Double layered home-based enterprises: case study in Kampung Lio, Depok

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Abstract. Struggling to fulfills economic needs in between the rapid growth of urbanization, one of the trend happened in Kampung Lio, Depok, Indonesia is to rely on informal economic activities such as Home-Based Enterprises (HBE). As HBE become an important topic in informal housing and economic activities, the existing literature has discussed HBE and its implication to spatial strategies. However, in Kampung lio a unique case has risen where the locals are renting HBE for another layer of HBE, making a double-layered HBEs occurred in one housing. This type of HBEs limited movement space for domestic activities inside the house. However, since the activities always happened, the activity spaces will appear with various ways of modifying the use of space inside and through the house. By doing site observation and empirical data collecting, this research aims to examine how the locals modifying domestic activities and spaces and using a certain type of HBEs until the double-layered HBEs emerged. The expected results are to understands how the houses are modified and the activities pattern as they adapt to the change of living spaces in a double-layered HBE in Kampung Lio. This later could be used to serve as the inspiration for designing low-income housing with home base enterprise and public spaces in the urban kampong.

1. Introduction
Kampong has always been a part of developing cities in Indonesia. Despite being the part of urban spaces, kampong often marginalized and mostly forgotten [1]. The reason behind marginalized of kampong is mainly because Kampong usually a part of the informal sector and counted as slums. Based on the governor regulation of slums, there are seven indicators to identifying slums: Non-Economic Vitality, Regional Economic Vitality, Status of Land Ownership, State of Infrastructure and Facilities, Commitment of District / City Government, and Handling Priority. One of the point from Non-economic vitality is to point out the suitability of the area with the Regional Spatial Plan City (RDTK), the governor pointed out this part as necessary to see the legality of every use of spaces.

Reviewing the housing and settlement act 11/ 2011 83, housing area and supported activities area, including economic activities, are separated. Regarding the regulation, when domestic housing activities and economic activities are happening in one area, the settlement later will be considered as slums. Despite being concluded as slums, in surviving in the urban life, the locals will do any attempt to fulfill all their needs by earning as much as they possibly can by using every resource they have. Home as one resource the locals could rely on to do not only domestic activities but also economic activities, creating the HBE Phenomenon. The urban informal sector is widely accepted as extremely important in developing countries, since demands for jobs, goods, and services are growing too quickly.
for the formal sector to follow [2]. One sub-group of the informal economy that grows following the urbanization is Home-based Enterprises [3].

These days, Home-Based Enterprise (HBEs) became critical means for the livelihood of a large proportion of households. In cities of the less developed countries HBEs as informal economy is a common activity, people are doing HBEs as a solution to lack of sufficient funds and unemployment problem to starting up in the formal sector, millions of low-income households then trying to fulfill their need with the help of HBEs [5,6]. The economic activities could be included as HBEs is quite simply, If the HBEs are having a non-home based component such as if the house is only placed to making products but then process of selling the product is outside the housing area, then it is not regarded as HBE but a non-Home based activities that HBEs contributes [7].

There are 5 types of HBEs first activities that related straight to the plot for example room renting and beer brewing, Secondly activities of making or repairing things, Third is selling opening stores or kiosk, Fourth is the one who offers Service, and last is social or communal activities like primary healthcare and nurseries [8]. To conclude, economic activities that happened in houses rather than a commercial area are counted as HBEs, if the transaction of an HBE product happened outside housing area, then the economic activities of selling the products are not regarded as HBE

Most of the issue found in the extensive body literature are examining the meaning, space use and economic impact of HBEs. Study in India was done to understand more about the meaning of home [9], another study examining the issue of HBE in regard to their income-generating potential or regarding national economics [10], similar studies about economic but more various strategies done by the households to adapting with the HBE with HBEs in Yogyakarta, he investigate the spatial strategies of the households accumulate its capital as part to survive and overcome poverty[11], lastly studies to analyses the spatial usage also done to see the residential and economic functions and present the effect of the HBE in spatial and environmental[12].

