



Defining population socio-economic characteristics, hazard knowledge and risk perception: The adaptive capacity to persistent volcanic threats from Semeru, Indonesia

Jean-Claude Thouret, Emeline Wavelet, Marie Taillandier, Boedi Tjahjono, Susanna Jenkins, Nourddine Azzaoui, Olivier Santoni

► To cite this version:

Jean-Claude Thouret, Emeline Wavelet, Marie Taillandier, Boedi Tjahjono, Susanna Jenkins, et al.. Defining population socio-economic characteristics, hazard knowledge and risk perception: The adaptive capacity to persistent volcanic threats from Semeru, Indonesia. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, 2022, 77, pp.103064. 10.1016/j.ijdr.2022.103064 . hal-04047080

HAL Id: hal-04047080

<https://uca.hal.science/hal-04047080>

Submitted on 27 Mar 2023

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution - NonCommercial - NoDerivatives 4.0 International License

Defining population socio-economic characteristics, hazard knowledge and risk perception to characterize the adaptive capacity to persistent volcanic threats from Semeru, Indonesia

Jean-Claude Thouret ¹, Emeline Wavelet ¹, Marie Taillandier ², Boedi Tjahjono ³, Susanna F. Jenkins ⁴, Nourddine Azzaoui ², Olivier Santoni ⁵

¹ Université Clermont-Auvergne, Laboratoire Magmas et Volcans, UMR 6524 CNRS, OPGC et IRD, F 63000 Clermont-Ferrand (j-claude.thouret@uca.fr)

² Université Clermont-Auvergne, Laboratoire de Mathématiques UMR 6566 CNRS, Campus les Cézeaux, 63178 Aubière, France (nourddine.azzaoui@uca.fr)

³ IPB University, Faculty of Agriculture, Bogor, Indonesia (boetjah@apps.ipb.ac.id)

⁴ Earth Observatory of Singapore, Asian School of the Environment, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore (susanna.jenkins@ntu.edu.sg)

⁵ FERDI & Université Clermont-Auvergne, CNRS, IRD, CERDI, F-63000 Clermont-Ferrand, France (olivier.santoni@uca.fr)

ABSTRACT

The densely populated and persistently active volcano of Semeru in East Java, Indonesia, hosts communities able to adjust to, compensate for, and tolerate continuous exposure to persistent volcanic threats. The goal of this research is to understand how, so that the knowledge can contribute to preparedness and support emergency management. We use surveys at the village scale and statistical analyses to explore the socioeconomic characteristics of communities with the aim to appraise how dense, rural/urban populations around a continuously active volcano can compensate for daily hardships and limited access to resources, which prevent post-eruption recovery. We found that sustainable, rural livelihood providing food and small-income jobs, diversified resources from ecological belts, new alternatives and temporary work migrations all compensate, while recurrent experiences on hazardous events may harness social adaptive capacity. What renders the majority of villagers around Semeru resilient to chronic threats lies in solidarity networks, cultural beliefs, trust in early warning and access to vital resources in case of crisis. Conservative, top-down risk management policies in Indonesia combined with obstacles that limit the adaptive capacity of communities results in disaster preparedness prior to large eruptions being too slow, with the subsequent management of the disaster likely to be inefficient. The conservative risk management policy likely suffices during periods of mild activity, but it may lead to future disasters in case of large eruptions or destructive lahars. The case study of population adaptive capacity thus provides a frame of reference for other disaster-prone countries.

Keywords: exposure; adaptive capacity; statistics; livelihood, volcano; Semeru

1. INTRODUCTION

People have long settled around active volcanoes in tropical countries, especially in SE Asia (e.g., Merapi, Sinabung, and Mayon), where early dense populations and civilizations were supported by rice cultivation. What is less known is how communities thrive on persistently active volcanoes such as Semeru, and how they can incorporate the volcano's activity into their beliefs and culture. One interpretation is that villagers are able to adjust to the environment through a delicate balance between resources obtained from soil, land, a

diversity of jobs, beliefs, and cultural interactions with “Nature”. Such a balance helps the villagers to compensate daily exposure to economic and health hardships, and chronic natural threats: lahars, pyroclastic density currents (PDCs), tephra fallout, floods and earthquakes.

Previous studies evaluating how communities around persistently active volcanoes live with chronic volcanic hazards have used a combination of structured and semi-structured interviews (e.g., [Nobert et al. \(2020\)](#) for gas emissions from Masaya; [Naismith et al. \(2020\)](#) around Fuego), surveys (e.g., [Covey et al. \(2020\)](#) around Sakura-Jima; [Davis et al. \(2005\)](#) around Etna), both interviews and surveys ([Few et al. \(2017\)](#) for Tungurahua), participatory rural approaches (e.g., [Cronin et al. \(2004\)](#) for Ambae, Vanuatu), and analyses of oral traditions (e.g., [Cronin and Cashman \(2007\)](#)). Most studies have aimed to understand how the community response to future volcanic threats is shaped by their past experiences. For Indonesia, two notable works have sought to understand why dense populations thrive on persistently active volcanoes in Java ([Lavigne et al., 2008](#); [Bachri et al., 2015](#)). [Lavigne et al \(2008\)](#) studied how risk perception, cultural beliefs and socio-economic constraints shape the behaviour of Javanese populations facing volcanic threats around Merapi. A combination of socio-cultural factors (e.g., attachment to place, cultural belief) and socio-economic characteristics (e.g., standard of living, strength of people's livelihood, well-being) prompt or force people to live in and exploit areas at risk. In their study of the population living around the active Bromo cone in the touristic Tengger caldera, East Java, [Bachri et al. \(2015\)](#) raised a pivotal question based on a restricted survey: why do villagers choose to live with continued exposure to considerable hazard? Social capital, solidarity networks, and economy compensation were considered important to how people tolerate, compensate for, or accept the effects of chronic or persistent, deadly volcanic activity. However, both studies do not use detailed statistical investigation to support or analyse their findings. Here we develop multivariate analyses to detect relevant socio-economic characteristics and clustering techniques to distinguish groups of population before discussing factors of adaptive capacity.

1.1. Objectives of the study

The study is part of the ‘Local Adaptation to Volcanic Risk’ research project, which seeks to understand how densely populated villages continuously exposed to persistent volcanic threats can thrive on Semeru’s slopes and ring plain. Following the definition of a composite exposure index for villagers living on the volcano’s slopes ([Thouret et al., 2021](#)), this contribution aims at understanding how ‘intensive’ risk can be adjusted, compensated and

tolerated by mixed rural/urban populations exposed to hazardous volcanic environments.

Intensive risk is associated with large concentrations of people and economic activities facing intense hazard events, which can lead to catastrophic impacts ([Barclay et al., 2015](#)), as shown by eruptions of Indonesia's chronically active volcanoes (e.g., Kelut, Merapi, Semeru).

With this survey-based approach to the Semeru case, and the statistical analysis of the datasets, we pursue three objectives (Figure 1):

1. To define the socio-demographic, economic characteristics and origin of mixed rural/urban population to assess the social vulnerability of Semeru's population.

2. To understand to which extent livelihood and local economic resources can compensate for the risk of living on continuously active volcanoes despite an exposure to a range of hazard zones.

By comparing livelihood and assets with socio-demographic characteristics, objectives 1 and 2 help define socio-economic categories of population around Semeru.

3. To correlate the knowledge of hazards with levels of risk perception and associated variables at the individual scale to assess people's awareness and preparedness, thus appraising people's behaviour in case of imminent eruption and evacuation.

Our key hypothesis postulates that livelihood and resources of the population, established through local surveys at micro-economic level, will reflect the extent to which villagers are able to compensate for economic hardships and environmental constraints. The hypothesis is based on researchers' experience around Indonesia's active volcanoes (e.g., Merapi, Kelut, Bromo, Semeru; e.g., [Bachri et al., 2015](#)) and on wider literature on volcano hazards, exposure, vulnerability and risk (e.g., [Kelman & Mathers, 2008](#); see Section 1.3). Both experience and literature suggest that socio-economic characteristics and degrees of hazard knowledge and risk perception, together with associated variables (used elsewhere on active volcanoes), may enable us to appraise the awareness and preparedness of Semeru's population in case of evacuation forced by imminent eruptions. As the links between these concepts are not straightforward and remain descriptive, we tested their validity through a careful selection of variables and statistical techniques involving multivariate analyses and clustering.

The final goal of correlating household resources with population awareness/preparedness is to assess how different population categories cope with the adverse effects of the persistent

volcanic activity. We assess how Semeru's population compensates for the risk of living in areas affected by chronic lahars and daily eruptive activity by obtaining new alternative resources and incorporating both extensive and intensive risk into their culture, a process akin to adaptation to the potentially harmful environment. Our analytical approach on adjustment strategies and opportunities overcoming daily pitfalls and handicaps, narrows in from a national and regional scale (Indonesia, East Java, Semeru area) to a local scale (village and neighbourhood) in order to obtain several micro-economic criteria beyond macro-economic data from the literature. Results acquired on exposure, hazard knowledge, risk perception and associated variables, and preparedness around the volcano are significant when compared with studies of community response to volcanic crises. Such studies stem from Indonesia (cases of Merapi, Sinabung, Kelut: see [Andreastuti et al., 2019](#), Section 5.5), Papua New Guinea ([Torrence 2016, 2019](#)), Mt. Rainier, USA ([Wei and Lindell, 2017](#)), Tungurahua, Ecuador ([Few et al., 2017](#)), and at the broad scale of Latin America ([Nieto-Torres et al., 2021](#); [Freitas-Guimaraes et al., 2021](#)).

1.2. The rationale for targeting communities around Semeru

Semeru is Indonesia's highest volcano at 3676 m asl. located in East Java ([Fig. 2](#)). The volcano summit separates the Regencies of Lumajang to the East (1791 km², 1,036,000 people in 2015) and Malang to the West (3531 km², 2,547,000 people) ([Table 1](#)). We focus on the regency of Lumajang where 621,000 people live within 35 km from the summit, and the SW flank where 317,000 people represent a quarter of the regency of Malang ([BPS, 2017](#)). Semeru is a real concern to civil authorities owing to the combination of daily explosive activity and a dense population: at least 950,000 people live within a radius of 35 km from the volcano summit. Lahar-related disasters caused >10,000 casualties during the 20th century alone. Semeru's 1909 catastrophic event ranks fourth among the ten deadliest eruptions in the world between 1900 and 2010, as the 1909 PDCs and lahars killed at least 5,500 people, i.e., 5.5% of all fatalities of the ten world's deadliest eruptions since 1900 ([Doocy, 2013](#)). These events created havoc in the ring plain where urban centres are currently thriving, in particular Pasirian, Tempeh, and Lumajang, harboring 123,000 people in 2015. The Semeru case hosts a range of areas exposed to deadly and/or disastrous pyroclastic density currents (PDCs) and tephra fallout on proximal slopes, lahars along valleys as far as 35 km, and a variety of exposed assets, such as crops, road network, lifelines, factories, trade centres, and religious edifices.

The East and South flanks and ring plain of the volcano are the most prone to volcanic hazards where 50,000 to 100,000 people are exposed to the effects of volcanic activity based on historical recorded eruptions and the hazard-zone map (Fig. 3). The hazard-zone map displays three areas most exposed to the effects of explosive activity and lahars (Thouret et al., 2007, 2014, 2021): 1) The high, steep cone and its flanks within a circle of 4-5 km radius are affected by tephra, lava flows and PDCs on the SE flank on daily to annual basis. 2) The extensive South, SE and ESE flanks affected by PDCs as far as 11-12 km and lahars as far as 10 to 25 km from the vent, along which more than 50,000 people now live within 0.5 km of the active rivers. 3) The principal valleys draining the South K. (Kali= river) Glidik, K. Bang and K. Kembar), SE (K. Koboan), and East slopes (K. Tengah) convey pluri-annual lahars across the ring plain at least 35 km down valley to the Indian Ocean. This is the reason why we chose to conduct surveys along the valleys on the South, SE and East slopes most affected by PDCs and lahars in the recent past since 1909.

1.3. Definitions: risk, vulnerability, adaptive capacity and resilience

Risk can be measured as the product of probability \times losses, where the probability is a function of hazard and the losses depend on both exposure and external and internal vulnerability (Aspinall and Blong, 2015), comprising the capacity of a community to cope with the consequences of a disaster (UNDRR, 2017). The concept of risk considers hazard knowledge, risk perception and resilience among communities living on volcanoes (Chester, 2005; Gaillard, 2007, 2008; Gaillard and Dikken, 2008; Paton et al., 2008; Lavigne et al. 2008; Donovan, 2010; Donovan et al., 2018). A broader risk concept stems from the appraisal of value systems and beliefs, governance systems and decisions, and political economies (Bakkour et al., 2015; Donovan, 2019). A holistic approach to risk assessment thus encompasses all facets of human and volcano interactions, including sustainable livelihoods and strategies that enable people to adapt to, and thrive on, active volcanoes (Kelman and Mather, 2008; Few et al., 2017). Within the holistic approach, risk perception is not restricted to its affective response (e.g., feelings about a volcano), but it has the double dimension of perceived severity and perceived probability of occurrence. Here we consider the double dimension of risk perception together with a set of associated variables: the perceived risk salience, the hazard severity and likelihood, the sense of community and social capital, the place of attachment, the experience with the source of the risk (reflected by people's past behaviour and evacuation memory), the empowerment and self-confidence, the trust in

authorities and access to information, and the appraisal of governance in the mitigation domain (see section 3.3).

A definition of vulnerability (UNDRR, 2014) pinpoints ‘the conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes, which increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or systems to the impacts of hazards’. We estimated social vulnerability by means of the SoVI index (Cutter et al., 2003) with its application to the Indonesia case (Siagian et al., 2013). The criteria of the SoVi index include: population number and density, annual growth rate, number of children under 5 years and elders > 65 years, literacy rate among adults, poor people, and HDI (Siagian et al., 2013). Most of these criteria around Semeru derive from the socio-demographic dataset (Survey A) (see section 3.1). The purpose of determining social vulnerability was to assess handicaps that prevent the population of surveyed dusun to cope with the impacts of volcanic hazards on livelihood and resources.

Adaptive capacity or coping capacity forms the background concept of the research project presented here. Adaptive capacity is “the combination of all the strength, attributes and resources available within an organization, community or society to manage and reduce disaster risk and strengthen resilience” (IPCC 2014; UN, 2016; UNDRR, 2017). The notion of adaptation to the environment involves the specific elements that allow a population to ensure the sustenance, and beyond, the autonomy of living and interacting with their chronically hostile environment. On volcano slopes, adaptation refers to changes in society that occur after an eruption and that increase future resilience by actively dampening or effectively mitigating the impacts of volcanic disasters (Torrence, 2019). Humans coexist with volcanoes exhibiting chronic activity, and so residing near a hazardous volcano does not mean that people cannot thrive on its slopes. Volcanoes are often interpreted by Indigenous people as entities that wreak vengeance to the world, bringing justice to life’s misgivings and wrongdoings of its inhabitants, but some religions and indigenous beliefs view volcanoes as part of Nature (UN-ISDR 2008). Many villagers living around SE Asia active volcanoes consider eruptions as agents of change and beneficial acts of creation and evolution (Dove, 2007, 2008). Adaptation is thus a long-term and constantly unfolding process of learning, experimentation and structural / institutional changes that may reduce vulnerability (Birkman et al., 2013; Barclay et al., 2015).

Resilience and adaptation of groups or societies living around active volcanoes have been the focus of several studies following Chester's textbooks (1993, 2005). Previous studies on "adaptation to risk" refer to adjustment to losses (Chester, 2005): besides strategies for modifying the hazard and potential impacts, society can adjust to losses by spreading, bearing and planning for loss. Recent studies focus not only on adjustment to loss, but also to benefits drawn from the volcanic activity (e.g., de Bélizal, 2013). Diversity and transferability of a sustainable livelihood to other locations assist people in living with active volcanoes, as sustainable livelihoods usually enable communities to overcome the loss of assets and preserve the means to restore them, once the main shocks of eruptions have been absorbed.

Despite traditional similarities, resilience is not synonymous with adaptation (Jones, 2019). Lorenz (2013) has broadly defined resilience as the ability to maintain continuity by avoiding or withstanding failure (Lorenz, 2013). In the disaster research community, resilience is a term used to cover all actions that reduce losses from hazards, including mitigation (prior to disaster) and rapid recovery (post-disaster). These actions reflect how a community reduces the probability of structural or system failure prior to disaster, and how quickly it returns to normal in the aftermath of a disaster (Rose, 2004). Resilience can be used to describe the time it takes for recovery after an eruption, and/or the amount of disturbance required to shift livelihood regimes (Lorenz 2013), hence emphasizing the prominent role of change induced in a group or society by the aftermath of a disastrous eruption. Changes in society that occur after an eruption may increase future resilience by effectively mitigating the effects of subsequent volcanic disasters (Torrence, 2019).

Resilience is synonymous with sustainability as conservation of opportunities in most of the modern, econometry approaches (e.g., Koliou et al., 2018). Rose (2004) earlier defined static and dynamic resilience in the economy realm: static economic resilience refers to the ability or capacity of a system to absorb or cushion against damage or loss in a given period. A more general definition that incorporates dynamic considerations is the ability of a system to recover from a severe shock. Rose (2004) further distinguished two types of resilience: (1) inherent – ability under normal circumstances; and (2) adaptive – ability in a crisis situation due to ingenuity or extra effort. In the Semeru case, likewise in the aftermath of large eruptions, we will show that the adaptive capacity may prevail if the population exploits new alternatives to overcome daily hardships and limited access to resources (see Section 5).

Adaptation to change, as opposed to collapse (vulnerability) or stability (resilience), is considered as a potential consequence of exposure to extreme conditions. [Rose \(2004\)](#) posited that adaptation consists of two components: an active effect to reduce losses after an event has taken place (e.g., migration) and a passive absorption (“suffering”) of the loss. From historical accounts and archaeological findings among populations living in chronically exposed environments, Humans may be able to decrease their vulnerability and increase their resilience to extreme natural events (Torrence, 2016). Adaptation to the environment aims at defining how resilience comes into being and how it is being maintained, a process akin to adaptive capacity. This concept is close to sustainability that is the economic and social resilience integrated with environmental threats and opportunities offered by resources on a volcano and intrinsic capacities of communities to shift livelihood and life habits. The key variables for resilience relate to robustness of the population (e.g., health, social capital) and available resources as well as the nature of available options ([Tobin and Whiteford, 2002](#); [Torrence, 2019](#)). Recently, [Nieto-Torres et al. \(2021\)](#) used 12 parameters to quantify resilience in the framework of their new inclusive volcanic risk ranking. He authors defined and scored these parameters, ranked under mitigation procedure and response to eruption, in addition to a large set of hazard, exposure and vulnerability parameters, and applied them all to volcanoes in Mexico. Subsequently, [Freitas Guimarães et al. \(2021\)](#) used this set of 12 parameters to rank volcanic risk (VRR) around 123 active volcanoes in Latin America. Although vulnerability significantly contributes to the VRR score, hazard and exposure are the main factors that define the risk of Latin American volcanic systems in the proposed 3-factor VRR, while resilience contributes to its reduction in the proposed 4-factor VRR strategy.

We investigated vulnerability and adaptive capacity together for the sake of appraisal of the driving factors. In their review of concepts and measurements of vulnerability and resilience, [Noy and Yonson \(2018\)](#) argued that apart from the characteristics of the hazards, the potential for people and economies to avoid adverse impacts and their capacity to withstand and rebound from a disaster may be shaped by a confluence of socio-economic factors. These factors derive from macro-economic criteria, such as gross domestic product (GDP) or regional production, income, employment, inflation, consumption, expenditures, savings, domestic and international financial transfers, public finance, and trade income per capita, poverty status of households, and the share of income of alternative sources of income. However, socio-economic factors also derive from micro-economic criteria at a local scale.

Such criteria and scale substantiate the motivation of this study conducted on the populations living in at-risk environment around Semeru. Among the criteria, we identify the small number of working age members, those households with a large number of members, the high rate of informal workers, and the ethnic minority groups such as the Maduranese; limited access to financial aid; children dropping out from school, and the paucity in household expenditures on medicine and nutritious foods.

2. METHODS AND DATA ACQUISITION

Local-scale surveys of *dusuns* and neighbourhoods (hereafter termed blocks) around Semeru, are more adapted than the country scale to describe the characteristics of dwellers exposed to considerable hazards. A local scale has the advantage to encompass: (1) the mixed rural and small urban communities; (2) a variety of activities, resources, and habitat, which support livelihoods and sustain the population, and (3) social capital, traditional beliefs, and risk culture involved in preparedness to face volcanic crises.

2.1. Data acquisition and targets

The number of surveys collected during two field campaigns in September 2018 and 2019 allowed us to distinguish socio-economic categories among the population in rural villages and small towns as well as categories of buildings, which we ranked according to their structural typology and physical vulnerability (ESD Tables 1, 2). We collected data on demographics, economic activity (agriculture, animal husbandry and agroforestry) and mitigation policy from eight governmental offices in: *Desa* (sub-district) Tamansatryan (WSW flank), *Desa* and *Kecamatan* (district) Pronojiwo (South), *Desa* Oro-oro Ombo and Supit Urang (SSE), *Kecamatan* Candipuro and *Desa* Sumberwuluh (SE), *Desa* Pasrujambe, and *Desa* Senduro (East) (Table 1, Fig. 2). We selected 13 *dusuns* and 2 small towns that belong to six *Desa* on the SW, S and E slopes of Semeru inside four *Kecamatan* in the Regency of Lumajang and one in that of Malang (Table 1, Fig. 2; ESD Fig. 1). A Trimble TC 1000 GIS mapper device, Google Earth Pro maps and topographic maps (scale 1:25,000) have been used in QGIS to locate the building stock and survey sites and collate structural observations on homes, government offices, schools, health centres, mosques, and markets (Fig. 3, ESD Fig. 1). We have outlined on Google Earth maps the boundaries of *dusuns* and blocks in the vicinity and outside the active valleys that convey lahars or PDCs (Fig. 3, ESD Fig. 1).

