-38 years so that 10 respondent’s pre-test were carried out to see the deficiency of the survey.

The next step is to collect survey data within a predetermined period and then check the feasibility of the data according to the sample objectives to be classified based on the type of answer until entering the program. then Process and analyze the data based on the needs of each question and Connect several variables that can produce new, more in-depth interpretations. The last step is to make conclusions and recommendations based on the research findings.

3. Result and discussion
The first thing to know is the basic data of the respondents such as their age, gender, and occupation. this helps to determine whether the respondents who filled out the survey met the required criteria. Based on the data, respondents consisted of 58% male and 42% female, dominated by the age of 24-27 years as many as 98 people, and live at house.
As many as 61% of respondents were satisfied with their current place of residence, while 39% of respondents were dissatisfied. Dissatisfaction was dominated by respondents who lived in apartments, then followed by boarding houses and houses. The most reason for respondents' dissatisfaction with their place of residence is because of the lack of facilities or space needed. In addition, the second most common reason is the state of the environment around the residence.

Figure 1. Reasons for dissatisfaction towards the residence diagram.

Respondents feel comfortable sharing sleeping facilities with one to a maximum of three people, or not sharing a bedroom at all. Respondents can share communal bathroom facilities with one to four people, or not share a bathroom at all. Respondents are willing to share kitchen, dining facilities, laundry, and ironing facilities with one to a maximum of eight people.

The author categorizes respondents' answers to the willingness to share space into four categories, namely:

i. Category I, very low the willingness to share
ii. Category II, low willingness to share
iii. Category III, enough willingness to share
iv. Category IV, high willingness to share

Table 1. Percentage of willingness to share space.

| Category | Bedroom | Communal bathrooms | Dining room and kitchen | Laundry room |
|----------|---------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| I        | 37%     | 40%                 | 10%                     | 12%         |
| II       | 39%     | 59%                 | 60%                     | 58%         |
| III      | 26%     | 2%                  | 29%                     | 28%         |
| IV       | 1%      | 0%                  | 2%                      | 3%          |

Based on these data, there is a tendency in choosing to share space, which is dominated by category II, which means that respondents' willingness to share space is still relatively low. They feel comfortable sharing, but only in small amounts. Then, the authors classify respondents based on gender, namely M means male and F means female, to see whether there is a relationship between the willingness to share with the gender of the respondent.
Based on the table below, the respondent's answer has a similar pattern for each question. Female respondents tended to choose more in category I, the higher the category, the less interested they were. Conversely, male respondents tend to prefer to be in categories II, III, and IV. From these data, it can be stated that men are more tolerant in sharing space compared to women.

Table 2. Percentage of willingness to share space with gender comparison.

| Category | Gender | Bedroom | Communal bathrooms | Dining room and kitchen | Laundry room |
|----------|--------|---------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| I        | M      | 33%     | 33%                 | 10%                     | 11%          |
|          | F      | 37%     | 49%                 | 10%                     | 13%          |
| II       | M      | 39%     | 66%                 | 63%                     | 63%          |
|          | F      | 37%     | 48%                 | 56%                     | 49%          |
| III      | M      | 27%     | 1%                  | 25%                     | 22%          |
|          | F      | 23%     | 1%                  | 33%                     | 35%          |
| IV       | M      | 1%      | 0%                  | 3%                      | 3%           |
|          | F      | 1%      | 0%                  | 1%                      | 2%           |

Notes: F = Female; M = Male

The most important aspect of increasing productivity for respondents is privacy. After that followed by an open space or terrace, maximum lighting, and plenty of storage space. When classified by gender, female respondents tend to prioritize aspects of storage space and privacy or privacy compared to male respondents. Conversely, male respondents tend to prioritize the existence of open space or terrace in their bedroom. Whereas in the aspect of maximum lighting and other aspects, male and female respondents are balanced.

Figure 2. Supporting aspects of productivity in the bedroom diagram.
4. Conclusion
Research on the willingness of millennials to share space on co-living and the gender factors that influence it has been carried out and can be concluded as follows:
1. Millennials are dissatisfied with their residence because of the availability of facilities and spaces that cannot meet their needs and desires. So that the shared housing is expected to be a place to live that accommodates millennial to express and share with fellow residents. But to maintain privacy and security, millennials have limitations in the tolerance of sharing their daily space.
2. Gender differences are factors that influence millennial willingness to share space. Male tend to be more flexible in sharing private and semi-private spaces with more people than female.

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