However, the existing studies about HBEs are mainly talking about the owner of the HBEs. The issues that have not been covered about HBEs are how the renter of HBEs are using their rented HBEs. In Kampung Lio we found a phenomenon where there are two types of HBEs combined in one housing unit. This could exist as some locals in Kampung Lio that rented a rented unit HBEs type are using part of their rented unit as another type of HBEs, like selling foods or daily needs. The type of layers can be shown in ‘figure 1’

![Figure 1. One Layered and Double Layered HBE.](image)

When there is a second HBEs emerged in a first HBEs this is what we coined later as double-layered HBEs. This paper will be examining about the double layered-HBEs that happened in Kampung Lio, this urgency is to raise the awareness of the function of the house, not only for reproductive activities but also for productive activities for the low-income households. This later could be used as consideration for designing low-income housing and regulation related to it.
2. Methods

2.1. Location background

Depok is a part of Greater Jakarta Area known as Jabodetabek (Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Bekasi). Located exactly in the south of Jakarta, Depok is satellite city of Jakarta the capital of Indonesia. Being the satellite city of Jakarta, Depok is one of many cities in Indonesia to experience the most of urbanization. Many people move to Depok in order to have a better chance to job access and better living. Depok is also the home of some Universities, included the University of Indonesia, making Depok a destination city for a number of students and academics every year. Up until 2015 Depok always experiencing an increase in population every single year. Depok has a total population of 2,179,813 by 2016 that scattered in its 11 districts (Kecamatan). The districts of Depok are Sawangan, Bojongsari, Pancoran Mas, Cipayung, Sukmajaya, Cilodong, Cimanggis, Tapos, Beji, Limo, and Cinere.

More than half of the Depok district have high population density, only five of the district are considered to have a decent population density according to Badan Pusat Statistik. Pancoran mas as a district have 5 sub-district (Kelurahan), Depok, Depok Jaya, Pancoran Mas, Mampang, Rangkapan Jaya, and Rangkapan Baru. From that 5 sub-district, Depok sub-district is one of the two densest sub-district after Rangkapan Baru, besides being one of the densest, Depok sub-district also have a better access to
transportation. Kampung Lio. Kampung Lio is a part of on Depok’s district Pancoran Mas and the sub-district of Depok, located in one of most strategic places in Depok, it is only 5 minutes walk from Depok station, close to the traditional market, modern trade center, and easy access to the main road, make Kampung Lio a target of migration. With the rapid growth of urbanization continues to grow there are now approximately 933 inhabitants living in 2.2 HA land area of Kampung Lio RT.03, 466 people per HA making Kampung Lio a one crowded Kampong. The location and the population of Kampung Lio can be shown in ‘figure 2’.

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2.2. Identifying HBEs in Kampung Lio
This paper relies on a case study of Kampung Lio, observing the types of HBE and how the locals living with HBEs as their part of daily life. The discussion will be divided into two parts first is identifying the type of double layered HBEs and secondly to find the reason behind why double layered HBEs happened in Kampung Lio. The framework for this case study is classifying the types of HBE using literature study. The types of HBEs according to Gough and Kellet (2001) are divided into 5 Plot related (including room renting, and beer brewing), activities of Making and repairing things, activities of selling (opening stores and kiosk), activities that offer services, and primary health care and nurseries activities. In 2005, Tipple explaining different types of HBEs included Selling goods (daily household needs, foods, etc), services, and manufacturing [13]. The types of HBEs used in this study modified to match the existing condition of Kampung Lio, there are 5 the types exist in Kampung Lio are Retailing Daily Needs, Processed Foods, Raw Foods, Services and Renting Rooms.