The SE, East and NE slopes of Semeru were the target of two field campaigns in September 2018 and 2019. Together with Indonesian partners from University Gadjah Mada and Institut Pertanian Bogor, we chose dense, mostly rural *dusuns* (sub-villages) located in the most exposed areas between 8 and 20 km from the volcano summit on the basis of past eruptions and reported fatalities since 1884 (Thouret et al., 2007, 2021). The primary target was neighbourhoods located on the valley margins, terraces and interfluvies within 0.2 and 1 km from the active channel that were affected by lahars and PDCs in the recent past. These neighbourhoods are located in the vicinity of K. Bang, K. Kembar (e.g., 2002-2003) on the South flank, K. Koboan and Curah Lengkong (1994-1995, 2020-2021) on the SSE flank, K. Tengah (1981) on the East slope, and in the SE and East ring plain (K. Rejali, Mujur) towards the city of Lumajang, affected in 1909. We selected the remaining *dusuns* within the reach of light ashfall for the purpose of comparison as they extend outside of valleys (e.g., Pasrujambe, Fig. 2) and farther away from the volcano. We included small rural *dusuns* at higher altitude on the west flank that are exposed to frequent tephra-fall within the 9 km circle distance from the crater (Fig. 3). Almost 77% of the respondents live in *dusun*, while 23% of them live in small towns (ESD Table 1). We consider mixed rural/urban population in two towns: Pronojiwo close to the active K. Bang and Kembar valleys, and the least exposed Senduro farther away (17 km) from the volcano and 2 km from the active K. Tengah (Fig. 3).

2.2. Surveys, respondents, and context

We collected survey information in the field across 15 *dusuns* and within 145 blocks (Fig. 2, ESD Fig. 1). We collected data from 2 to 4 households per *RukunTetanga* (RT, 20-25 homes), the smallest administrative unit at which respondents can be identified. Three to five RT typically form a *RukunWarga* (RW, a set of 50-75 buildings, mostly homes with a few offices, shops, mosques and schools). We conducted five face-to-face interviews per household in Indonesian and/or Javanese language thanks to our partners. The five surveys conducted in one sitting per household dealt with socio-demographic characteristics (Survey A), hazard knowledge (B), risk perception and associated variables (C+D2), household resources (D1), and building stock (E). As a result, 1,255 surveys were conducted, encompassing 279 respondents from 221 households, which host as many as 1,161 persons (Table 1). ESD Text displays the list of survey topics and questions.

Interviews and informal chats offered pivotal sources of information, combined with a warm hospitality from many respondents who provided insightful comments on their experience,

culture and community life. We invited respondents upon the availability of persons in the household, either male or female, through a random door-to-door approach and with the interpreter's help. A very few people of Madura origin were excluded from surveys if they did not speak Indonesian or Javanese. Informed consent was obtained by the interpreter (Indonesian and Javanese language) prior to the interviews. The proportion between gender and age groups among respondents is balanced, although children attended school at the time of the interviews. A small number (2%) of children above 7 years old were surveyed in two schools, together with their teachers. A small number of respondents ($\leq 6\%$) did not provide answers to several questions due to time limitations, lack of knowledge (e.g., a few elder, very low-income, minimally educated or disabled people), and a mixture of shyness, safety concern, and/or interfering concerns during interviews. Up to 11% of respondents provided no answer to questions implying memory, illustrating that the footprint of many volcanic events (except the largest disasters) may be erased after 15-20 years. Another reason is that 20% of people arrived less than 25 years ago in the Semeru's area, and therefore did not experience severe impacts from volcanic activity.

Surveys involving about 1,200 people and 300 buildings represent approximately 0.6% to 2.6% of the respective cohorts. However, field observations, completed by data extracted from *Kecamatan* reports and 2017 BPS census, involved 145 blocks from 15 *dusuns*, hence representing 3% to 6% of exposed people. The results presented here provide a socio-economic picture as of 2018-2019, but an economic recession hit Indonesia and worldwide alike in 2020. The most recent eruption (December 2020-January 2021) likely modified some results as well.

2.3. Statistical analysis procedure

To achieve the objectives listed in section 1.1, we explored and coded the answers extracted from five surveys to run statistical methods on a large collection of suitable variables, which allowed us to examine the characteristics of the population exposed to volcanic threats. We conducted statistical investigation using the R software and involved two main strategies. The first, using univariate and multivariate analyses, intended to explore data and extract relevant variables. The second strategy was rather oriented toward detection of relevant variables and identification of population groups based on one clustering technique. Data analysis involved three statistical techniques ([Table 2](#); [Chambers et al., 2018](#)):

1. Univariate analysis (UA), which is useful for exploring the dataset and computing the frequency of each of the categories of all variables.

2. Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA): a data analysis technique used to detect and represent underlying structures in a large set of categorical data (Abdi and Valentin, 2007). This technique represents data as points in a low-dimensional Euclidean space, illustrated by biplots with two dimensions (e.g., ESD Fig. 2). We use results from the MCA conducted on 81 variable categories stemming from five survey datasets (Table 2 and ESD Fig. 2). The MCA results help quantify the qualitative survey data with the aim to distinguish population groups by means of clustering techniques (see below). We selected the number of dimensions taking into account the MCA results (ESD Fig. 3), a scree plot showing eigenvalues following the Benzécri correction. Then we focus on the first 11 dimensions, which retain 81% of the information, and we present the contributive variables more correlated to the dimensions.

3. Statistical detection leading to elaboration of categories was based on Hierarchical Agglomerative Clustering (HAC), which included the following three steps:

First, HAC has been performed on the MCA outputs with the purpose to convert qualitative variables into quantitative variables and to construct groups of observations (population groups) sharing the same statistical characteristics. Each of the clusters should be as different from one another as possible. Each grouping was made according to the distance matrix (showing distance between each group; a distance of zero suggesting two observations were identical), two at a time, until clusters were obtained.

Second, a Chi-square test has measured the link between the set of variable categories and a cluster (that is the variable of interest), in order to select a small number of categories that help discriminate clusters with a p-value < 0.05 (See Section 4). We ranked the selected variables from the smallest p-value (i.e., more discriminant) to the p-value as close as to 0.05 (i.e., less discriminant).

Third, a biplot (ESD Fig. 2) shows that the majority of variables correlated with dimensions 1 and 2 are also the most discriminant. These are also the first variables from the Chi-squared test. Barplots highlight the fifteen most contributive categories along dimensions 1 and 2 that retain at least 37% of the information (ESD Figs. 2A, B, and 4).

3. RESULTS: CHARACTERISTICS OF AT-RISK VILLAGERS

We conducted statistical analyses on five survey datasets: socio-demographics, hazard knowledge, risk perception and associated variables / awareness, and livelihood and resources, including homes and belongings. The ultimate goal of our statistical investigation was to assess how these characteristics help villagers to adjust to the effects of persistent volcanic threats from Semeru.

3.1. Socio-demographic characteristics and geographical origin of the population

Seven characteristics stem from Survey A (List of questions, [EDS text 1](#)): (1) Gender, age group, and marital status; (2) Household composition and age groups; (3) Education level; (4) Socio-professional categories; (5) Number of contributory persons and monthly income; (6) Geographical origins of respondents, parents and grand-parents, and (7) Time living in the area and ancestor arrival time.

[Table 3](#) summarises the survey results based on frequency analysis from 279 respondent interviews, allowing us to distinguish five socio-demographic groups A-E among the *dusuns*.

Two groups A and E prevail at both ends of the socioeconomic spectrum.

Group A: Almost 35% of our respondents were young and mature adults who are financially independent, relatively educated (secondary school), and contribute to the household income. Most respondents were born around Semeru or came from East Java several decades ago.

Groups B and C are similar in origin (Semeru or the rest of Java), but show contrasted resources. Group B, representing almost 6% of our respondents, includes young people, adults and elderly, educated or not, but financially independent and benefiting from resources, whereas Group C represents 16% of respondents and includes youngsters or young adults, educated but without or with only low resources.

Group D: The least represented group (<3%) includes adults and older persons, educated but also dependent on families, and either local or from beyond East Java origin.

Group E: More than 40% of our respondents were mature adults and elderly, minimally educated, without or with only low resources and therefore dependent on families, who were born in the area or arrived < 25 years ago from Madura or beyond East Java. This cohort appears to be the most socially vulnerable, to whom we may add groups C and D (19%) who are relatively vulnerable.

A detailed account of socio-demographic findings from Survey A, compared to nationwide and Java data ([Siagian et al., 2013](#); [BPS, 2017](#); [Nasution et al., 2020](#)), is provided in [ESD](#)

Text 2 and illustrated in Fig. 4 and ESD Fig. 5. We identified three parameters that may diminish the adaptive capacity to chronic risk: 1. The proportion of children <14 years (24%) is comparable nationwide (26%), while the proportion of elderly people >60 years (12%) is double that of Indonesia (6.10%) (Fig. 4; ESD Fig. 5, graphs 'g' 1-4). 2. Illiterate villagers (10%) around Semeru exceed the proportion nationwide (4%), while only 5% around Semeru have attended university, compared to 11% nationwide (ESD Fig. 5, g5). Minimal education contributes to relatively high social vulnerability around Semeru in particular in Lumajang regency, compared to moderate rates across most of Java (Siagian et al., 2013; Nasution et al., 2020). 3. Informal workforce (about 70%), a source of economic inequality, prevail in *dusun* and small towns, higher than 58% nationwide (Fig. 4). Most women are housewives, but many own one small shop in c. 15% of the *dusun* houses, compared to 4.5% nationwide. Nasution et al. (2020) used 15 parameters to compute their Social Vulnerability Index at the regency level across Indonesia. From their Figure 4, the regency of Lumajang has a high social vulnerability based on three main parameters: low education, lack of disaster training, and disaster-prone area.

Knowing the origin of the population living on Semeru's slopes and the ancestor arrival time allows us to gauge whether long experience in at-risk areas or attachment to place has enabled people to tolerate persistent volcanic threats. Almost half (47%) of the respondents were born around Semeru, but this proportion increases to c. 56% if we also consider East Java for birthplace (ESD Fig. 5, g7). However, Madura, an Island 105 km from Semeru, North of Surabaya, is the second origin for over one third of the respondents. Supporting this trend, a substantial 22% of the villagers migrated here from other provinces of Java and Madura over the past 25 years, often with limited knowledge of volcanic threats. A majority (53%) of the respondents have been living on Semeru volcano between 25 to 50 years, while c. 26% of them resided more than 50 years mostly in the same village (ESD Fig. 5, g14-15).

3.2. Gauging volcanic hazard knowledge amongst villagers

We asked thirteen questions around five themes in the framework of Survey B (EDS Text 1): (1) volcano name and most recent eruption, (2) Semeru's hazard-zone map, (3) three most frequent volcanic threats in the area, (4) lahar occurrence and timing, and (5) eruption duration and lahar arrival time. Table 4 distinguishes four levels of knowledge among the villagers, based on frequency analysis:

1. A third of the respondents (c. 33%) showed a fair knowledge of hazards, except PDCs that they did not experience. Fair knowledge of those living away from rivers relied on indirect experience, TV reports, or words of mouth with relatives or neighbours.
2. Almost a quarter of our respondents (c. 23%) showed a very good knowledge of Semeru's hazards, in particular a genuine understanding of lahar behaviour and effects. Such knowledge is rooted in direct experience for those living near active rivers and in higher education among teachers, the staff of health centres and disaster risk agency, and local authorities.
3. Over a quarter of respondents (c. 28%) had a regular or limited knowledge of hazards. They become easily confused when facing specific questions about hazards, including lahars despite their frequent occurrence, and correspond to those with a minimal education level.
4. A small number of people (c. 17%) had no knowledge of hazards and were unaware of environmental issues; either because they had not been educated, or suffered from disabilities and poverty that prevented them attending school. Migrants who arrived only a few years ago from non-active volcanic areas without a direct view on the active volcano remain essentially unaware of hazards.

ESD Text 2 and ESD Figure 6 show results from Survey B related to hazard knowledge. To sum up: 1) Basic knowledge about Semeru is widely shared, with almost 89% of the respondents identifying their closest volcano and two-thirds the year of its last eruption (ESD Fig. 6, g1-2). 2) The official hazard-zone map (Bronto et al., 1969) was shown to all respondents with the aim of evaluating to which extent volcanic hazards and colour-coded hazard zones were understood, and whether the map was used as a communication tool for villagers near active valleys. The majority of respondents (c. 55%) cannot read the hazard-zone map, which is not displayed in schools (ESD Fig. 6, g3-5). Knowledge is insufficient based on education, as basic elements of eruptive activity, volcanic hazards and impacts are not taught across East Java. Communication on hazard-zones appears to have been poorly disseminated and the relatively poor understanding of hazard zones does not match the purpose of the disaster risk management agency (BNPB) to promote awareness amongst exposed dwellers. 3) Knowledge on the principal hazardous volcanic phenomena (ashfall, PDC and lahar) is contrasted (ESD Fig. 6, g6). As many as 75% know what ash is, but at least 36% of the villagers do not know how deadly PDCs can be. In contrast, c. 85% of people know lahars and a large majority are able to distinguish hot or cold lahars and *banjirs* (Indonesian term for hyperconcentrated flow), and how they can be triggered. 4) Knowledge on lahars is widespread, as almost 50% of people know, at least approximately, lahar

occurrence and frequency (ESD Fig. 6, g7-9). However, 42% of the respondents cannot estimate the arrival time of a lahar near their village, hence how much time they would have to escape from the most frequent threat once early warning had been emitted. 5) Knowledge on Semeru's eruptive activity is equally fair as 71% of the respondents estimate that an eruption can last hours to days. Almost 44% of them answer that lahars can be produced within hours after an eruption (ESD Fig. 6, g10-11).

3.3. Evaluating risk perception and associated variables amongst villagers

The first goal of Surveys C+D2 (34 questions, ESD Texts 1, 2) was to evaluate how villagers perceive volcanic risk from Semeru and compare the perception with hazard knowledge. The second objective was to assess to which extent villagers would be prepared for evacuation prior to an imminent eruptive crisis. Despite some biases and a complex dataset to interpret, four contrasted groups of population (termed r for risk) stem from Surveys C+D2 (Table 5):

The first group Ar (c. 24-26%) is aware, self-confident, and feels empowered for several reasons: they have lived in the area for >50 years and are well prepared for an eruption, which has deep roots in education, experience (having suffered from several evacuations) and local solidarity networks.

The second group Br gathers more persons (c. 29-30%) who are more concerned about daily life hardships, feel less empowered when facing hazardous events, but remain self-confident. These low-income people are more concerned about daily life than volcanic threats and may be less prepared, as they check early warning messages from government agencies with other sources.

The third group Cr has a similar proportion (c. 26-26.5%) of people concerned about the volcano to B, who feel a bit insecure and are wavering in case of crisis. This group of respondents typically have low-income jobs and are less educated, without interest in watching lahars, leading to them feeling more vulnerable. Some of them suffered from eruptions and/or accidents akin to trauma involving family or friends.

The least numerous group Dr (c. 19-21.5%), is unaware, distrustful, and are poorly prepared to abide by evacuation orders. They correspond to the very low-income, old or disabled cohort, with minimal education and poor knowledge on volcanic hazards. They do not participate in solidarity networks or associations and do not trust anyone upon warning. Such finding has a strong implication in terms of mitigation policy and dialogue from the officials (see section 5.6).

Questions asked under nine themes and based on concepts of social science (e.g., Johnston et al., 1999; Paton, 2003; Davis et al., 2005; Haynes et al., 2008a), aimed to define risk perception and associated variables, awareness and preparedness, as shown in Table 5 and illustrated in ESD Figure 7 A, B. These concepts include hazard salience, sense of community and social capital, hazard likelihood and severity, past behaviour and memory, self-confidence, empowerment, trust in authorities, appraisal of risk mitigation governance, and personal feelings. The replies to these questions provide key issues to appraise to which extent population may weigh in volcano risk against daily risks around Semeru.

1. Hazard salience (Davis et al., 2005) does not prevail here. The active volcano is a concern shared by more than 49% of the respondents, but daily hardships are more widespread and pervasive concerns (ESD Fig. 7A, g1-3). Questions asked about the Semeru's dangerous activity raised ambiguous answers: the volcano, a protecting feature in dwellers' home backyard, does not seem to be a major concern, although 32% feel worried by potential impacts of eruptions and an equal proportion by lahars.

2. Adaptation to risk relies on the sense of community and social capital (ESD Fig. 7A, g4-6). Villagers participate in solidarity jobs almost daily for the benefit of the group: not only 91% in *kerja bakti* (community service) or *gotong royong* (cooperation in daily life and work, and mutual help in case of disaster), but also in other cultural, religious or sport organization.

3. Most people do not perceive well the likelihood and severity of lahars and PDCs (ESD Fig. 7A, g7-9). Almost 65% and 58% of respondents do not believe that lahars or PDCs, respectively, would hit them again. A reassuring fact, however, is that more than 26% of the respondents are aware that PDCs and lahars might hit them in the future.

4. Almost 89% of respondents feel that they acquired experience with volcanic threats, directly for almost 46%, vicariously for 23% or indirectly for $\geq 20\%$ of them (ESD Fig. 7A, g10-12). A large majority of respondents believe that their estimate on lahar and PDC hazardous effects has been acquired from, firstly experience for 54%, secondly school and authorities for 22%, and thirdly from families and neighbours (g15-17).

5. Past behaviour, memory and self-confidence do not play a full role on the decision to evacuate. Among one third of the villagers who has been evacuated at least once, 28% did not check their decision with anyone, but as much as 43% searched for advice and, a noteworthy c. 12% did not know what to do (ESD Fig. 7B g20-22). These results show that two thirds of villagers have not been evacuated or did not remember the evacuation. Among the evacuees,

past experiences of unwise behaviour and/or poor memory of previous evacuations did not lead to improved future behaviour (i.e. the evacuees did not draw on these past experiences); rather, they reported that they would keep searching for advice or remain inactive, despite early warning messages of imminent eruption.

6. Villagers' empowerment or self-confidence is low, as almost 54% correctly think that the flows are too powerful to be overcome, but 36% of them admit that overcoming the impacts of the flows is also difficult or impossible (ESD Fig. 7B g23-25). When facing an eruption or a crisis, villagers' empowerment reaches low level (> 43% of them feel little self-confidence), whereas 18% only feel empowered or confident enough to escape from flows (g26).

7. Trust in official early warning messages and accurate information about imminent eruptions are two major issues for evacuation policy (Haynes et al., 2008b). Almost two thirds (65%) of villagers declare that they will abide by the evacuation order, but 7.5% affirm that they will never obey, and as much as 12% do not trust anyone (ESD Fig. 7B g27-31). Trust in government agencies has basis on personal experience during past evacuations and widespread respect for the authorities in Indonesia. There is room for improving information about mitigation policy and risk communication, as a non-negligible part of the villagers do not trust anyone (12%), do not answer (14%) or misunderstand the question (5%).

8. Overall, people appreciate government actions that promote preparedness for natural disaster, although such appreciation is a sensitive subject and many answers may therefore be biased. The positive appreciation steadily increases from 41-48% at nation and region scale to 58% at local scale (ESD Fig. 7B, 32). Up to 20% of the respondents declare that the governance should be improved in terms of mitigation nationwide and regionally, but they seem less skeptical about the local administration. This suggests that the mixed judgment of the actions promoting preparedness at national level may be due to recent examples of poor crisis management elsewhere in Indonesia, such as the 2018 Pulu tsunami aftermath in Sulawesi, an example the respondents bore in mind at the time of interviews.

9. Ranking personal feelings about volcano, lahar and PDC hazards is akin to affective responses (Wei and Lindell, 2017). Villagers living on Semeru's slopes are not afraid of the eruptive activity or lahars, probably due to a long, shared experience: at least 44% of them argue that they feel "calm". A limited <20% of people boast about being calm in case of PDC events, but more than 52% of the respondents are afraid and over 19% concerned about PDCs.

3.4. Economic status: household resources and building stock

Household resources and economic status are tools to understand to what extent family livelihood and assets help people tolerating exposure to persistent volcanic threats. Here, livelihood means resources that a household avail from a diversity of crops, plantations or agroforestry, small-income business and trade money inside and outside the villages.

3.4.1. Assets, livelihood, evacuation facilities and handicaps

Questions on both tangible and intangible assets were asked (EDS Text 1, Survey D1) in each household (Table 6, ESD Fig. 8A, B) to estimate how people may balance daily risk with benefits from available resources. ESD Text 2 and ESD Fig. 8 show the following results:

1. The first asset concerns home, land and trade. Almost 90% of the respondents own their homes (ESD Fig. 8A, g1-3). Small land agricultural economy prevails, smaller than one acre (0.4 ha). Almost 78% of the villagers own a small garden, but a minority of them possess a sizeable piece (1 ha) of land, rice field or plantation, the property being smaller (0.2-0.5 ha) for trees and fruits. Half of the respondents cultivate and harvest one particular crop, but another half of farmers tends at least two crops (ESD Fig. 8A, g4). Widespread trade in Javanese rural communities includes a dense network of shops in *dusun* and markets in Desa (ESD Fig. 8A, g6). Hence, a small amount (c. 8%) of households appears to be landlocked and self-sufficient.