This first part of the study was done to find out the inhabitant of Kampung Lio, The investigation was to archive the family register letters (Kartu keluarga) of locals in RT.03 RW.19 to find out the total inhabitant, and the employment. The total inhabitant found out to be 933. After we found the demographic data, we move to find the types and combination of double layered HBEs. The data needed are kind of activities, actor, and the spatial relation on the housing unit. The data was collected by various methods and was gathered from September 2017 until August 2018. First data collection started with interview with the stakeholder, in this case is the chief of RT03 to make a site mapping of HBEs location, for this site mapping, sketches and marking on printed satellite map are used. At first, the study only focused on mapping 4 types of HBEs which are Retailing Daily Needs, Processed Foods, Raw Foods, Services and Renting Rooms. The location and types of HBE later were used to create the final mapping of the HBEs in Kampung Lio, After the mapping draft of 5 types of HBEs was finished, door to door examination was done to find the exact the number of HBEs in Kampung Lio, its location and the types of HBEs in site, followed by examining houses with HBE to find the floorplan and uses of space. The data collected by sketching the floor plan and taking pictures of the unit, the sketches later transformed into digital drawing with furniture as documented on the pictures taken. As we interviewing with each of the respondents, there is where we found where is a double-layered HBEs.
The qualitative part of the study was started by observing the daily life of locals in Kampung Lio and interviewing with the locals. When the observation occurred the HBEs issue risen where we found numbers of locals were living in rented rooms HBEs and then using part of the HBEs for another type of HBEs. Next step is In-depth interview for gathering qualitative data on how the locals live and use their HBE. The interview was carried out to the locals who run HBEs in their rented housing unit, or the renter that run the second layer HBEs. The result of the interview then will be the main source to find the reason of double layered HBE emerged in Kampung Lio

3. Findings and discussion

3.1. Findings and discussion
Having interview with the stakeholder of Kampung Lio, chief of RT.03, we found out that the most dominant HBE in Kampung Lio are rent rooms. The locals on Kampung Lio was divided mainly into two groups by the chief, first is the inhabitant that stays in Kampung Lio more than 5 years, the second one is newcomer who lives in Kampung Lio less than 5 years. The stakeholder stated that inhabitants with staying period less than 5 years are all living on rented housing unit, and the inhabitant with staying period more than 5 years are also have a big amount of member that stayed in the rented housing unit. Only a small part of about 25% of the locals in Kampung Lio living in their own housing unit from the ‘table 1’

| Type of Inhabitant | Amount |
|--------------------|--------|
| >5years            | 591    |
| <5years            | 342    |
| **Total**          | **933**|

Next step is the identification of activities and the actor of the HBEs. After examining the HBEs in Kampung Lio by the door to door examination, the data showed that there are 22 HBEs from 4 types of HBEs of Selling daily needs, selling processed food, selling raw food, and service. From the existing HBE selling daily needs are having the most number by 50% of the HBEs, followed by Selling Processed food and Service with 23%, and selling raw food in the last place with only 5% of all HBEs. From those 22 HBEs, we found 7 of them are Double layered HBEs. The combination for the double layered HBEs are varied, but the first layer is always rented unit type of HBEs. The result shown that Rented unit+Selling processed food is the highest number with 3 units in total, Rented unit+Selling Daily needs on number 2 with 2 units, while Rented unit+Selling raw food and rented unit+service in the last place with one unit each.

Kellet and Tipple in 2000 [14] found that some of their respondent in New Delhi made a clear distinction between the spaces for works and the spaces for domestic needs, their respondent easily distinguishes their spaces use by making their housing in two stories in one time, one story for domestic and the other for HBE. However, in kampung Lio, most of the houses are one story and all of the respondent with double layer HBE living in one story house making them trying their best to accommodate both economic and domestic use of the unit.

The unit size of the study cases is ranged, from 24M² to 42M² of all covered area of both second layered HBE and domestic use. The respondent seems to distinguish between the domestic and HBE by the furniture placement, yet there are still cases where the area of HBE and domestic use are merged.
Some respondent is using certain spaces for both HBE and domestic space, mainly this happened on the kitchen. The types of double layered is shown in ‘table 2’.

**Table 2.** Types of double layered HBEs in Kampung Lio

| Type of 1<sup>st</sup> Layer HBE | Type of 2<sup>nd</sup> layer HBE       | Total |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Rented Unit                   | Selling Daily Needs                  | 2     |
| Rented Unit                   | Selling Processed Food               | 3     |
| Rented Unit                   | Selling Raw Food                     | 1     |
| Rentef Unit                   | Service                              | 1     |

Where the respondents are having processed food type of HBE, or for some HBE the respondents are using their living room while waiting for the customer. Most of the cases shown that HBE are covering less area than the pure domestic use. However, the spatial usage also affected by the time factor, for the part that used for both HBEs and domestic, the activities related to HBEs only happens in as the HBEs are open. When the HBEs are closed at night, space will turn into pure domestic use.

In examining the actor behind the emerging of the double-layered HBEs are mostly a stranger to the owner of first layered HBEs (the owner of the rented unit), only one respondent is having a family relation to the owner of first layered HBEs. For the most renter who does not have relation with the renter, they would squeeze both their domestic and economic activities in existing area of housing, only two of the respondend extending their HBEs area by placing furniture in front of their veranda. While for one respondent who has family relation to the owner the case is kind of unique. The renter’s domestic activities are merging in the owner’s house who is the parents of the renter, the children of the renter are seen to move from their unit to the owner’s unit, who are their grandparents, to do domestic activities like eating, taking bath and sleeping which can be shown in ‘figure 3’.

![Figure 3. Double Layered HBEs in Kampung Lio](image-url)
3.2. Reasons behind double layered HBEs

The data gathered after a qualitative in-depth interview with respondents in Kampung Lio we found that there is mainly three backgrounds from the respondent before the double layered HBEs appear in Kampung Lio. The main three reasons for the respondent to have HBEs on their rent houses are helping the family economic, former job, and improving or starting a new life.

The first reason for helping with family income happens where the head of the family is having a job apart from the house. The job usually having non-fixed income, making the respondent trying to improve their economy by opening up HBEs. HBEs could be the type of selling daily needs since it is easier to sell daily needs, or there also respondent who sell processed food. The reason of helping with family income usually done by family member excluding the head of the family, since the head of the family is having a job that needs them to go outside the Kampong.

The reason of opening HBEs based on their former job, for example, is happening to Mrs. Eli, she was selling Processed food long before she moved into Kampung Lio after her stall was evicted by the government, she moved to Kampung Lio and decided to re-open her business with her husband. In this business both her and her husband are taking part in running the HBEs on their rented house, as this business is their main income.

The story is different of what Mr. Rony have, his main reason is for improving economic and starting new life. Mr. Rony and his brother moved out of their parent’s house in the other Kampong and starting their own business by selling processed food. While Mrs. Juariah and her husband running their service HBEs after they rent their house, offering tailoring to improve their lives since they both have the skill in tailoring. These study cases showed that the HBEs that started by the last two reasons, improving or starting a new life and former job, are running by all the family member with related skill, no matter what gender of who is the head of the family since the HBEs are their main income. This finding is quite interesting since some former studies of HBEs (Kellet & Tipple, 2000; Ghafur, 2002) where the HBEs are usually done by a woman because of the patriarchal issue, where woman usually have less freedom or less of choices.

Since the respondents are opening their HBEs after moving to Kampung Lio, it could be said that they are specifically moving to Kampung Lio to start their business. This also supported by the fact that there is respondent who opened second layered HBEs on the rented unit (first layer HBEs) for more than five years. It is logical for them to intentionally rented a HBEs to open a business looking at how Kampung Lio strategically placed in Depok, near KRL Station, market, trade center, government office, and primary street of Depok. From all the double layered HBEs owner, only 1 out of 7 respondents that do not live in their housing unit while the others are living on their double layered HBEs daily, the respondent clearly seems to choose to Kampung Lio to start a new life with opening a business. This choice, however, will have a certain impact on living spaces, pushing them to adapt to spatial strategies.