2. Household tangible assets are twofold (ESD Fig. 8A, g7). 1) Home belongings are contrasted: an overwhelming majority of people (c. 90%) own at least one motorbike and one TV, but a small number of electronic appliances and cars. 2) Animals represent a pivotal asset in rural Javanese communities.

3. The household livelihood, third asset, determines the measure of available resources. Livelihood consists of informal activities for 55%, small businesses for 33%, while public jobs occupy a mere 11% (ESD Fig. 8A, g8). About 74% of households receive earning from one or two family members (g9). A limited number (10%) of households suffer from very low income, close to the Indonesia average (9.8%) as of 2017 (Fig. 4). Financial issues represent a sensitive subject, so biases may largely impair replies to questions related to household income, insurance and loans. Nevertheless, 46% admit that they are indebted to banks and over 33% resort to microloans, but an overwhelmingly 73% are not insured against any kind of loss (Fig.4; ESD Fig. 8B, g11-13).

3. The fourth asset considers evacuation facilities and experience in case of volcanic crisis. Over 73% of respondents declare that access to evacuation facilities is good to very good, but

61% of people consider themselves without protection works against the effects of volcanic flows (ESD Fig. 8B, g15, 16). More than one quarter of the surveyed villagers was evacuated at least once in 2002-2003, and older persons in 1994-95 or 1981 due to large eruptions and voluminous lahars (see Fig. 7B-21). More worrying, 41% of the respondents suffer at least one handicap, either physical, economical or psychological, which may prevent them from accessing shelters in case of evacuations (ESD Fig. 8B, g17).

3.4.2. Regular to moderate vulnerability of the building stock

The building stock is one of the major assets that we use to analyse economic resources and vulnerability at the scale of the *dusun* blocks and small towns (ESD Table 1). We measured 11 parameters of building performance (Survey E, ESD Table 2) with the aim to assess the exposure and physical vulnerability of the building stock with respect to the potential impacts of lahars, PDCs and tephra fallout load. The structural typology includes seven classes (ESD Fig. 8B, graph 18, ESD Table 3) in which regular (3A: 47%) and average (3B: 33%) types prevail, totaling almost 80% of the stock: these are typical, single-storey, Javanese rural houses with a pitched roof, cheap masonry, and thin timber. The remaining stock include c. 29% of high quality, expensive buildings, c. 6% of low-quality houses, and c. 6% shanty homes. Most of the houses were built without qualified contractors, except for scarce, high-rise buildings in towns.

Four vulnerability classes (A0, A, B and C) of homes and official buildings (schools, administration offices, health centres) were used to describe resistance to volcanic impacts (ESD Fig. 8B, g19): tephra-fall load on roofs, dynamic pressure of PDCs and lahars on walls and openings. Structural type 1 is the lowest resistant A0 (6%), type 2 is low resistant A (33%), types 3A and 3B are regular B (47%), while types 4 and 5 are resistant C (7% each). The regular B vulnerability of almost half of the building stock implies a moderate resistance to volcanic threats, weaker in case of fast-moving PDC and lahars with strong (> 25 MPa) dynamic pressure. Impact forces in turn were estimated from the quality of construction material and design (e.g., Thouret et al., 2020). The very small percentage (6%) of class A0-houses would not withstand either tephra fall, PDCs, or lahar effects. The A-house class would withstand thin, dry ashfall (< 10 cm) only, but would not bear PDC heat and pressure. A majority of houses contain wood walls and timber flammable in contact with hot PDCs, including ash-cloud surges far away from the valleys. Tile or zinc roofs supported by wood timber are not resistant to tephra load if ashfall thickness exceeds 25 cm combined with high

moisture content, but the large majority of pitched roof covered by tiles may help ash-cleaning operations up to about 25 cm in thickness. A small number of buildings (<7%) shows better resistance to impacts: large, 2+ storeys, masonry houses with four-sided pitched roofs, supported by strong wood and metal timber, while large traditional administration buildings would not collapse under thick and dry tephra-fall deposit.

3.4.3. Socio-economic categorization of households

We distinguish four types of households based on socio-professional categories, resources, livelihood, access to facilities, financial-insurance status, and habitat. Potential biases may affect the quality of survey results, and the sample may not be representative of all households around Semeru, as benefits or cut offs in trade, transport, agriculture and industry outputs should be incorporated. Financial data are poorly accessible, and 15 to 25% of villagers only possess bank accounts or insurance contracts. Despite all biases, [Table 6](#) summarizes four socio-economic types of households:

1. Low-income households amount to almost 44%, which host workers with two small-income jobs, one in traditional agriculture and another in temporary material extraction from rivers or in house/road construction. Small shopkeepers in *dusun*, mostly housewives, and school teachers are added. Other characteristics include two contributory persons below the average wage threshold; a small number of small cattle; little savings and/or insurance coverage, and; modest houses B or C (about 2,150 US\$). Traditional households own micro arable land (<500 m²), a garden and poultry.
2. The middle-income households (c. 29%) benefit from a diverse livelihood and combined incomes from 2 to 3 people that support two families, including high school teachers, health staff, high-ranked civil servants, wood or food factory owners, shop retailers, and harvest collectors or small land owners. They own two or more motorbikes, sometimes one car or a small truck, TV and at least one electronic appliance. They own large, well-maintained houses C, sometimes including a shop (about 2,100 to 3,600 US\$).
3. Very low-income households (c. 22%) include laborers without land, employees in small business, street retailers, and elderly or disabled people. One member only brings income to household below the national IDR threshold. They own very modest or modest type A or B homes, small livestock, without electronic appliances (only TV) and motorbike. They avail no

savings or insurance, while the health coverage is limited to elderly and lowest-income people.

4. Scarce (<6%) high-income households host several people with multiple jobs: trade business, construction, wood and food factory entrepreneurs and large fruit plantation owners. These households in small towns benefit from diverse incomes with at least 3 contributory persons, including family members working outside Indonesia or in large Java cities. They own 2 or more motorbikes, sometimes 1 car or a small truck, TV and all electronic appliances. They live in large, well-maintained houses, occasionally including a big shop (about 3,600 to 7,200 US\$). Among the fourth class, rare (2%) households benefit from quite high income (by Indonesian standard) from business managers and government officials in *Kecamatan*. They live in large, decorated, high-quality houses with 2+ floors (which cost 80 to 130 times the average monthly wage), one expensive car or a truck, several motorbikes, and modern electronic appliances. Families have savings and private insurance, while one or two of their members sending money from abroad.

As a result, the economic situation of rural *dusun* and small towns around Semeru show that low-income households prevail, whereas high-income households are rare. The low-income type (i.e., between 122 and 165 US\$/month), barely above the poverty line (average monthly wage of 122 US\$ as of 2019), represents 44% of the households. At least 22% of households remain below this poverty threshold (Fig. 4; see 5.3.1). The rate of population living in poor conditions around the volcano thus is double the average 9.8% nationwide (BPS, 2017). People living in extreme poverty or exclusion, however, remain lower, as available cheap food, informal jobs, and solidarity networks and subsidies from religious associations enable the lowest-income, oldest or disabled people to survive.

4. PREPAREDNESS RESULTS

We elaborated on respondent preparedness in case of imminent eruption and evacuation based on the active variables from: (1) hazard knowledge versus risk perception and associated variables (Surveys B and C+D2), and (2) household resources, assets, and the economic categorization (Surveys D1 and E). In addition, a few illustrative categories were taken from Survey A and ESD Table 1 (e.g., exposure based on household location), and the exposure index score of neighbourhoods (Thouret et al. 2021, in review). Thus, hierarchical agglomerative clustering (HAC) enabled us to seek correlations between demographics, risk awareness/preparedness and socio-economic characteristics that help rank population groups

(clusters) facing imminent evacuation. A Chi-square test measured the link between the set of 80 variable categories and each cluster (that is the variable of interest), in order to select a small number (28) of categories that help discriminate clusters with a p-value <0.05 (See Table 7). A biplot (ESD Fig. 2) shows that the majority of variables correlated with dimensions 1 and 2 are also the most discriminant (e.g., C18, B13, C16, C1, B10, C19, B7, etc.). These are also the first variables shown in Table 7 using a Chi-square test. Table 8 displays a frequency analysis computed from all replies to survey questions for each of the clusters, while ESD Table 4 summarizes high- and low-frequency categories for each cluster. The HAC factor map (Fig. 8 5) enables us to distinguish four groups of people among 121 respondents who provided answers to all questions of surveys A, B, C and D (Table 8). The four clusters are as follows:

Cluster no.1 (green, overlapping with part of Cluster 2, Fig. 5) gathers c. 41% of people who have a relatively good hazard knowledge in terms of Semeru's eruptions, lahar occurrence (see Table 4), and PDCs, but limited on hazard-zone map meaning and PDCs. They also benefit from a good risk perception based on experience, memory and education. Self-confidence, experience and memory, as well as their role in associations may imply a reasonable behaviour in case of evacuations, the more so as they suffer less handicaps, they trust warning messages, and they feel that they cannot overcome volcanic events. This cluster no. 1 includes mostly mature and elder adults, more or less independent, mostly minimally educated, and relatively exposed to volcanic threats. They usually were born around Semeru or come from East Java decades ago, and they belong to middle- and low-income households.

Cluster no.2 (blue, overlapping with part of Cluster 1) contains 36% of people who show a regular hazard knowledge: they ignore hazard-zone meaning, but they accurately estimate lahar occurrence and eruptions. Their regular risk perception stems from evacuation experience and memory and they trust civil protection works. Most of them are afraid of lahars (much less of the volcano or PDCs), while a few people present physical, economic or psychological handicaps. Contrasts between risk perception and feelings play a role on potentially unruly behaviour in case of evacuation orders, the more so as these people do not participate in solidarity networks. Cluster no. 2 gathers exposed people with contrasted resources: mostly adults and elderly people, more or less educated, more or less independent; and youngsters or young adults, relatively educated but without or low resources. These people belong to low and middle low-income households, which host workers with two small-income jobs, small shop keepers, mostly housewives, and school teachers.

Cluster no. 3 (purple) regroups a small number of people (15%) who exhibit both poor hazard knowledge and un-developed risk perception and associated variables. Knowledge on lahar occurrence, timing, and PDCs is minimal. At the same time, these people show a poor risk perception due to a very limited experience and short memory about lahar events, as they arrived in the area in the recent past, and they did not attend school beyond the elementary level. The combination of poor knowledge and limited perception would not ensure a reasonable behaviour, as they are poorly involved in solidarity associations and, worse, they do not trust anyone. Cluster no.3 gathers mature and young adults, mostly minimally educated, with low resources and/or handicaps, and who usually arrived recently from Madura or beyond East Java. However, most of them live away from active rivers and therefore less exposed to impacts. Very low-income households include laborers without land, employees in small business, street retailers, and elderly or disabled people. This cluster appears to be the most socially vulnerable.

Cluster no. 4 (orange) represents the smallest part (9.0%) of all cohorts, who exhibit a regular hazard knowledge and a limited risk perception and associated variables. Knowledge and experience do not play a role on their behaviour in case of evacuation orders, as these people have a limited trust and need to check warning messages with neighbours. Cluster no. 4 includes adults and older persons, with handicaps therefore dependent on families, and from local or beyond East Java origin. They live here for more than 25 years. Most of households are middle income, and a very small number corresponds to the scarce high-income households hosting several people with multiple jobs. The majority of these less educated people are highly exposed to volcanic threats and lack awareness or preparedness.

In sum, the clusters of people exhibit contrasted relationships between hazard knowledge/risk perception different, contrasted degrees of awareness and preparedness. Almost 60% of the respondents do not benefit from sufficient knowledge or perception, which would not ensure efficient behaviour in case of volcanic crisis. Among them, at least 15% of people need extra attention from the authorities and risk disaster management staff because they seem un-aware and un-prepared in case of evacuation. However, about 40% of the respondents claim that they are prepared to abide by staff orders in case of early warning. This reasonable proportion may be due to some sort of adjustment to, and compensation with respect to, persistent volcanic threats.

5. DISCUSSION: HOW DO VILLAGERS BUILD UP RISK TOLERANCE?

We compare household resources with people awareness/preparedness around Semeru to understand to what extent livelihood can outweigh exposure and compensate the risk to live in areas affected by chronic lahars and persistent eruptive activity. This section, based on a statistical analysis, addresses adjustment strategies and opportunities, compared with daily pitfalls and handicaps (Table 9). Our evaluation narrows in from a national and regional scale (Indonesia, Java, East Java province) to a local scale (Semeru area, villages) in order to obtain micro-economic criteria beyond macro-economic data.

5.1. Coping adjustment strategies to continued exposure to volcanic threats

Like communities living around active volcanoes such as Pinatubo (Gaillard, 2007, 2008) and Tungurahua (Tobin and Whitehead, 2002; Few et al., 2017), Semeru's populations have long adjusted to the hostile environment by exploiting a large gamut of coping strategies that either modify the effects of hazards, plan potential loss or share actual loss (e.g., Wisner et al., 2004; Chester, 2005).

Top-down (governmental) preventive strategies include civil defense works along the active rivers, built by the *Semeru Balai* (in Lumajang) using the Japanese '*sabo*' methodology: dykes along, and check dams across the principal, active rivers were constructed in 1970-1980. Semeru's activity has been monitored by one Observatory since 1953, the hazard-zone map dates back to 1969 (revised by Siswawidjono et al., 1997), rusty road signs warn about lahars, and a few evacuation shelters are planned in sheds or sport fields.

Impact-minimizing (governmental) strategies include evacuation signs and roads near the active rivers, a radio network for workers in river channels, an early warning system based on antennas in houses near the most exposed *dusuns* close to the volcano, and staff of the regional BNPB offices. Relief operations are conducted by local rescue teams (e.g., *Laskar Semeru*) along with the Green Cross following eruptions and lahars (e.g., 1994-1995, 2002, 2021), such as *Kampung Siaga Bencana* ('village prepared to risk disaster'), gathering volunteers who are trained by BNPB staff (Fig 7B, graphs 28-31). Evacuation drills have been led by BNPB staff every three years or so. Post-event coping strategies include construction of solid bridges and reconstruction of roads and shelters, but no resettlement program was ever implemented. No proactive actions such as land planning or building retrofitting was launched so far.

5.2. Benefits and opportunities can compensate for adversity and ensure coping capacity

In addition to the top-down measures taken to manage social vulnerability and the persistent threat from volcanic activity, local communities have themselves adapted in order to tolerate and eventually ‘domesticate’ volcanic risk around Semeru. This is a result of benefits attained by changes in production strategy and new opportunities that broaden income sources (Table 10).

5.2.1. Intrinsic environmental advantages around Semeru

Semeru’s population, like others living around active volcanoes in the tropical zone, benefits from environmental advantages that help them thrive despite the hostile, chronic eruptive and lahar activity. These advantages stem from the volcanic mountain on which soil, humid and warm low-latitude climate, and biodiversity foster a wide range of crops across five ecological belts despite recent, abrupt environmental impacts (Lavigne and Gunnell, 2006): (1) wet rice terraces in lowland < 600 m asl with fish pools, coconuts, palm and banana trees, maize and tobacco; (2) the more diversified subequatorial middle belt (600-900 m) combines horticultural commodities, tropical fruits, and cattle; (3) the subtropical belt (700-900 m up to 1,300 m) includes coffee and cocoa plantations with clover and *salak* (snake fruit); (4) the wet and cool mountain belt (1,300-2,000 m) is home to the secondary forest with clearings open by slash-and-burn agriculture mixed with agroforestry, corn and vegetables; (5) the rainforest draping the cooler mountain slopes between 1,300 m and 2,200 m provides wood and fodder, while the bare summit cone above 2200 m is forbidden to access. Other intrinsic advantages include: 1) Profuse water from intense and long-lasting rainfall on the Java’s highest mountain (3676 m) and water circulation along impervious layers in a composite volcano; 2) Periodic nutrient enrichment of soil due to recurrent tephra-falls, and; 3) Early adoption of wet rice cultivation, since the Middle Age kingdoms in Java, having supported high rural population densities.

5.2.2. From traditional to diversified livelihood around Semeru

Livelihood is the command an individual, family or other social group has over an income and/or bundles of resources that can be used or exchanged to satisfy its needs (Wisner et al., 2004). Five groups of activities provide opportunities and incomes that increase the ability of Semeru’s population to compensate for the impacts of hazards to which they are exposed.

1. A diversity of crops enables people to adopt a market-oriented agriculture strategy and collectors to sell outputs to town markets: not only rice and vegetables, but high-value coffee, cocoa, tropical fruits and spices exported across Java and to Bali. Villagers have long

848 harvested several crops at the same time and developed crop and craft trade (wood, fabric,
849 jewels) inside and outside *Desa* and urban centres (e.g., Dampit on the SW flank, Pronojiwo
850 on the S flank, Pasirian on the SE flank, Senduro, Tempeh and Lumajang on the East slopes).
851 Gainful crops are (1) rice and *palawija* (corn, sweet potato and manioc, occupying rice fields
852 during the dry season) alternating with sugar cane or tobacco, (2) a variety of nine vegetables
853 and three spices (chili, clover, and cinnamon); (3) fruits: bananas and salak, and; (4)
854 plantations: coffee beans with banana and coconut trees, vanilla, agroforestry (sengon:
855 *Paraserianthes falcataria* with pineapple), natural rubber and vanilla.

856 2. A pivotal, yet traditional asset in Java rural *dusuns* is animal husbandry, ranked in
857 economic order (Semeru's *dusun* are no exception): almost every household owns poultry for
858 eggs and meat; half of the households own a few sheep or goats (cost 140 to 210-280 US\$)
859 for milk and meat. Buffaloes, stall fed in wood sheds for meat and plowing *sawah* terraces
860 (cost c.1,080 US\$), are privileges of high-income households.

861 3. About 17% of all houses in surveyed *dusun* host a shop (c. 17% per *dusun*; [ESD Table 1](#))
862 that ensure minimum income to housewives: with *warung* (basic restaurants) they provide
863 small household items, food and beverage. Rare big shops resemble mini-markets in *Desa*,
864 while markets animate the towns of Pronojiwo, Senduro, Pasirian with many shops selling
865 garments, fabric, house and garden tools, combustibles, and modern life items. Collectors
866 gather and sell vegetables, spices, eggs and fruits to the urban markets

867 4. "Circular" migration between rural and cities in connection with temporary jobs is a long
868 habit in Java, and around Semeru as well. Temporary migration, involving almost 19% of
869 members of surveyed households, mostly young men (masons, drivers) and women
870 (housemaids), has increased over the past 20 years. Approximately half of them find jobs in
871 the large cities of Malang, Surabaya, Jakarta, in Bali, and another half outside Indonesia (most
872 in Malaysia, much less in Singapore, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and the Netherlands). A
873 fundamental asset is money transfer from emergent and developed countries; although the
874 amount of money remains unknown, it is far from negligible because a few people declared
875 that outside money and trade benefits have enabled them to build a regular type-3 house
876 (about 2,500 to 3,000 US\$) ([ESD Figs. 8A, B](#)).

877 5. Transport links using buses, minivans and motorbike-taxis provide jobs to many drivers
878 transporting ever-moving populations to cities around Semeru such as Malang to the W,
879 Dampit-Turen to the SW, Pasirian, Tempeh and Lumajang to the East. A large number of

civil servants, police and security staff and health centres also find small-income jobs in government offices and essential services in *Desa* and *Kecamatan*.

5.2.3. Recent opportunities and additional incomes

Over the past 20 years, access to diverse opportunities and new income sources helps compensate daily hardships and tolerate the impacts of chronic threats. We consider new income sources as innovations or cultural responses that contribute to increasing resilience around Semeru as well as in East Java (e.g., [Torrence, 2016](#)).

1. Fruits such as coconut, banana, peanut, durian, and the recent development of high-value salak (0.15-0.22 US\$/kg/tree, 1000-2000 trees/ha), as well as *kesemek* (Asian persimmon) on small plots < 500 m² (0.15-0.40 US\$ /kg, 500 quintal/year), and several spices together with coffee beans (1.60 US\$/kg), are transported towards the Lumajang, Malang or Surabaya trade centres, across and beyond Java. Poorly developed soils on lahar deposits support plantation areas, either the traditional teak, or the most recent agroforestry (sengon) for plywood and light timber. The fast-growing sengon, resistant to diseases, provides more routine income to villagers ([Siregar et al., 2007](#)) (ESD Figure 1).

2. Other non-farming activities include housing construction, timber and furniture industry using teak and sengon wood (e.g., in suburbs of Senduro), repair garage so profitable thanks to scores of motorbikes, which represent a relatively moderate expense (105 US\$), and a practical asset for all households except for the low-income ones.

3. The extraction of material from river lahar and PDC deposits is a traditional activity, which recorded a spectacular growth over the past 25 years around active volcanoes (e.g., Merapi, [de Bélizal, 2013](#)) and more recently around Semeru from the active rivers such as the K. Bank-Kembar near Pronojiwo and along the major drainages to the East and South (Fig. 3). This private and informal sector hires hundreds of people working in alluvial plains and hundreds of trucks transporting sand and gravel to factories in Lumajang or Malang and as far as Surabaya. Material extraction forms a socio-economic system that attracts migrants from both regencies and beyond; 35 to 50% young men in each of our surveyed *dusuns* use this temporary resource to add to their income from traditional farm work, with it paying three times more than a laborer's daily wage. The mining sector disrupts the traditional rural system well beyond villages located near the lahar-conveying rivers ([de Bélizal et al., 2012](#)). The mining sector supports an obscure system: lack of legal organization, multiple actors,

911 privatization of land in river channels, workforce hired outside the local market and beyond
912 the regency, acute increase in truck business, and heavy traffic along narrow, deteriorated
913 roads, where workers are highly vulnerable to lahar impacts.

914 4. Although Semeru is distant from the main international tourist circuits and poorly
915 connected to the rest of Java, touristic flux increased over the past 15 years. In addition to the
916 pilgrimage to the Hindu temples in Senduro (e.g., largest ‘Mandara Giri Semeru Agung’
917 temple across East Java), regional tourism has expanded towards this town from the cities of
918 Lumajang and Jember, and natural attractions such as waterfalls along K. Glidik, while
919 increasing treks to the volcano summit and lakes have attracted both national and international
920 tourists. This influx has launched the opening of homestays along the national road no. 3
921 (Malang-Dampit-Lumajang) and several guest houses in Senduro. Tourism, an offspring to
922 international circuits visiting the Tengger-Bromo caldera, will provide more jobs in the near
923 future, but road and railway networks need improvement.

924 **5.3. Detrimental conditions may hinder tolerance to volcanic threats**

925 [Table 9](#) summarises the basis for, and hindrances to, the population’s tolerance and adaptive
926 capacity to volcanic threats from Semeru.

927 **5.3.1. Top-down risk communication, false security, and informal workforce**

928 Education, partnership and dialogue, which form the foundation of risk communication, are
929 much less disseminated than emergency warnings and information provision. This reflects
930 that the participatory approach is not well developed and the emergency procedure seems
931 hierarchical ([Mei and Lavigne, 2012](#); [de Bélizal et al., 2012](#); [Bakkour et al, 2015](#)). A false
932 sense of security may be instilled in the population by gurus, and in *dusuns* near rivers behind
933 costly, but not well-maintained, dykes and check dams ([ESD Fig. 1](#)). The civil defense works
934 become a double-edged sword, promoting debates between engineers and authorities (e.g.,
935 [Lube et al., 2011](#))

936 Informal activities still play a pivotal role in rural *dusuns*. The informal sector, not subject to
937 national labour legislation, income taxes, social protection or entitlement to employment
938 benefits, amounts to c. 60% of the workforce in Indonesia ([Rothenberg et al., 2016](#)). We
939 estimate that about 70% of young and adult men (perhaps less amongst housewives) in the
940 surveyed *dusuns* and small towns around Semeru dedicate their time to informal activities
941 ([ESD Fig. 8A, graph 8](#)). These encompass, in decreasing number: a majority of un-skilled

laborers in agriculture and a growing sector of workers in material extraction, garages, sheds and little shops; micro retailers in town markets; housemaids in well-off households and small street restaurants; truck and motorbike taxi drivers; and street vendors. Informal workers have a limited access to safety nets so they remain vulnerable to health hazards. Poorly included in solidarity networks, informal workers often become the victims of economic downturns and natural disasters.

5.3.2. Poor insurance protection, lack of high-school education and inequalities

Rural populations are not well protected in terms of insurance, as only very-low income, elder persons benefit from basic government provision, while a minority of high-income people can obtain private insurance from the social security agency *Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial Kesehatan* (BPJS). The proportion (48%) of the Indonesian population protected by some kind of health insurance is lower in rural *dusuns*. In 2014, Indonesia launched the compulsory health insurance scheme called *Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional* (JKN), which makes basic medical treatment and facilities available to all citizens, but it fails to improve healthcare infrastructure in remote areas. Health centres (*Puskesmas*) have improved in districts and small dispensaries in *Desa*, but there are only four Hospitals (i.e., less than one bed for 2,500 inhabitants) around Semeru in Pronojiwo, Candipuro, Pasirian and Dampit (ESD Fig. 1).

Loans and micro-loans do exist, but a majority of people cannot get access to them. As much as 64% of very low- and low-income households are poorly protected when a natural disaster occurs around Semeru, particularly for the far-flung lahars along alluvial plains. Factors that enable people to survive disaster impacts and curb the number of fatalities is the network of associations and solidarity, the mitigation policy led by BNPB over the past 20 years, the shared trust in local officials, and the compelling evacuation orders (e.g., Mei et al., 2013).

School is mandatory between age 6 and 18 years. The overall illiteracy rate has officially decreased in Indonesia (2.0% in 2019 from 7.0% in 2015), but our surveys estimate this rate to be at least 10% around Semeru, particularly among mature adults and elderly people (Fig. 4). About 10% (mostly elder and disabled people) receive no education at all; if we add 43% of the people who attended only elementary school, as much as 53% of the population prevailing in rural areas can be termed un-skilled, a proportion that diminishes in urban centres (ESD Fig. 5, graph 5). The low education in rural and remote *dusuns* and the limited access to high-income jobs translates to less sensible behaviour in case of evacuation.

Inequality has its roots in uneven access to high education and skilled jobs, and economic disparities between rural villages and cities. Inequality within villages is due to many daily hardships such as high inflation rate (7% per year), cost of basic food, demographic growth rate, and ethnical prejudice. The situation has improved in recent years (up to 2020 at the onset of COVID-19) thanks to the government reforms and village solidarity networks, but most of rural *dusuns* on Semeru's slopes remain isolated from modern infrastructure development except along the national road no.3 between Lumajang and Dampit.

5.4. Solidarity networks and beliefs may improve adaptive capacity

Among other factors, culture beliefs and solidarity networks, which play a critical role in rural life, ensure population resilience facing life hardships and natural disasters (Lane et al., 2003; Lavigne et al., 2008; Dove, 2007, 2008; Barclay et al., 2015; Few et al., 2017; Torrence, 2016, 2019; Favereau et al., 2018; Andreastuti et al., 2019). A majority of people living on Semeru tolerate both the destructive and creative effects of eruptive activity (Tables 9, 10).

1. Sense of community is rooted in traditional culture in Java. Many types of associations maintain social links, labor power and exchanges in daily life around Semeru alike across Java. *Gotong royong*, for example, is a widespread mutual assistance in daily activities and all *dusun* tasks. In the multi-ethnic and social groups that form Indonesia, several associations gather people around religion, rural activities, and sports. Women meet in *Pemberdayaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga* associations for daily work, assistance, and entertainment. Social organizations or associations care for young people through farm outputs, sport and religion. Local *dusun* leaders, local rescue and relief teams, BNPB staff all play a role in cementing social capital between socio-economic groups at the local scale. Indonesian Green Cross and charity associations offer subsidies to disabled persons, outreach programs in schools, and provide food and basic relief in the wake of natural disasters. Chester et al. (2013) pointed out that although Muslims may assign earthquake and eruption losses to divine punishment, the religion does not, however, inhibit the introduction of programs of loss reduction (rescue, relief and post-event institutional charity). Social scientists bemoan that solidarity networks loose strength among young generations and young migrant adults over the early 21st Century (Effendi, 2013).

2. Rituals remain a tradition in rural *dusuns* in Java: at least 40% of respondents declare some sort of rituals to worship or respect Nature, in particular volcano and water around Semeru (Fig. 6B g34). Although almost 61% declare that they do not follow any rituals, many

respondents may not want to disclose this sensitive belief (c. 12% do not provide an answer). Cultural beliefs and rituals devoted to Nature in general, water and volcano in particular, are widespread in Java (Dove, 2007, 2008) and traditional beliefs remain, underlying the common Muslim religion. The Javanese culture keeps old, pre-Muslim, spiritual traditions alive, stemming from animism, Hinduism or Buddhism, which flourished before the 16th century in Javanese kingdoms. Under the Sunni Muslim religion, which 95% of the population follow, villagers perpetuate, however, an unearthly and sacred link with the territory in which they live. The complex interactions between volcano, nature and territory with Humans are illustrated in Hindu religion, and at the largest ‘*Mandara Giri Semeru Agung*’ Hindu temple devoted to Semeru and Agung (Bali) in Senduro (Harsana and Karda, 2016). Hindu rituals and Balinese spirituality are practiced in several small Hindu temples inspired by the Majapahit kingdom (13-16th century) style in East Java, in particular in Senduro.

Traditional beliefs help people maintain some equilibrium between the irritable mountain of fire (*Gunung Api*) and nurturing water or land (e.g., Dove, 2008). Rituals are well kept as processions to river springs (e.g., K. Koboan) and/or small temples on volcano slopes and personal prayers honor the powerful *Gunung Api*. A few elderly persons are considered as sacred such as the *juru kunci* (volcano key keeper and imam) or cemetery keepers who communicate with ancestral spirits ensure some equilibrium between volcanoes and communities (Dove, 2007, 2008; Lavigne et al., 2008). The *juru kunci* is considered as a supranatural being, who exemplifies the complex cultural interactions between volcanoes and Humans both at Merapi and Semeru. Rituals and sacred elder people (for example the cemetery keeper in Rowobaung), which operate as a syncretism between ancestral beliefs and Muslim practice, should be accounted for when scientists and risk management staff seek to persuade local people to watch volcano activity and evacuate. The example of the charismatic Mbah Maridjan, who lived on the south flank of Merapi (Lavigne et al., 2017), is well known among dwellers around Semeru, and his death and that of his followers during the 2010 eruption, together with videos of PDCs, were warning and fearful signs for people that we interviewed.

Rituals and beliefs as well as spirituality are cultural assets and social tools, which allow villagers around active Semeru to apprehend and ‘domesticate’ irritable ‘Mother Nature’. This tolerance is akin to adaptive capacity, as rural population shows a ‘risk culture’ rooted in daily life, enabling a majority to abide by evacuation orders. The risk culture and attachment to

place makes the volcano an asset providing additional incomes through ash to soil, rain to rice and tourism to wallets. The downside effect of volcano attractiveness is that recent opportunities bring new people to the area, with 22 % of our respondents having arrived around Semeru over the past 25 years. Recent migrants without risk culture may create a disequilibrium between resources and benefits; for example, exposure has increased in particular along active valleys (K. Bang, Kembar and Sat near Pronojiwo) where informal workers are un-prepared and do not belong to local networks. These are vulnerable, temporary migrants with unequal or unreciprocated dependence on their village neighbours.

5.5. From risk tolerance to adaptive capacity and resilience

Table 10 displays parameters to estimate resilience among Semeru's population. Results acquired on exposure, hazard knowledge–risk perception and associated variables–preparedness around the volcano are significant when compared with studies of community response to volcanic crises in Indonesia, e.g., at Bromo (Bachri et al., 2015) and Merapi, Java (Dove, 2008; Lavigne et al. 2008; Mei et al., 2012; Napsiah et al., 2017), and Sinabung, Sumatra (Andreastuti et al., 2019). The latter study compares the ongoing Sinabung and 2014 Kelud unrest cases to highlight factors that influence a community response at the time of an imminent eruption. A number of factors unravel the situation around Semeru, which is halfway between the Sinabung and Kelud cases in terms of risk management and obstacles to community adaptive capacity (Tables 9, 10): 1) Hazard knowledge is fair in *dusuns* located near rivers or affected in the recent past, but regular elsewhere. 2) Experience remains more restricted on PDCs than about lahars and tephra-fall. 3) Dissemination of risk communication, which traditionally operates top down, is poor during periods of mild activity. 4) Scientists and information provision are trusted, but direct exchange between scientists, officials and villagers are poorly developed. 5) A majority of villagers are motivated to be involved in disaster mitigation, but their motivation is not used by relief teams. 6) Stakeholders seem less involved than local relief teams in risk management policy. 7) Evacuation is promoted officially in case of large eruptions, but auto-evacuation happens, and many villagers check early-warning messages, leading to inaction. 8) The effectiveness of local and regional response actions is recognized, but questioned at national level. 9) Local/regional and national risk management staff may be competing in case of crisis response. 10) Early warning, storage facility and shelters may avail during large eruptions, but people experience a sense of false security during long periods of mild activity. 11) Coordination and planning apply during large crises, but they should be disseminated during long-lasting volcano unrest. As a

result, the anticipation of disaster is slower than its propagation during large eruptions, thus delaying efficient disaster management. The conservative risk management policy likely suffices during periods of mild activity, but it might lead to future disasters in case of large eruptions or destructive lahars. This has been the case during the large January 2022 catastrophic eruption (CVGHM, unpubl. data).

5.6. Implications for the improvement of resilience and disaster risk mitigation

Recently, [Freitas Guimarães et al. \(2021\)](#) recommended a set of measures to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience from a study of 123 Latin American volcanoes: e.g., by creating accessibility to infrastructure, carrying out risk assessment studies, implementing early warning systems, developing emergency plans, and promoting educational activities. At the scale of Semeru's most hazardous zones, early warning systems (radio antenna) for evacuations, emergency signs near active rivers, and educational activities such as evacuation exercises have been promoted. More critical for risk management, future mitigation policy and dialogue from the officials should reach out to two groups of people (Dr and Cr) identified from the survey on risk perception and associated variables leading to awareness and preparedness ([Table 5](#)). The group Dr (19-21.5% of the cohort in surveys C+D2) seems unaware, distrustful, and may be poorly prepared to abide by evacuation orders and measures to reduce their handicaps. This group includes the low or very low-income, old or disabled persons, with minimal education and poor knowledge on volcanic hazards. The larger group Cr (26-26.5% of the cohort), who feels insecure and wavering in case of crisis, should also be helped out by the local officials and village leaders or associations through educational activities and simulation exercises. The aim is to share evacuation experiences and improve empowerment or self-confidence.

There are broader implications of our study. First, the findings that social conditions may matter more than the level of income in reducing the number of deaths and economic loss, likewise indicates that a societal, not financial, nature of intervention is needed to significantly address vulnerability among at-risk villages around active volcanoes. Sustainability calls for the provision of basic services for all, and the protection of vulnerable groups. Second, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) measures around Semeru as well as other active volcanoes must include an appropriate mix of structural and non-structural measures that aim to improve resilience. As [Rose \(2004\)](#) concluded, the measurement of resilience is important because it enables us to evaluate an important strategy for reducing economic losses

1103 from disasters. Failure to incorporate resilience in loss estimation will result in inflated
1104 assessments of business interruption from disasters. Failure to include resilience in policy-
1105 making will result in missed opportunities to reduce losses.

1106 **6. Concluding remarks**

1107 1. The local-scale approach and face-to-face interviews immersed in neighbourhoods together
1108 with statistical techniques helped define five socio-economic categories in 15 rural *dusuns*
1109 and small towns. Surveys highlight widespread economic constraints: two thirds of
1110 households are low- to very-low income. As many as 40% of villagers around Semeru are
1111 socially vulnerable, as they meet daily hardships and restricted access to resources.

1112 2. Economic hardships and lack of empowerment would prevent at least 40% of exposed
1113 people from behaving cautiously once they have been told to evacuate. People exhibit
1114 contrasted hazard knowledge/risk perception/awareness relationships. Almost 60% of the
1115 respondents do not benefit from sufficient hazard knowledge and/or risk perception and
1116 associated variables, which may not ensure efficient behaviour in case of imminent eruption.
1117 Of our respondents, at least 19% are unskilled and with a lack of trust in authorities, thus
1118 poorly prepared to be evacuated from very low-income households. This group in particular
1119 requires more attention from the authorities and risk disaster management staff.

1120 3. The contrasted knowledge/perception levels mean that a majority of villagers may be on
1121 alert for daily volcano unrest, but many downplay the effects of large volcanic crises.
1122 However, about 40% of the respondents declare to be prepared to abide by official early
1123 warning orders. Sense of community and culture beliefs in *dusun* as well as new resource
1124 opportunities enable them to improve their adaptive capacity to risk.

1125 4. Results can help authorities and the risk management staff to improve hazard knowledge at
1126 school, risk communication integrating beliefs, and a bottom-up, participatory approach
1127 involving more collaboration between villagers, leaders, local associations, and BNPB. Close
1128 coordination between government and community is required. Future mitigation policy and
1129 dialogue from the officials should reach out to at least 19% of villagers who seem poorly
1130 prepared to abide by evacuation orders in order to help reduce their handicaps.

1131 5. As a consequence of an extensive record of exposure to chronic threats, populations around
1132 Semeru have nevertheless promoted resilience. Such adaptive capacity provides a frame of

reference for disaster-prone countries. However, to maintain a steady-state awareness and preparedness among dwellers living on continuously active volcanoes is more challenging than around their counterparts whose brief eruptions are interspersed within long-lasting periods of quiescence.

Acknowledgments

The ANR ‘RiskAdapt’ research project funded fieldwork and laboratory analyses. This research was also financed by the French government IDEX-ISITE initiative 16-IDEX-0001 (CAP 20-25). We are grateful to DIKTI (Directorate General of Higher Education, Ministry of National Education of Indonesia), who bestowed two research permits to the first author. We acknowledge the scientific support from Dr. A.-F. Yao-Lafourcade (Laboratory of Mathematics, UCA), MSc Isna Pujiastuti (Faculty of Geography, University Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta), and MSc. Muhammad Syaif Habi, F. Muhammad A.W. Hasan (Faculty of Agriculture, IPB University, Bogor). We thank Mr. Mahjum and Pak Sam for their logistical support. SFJ would like to acknowledge funding from the National Research Foundation Singapore and the Singapore Ministry of Education under the research centres of excellence initiative. This work comprises Earth Observatory of Singapore (EOS) contribution no. 418.

REFERENCES

- Abdi, H., Valentin, D., 2007. Multiple Correspondence Analysis, *in*: Salkind, N. (Ed.) Encyclopedia of Measurement and Statistics. Thousand Oaks (CA), Sage.
- Andreastuti, S., Paripurno, E.T., Gunawan, H., Budianto, A., Syahbana, D., Pallister, J., 2019. Character of community response to volcanic crises at Sinabung and Kelud volcanoes. *J. Volcanol. Geotherm. Res.* 382, 298-310.
- Aspinall, W., Blong, J., 2015. Volcanic risk assessment. Chapter 70, pp. 1215-1231, *in*: Sigurdsson, H. et al., Encyclopedia of Volcanoes, 2nd edition, Academic Press.
- Bachri, S., Stötter, J., Monreal, M., Sartohadi, J., 2015. The calamity of eruptions, or an eruption of benefits? Mt. Bromo human-volcano system a case study of an open risk perception. *Nat. Haz. Earth Syst. Sci.* 15, 277-290.
- Bakkour, D., Kast, R., Enjolras, G., Thouret, J.-C., 2015. The adaptive governance of natural disasters: Insights from the 2010 Mount Merapi Eruption in Indonesia. *Int. J. Dis. Risk Red.* 13, 167-188, doi:10.1016/j.ijdrr.2015.05.006

1163 [Barclay, J., Haynes, K., Houghton, B., Johnston, D., 2015.](#) Social processes and volcanic risk
 1164 reduction, pp. 1203-1214, *in*: Sigurdson H. et al. (Eds.), The Encyclopedia of Volcanoes,
 1165 Academic Press.

1166 [Birkman, J., Cardona, O.D., Carreño, M.L., Barbat, A.H., Pelling, M., Schneiderbauer, S.,](#)
 1167 [Kienberger, S., Keiler, M., Alexander, D., Zeil, P., Welle, T., 2013.](#) Framing vulnerability,
 1168 risk and societal responses: the MOVE framework. *Nat. Haz.* 67, 193-211.

1169 [BPS Badan Pusat Statistik, Indonesia, 2017.](#) Tinjauan Regional Berdasarkan PDRB
 1170 Kabupaten/Kota 2015-2019; Buku 2: Jawa and Bali. Jakarta, 169 pp.

1171 [Bronto, S, Hamidi, S, Martono A., 1996.](#) Disaster-prone zone map of Semeru volcano, East
 1172 Java (1:50,000 scale, colour). Direktorat Vulkanologi, Volc Survey Indonesia, Bandung.

1173 [Chambers, J. M., Cleveland, W. S., Kleiner, B., Tukey, P. A., 2018.](#) Graphical methods for
 1174 data analysis. Chapman and Hall/CRC.

1175 [Chester, D.K., 1993.](#) Volcanoes and Society. E. Arnold, London, 288 p.

1176 [Chester, D.K., 2005.](#) Volcanoes, society, and culture. Chapter 14, pp. 405-439, *in*: Marti, J.,
 1177 Ernst, G.J., Volcanoes and the Environment, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

1178 [Chester, D.K., Duncan, A., Dhanhani, H., 2013.](#) Volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, and Islam.
 1179 *J. Dis. Prevent. Management* 22, 3, 278-292. Doi 10.1108/04-2013-0079

1180 [Covey, J., Horwell, C.J., Ogawa, R., Baba, T., Nishimura S., Hagino, M., Merli, C., 2020.](#)
 1181 Community perceptions of protective practices to prevent ash exposures around Sakurajima
 1182 volcano, Japan. *Int. J. Dis. Risk Red.* 46, 101125

1183 [Cronin, S.J., Gaylord, D.R., Charley, D., Alloway, B.V., Wallez, S., Esau, J.W., 2004.](#)
 1184 Participatory methods of incorporating scientific with traditional knowledge for volcanic
 1185 hazard management on Ambae Island, Vanuatu. *Bull. Volcanol.* 66, 652–668.