3.3. Discussion

A study conducted by Huba and Yohannes in 2005[15] resulting in the examination on Space use in domestic setting on HBEs. The studies found several alterations on the housing unit in preparing the HBEs, one is adjusting partition of the room. The household subjects are transforming their interior to adjusting the allocation of spaces among various uses. This is executed by the demolition of the existing interior walls and constructing a new partition wall, on top of that some respondent is constructing new rooms to the original existing house with various scale with a purpose to make additional room for the HBEs. On the contrary, this kind of construction or alteration is not found in double layer HBE’s in Kampung Lio. All of the housing with double layered HBEs are found to stay as it is, even though some
houses are having some mild renovation or one house are having a new sliding door for the HBEs, but the constructing as demolishing a wall or adding new rooms do not occur. The difference happened because in double layer HBEs the housing unit are a rented house, meaning the inhabitant is not the owner, making them have no authority to re-construct the housing unit.

One thing that happens in Kampung Lio identical as the study by the Huba and Yohannes is the extension of the veranda, Huba and Yohannes found that it is common for the households to extend their veranda and making an enclosure for the purpose of HBE. In Kampung Lio, the extension of veranda exists when there are free spaces in front of the unit, some cases where the houses border are exactly on a public road, the extension is not possible. However, the extension of the veranda only following by placing furniture in front of the veranda with no enclosure.

For the reasons of HBEs, in 2000 Kellet and Tipple stated that most of the societies are restricted woman’s movement on affected the area of working for woman making them have less freedom even though the husband and wife are basically a team, the wife’s usually staying at home while the husband having job that may be quite far from the house making the man are able to go outside the house every day. Gafur (2002) wrote that patriarchy is the main reason behind this kind of economic activities, the daily event of overlapping spatial is happening because of the existing gender division of labor. The home-base works are both cooperation and conflict inside the house, and woman is usually the predominant factor in almost all home-based works and pointing out that woman is having reasons to stay at home from the start [16].

This patriarchy as HBEs background is arguably when looking in double layer HBEs in Kampung Lio, as stated before for the reason of improving family activity, it is true that some woman has the tendencies to staying at home. But the other two following reason is running by both woman and man. There is teamwork in the double-layered HBEs running in Kampung Lio, and both genders are having the same part. This could be because their main income is relying on the HBEs, where even the head of the family is working on the HBEs, so they need to be working in a team of the family to keep on living.

4. Conclusion and recommendation

4.1. Conclusion

HBEs is a phenomenon that happened in many parts of the world, making it a big issue for the urban settlement. This paper contributes to the case of HBEs, wherein Kampung Lio we found there is a double-layered HBEs. This double layered HBE means there are two types HBEs occurred in one unit of housing, for this case the first HBEs are always room renting while the second one varies from types. The double-layered HBEs are happened because helping the family economic, the owner former job, improving or starting a new life. With the last two reasons are running by both genders of the house and with the head of the family taking part because those HBEs are the family main income. Examining these reasons, some respondents moving to Kampung Lio intentionally to open up a HBE are because Kampung Lio located strategically to start a business.

Space and activities modification to contain double Layered HBEs developed in various ways. First, the domestic and economic activities happen in parallel, both happen in one space at the same time. Secondly, the domestic and economic activities occur in the same spot but with different time. Last, the locals modified the space usage by extending their veranda for HBE’s spaces.

This study case also aiming for the concept of HBEs, where HBEs could not be started just because the locals do not have places to start a business or the patriarchal reason a woman should not working outside the house, but also because the locals are intentionally moving into a new place, renting HBEs unit, to start their own HBEs. For this, the existing economic activities and strategic placement of the site will be taking a big part

4.2. Recommendation
This study is still lacking in some aspect and having the limitation of study material, and limitation of the study area. For the next study in the same field, it would be better to use the help of GIS and doing the research in continuous and longitudinal research.

The recommendation also directed to review the housing policies of low-income housing. The Policies and guidance that released so far are somehow not fit for the existing of the HBEs, the policies should help to regulate the HBEs and see HBEs as a way to improving the poor’s life. Rethinking the concept of the house not only for domestic use as reproduction activities but also for reproductive activities, making spaces intended for economic activities could be a big start to design housing for low-income. The spatial strategies for low-income housing in the future should support this implementation. of self-help housing, so it will be serving them a place to live and most importantly giving them a place to improve their life.

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