1186 [Cronin S.J. Cashman, K., 2007.](#) Volcanic Oral Traditions in Hazard Assessment and
 1187 Mitigation, Chapter 9, 28 p., *in*: Grattan, J., Torrence R. (Eds.), Living Under the
 1188 Shadow—The cultural impacts of volcanic eruptions, Left Coast Press, Walnut Creek,
 1189 California, 307 pp.

1190 Cutter, S.M., Boruff, B.J., Shirley, W.M., 2003. Social vulnerability to environmental
1191 hazards. Soc. Sci. Quart. 84, 2, 242-261; doi.org/10.1111/1540-6237.8402002

1192 Davis, M., Ricci, T., Mitchell, L. M., 2005. Perceptions of risk for volcanic hazards at
1193 Vesuvio and Etna, Italy. The Austral. J. Disaster Trauma Studies 1, 21 p.

1194 de Bélizal, É., 2013. Les impacts des lahars du volcan Merapi (Java, Indonésie) après
1195 l'éruption de 2010 (*Lahar impacts from the Merapi volcano following the 2010 eruption*).
1196 *Géomorph: relief, proc., environ.* 19, 463-480.

1197 de Bélizal, E., Lavigne, F., Gaillard, J.-C., Grancher, D., Pratomo, I., Komorowski, J.-C.,
1198 2012. The 2007 eruption of Kelut volcano (East Java, Indonesia): Phenomenology, crisis
1199 management and social response. Geomorphology 136, 165-175.

1200 Del Negro, C., Cappello, A., Bilotta, G., Ganci, G., Hérault, A., Zago, V., 2019. Living at the
1201 edge of an active volcano: Risk from lava flows on Mt. Etna. Geol. Soc. Amer. Bull. 132, 7-8,
1202 1615–1625. doi10.1130/B35290.1

1203 Donovan, A. 2019. Critical volcanology? Thinking holistically about risk and uncertainty.
1204 Bull. Volcanol. 81, 20. doi.org/10.1007/s00445-019-1279-8

1205 Donovan, A, Ayala, I.A, Eiser, J, Sparks, R.S.J., 2018. Risk perception at a persistently active
1206 volcano: warnings and trust at Popocatepetl volcano in Mexico, 2012–2014. Bull. Volcanol.
1207 80, 5, 47.

1208 Donovan, K., 2010. Doing social volcanology: exploring volcanic culture in Indonesia.
1209 Area 42, 1, 117-126.

1210 Doocy S, Daniels A, Dooling S, Gorokhovich Y., 2013. The human impact of volcanoes: a
1211 historical review of events 1900-2009 and systematic literature review. PLOS Currents
1212 Disasters. 1. doi: 10.1371/currents.dis.841859091a706efebf8a30f4ed7a1901

1213 Dove, M. R., 2007. Perceptions of local knowledge and adaptation on Mt. Merapi, Central
1214 Java. In: Ellen, R.F., Puri, R. (Eds.) *Traditional Ecological Knowledge and crisis*
1215 *management in Island Southeast Asia*. Berghahn Books, New York/Oxford, 288 pp.

1216 Dove, M.R., 2008. Perception of volcanic eruption as agent of change on Merapi volcano,
1217 Central Java. J. Volcanol. Geoth. Res. 172, 329-337.

1218 [Effendi, T.N., 2013](#). Community Gotong Royong culture in current social change (in
1219 Indonesia). *Jurnal Pemikiran Sosiologi* 2, 1–17.

1220 [Favereau, M., Robledo, L.F., Bull, M.T., 2018](#). Analysis of risk assessment factors of
1221 individuals in volcanic hazards: Review of the last decade. *J. Volcanol. Geoth. Res.* 357, 254-
1222 260.

1223 [Few, R., Armijos, M.T., Barclay, J., 2017](#). Living with volcan Tungurahua: The dynamics of
1224 vulnerability during prolonged volcanic activity. *Geoforum* 80, 72-81, doi.org/10.1016/j.
1225 geoforum.2017.01.006

1226 [Gaillard, J.-C., 2007](#). Resilience of traditional societies in facing natural hazards. *Disaster*
1227 *Prev. Manag.* 16, 4, 522–544.

1228 [Gaillard, J.-C., 2008](#). Alternative paradigms of volcanic risk perception: the case of Mt
1229 Pinatubo in the Philippines. *J. Volcanol. Geoth. Res.* 172, 315–328.

1230 [Gaillard, J.-C., Dibben, C.J.L., 2008](#). Volcanic risk perception and beyond. *J. Volcanol.*
1231 *Geoth. Res.* 172, 163–169.

1232 [Harsana Gede, I.K., Karda Made, I. 2016](#). Spirituality performed by the Hindus at Senduro
1233 village, Lumajang, East Java. *Internat. J. Develop. Res.* 6, 7, 8607-8609.

1234 [Haynes, K., Barclay, J., Pidgeon, N.F., 2008a](#). Whose reality counts? Factors affecting the
1235 perception of volcanic risk. *J. Volcanol. Geoth. Res.* 172, 3-4, 259-272.

1236 [Haynes, K., Barclay, J., Pidgeon, N., 2008b](#). The issue of trust and its influence on risk
1237 communication during a volcanic crisis. *Bull. Volcanol.* 70, 605–621.

1238 [IPCC, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2014](#). Climate Change 2014: Impacts,
1239 Adaptation, and Vulnerability; World Meteorological Organization: Geneva, Switzerland, 100
1240 pp.

1241 [Johnston, D.M., Bebbington, M.S., Lai, C.-D., Houghton, B.F., Paton, D., 1999](#). Volcanic
1242 hazard perceptions: comparative shifts in knowledge and risk. *Dis. Prev. Man.* 8, 2, 118-126.

1243 [Jones, L., 2019](#). Resilience Isn't the Same for All: Comparing Subjective and Objective
1244 Approaches to Resilience Measurement. *Wires Clim. Change.* 10, 552. doi:10.1002/wcc.552

1245 [Juwono, E.S., 1985](#). Population trends in East Java. Master Thesis, Australian National
 1246 University, 121 p.

1247 [Kelman, I., Mather, T.A., 2008](#). Living with volcanoes: The sustainable livelihoods approach
 1248 for volcano-related opportunities. *J. Volc. Geoth. Res.* 172, 3–4, 189-198.

1249 [Koliou, M., van de Lindt, J.W., McAllister, T.P., Ellingwood, B.R., Dillard, M., Cutler, H.,](#)
 1250 [2018](#). State of the research in community resilience: progress and challenges. *Sustainable and*
 1251 *Resilient Infrastructure* 5:3, 131-151, doi: 10.1080/23789689.2017.1418547

1252 [Lane, L., Tobin, G., Whiteford, L., 2003](#). Volcanic hazard or economic destitution: hard
 1253 choices in Baños, Ecuador. *Environ. Haz.* 5, 23-34

1254 [Lavigne, F., Gunnell, Y., 2006](#). Land cover change and abrupt environmental impacts on
 1255 Javan volcanoes, Indonesia: a long-term perspective on recent events. *Reg. Environ. Change*
 1256 6, 86-100; doi: 10.1007/s10113-005-0009-2

1257 [Lavigne, F., De Coster, B., Juvin, N., Flohic, F., Gaillard, J.-C., Texier, P., Morin, J.,](#)
 1258 [Sartohadi, J., 2008](#). People's behavior in face of volcanic hazards: Perspectives from Javanese
 1259 communities, Indonesia. *J. Volc. Geoth. Res.* 172, 273-282.

1260 [Lavigne, F., Morin, J., Mei, E.T.W., Calder, E.S., Usamah, M., Nugroho, U., 2017](#). Mapping
 1261 hazard zones, rapid warning communication and understanding communities: Primary ways
 1262 to mitigate pyroclastic-flow hazard, pp. 1-13. In: *Advances in Volcanology*, Springer:
 1263 Berlin/Heidelberg.

1264 [Lorenz, D., 2013](#). The diversity of resilience: contributions from a social science perspective.
 1265 *Nat. Haz.* 67, 7-24.

1266 [Lube G., Cronin J.S., Thouret J.-C., Surono, 2011](#). Kinematic characteristics of pyroclastic
 1267 density currents at Merapi and controls on their avulsion from natural and engineered
 1268 channels. *Geol. Soc. Amer. Bull.* 123, 1127-1140, doi:10.1130/B30244.1

1269 [Mei, E.T.W., Lavigne, F., 2012](#). Influence of the institutional and socio-economic context for
 1270 responding to disasters: case study of the 1994 and 2006 eruptions of Merapi volcano,
 1271 Indonesia, pp. 171–186. In: Terry, J.P., Goff, J. (Eds.), *Natural Hazards in the Asia–Pacific*
 1272 *Region: Recent Advances and Emerging Concepts*, Geol. Soc. London, Spec. Publ. 361.

1273 Mei, E.T.W., Lavigne, F., Picquout, A., de Bélizal, E., Brunstein, D., Grancher, D., Sartohadi,
 1274 J., Cholikh, N., Vidal, C., 2013. Lessons learned from the 2010 evacuations at Merapi volcano.
 1275 J. Volcanol. Geotherm. Res. 261, 348–365, doi:10.1016/j.jvolgeores. 2013.03.010.

1276 Naismith, A.K., Armijos, M.T., Barrios Escobar, E.A., Chigna, W., Watson, I.M., 2020.
 1277 Fireside tales: understanding experiences of previous eruptions among other factors that
 1278 influence the decision to evacuate from eruptive activity of Volcán de Fuego. Volcanica 3, 2,
 1279 205-226.

1280 Napsiah, N., Gunawan, B., Abdoellah, O. S., Sulaeman, M., 2017. Economic Rationality of
 1281 Residents Living in the Area Prone to Merapi Volcanic Disaster. Komunitas. Intern. J.
 1282 Indones. Soc. Cult. 9, 2, 203-215.

1283 Nasution, B.I., Kurniawan, R., Siagian, T.H., Fudholi, A., 2020. Revisiting social vulnerability
 1284 analysis in Indonesia: An optimized spatial fuzzy clustering approach. Int. J. Dis. Risk Red.
 1285 51, doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdr.2020.101801

1286 Nieto-Torres, A., Freitas Guimarães, L., Bonadonna, C., Frischknecht, C., 2021. A new
 1287 inclusive volcanic risk ranking, Part 1: Methodology. Frontiers in Earth Science, doi.org /
 1288 10.3389/feart.2021.697451

1289 Nobert, S., Rodríguez, H.B., Leiva, X.H., 2020. Colliding times: Urgency, resilience and the
 1290 politics of living with volcanic gas emissions in the Anthropocene, pp. 68-83, *in*: D. Chandler,
 1291 K. Grove, S. Wakefield, Eds., *Resilience in the Anthropocene*. Routledge.

1292 Noy, I., Yonson R., 2018. Economic vulnerability and resilience to natural hazards: A survey
 1293 of concepts and measurements. Sustainability 10, 2850, doi:10.3390/su10082850

1294 Paton, D., 2003. Disaster preparedness: A social-cognitive perspective. Dis. Prev. Manag. 12,
 1295 3, ABI/INFORM Global.

1296 Paton, D., Smith, L., Daly, M., Johnston, D., 2008. Risk perception and volcanic hazard
 1297 mitigation: individual and social perspectives. J. Volcanol. Geoth. Res. 172, 179–188.

1298 Rose, A., 2004. Defining and measuring economic resilience to disasters. Dis. Prev. Manag.
 1299 13, 4, 307-314, doi: 10.1108/09653560410556528

- 1300 Rothenberg, A.D., Gaduh, A., Burger, N.E., Chazali, C., Tjandrangningsih, I., Radikun, R.,
1301 Sutura, C., Weilant, S., 2016. Rethinking Indonesia's Informal Sector. *World development* 80,
1302 96-113.
- 1303 Siagian, T.H., Purhadi, P., Suhartono, S., Ritonga, H., 2013. Social vulnerability to natural
1304 hazards in Indonesia: driving factors and policy implications. *Nat Haz.* 70, 2, 1603-1617. Doi:
1305 10.1007/s11069-013-0888-3
- 1306 Siregar, U.J., Rachmi, A., Massijaya, M.Y., Ishibashi, N., 2007. Economic analysis of sengon
1307 (*Paraserianthes falcataria*) community forest plantation, a fast growing species in East Java,
1308 Indonesia. *Forest policy and Economics* 9, 7, 822-829.
- 1309 Siswowidjoyo, S., Sudarsono, U., Wirakusumah, A.D., 1997. The threat of hazards in the
1310 Semeru volcano region in East Java, Indonesia. *J. Asian Earth Sci.* 15, 2-3, 185-194.
- 1311 Thouret, J. C., Lavigne, F., Suwa, H., Sukatja, B., 2007. Volcanic hazards at Mount Semeru,
1312 East Java (Indonesia), with emphasis on lahars. *Bull. Volcanol.* 70, 2, 221-244.
- 1313 Thouret J.-C., Antoine S., Magill C., Ollier, C., 2020. Lahars and debris flows: characteristics
1314 and impacts. *Earth-Sci. Rev.* 201, 103003.
- 1315 Thouret, J. C., Oehler, J. F., Gupta, A., Solikhin, A., Procter, J. N., 2014. Erosion and
1316 aggradation on persistently active volcanoes—a case study from Semeru Volcano,
1317 Indonesia. *Bull. Volcanol.* 76, 10, 857.
- 1318 Thouret, J.-C., Wavelet, E., Taillandier, M., Azzaoui, N., Santoni, O., Tjahjono, B., 2021.
1319 Defining, computing and mapping a composite exposure index of highly populated
1320 neighbourhoods facing persistent volcanic threats around active Semeru, Indonesia. *J.*
1321 *Volcanol. Geoth. Res.*, *submitted 4 October 2021*.
- 1322 Tobin, G. A., Whiteford, L. M., 2002. Community resilience and volcano hazard: the eruption
1323 of Tungurahua and evacuation of the *faldas* in Ecuador. *Disasters*, 26, 1, 28-48
- 1324 Torrence, R., 2016. Social resilience and long-term adaptation to volcanic disasters: The
1325 archaeology of continuity and innovation in the Willaumez Peninsula, Papua New Guinea.
1326 *Quat. Internat.* 394, 6-16.
- 1327 Torrence, R., 2019. Social responses to volcanic eruptions: a review of key concepts. *Quat.*
1328 *Internat.* 399, 258-265.

1329 UN United Nations, 2016. Report of the Open-Ended Intergovernmental Expert Working
1330 Group on Indicators and Terminology Relating to Disaster Risk Reduction; United Nations:
1331 Geneva, Switzerland, 41 pp.

1332 UNDRR United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2017. Terminology. [https://](https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/terminology)
1333 [www.unisdr.org /we/inform/terminology](https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/terminology).

1334 UNISDR United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, 2008. Indigenous
1335 knowledge for disaster risk reduction, good practices and lesson learned from experiences in
1336 the Asia-Pacific region. http://www.unisdr.org/files/3646_IndigenousKnowledgeDRR.pdf.

1337 UNISDR United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, 2015. Disaster Risk
1338 Reduction and Resilience in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; UN Office for
1339 Disaster Risk Reduction: Geneva, Switzerland.

1340 Wei, H.-L., Lindell, M.K., 2017. Washington households' expected responses to lahar threat
1341 from Mt. Rainier. *Int. J. Dis. Risk Red.* 22, 77-94.

1342 Wisner, B, Blaikie, P, Cannon, T, Davis, I., 2004. At Risk: Natural hazards, people's
1343 Vulnerability and Disasters, 2nd edn., Routledge, London, 284 pp.

1344 **Table captions**

1345 **Table 1.** Setting of surveys carried out in *dusuns* (sub-villages): administrative units, location,
1346 surface area, people density, and number of surveys in each *dusun*. Symbol meaning: * Data
1347 from BPS reports, Kecamatan Dalam Angka 2019, and 2018 for Tamansatryan,
1348 Sumberwuluh, Candipuro. **A *dusun* usually includes 4 to 5 RukunWarga (RW, a
1349 neighborhood with 50 to 75 houses). A RW includes usually 3 to 9 RukunTetanga (RT, a
1350 block with 20 to 25 houses). We conducted surveys at the scale of RWs, including more than
1351 one questionnaire per RT. A block (neighbourhood) is equivalent to RT.

1352 **Table 2.** Observations, methods, techniques and purposes of the statistical analysis conducted
1353 on the datasets from five surveys. Observations are respondents in Surveys A, B, C and
1354 households in Surveys D1-2 and E cases.

1355 **Table 3.** Five socio-demographic groups among 279 respondents based on the frequency
1356 analysis of the Survey A dataset. The frequency analysis used the distribution of cross tables
1357 of relevant categories such as age, education level, socio-professional category, resources and

geographical origin. We also normalized the values obtained under each group of questions 1 to 2.

Table 4. Hazard knowledge levels of respondents based on the frequency analysis of the Survey B dataset. The frequency analysis involved three operations: 1) sum of coded thresholds for each of the variable categories, 2) the mean of the sum to establish a threshold between two levels, and 3) another mean value of these two levels in order to obtain four levels. We also normalized the values obtained under each group of questions 1 to 5.

Table 5. Categories of risk perception and its associated variables, awareness and preparedness of respondents based on the frequency analysis on the Survey C and D2 dataset. Similar methods as used in Table 4.

Table 6. Socio-economic households, resources and belongings based on the frequency analysis of the Survey D1 dataset. Similar methods as used in Table 4 and 5.

Table 7. Chi-square test on variables that determine HAC clusters (see Fig. 5). The Chi-square test aims to quantify the sum of deviations between the observed counts and theoretical counts from a table of contingency using a single statistical quantity. Then the test compares the value of this single statistical quantity with the probability that the latter appears in the case of a series of random draws, while taking account of the size of the table (number of freedom degree).

Table 8. Hierarchical Agglomerative Clustering (HAC) of categories of respondents derived from active variables of hazard knowledge and risk perception and its associated variables, socio-economic classes correlated with illustrative variables from surveys A and E (see Figure 5 and ESDS Table 4).

Table 9. Constraints and factors that hinder or help Semeru villagers to adjust to potential loss, compensate daily hardships or handicaps, and thrive while tolerating persistent volcanic threats. *see Chester (2005).

Table 10. Parameters and obstacles to estimate resilience, the ability to maintain continuity by avoiding or withstanding failure, akin to adaptation. These parameters rely on the survey results and a review of thoughtful studies (e.g., Gaillard, 2007; Lane et al., 2003; Kelman and Mather, 2008; Paton et al., 2008; Haynes et al., 2008a, b; Barclay et al., 2015; Few et al., 2017; Favereau et al., 2018; Torrence, 2019; Jones, 2019).

Figure captions

Figure 1. Research steps and statistical analyses to define and compute socio-economic characteristics, and assess hazard knowledge and risk perception and associated variables to evaluate people awareness and preparedness in case of volcanic crises. LH stands for lahars, PDC for pyroclastic density currents.

Figure 2 A. Map of Semeru volcano and ring plain sitting in the middle of the regencies of Laumjang to the east and Malang to the west. Distance circles 9, 12, 18 and 35 km with respect to the persistently active vent are dashed lines. Principal cities and towns are indicated. Red circle in map **B** points to the Semeru-Tengger massif, East Java. M= Malang, S= Surabaya.

Figure 3. Hazard-zone map of the Semeru's slopes and ring plain depicting the extent of volcanic phenomena in the case of a medium-sized (VEI 3) eruption, based on the 1994, 1995 and 2002 eruptions and post-eruption lahars (Thouret et al., 2007). The map also shows the extent of lahars and floods in the case of a catastrophic eruption (VEI > 3) along valleys through the distal south and east ring plain, based on the 1909 and 1981 events and the disaster-prone areas map (Bronto et al., VSI, 1996). Initials indicate the surveyed 13 *dusuns*: B-K Blubuk, Karangsuko, SU Supit, RB Rowobaung, SB Summersari, GM Gumuk Mas, CK Curah Koboan, KK KajarKuning, TU Tulungrejo, JA Jabon, SM Sumbermulyo, JL Jaranglangak, RE Rekesan, and two towns of Pronojiwo and Senduro.

Figure 4. Comparison of population socio-demographics and socioeconomic characteristics between Semeru (our surveyed *dusuns* in the regency of Lumajang), Java, and Indonesia (Java and Indonesia data from BPS, 2017).

Figure 5. Factor map showing four classes of respondents based on hierarchical agglomerative clustering and derived from active variables of hazard knowledge and risk perception and associated variables correlated with illustrative variables from surveys A, D, and E. We did not apply the Benzécri correction to the initial dimensions.

Electronic Supplement Data ESD

ESD Text 1. List of questions of the surveys A, B, C, D1, and D2.

ESD Text 2. Main results from Surveys A, B, C+D2, D1, and E.

1417 ESD Table 1. Coordinates of buildings, economic status of respondents, and geographical
1418 exposure with respect to active valleys.

1419 ESD Table 2. Survey file used for describing the building performance.

1420 ESD Table 3. Structural and architectural typology of buildings (mostly habitat) around
1421 Semeru. In rural areas, the dwelling floors consist of pounded earth, concrete, or raised wood.
1422 Wood framing supports walls of woven bamboo matting. Dried palm thatch, tiles, or wood
1423 cover roofs. In urban areas, floors are made of cement or tile, the framing of the dwellings is
1424 teak wood, the walls include brick and plaster, and the roofs are made of tile or shingle.

1425 ESD Table 4. List of high- and low-frequency categories determining the four clusters.

1426 ESD Figure 1. Maps showing the setting of the 15 *dusuns* together with the blocks in which
1427 surveys and statistical analyses. A. Karangsuko and Blubuk (Desa Tamansatryan), west flank.
1428 B. Town of Pronojiwo, Supit-Supit Timur and Rowobaung (Desa Pronojiwo), South flank. C.
1429 Oro-Oro Ombo (Desa and dusun), Summersari, Gumuk Mas, Curah Lengkong (Desa Supit
1430 Urang), SSE and SE flank. D. Kajar Kuning (Desa Sumberwuluh) and Desa Candipuro, SSE
1431 flank. E. Tulungrejo and Jabon (Desa Pasrujambe), ESE flank. F. Sumbermulyo,
1432 Juranglangak, and Rekesan (Desa Senduro), East flank.

1433 ESD Figure 2. Scree plot of eigenvalues, showing the variance (information) retained in each
1434 dimension, once we applied the Benzécri correction. Amongst 80 dimensions, we selected the
1435 first eleven as they retain almost 80% of the required information. Then we performed the
1436 HCA classification using these 11 dimensions.

1437 ESD Figure 3. MCA Biplot showing the correlation between variables and main dimensions 1
1438 and 2. A shows all variables, while B has enlarged the central part of the plot, highlighting the
1439 variables that are too close in A.

1440 ESD Figure 4. Fifteen most contributory categories along: A. Dimension 1, and B. Dimension
1441 2 of MCA. The +sign indicates the positive coordinate of the variable along the dimension,
1442 whereas the -sign points to the negative coordinate of the variable along the dimension.

1443 ESD Figure 5. Socio-demographic characteristics (graphs 1-7) and geographical origin of the
1444 respondents (graphs 8-17) from the Survey A dataset. Graphs 1-4 show the number of people
1445 in each household (graph 1) as a function of age group (graphs 2-4).

1446 ESD Figure 6. Hazard knowledge acquisition among the respondents from the Survey B
1447 dataset. Graphs 1-11.

1448 ESD Figure 7A. Level of risk perception and associated variables among the respondents
1449 from the Survey C dataset. Graphs 1-19.

1450 ESD Figure 7B. Level of risk perception and associated variables among the respondents
1451 from the Survey C dataset. Graphs 20-34.

1452 ESD Figure 8A. Socio-economic categories from the Survey D dataset: Graphs 1-10.

1453 ESD Figure 8B. Socio-economic categories from the Survey D dataset: Graphs 11-17.

1454 Structural typology of buildings from the Survey E dataset, graph 18, and physical
1455 vulnerability classes of buildings, graph 19 (see [ESD Tables 2 and 3](#)).

1456

POPULATION SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC, ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS AND ADAPTIVE CAPACITY

I. Population characteristics (Survey A)

1. Location: village, *dusun**, neighbourhood
2. Gender, civil status, age group
3. Household composition (families, people)
4. Socio-professional category
5. Education degree
6. Resource person, monthly income threshold
7. Geographical origin (respondent, relatives)
8. Arrival time and migration

II. Livelihood and resources (Surveys D1 & E)

1. House, land ownership
2. Livelihood type, resource people
3. Belongings, crops, storage facility
4. Economy exchange inside, outside *dusun**
5. Access to evacuation, civil protection work
6. Handicap
7. Financial status, debt and loan
8. Building stock: use, structural types, physical vulnerability categories



I and II: Defining social vulnerability and socio-economic categories

Hazard knowledge (Survey B)

1. Volcano name, last eruption date
2. Hazard-zone map: location, zone meaning
3. Hazard type: lahar, PDC, tephra fall
4. Lahar occurrence, arrival time, affected people
5. Eruption and lahar duration
6. Lahar occurrence following eruption
7. Origin of knowledge about LH, PDC, tephra-fall



Risk perception & associated variables
(Surveys C & D2)

1. Main concern (family, daily life, volcano)
2. Sense of community, social capital
3. Direct, indirect, vicarious experience
4. Memory and behaviour
5. Lahar attractiveness
6. Self confidence, empowerment
7. Trust in early warning messages
8. Appreciation on prevention policy
9. Feelings about volcano, LH and PDC



III. Assessing awareness, preparedness, and behaviour in case of imminent eruption and evacuation



Evaluation of the adaptive capacity and resilience of Semeru's population

a balance between:

environmental advantages, traditional and diversified livelihood, alternative new resources, additional sources of income, and solidarity networks with detrimental conditions and hindrances

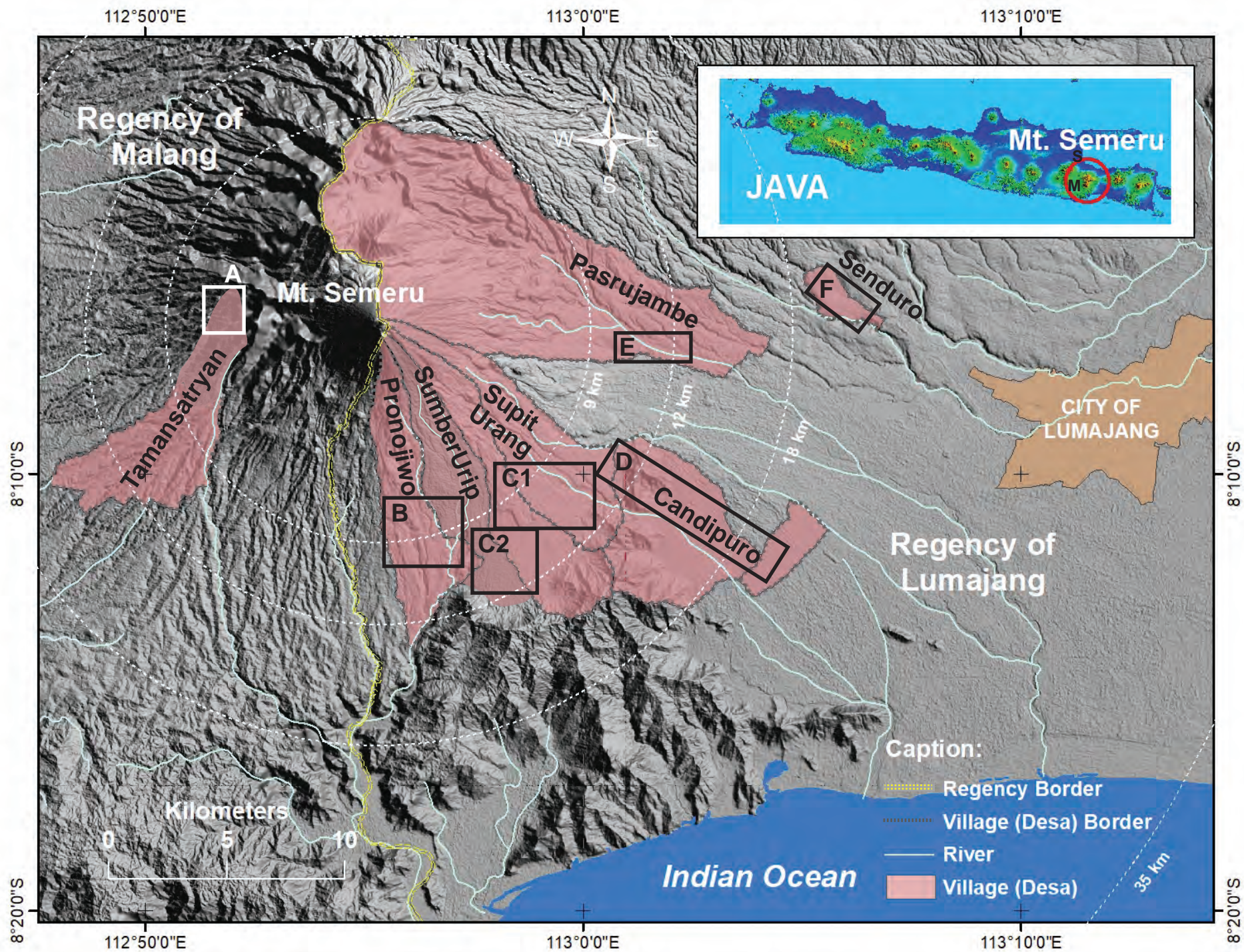
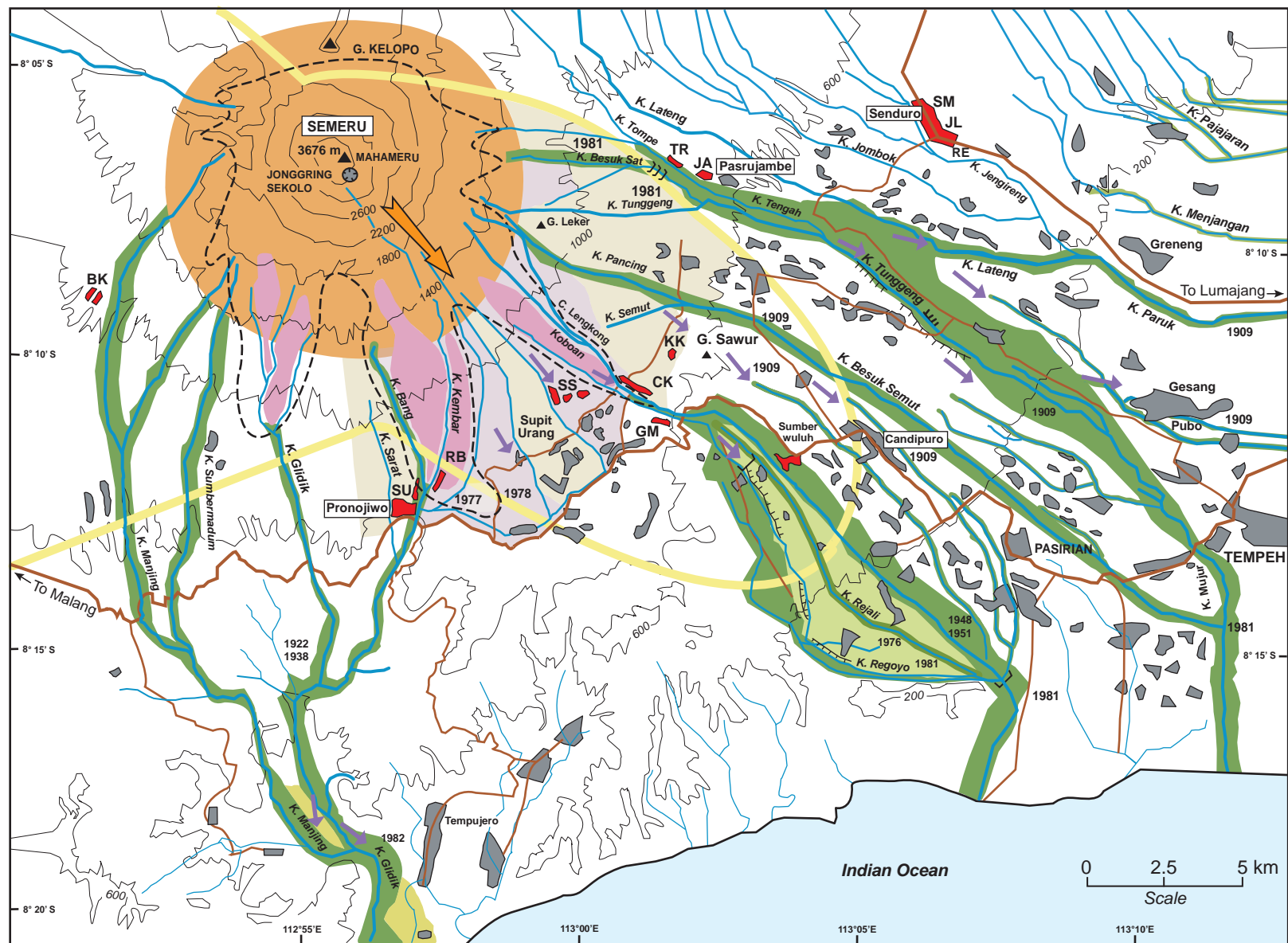


Fig. 2



- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| | Areas frequently affected by tephra fallout on annual basis (VEI 2) and ballistics within 5 km | | Areas likely to be mantled by annual ashfall associated to PDCs and dispersed in case of large eruption: towards East & SE (rain season), West & SW (dry season) |
| | Boundary of potential pyroclastic density currents (PDCs) in case of VEI > 3 eruption | | Valleys swept by large-volume lahars (>1 million m ³), e.g., 1909, 1976 and 1981 |
| | Areas affected by PDCs and companion fallout every 8 to 11 years on average (VEI 3) | | Alluvial plains affected by lahars in case of large-scale eruptions (VEI > 3) and/or heavy rainstorm |
| | Areas affected by PDCs and companion ashfall due to large VEI > 3 events every 11 to 25 years on average | | Possible overbank and avulsion in case of large-volume lahars |
| | Areas likely to be affected by tephra-fall associated with PDCs or by fallout in case of large eruptions | | Dykes and check dams (Sabo) along active valley channels |
| | Preferential path (scar of Jenggring-Seloko) guiding dome-fed rock avalanches, lava flows and pyroclastic flows on annual basis | | Dusun (sub-village) and small towns under study |

Fig. 3

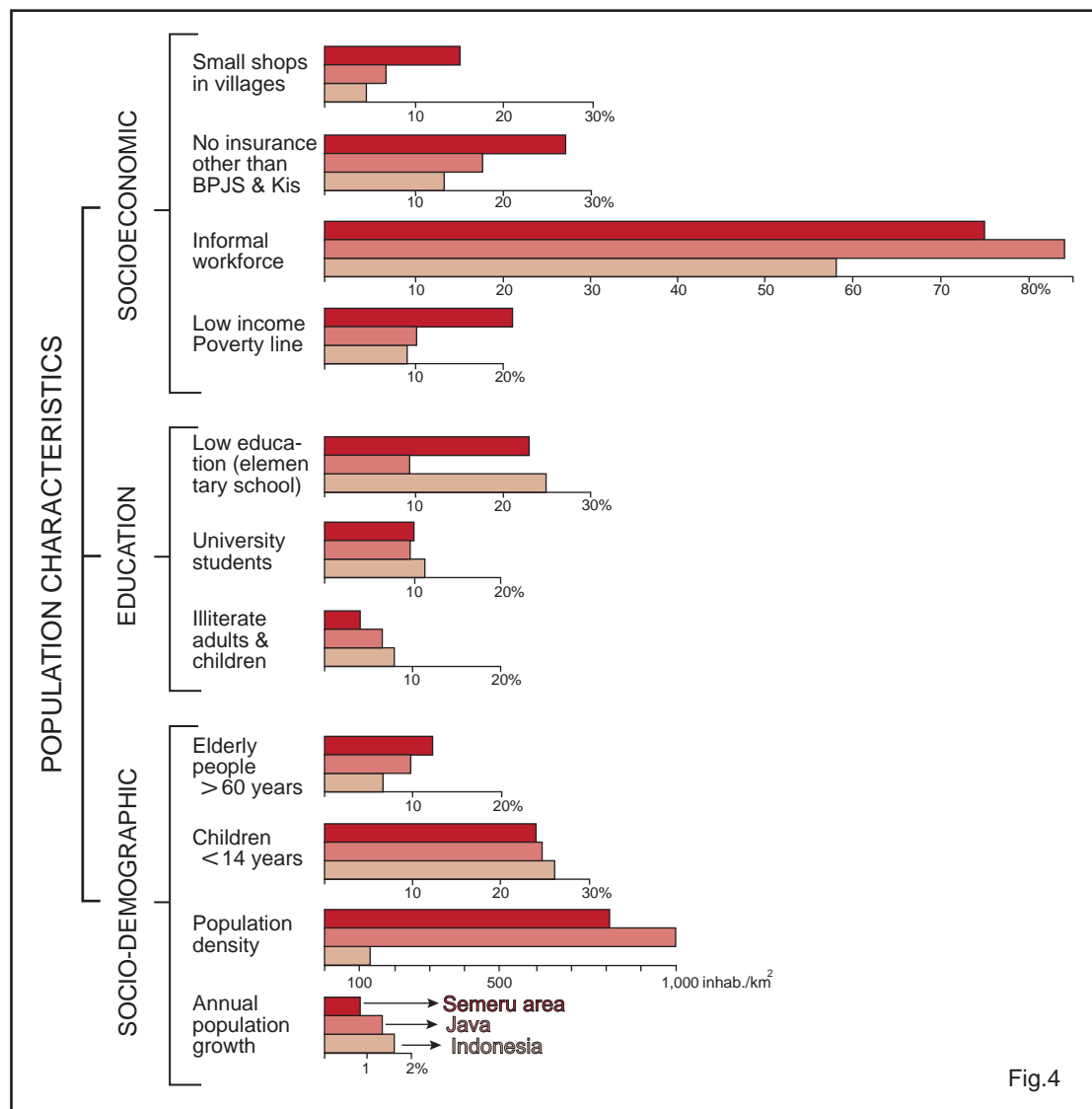


Fig.4

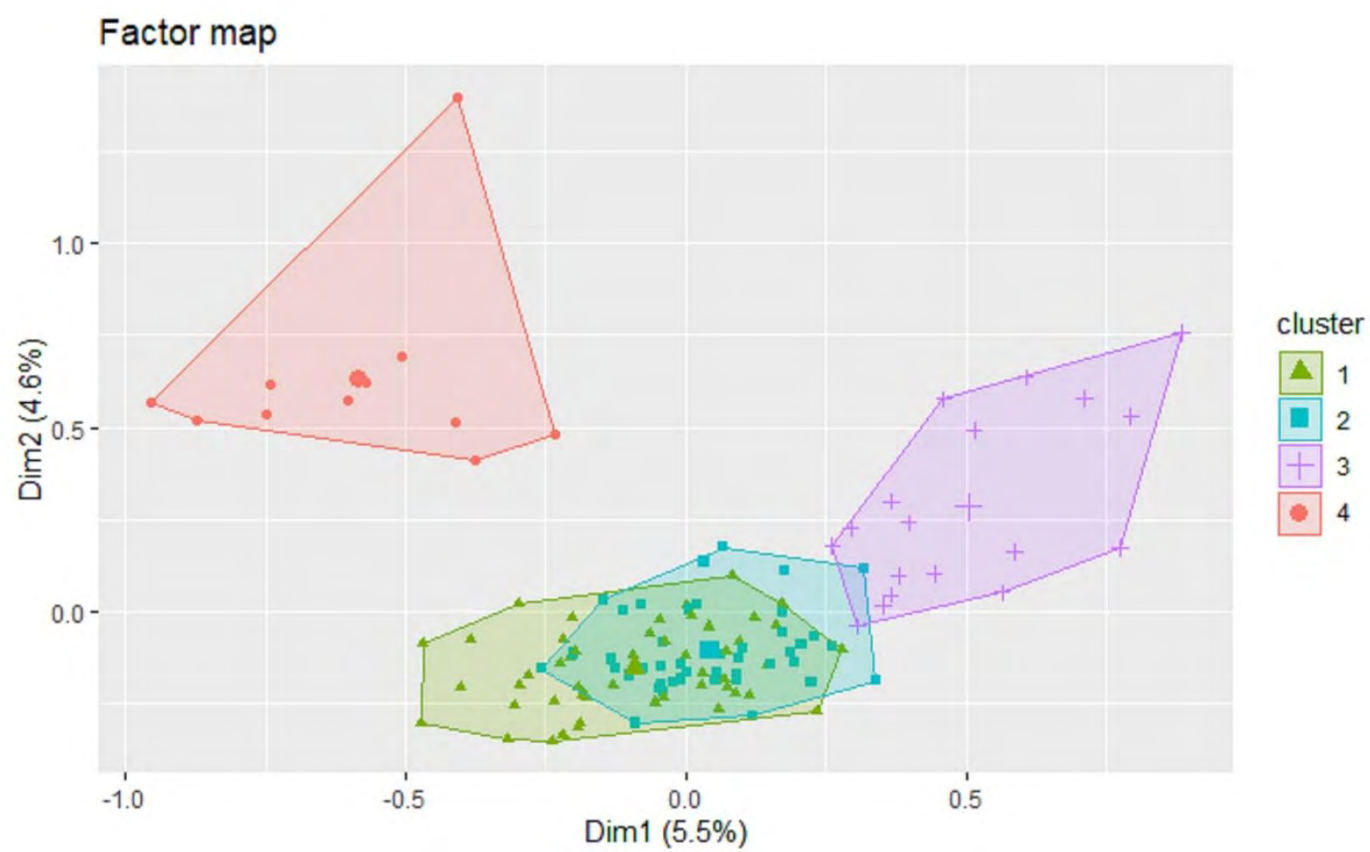


Fig. 5

TOTAL 258,566	69,849	S 116.45 km ² D 600 on average	15 Dusun + 1 Desa (Candipuro)	20,243	0.28 average 1,397 average Total S 3.79 km ²	S 2.07 average D 806 average Total S 33.2 km ²	279	279
---------------	--------	--	----------------------------------	--------	---	---	-----	-----

Table 1

Observations	Methods	Techniques	Purposes
Set of variables from all surveys	Univariate Analysis UA	Frequency: histograms	To obtain the frequency of all categories of every variable
All couples of variables	Bivariate Analysis BA	Chi-square test	To identify dependence or independence between 2 variables
		Contingence tables: Burt Table	Allows to analyse the cross frequency between two variables
		Biplot graphics	To show links between categories of two variables
- Illustrative variables entail all questions from Survey A (e.g., age groups and CSP) - Active variables include all questions from four Surveys	Multiple Correspondence Analysis, MCA	Scree plot showing eigenvalues (with Benzécri's correction)	To define the number of dimensions (11) retaining most information
		Projection of observations (groups) in biplots	To show correlation between variables and dimensions 1 and 2
		Scatter plots	To show contributory categories that better describe each dimension and have similar behaviour
Explore the MCA outputs to elaborate on population categories and distinguish clusters	Hierarchical Agglomerative Clustering HAC	Dendrogram and Factor map	To define the suitable number of clusters (4)
		Chi-square test	To identify links between 81 variables, selecting 28 discriminant variables having a small p-value <0.05
		Frequency analysis of all survey datasets (replies to questions) for each cluster	To establish the socio-demographic, knowledge/perception and economic status for each cluster of people

Table 2

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS (Survey A, 279 respondents)

Question	Answer			
1. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CATEGORIES				
Q2. Age group	5 to 18 years	19 to 30 years	31 to 59 years	> 60 years
Q3. Marital Status	Single	Married	Married	Widowed
Sub-total	2.87%	19%	49.10%	3.23%
Q4. Household: people total	Large family (≥ 5)	Medium size (3, 4 or 5)	Medium size (3 or 4))	Small family (1-2)
Q5. Household: family number	≥ 2	1	1	≤ 1
Q6. 0-14 years	≥ 1	≥ 1	≤ 1	0
Q7. 15-60 years	≥ 2	≤ 3	≤ 3	≤ 2
Q8. > 60 years	≤ 2	0	≤ 1	≤ 2
Q11. Working people number	≥ 2	≤ 2	≤ 2	≤ 1
Sub-total	11.46%	30.47%	23.66%	6.81%
Q9. Education level	High education	High school	Secondary school	Elementary school or no education
Q10. Socio-professional category	Profession requiring high education: teachers, lawyers, health workers, civil servants, administration	All kind of jobs: factory worker, transport/services, agriculture worker, teacher/lawyer, local administration and small business	Job requiring minimal education: small-income jobs, agriculture worker, housewife, student, factory worker and small business	Jobs that do not need education: small business, housewife, informal, agriculture worker; unemployed
Q12. Minimum salary threshold	Above	Above	Above or below	Below
Sub-total	3.23%	12.54%	21.15%	27.24%
2. GEOGRAPHICAL ORIGIN AND ARRIVAL TIME IN THE AREA				
Q14. Geographical origin of the respondent	Semeru	East Java/Semeru	Central/East Java/Semeru	Madura/Other
Q16. Father	Semeru/East Java	East Java/Semeru	Local origin or beyond East Java	Madura/Other
Q17. Mother	Semeru/East Java	East Java/Semeru	Local origin or beyond East Java	Madura Other
Q15. How long have you been living in the area?	> 50 years	20 – 50 years	2 -25 years	< 2 years / 2 – 25 years
Sub-total	10.75%	24.73%	11.83%	5.38%
CLUSTERS (Frequency analysis)				
A. Young and mature adults, independent and resource person, educated; local origin	B. Young, adult and older adults, independent and resource person, educated or not; local origin or beyond East Java	C. Young, young adults, without or low resource person, educated; local origin or beyond East Java	D. Adults and older adults, dependent on families, without or low resources, educated; local or beyond East Java origin	E. Adults and elderly, dependent on families, without or low resources, minimally or not educated; local or beyond East Java origin
34.77%	5.73%	16.13%	2.87%	40.50%

Table 3

HAZARD KNOWLEDGE LEVEL (Survey B, 267 respondents)

Question	Answer	Answer	Answer	Answer
1. VOLCANO AND ERUPTION				
Q1. Can you name the nearest volcano to your home?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Q2. Do you know what year this volcano last erupted?	Knows the date	Knows approximately the date	Does not know the date	Does not know the date
Sub-total	Cohort 73 27.34 %	98 36.70 %	63 23.60 %	12 4.49
2. HAZARD-ZONE MAP				
Q3. Is he/she able to read the hazard-zone map?	Yes	Yes	Yes or no	No
Q4. Can he/she locate his/her village?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Q5. Does he/she know the hazard-zone color meaning?	Knows colours and meaning	Knows colours	Does not know colours and meaning	Does not know colours and meaning
Sub-total	Cohort 40 14.18 %	40 14.18 %	69 25.84 %	94 35.21
3. VOLCANIC PHENOMENA				
Q6. Do you know what volcanic ash is?	Knows and has experienced it	Knows and has experienced it/Knows	Knows and has experienced it/Knows	Does not know
Q7. Do you know what a PDC "Awan panas" is?	Knows and has experienced it	Knows	Does not know	Does not know
Q8. Do you know what a lahar is?	Knows and has experienced it	Knows and has experienced it /Knows	Knows and has experienced it /Knows	Does not know
Sub-total	Cohort 62 23.22 %	74 27.72 %	70 30.84 %	6 2.25
4. LAHAR OCCURRENCE AND IMPACT				
Q9. Lahar occurrence estimate	Precisely	Approximately	Cannot say	Cannot say
Q10. Can you estimate the arrival time of a lahar to your village once it has been triggered on the mountain?	30-60 minutes/20-10 minutes	30-60 minutes /20-10 minutes	30-60 minutes /20-10 minutes	Below 10 minutes /Does not know
Q11. Do you know of any victims or/and injured people?	Knows number and names or approximately	Knows number and names or approximately	Knows approximately number	Does not know
Sub-total	Cohort 42 15.61 %	37 13.86 %	22 8.24 %	25 9.36 %
5. ERUPTION AND LAHAR OCCURRENCE INTERVAL TIME				
Q12. How long can a volcanic eruption from Semeru last?	More than one day	Few hour	Few hours	Does not know
Q13. How long can lahar occur after a volcanic eruption from Semeru?	Can happen without eruption/ Just after an eruption	Can happen without eruption	Just after an eruption/During the eruption	Does not know
Sub-total	Cohort 30 11.24 %	83 31.09 %	53 19.85 %	9 3.37 %
LEVELS				
A. Very good knowledge	B. Good knowledge	C. Regular knowledge	D. Poor knowledge or un-awareness	
61 22.85 %	87 32.58 %	74 27.72 %	45 16.85 %	

Table 4

LEVELS OF RISK PERCEPTION AND ASSOCIATED VARIABLES LEADING TO AWARENESS AND PREPAREDNESS (Survey C, 253 respondents and Survey D2, 227 respondents)

Question	Answer		Answer		Answer		Answer	
C.Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4+.In your daily life, do you feel worried or concerned about lahar, volcano or something else?	Other/none		Other/none		Lahar/Volcano		Lahar/Volcano	
	No		No		No		Yes	
	No		Yes or no		Yes		Yes	
	Other hazard		Daily hazard		Daily hazard		Volcano hazard	
Sub-total	Cohort 11	4.35 %	37	14.62 %	64	25.30 %	69	27.27 %
D2.Q1. Do you participate in solidarity work?	Yes		Yes		Yes		No	
D2.Q2. Do you participate in community service?	Yes		Yes		Yes or no		No	
D2.Q4. Do you participate in another organization/association?	Yes		Yes or no		Yes or no		No	
D2.Q3. Individualist behavior (keep to self)?	No		No		Yes		Yes	
D2.Q5. Are you a leader of an association?	Yes		No		No		No	
Sub-total	Cohort 13	5.73 %	70	30.84 %	84	37.00 %	8	3.52 %
C.Q5. Have you ever seen a lahar?	Yes		Yes		No		No	
C.Q6. Have you ever seen a PDC?	Yes		No		Yes		No	
Sub-total	Cohort 120	47.43 %	97	38.34 %	4	1.58 %	23	9.09 %
C. Q7. Have you ever been affected by a lahar (injured, flooded house, etc.)?	Never		Never		Never		Yes/Little	
C.Q8. Do you feel that a lahar would hit you again?	Never or does not know		Never or does not know /Once		More than once or Once		More than once	
C.Q9. Do you feel that a PDC would hit you again?	Never or does not know		Once		More than once or Once		More than once/ Never or does not know	
Sub-total	Cohort 99	39.13 %	24	9.49 %	37	14.62 %	21	8.30 %
C.Q10. Do you know of anyone among your family or friends who has been affected by a lahar?	Yes		Yes		No		No	
C.Q11. Do you know of anyone among your family or friends who has been affected by a PDC?	Yes		No		No		No	
C.Q12. Did his/her stories have an effect on how you deem a lahar dangerous?	Yes		Yes/Little		Yes/Little		Never	
C.Q21. How do you know a lahar, a PDC?	From experience, authorities and school		From experience, authorities and school		From all		From all	
Sub-total	Cohort 21	8.30 %	91	35.97 %	54	21.34 %	40	15.81 %
C.Q19. Can you describe a lahar?	Yes		Yes		Little		Cannot	
C.Q20. Can you describe a PDC?	Yes		Little/Cannot		Little/Cannot		Cannot	
Sub-total	Cohort 62	24.51 %	79	31.23 %	30	11.86 %	26	10.28 %
C.Q18. Can you identify or discuss a particular lahar that you remember?	Yes		Yes		Little/ Never or does not		Never or does not	
C.Q16. How long ago did this lahar occur?	One or 10 years		One or 10 years		Weeks, months/ One or 10 years		Weeks, months/ One or 10 years	

C.Q17. How did you behave that day?	Evacuated or auto-evacuated to official shelter	Remained there but checked for advice with local authorities	Remained/ Evacuated or auto-evacuated	Did not move and did not know what to do
Sub-total	Cohort 47 18.58 %	39 15.42 %	90 35.57 %	11 4.35 %
C.Q23. Does a lahar call your attention?	Interesting	Interesting	More or less	No interest
C.Q24. Does a PDC call your attention?	Interesting/More or less	More or less	No interest	No interest
C.Q26+25. Do you like to observe a lahar from a safe distance?	Everything	Everything or some of the above phenomena	Everything or some of the above phenomena	Nothing or some of the above phenomena
	Scenery, noise, power and other	Scenery; noise and power	Scenery; noise and power	All
Sub-total	Cohort 15 5.83 %	78 30.83 %	25 9.88 %	79 31.23 %
C.Q27. What do you think about people crossing the river with motorbikes before the lahar has come to a stop?	Un-reasonable	Un-reasonable /Careless	Careless	Un-reasonable /Careless
C.Q28+30+31. Do you feel that such a phenomenon is so powerful than mankind cannot do anything about it?	Yes, but something can be made about it	No, too powerful	Cannot be overcome/Yes, but something can be made about it	Cannot be overcome
Do you feel self-confident in case of an eruption?	Very confident	Very or little confident	Very or little confident/Afraid	Little confident/Afraid
	Can overcome the consequences	Can overcome the consequences/it is difficult	Can overcome the consequences/it is difficult	It is impossible or difficult/Can overcome the consequences
Sub-total	Cohort 18 7.11 %	36 14.23 %	66 26.09 %	45 17.79 %
C.Q32. Will you comply with the evacuation order in any type of situation?	Shall	Shall	Sometime or in extreme events	Sometime or in extreme events/Never, or he first search for another solution
C.Q33+34. Whom do you receive warning messages from in case of lahar?	From all sources of available information	Person in charge	Person in charge	None, does not trust anyone
	TV, Smartphone/Radio/Stuff of government agencies	TV, Smartphone/Radio/Stuff of government agencies	TV, Smartphone /Stuff of government agencies or Word of mouth	Word of mouth/Other or does not know
C.Q35. Do you believe messages and/or do you try to check the content?	No, believes the authorities	No, believes the authorities /Try to check with neighbours	No, believes the authorities /Try to check with neighbours	Try to check with neighbours /Trusts none of them and does not check
Sub-total	Cohort 6 2.37 %	77 30.43 %	37 14.62 %	10 3.95 %
D2.Q10. Where from do you expect early warning?	Governmental agency/TV/radio/Smartphone"	Governmental agency	TV/radio/Smartphone"	Other/no warning at all
D2.Q11: Do you check upon warning?	Trusts, no need to check	Checks with many	Checks with neighbours or many	Unaware
Sub-total	Cohort 54 27.79 %	82 36.12 %	41 18.06 %	6 2.64 %
D2.Q12: How do you feel about the eruption?	Quiet	Quiet/Concerned	Afraid	Afraid/Traumatized
D2.Q13: How do you feel about the lahar?	Quiet	Concerned	Afraid/Quiet/Concerned	Afraid/Traumatized
D2.Q14: How do you feel about the awan panas?	Quiet/ Concerned	Concerned	Afraid/Quiet/Concerned	Afraid/Traumatized
Sub-total	Cohort 49 21.59 %	16 7.05 %	89 39.21 %	32 14.10 %
LEVELS (Survey C)				
A. Aware and confident	B. Concerned about daily life	C. Concerned about volcano and warning	D. Unaware and/or distrustful	
Cohort 64 25.30 %	76 30.04 %	65 25.69 %	48 18.97 %	
LEVELS (Survey D2)				
A. Well prepared	B. Prepared	C. Regularly prepared	D. Ill-prepared	
Cohort 54 23.79 %	65 28.63 %	60 26.43 %	48 21.15 %	

Table 5

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CATEGORIES (Survey D1, 228 respondents)

Question	Answer	Answer	Answer	Answer
	Owns	Owns	Does not own	Does not own
Q2: How did you get the land?	Built/purchased	Inheritance from parents	Inheritance from parents	No inheritance, land or home donated
Sub-total	Cohort 69 30.26 %	117 51.32 %	17 6.09 %	4 1.75 %
Q5-Q9: Do you own a car, motorbike, TV, fridge, other electronic appliances?	All	All (except a car)	All (except a car & other electronic appliances)	Own motorbike and TV
Sub-total	Cohort 13 5.70 %	25 10.96 %	52 22.81 %	67 29.39 %
Q10-Q12: Do you own bovine + sheep + poultry?	All	All (except bovine)	Own some poultry	Does not own
Sub-total	Cohort 10 4.39 %	66 28.95 %	71 31.14 %	47 20.61 %
Q13: Is there a crop storage facility?	Yes	No	No	No
Q14: How many crops do you harvest?	Diversification	Diversification	No diversification	No diversification
Q15: Do you own a garden, land, tree plantation?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Sub-total	Cohort 67 29.39 %	30 13.16 %	48 21.05 %	32 14.04 %
Q16: What sort of trade do you make?	Both	Outside	Inside	No trade
Q17: Is your monthly income above or below the minimum salary threshold?	Above	Above	Below	Below
Sub-total	Cohort 26 11.40 %	15 6.58 %	75 32.89 %	14 6.14 %
Q18: Do you have access to evacuation facilities?	Very accessible	Accessible	Accessible/Little accessible	No accessible
Q19: Is there any civil protection work against volcanic phenomena?	Yes	Yes	No	No
Q20: Do you or does your family suffer from any personal, physical handicap, or economic hardship?	No	No	Yes	Yes and no
Sub-total	Cohort 10 4.39 %	18 7.89 %	49 21.49 %	6 1.74 %
Q21: Are you in debt?	No	No	Yes	Yes
Q22: Are you insured?	Yes	No	No	No
Q23: Do you benefit from microloans?	No	No	No	Yes
Q24: Can the family rebuild house in case of a disaster?	Yes	No	No	No
Sub-total	Cohort 5 2.18 %	169 74.12 %	37 16.23 %	18 7.89 %
CATEGORIES				
A. High income	B. Middle income	C. Low income	D. Very low income	
Cohort 13 5.70 %	65 28.51 %	100 43.86 %	50 21.93 %	

Table 6

Variable	p value	Degree of freedom (df)
C.16 How long ago ?	6,45E-23	6
B.13 Potential lahar timing	1,07E-18	9
C.18 Impact of memory on behaviour	4,39E-14	6
C.19 Description of a lahar	4,49E-14	6
D2. 3 Individualist behaviour keep to self	9,13E-14	3
C.15 Records a particular lahar	3,72E-11	3
B.5 Area colour meaning	1,89E-10	6
D1.20 Handicap	2,37E-10	3
B.2 Semeru last eruption	3,03E-10	6
D2.2 Participate in <i>kerja bakti</i>	8,62E-10	3
B.9 Lahar occurrence estimate	3,6E-09	6
B.10 Estimated triggering time	4,44E-09	12
B.7 PDC	4,2E-08	6
Block	3,15E-07	12
D1. 19 Protection against volcanic phenomena shelter education program civil engineering measures	4,12E-07	0
C.17 Behaviour during this event	5,48E-07	3
C.8 Lahar can hit again	6,11E-07	6
C.25 likes observing a lahar or HCF	9,92E-07	6
C.9 Awan pas would hit again	1,26E-06	6
C.27 Opinion about other people s behaviour in case of flow	1,29E-06	6
C.5 Already saw a lahar	1,6E-06	3
C.30 Self confidence	2,28E-06	6
C.28 Can we overcome the phenomenon	2,12E-05	6
C.12 Effect of stories about lahar	2,15E-05	6
D1.13 Crop storage facility	3,76E-05	3
C.1 Category of concern	6,2E-05	6
C.33 Provenance of the message	6,29E-05	6
C.3 Personal or Family concern	9,65E-05	3
D1.10 Bovine cattle	9,65E-05	3
B.6 Volcanic ash	0,000144	6
C.29 Solution choice to overcome flow effects	0,000145	6
C.20 Description of a PDC	0,000152	6
B.1 Volcano name Semeru	0,000162	3
C.31 Estimate his/her capacity to overcome	0,000193	9
D2.11 Check upon warning or milling	0,000215	9
C.6 Already saw PDC	0,000263	3
D2.12 About eruption	0,000393	12
D2.8 Regional	0,000412	6
D2.4 Association member	0,000524	3
Distance to river	0,000616	6
C.34 Ranking used media	0,001213	9
C.35 Trust in messages milling	0,001278	6
B.12 Duration with respect to eruption	0,001549	6
D1.4 Type of job	0,00171	6
C.21 Origin of knowledge	0,002149	9
D2.9 Local	0,002175	6
A. Family number	0,002481	15
C.22 Lahar occurrence in the same place	0,002916	6
C.2 Related to Semeru	0,00317	3
C.4 Family s specific concern	0,003404	6
B.3 Map reading ability	0,0041	3

C.10 Friends or relatives hit by lahar	0,004206	3
D2.7 National	0,004504	6
D1.1 Land/house owner	0,005882	3
C.26 Specific interest in flow	0,007112	9
B.8 Lahar	0,008771	6
C.13 Traffic accident of family or friends	0,009702	3
D2.10 Warning origin expectation	0,011787	9
D1.21 Debt	0,013775	3
C.7 Ever been affected by a lahar	0,023442	6
C.14 Effect of accident on lahar danger perception	0,024865	9
D1.2 How he she got the land	0,02638	6
D2.6 Personal type of experience	0,038527	9
D1.3 Family support	0,044518	12

Table 7

CLUSTER		1	2	3	4			
TOPICS, QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS		SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CATEGORIES FROM SURVEY A						
Q1. Gender	Male	59.18%	Male	67.44%	Male	66.67%	Male	81.82%
	31 to 59 years	55.10%	31 to 59 years	51.16%	19 to 30 years	38.89%	31 to 59 years	81.82%
Q2. Age group	≥ 60 years	26.53%	≥ 60 years	23.26%	31 to 59 years	33.33%	19 to 30 years	18.18%
	19 to 30 years	16.33%	19 to 30 years	20.51%	≥ 60 years	22.22%		
Q3. Marital Status	Married	87.76%	Married	79.07%	Married	83.33%	Married	90.91%
Q4. Household: Total of people	4	30.61%	3 to 5	81.84%	2 to 5	88.89%	5	63.64%
	< 4	36.73%					< 5	36.36%
Q5. Household: Number of families	1	55.10%	1	97.67%	1	83.33%	1	73.73%
	1 to 2 (0 to 14 years)	67.35%	1 to 2 (0 to 14 years)	65.11%	1 to 2 (0 to 14 yr)	72.22%	≥ 1 (0 to 14 years)	90.91%
Q6+7+8. Household age group and people number	2 to 6 (15 to 60 years)	81.63%	2 to 3 (15 to 60 yrs)	67.40 %	1 to 2 (15 to 60 yr)	77.78%	2 to 4 (15 to 60 years)	100%
	0 (> 60 years)	55.10%	0 (> 60 years)	81.40 %	0 (> 60 yr)	66.67 %	0 (> 60 years)	90.91%
	Total: 1 to 8	100%	Total: 1 to 5	93.03 %	Total: 2 to 5	88.90%	Total: 4 to 5	81.80 %
	Elementary school	46.94%	Elementary school	58.14%	Elementary school	44.44%	Elementary school	36.36%
Q9. Education level	High school	24.49%	Secondary school	26.23%	Secondary school	22.22%	Secondary school	36.36%
	Agriculture, Housewife, Small Business, Administration, Small income jobs, Teacher/lawyer, Student, Retired, Transport/Services.		Agriculture, Housewife, Small Business, Small income jobs, Teacher/lawyer, Health worker, Lawyer, Student, Retired.		Agriculture, Housewife, Small Business, Administration, Small income jobs, Health worker, Student.		Agriculture, Housewife, Small Business, Administration, Several small income jobs, Teacher/lawyer.	
GEOGRAPHICAL ORIGIN AND ARRIVAL TIME IN THE AREA								
Q13. Geographical origin of the respondent	Semeru	79.59%	Semeru	83.72%	Semeru	72.22%	Semeru	81.81%
	East Java	18.37%	East Java	13.95%	East Java	27.78%	East Java	18.18%
Q20. How long have you been living in the area?	25 to 50 years	57.14%	> 2 years	97.67%	25 to 50 years	44.44%	25 to 50 years	72.73%
	> 50 years	32.65%			5 to 25	33.33%		
					> 50 years	16.67%		
ADDITIONAL CHARACTERISTICS: PEI, GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION AND ECONOMIC STATUS								
EIPN (See Thouret et al., 2021, in review)	Residual	24.49%	Residual	27.90%	Residual	16.67%		
	Low	10.20%	Low	9.30%	Low	5.56%	Moderate	36.36%
	Moderate	4.00 %	Moderate	11.63%	Moderate	27.78%	High	54.54%
	High	18.37%	High	18.60%	High	11.10 %	Very high	9.09%
	Very high	42.86%	Very high	32.56%	Very high	33.33%		
Distance to river (ESD Table 1)	Mid	38.78%	Mid	44.19%	Far away	72.22%	Mid	72.73%
	Near	34.69%	Near	30.23%				
Economic status (Surveys D and E)	Middle income	38.78%	Low income	53.49%	Middle income	33.33%	Middle income	54.55%
	Low income	40.82%			Low income	44.44%		

CLUSTER	1		2		3		4	
HAZARD KNOWLEDGE, FROM SURVEY B								
TOPICS, QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS	VOLCANO AND ERUPTION							
Q1. Can you name the nearest volcano to your home?	Yes	97.96%	Yes	100%	Yes	72.22%	Yes	90.91%
Q2. Do you know what year this volcano last erupted?	Approximately	67.35%	Knows	60.64%	Does not know	61.11%	Knows	63.64%
HAZARD-ZONE MAP								
Q3. Is he/she able to read the hazard-zone map?	No	69.39%	No	74.42%	No	72.22%	Yes	81.82%
Q4. Can he/she locate his/her village?	Yes	61.22%	Yes	67.44%	No	55.56%	Yes	81.82%
Q5. Does he/she know the hazard-zone colour meaning?	Does not know	89.8%	Does not know	79.07%	Does not know	83.33%	Knows the colours and meaning	45.45%
VOLCANIC PHENOMENA								
Q6+7+8. Do you know what volcanic ashfall/PDC/Lahar is?	Knows and has experienced ashfall	95.92%	Knows and has experienced ashfall	79.07%	Knows and has experienced ashfall	72.22%	Knows and has experienced ashfall	72.73%
	Knows and has experienced a PDC	46.94%	Knows what a PDC is	53.49%	Does not know PDCs	77.78%	Knows and has experienced a PDC	72.73%
	Knows and has experienced a lahar	75.51%	Knows and has experienced a lahar Knows what a lahar is	48.84 % 48.84 %	Knows and has experienced a lahar Knows what a lahar is	44.44% 38.89%	Knows and has experienced a lahar	81.82%
LAHAR OCCURRENCE AND IMPACT								
Q9. Lahar occurrence estimate	Approximately Precisely	51.02% 32.65%	Precisely	83.7 %	Cannot say	50.00%	Approximately	63.64%
Q10. Can you estimate the arrival time of a lahar to your village once it has been triggered on the mountain?	30 to 60 minutes	59.18%	30 to 60 minutes	62.79%	Does not know	50.00%	10 to 30 minutes	81.82%
Q11. Do you know of any victims or/and injured people?	Does not know Approximately	34.69% 30.61%	Approximately Knows the number and names	37.21% 34.88%	Does not know	61.11%	Knows the number and names	63.64%
ERUPTION AND LAHAR OCCURRENCE INTERVAL TIME								
Q12. How long can a volcanic eruption from Semeru last?	A few hours	83.67%	A few hours	81.40%	A few hours More than one day	61.11% 22.22%	A few hours More than one day	36.36% 36.36%
Q13. How long can lahar occur after an eruption from Semeru?	Can happen without eruption	91.84%	Can happen without eruption Just after an eruption	67.44% 23.26%	Does not know Just after an eruption	61.11% 16.67%	Just after an eruption	100%

CLUSTER	1		2		3		4	
TOPICS, QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS	RISK PERCEPTION, AWARENESS AND PREPAREDNESS, FROM SURVEY C							
C.Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4+Q14. In your daily life, do you feel worried or concerned about lahar, volcano or something else?	Q1. Volcano	53.06%	Q1. Volcano	54.81%	Q1. Lahar	61.11%	Q1. Volcano	54.55%
	Q1. Lahar	44.90%	Q1. Lahar	34.88%	Q1. Other or none	33.33%	Q1. Other or none	36.36%
	Q2. Yes	57.14%	Q2. Yes	67.44%	Q2. No	83.33%	Q2. Yes	63.64%
	Q3. Yes	95.92%	Q3. Yes	97.67%	Q3. Yes	100%	Q3. Yes	63.64%
	Q4. Volcanic hazard	48.98%	Q4. Volcanic hazard	32.56%	Q4. Economy	77.78%	Q4. Volcanic hazard	81.82%
Q4. Economy	48.98%	Q4. Economy	67.44%					
D2. Q1+Q2+Q4. Do you participate in solidarity work, community service, another organization/association?	Q14. Yes	69.39%	Q14. Yes	67.44%	Q14. Yes	55.56%	Q14. Never	72.73%
	Q14. Never	22.45%	Q14. Never	25.58%	Q14. Never	38.89%	Q14. Yes	27.27%
	D2. Q3. Individualist behaviour (keep to self)?	Q1. Yes	79.59%	Q1. Yes	83.72%	Q1. Yes	72.22 %	Q1. No
Q2. Yes		97.96%	Q2. Yes	97.67%	Q2. Yes	100 %	Q2. No	54.55%
Q4. No		63.27%	Q4. Yes	74.42%	Q4. No	66.67%	Q4. Yes	72.73%
D2.Q5: Are you a leader of an association?	No	93.88%	Yes	88.37%	No	55.56%	Yes	63.64 %
C.Q5+Q6+Q7. Have you ever seen a lahar or a PDC? Have you ever been affected by a lahar (injured, flooded house, etc.)?	No	97.96%	No	90.07%	No	94.44%	No	81.82%
	Q5. Yes	100%	Q5. Yes	97.67%	Q5. Yes	66.67%	Q5. Yes	100%
	Q6. Yes	73.47%	Q6. Yes	51.16%	Q6. No	83.33%	Q6. Yes	72.73%
C.Q8+Q9 Do you feel that a lahar or a PDC would hit you again?	Q7. No	69.39%	Q7. No	86.05%	Q7. No	94.44%	Q7. No Q7. Yes	45.45% 36.36%
	Q8. Does not know	32.65%	Q8. Does not know	81.40%	Q8. Does not know	88.89%	Q8. Does not know	63.64%
	Q8. More than once	51.02%					Q8. More than once	36.36%
D2.Q6. Type of experience with respect to PDC or lahar?	Q9. Does not know	42.86%	Q9. Does not know	67.44%	Q9. Does not know	83.33%	Q9. Does not know	90.91%
	Q9. More than once	42.86%	Q9. More than once	32.56%				
C.Q10+11. Do you know of anyone among your family or friends who has been affected by a lahar or a PDC?	Direct	44.90%	Direct	39.59%	Direct Vicarious None	22.22% 38.89% 22.22%	Direct	81.82%
	Indirect	24.49%	Vicarious	32.56%				
	Q10. Yes	53.06%	Q10. Yes	46.51%				
Q10. No	46.93%	Q10. No	53.49%					
C.Q12+13. Did his/her stories have an effect on how you deem a lahar dangerous?	Q11. No	71.43%	Q11. No	88.37%	Q11. No	94.44%	Q11. No	72.73%
	Q12. Yes	73.47%	Q12. Yes	83.72%	Q12. Never Q12. Yes	66.67% 27.78%	Q12. Yes	72.73%
C.Q17. How did you behave that day?	Q13. Yes	89.80%	Q13. Yes	65.12%	Q13. Yes	55.56%	Q13. Yes	72.73%
	Remained there but searched for order/advice	65.31%	Remained there but searched for order/advice	23.26%	Did not move and did not know what to do Evacuated or auto-evacuated	33.33% 44.44%	Remained there but searched for order/advice	100%
Evacuated or auto-evacuated	22.45%	Evacuated or auto-evacuated	65.12%					

C.Q19+20+22. Can you describe a lahar and a PDC?	Q19. Yes	83.67%	Q19. Yes	97.67%	Q19. Cannot Q19. Little	50.00% 33.33%	Q19. Yes	100%
	Q20. Yes Q20. Little	34.69% 32.65%	Q20. Yes Q20. Cannot	34.88% 58.14%	Q20. Cannot	83.33%	Q20. Yes Q20. Cannot	63.64% 27.27%
	Q22. Any rainy season	87.76%	Q22. Any rainy season	95.3 %	Q22. Any rainy season Q22. Does not know	61.11 % 38.89%	Q22. Any rainy season	100%
C.Q15. Can you identify or discuss a particular lahar that you remember?	Yes	91.84%	Yes	95.35%	No	72.22%	Yes	100%
C.Q16. How long ago did this lahar occur?	10 years One year	63.27% 36.73%	10 years One year	53.49% 44.19%	10 years	88.89%	Weeks, months	100%
C.Q21. How do you know a lahar, a PDC?	From experience From school or authorities	75.51 % 12.24 %	From experience From school or authorities	44.19 % 41.86%	From experience From school or authorities	33.33 % 38.89 %	From experience From school or authorities	63.64 % 27.27 %
C.Q18. Do you feel that your event memory can influence how to behave (e.g., running away or being evacuated)?	Yes	79.59%	Yes	81.4%	Never or does not know Little	50.00% 33.33%	Never or does not know	100%
C.Q23+24. Does a lahar or a PDC call your attention?	Q23. Interesting Q23. No interest	44.9% 30.61%	Q23. Interesting Q23. No interest	46.51% 30.23%	Q23. Interesting Q23. No interest	50% 44.44%	Q23. Interesting Q23. No interest	72.73% 18.18%
	Q24. No interest	85.71%	Q24. No interest	90.7%	Q24. No interest	94.44%	Q24. Interesting Q24. No interest	27.27% 63.64%
C.Q26+25. Do you like to observe a lahar/HCF from a safe distance?	Q25. Everything Q25. Some of the above phenomena	42.86% 51.02%	Q25. Everything Q25. Some of the quoted phenomena	36.88% 60.47%	Q25. Everything Q25. Nothing	27.78% 55.56%	Q25. Everything Q25. Some of the quoted phenomena	36.36% 63.64%
	Q26. Scenery Q26. Noise Q26. Other	34.69% 42.86% 12.24%	Q26. Scenery Q26. Power Q26. Noise	37.21% 20.93% 41.86%	Q26. Scenery Q26. Power Q26. Noise	22.22% 22.22 % 44.44%	Q26. Scenery	90.91%
C.Q27. What do you think about people crossing the river with motorbikes before the lahar has come to a stop?	Careless	32.65%	Careless	62.79%	Careless	50%	Careless	45.45%
	Un-reasonable	67.35%	Un-reasonable	32.56%	Un-reasonable	50%	No point of view	36.36%
C.Q28+29+30+31. Do you feel that such a phenomenon is so powerful than mankind cannot do anything about it? Do you feel self-confident in case of an eruption?	Q28. Can never be overcome Q28. No, too powerful Q28. Yes, but something can be made about the phenomenon	38.78% 32.65% 28.57%	Q28. Can never be overcome Q28. No, too powerful Q28. Yes, but something can be made about the phenomenon	58.14% 25.58% 16.28%	Q28. Can never be overcome Q28. No, too powerful Q28. Yes, but something can be made about the phenomenon	33.33% 33.33% 33.33%	Q28. Yes, but something can be made about the phenomenon	100%

	Q29. Prevention and evacuation Q29. No solution exists	59.18% 36.73%	Q29. Prevention and evacuation	95.35%	Q29. Prevention and evacuation Q29. No solution exists	66.67% 22.22%	Q29. Prevention and evacuation Q29. Protection work	81.82% 18.18%
	Q30. Very confident Q30. Afraid	79.59% 10.20%	Q30. Very confident Q30. Afraid	25.58% 67.44%	Q30. Very confident Q30. Afraid	66.67% 22.22%	Q30. Very confident Q30. Afraid	45.45% 36.36%
	Q31. Can overcome the consequences Q31. It is difficult	63.27% 34.69%	Q31. Can overcome the consequences	81.40%	Q31. Can overcome the consequences Q31. It is difficult Q31. It is impossible	27.78% 33.33% 22.22%	Q31. Can overcome the consequences Q31. It is difficult	54.55% 36.36%
C.Q32. Will you comply with the evacuation order in any type of situation?	I shall abide by the orders Sometime or in extreme events	69.39% 22.45%	I shall abide by the orders Sometime or in extreme events	58.14% 39.53%	I shall abide by the orders Sometime or in extreme events	61.11% 22.22%	I shall abide by the orders Sometime or in extreme events	72.73% 18.18%
C.Q33+34. Whom do you receive warning messages from in case of lahar?	Q33. Person in charge Q33. None or does not trust anyone	14.29% 73.47%	Q33. Person in charge Q33. All of them	95.35% 4.65%	Q33. Person in charge Q33. None or does not trust anyone	88.89% 11.11%	Q33. Person in charge Q33. None or does not trust anyone	36.36% 54.55%
	Q34. Staff of disaster risk management agency	85.71 %	Q34. Word of mouth Q34. Staff of disaster risk management agency	13.95% 72.09%	Q34. Word of mouth Q34. Staff of government agencies	33.33 % 50.00%	Q34. Word of mouth Q34. Staff of disaster risk management agency	45.45% 54.55%
C.Q35. Do you believe messages and/or do you try to check the content?	Believe the authorities Check with my neighbours	32.65% 65.31%	Check with my neighbours	76.74%	Check with my neighbours	77.78%	Believe the authorities	72.73%
D2.Q10. Where from do you expect early warning?	Governmental agency Smartphone	65.31% 26.53%	Governmental agency Smartphone	72.09% 20.93%	Governmental agency Smartphone other/no warning at all	55.56% 16.67% 16.67%	Governmental agency	81.82%
D2.Q11: Do you check upon warning?	Check with many Trust, no need to check	69.39% 18.37%	Check with many With neighbours	65.12% 23.36%	Check with many With neighbours Trust, no need to check	38.89 % 27.78 % 22.22 %	Trust, no need to check	72.73%
D2.Q12: How do you feel (quiet, concerned, afraid) about the volcano, PDC, lahar?	Concerned (volcano) Afraid (volcano) Quiet (volcano) Concerned (lahar) Quiet (lahar) Afraid (PDC) Quiet (PDC)	28.57% 30.61% 38.78% 26.53% 55.10% 53.06% 28.37%	Quiet (volcano) Concerned (lahar) Afraid (lahar) Quiet (lahar) Concerned (PDC) Afraid (PDC)	76.74% 25.58% 34.88% 39.53% 20.93% 58.14%	Afraid (volcano) Quiet (volcano) Afraid (lahar) Quiet (lahar) Afraid (PDC) Quiet (PDC)	33.33% 50.00% 22.22% 66.67% 55.56% 33.33%	Concerned (volcano) Afraid (volcano) Afraid (lahar) Quiet (lahar) Concerned (PDC) Afraid (PDC)	54.55% 27.27% 63.64% 18.18% 54.55% 27.27%

CLUSTER	1		2		3		4	
TOPICS, QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS	SOCIO-ECONOMIC CATEGORIES, FROM SURVEYS D AND E							
Q1: Do you own the house?	Yes	97.96%	Yes	81.84%	Yes	72.22%	Yes	100%
Q2: How did you get the land?	Inheritance/from parents Built/purchased	75.51% 24.49%	Inheritance/from parents Built/purchased	60.47% 39.53%	Inheritance/from parents Built/purchased	55.56% 33.33%	Inheritance/from parents Built/purchased	63.64% 36.36%
Q4: Types of livelihoods and profession	Informal/Independent	75.51%	Business sale Informal/Independent	53.49% 34.88%	Official salary; Informal/Independent	22.22% 61.11%	Business sale Informal/Independent	45.45% 45.45%
Q3: How many people contribute to the family resources?	1 to 2	85.71%	1 to 3	88.37%	1	72.22%	1 to 3	90.90%
Q5+Q6+Q7+Q8+Q9: Do you own a car, motorbike, TV, fridge, other electronic appliances?	No car Yes, motorbike Yes, TV Yes, refrigerator No other	77.55% 93.88% 95.92% 59.18% 71.43%	No car Yes, motorbike Yes, TV Yes, refrigerator No other	88.37% 90.70% 93.02% 51.16% 69.77%	No car Yes, motorbike Yes, TV No refrigerator No other	83.33% 88.89% 100% 66.67% 77.78%	No car Yes, motorbike Yes, TV No, refrigerator No other	81.82% 100% 100% 72.73% 81.82%
Q10+Q11+Q12: Do you own bovine + sheep + poultry?	No bovine cattle No sheep Yes, poultry	95.92% 63.27% 75.51%	No bovine cattle No sheep Yes, poultry	97.67% 55.81% 69.77%	No bovine cattle Yes, sheep Yes, poultry	100% 61.11% 72.22%	No bovine cattle Yes, sheep Yes, poultry	63.64% 54.55% 81.82%
Q13 Is there a crop storage facility?	No	81.63%	Yes	60.47%	No	72.20%	Yes	72.73%
Q14: How many crops do you harvest?	No diversification	53.06%	No diversification	67.44%	No diversification	66.67%	Diversification	72.73%
Q15: Do you own a garden, land, tree plantation?	Yes	85.71%	Yes	76.74%	Yes	83.33%	Yes	100%
Q16: What sort of trade do you make?	Both Inside Desa	42.86% 48.98%	Inside Desa Outside Desa	62.79% 18.60%	Inside Desa Both	61.11% 27.78%	Outside Desa Inside Desa Both	27.27% 36.36% 27.27%
Q17: Is your monthly income above or below minimum salary threshold?	Below minimum	67.35%	Below minimum	76.74%	Below minimum	61.11%	Below minimum	54.55%
Q18: Do you have access to evacuation facilities?	Very accessible	69.39%	Very accessible Accessible	53.49% 32.56%	Very accessible Accessible	38.89% 38.89%	Very accessible Little accessible	36.36% 36.36%
Q19: Is there any civil protection work against volcanic phenomena?	No	91.84%	Yes	62.79%	No	72.22%	Yes	54.55%

Q20: Do you or does your family suffer from any personal, physical handicap economic hardship?	No	77.55 %	Yes	88.37 %	Yes	55.56 %	No	90.91%
Q21: Are you in debt?	No	71.43 %	Yes	60.47%	Yes	55.56%	No	63.64%
Q22: Are you insured?	No	69.39 %	No	58.14%	No	66.67%	No	90.91%
Q23: Do you benefit from microloans?	No	51.02 %	No	69.77%	No	77.78%	No	72.73%
Q24: Can the family rebuild house in case of a disaster?	No	73.47 %	No	76.74%	No	66.67%	No	63.64%

CLUSTER	1	2	3	4
TOTAL FROM ALL SURVEYS A to E	40.50%	35.54%	14.88%	9.09%

Table 8

<i>Volcano constraints and social disadvantages</i>	Environmental and historical advantages	Adjustment and recovery from loss	<i>Limitations to adjustment and coping</i>
Population growth rate 1.50% High rural density Minimal education, illiteracy rate Small number of health centres Disease spread in remote areas	Decline of population growth over the past 20 years, but 50% are young people <25 years Family planning; improving school education Diversity of crops including rice support dense population	Demographic robustness from high proportion of young and mature adults Improving health network	Health system must be improved in remote areas Access ways to <i>dusun</i> located high on volcano slopes must be improved
Multi and chronic hazards, variable in space and time	Pre-disaster social context is prepared due to persistent threats and chronic increase in activity Geographical location of 'old' <i>dusun</i> on ridges and high terraces away from valley channels	<i>Modify the effect of hazard*</i> Protection is not widespread, but has improved against lahars (dykes, check dams across main rivers)	Civil defense works are not well maintained and have become buried or damaged Old (Dutch) high platforms for evacuation are not maintained and became too small long ago
Variability of climate over the past 25 years or so Dense rainforest above 1300-1500 m asl	Available land and water, nutrient supply from recurrent ashfall to soil Warm temperature, high rainfall in equatorial lowlands, diversity on subequatorial mountain Available water, rivers and springs	Capitilizing on new opportunities help eschew climate adversities	Long-term planning or short-term policy have not been implemented to face the effects of climate change Annual variability in rainfall, temperature. Inter-annual variability in primary productivity
Limited land above 1500 m asl <i>Dusuns</i> encroach on valley banks Workers extracting material in channels, laborers in paddy terraces on low valley terraces	Access to land at mid-altitude slopes before Independence, and jobs in Dutch plantations (coffee, tea) Pioneer front between 1945 and 1980 Average primary productivity	Land cost remains low except near and inside urban areas	Competition for land in past pioneer areas Expansion of urban areas at the expense of farmland due to high density and population growth
Daily life hardships Limited access to infrastructure (paved road, train, electricity, telecommunication) Limited access to health in <i>dusun</i>	Traditional livelihood based on a variety of crops and diversity of ecological belts Agriculture output trade inside and outside <i>dusun</i> Agroforestry has been developed a few decades ago	Incomplete but improving <i>plan for loss*</i> Hazard-zone and contingency map Observers, rescue and relief teams (<i>dusun</i>) Early warning: radio network for lahars Storage capacity, a few shelters	Volcano monitoring: only one Observatory, but emergency evacuation plans for large volcanic eruptions Poorly indicated or old warning signs near active rivers. No zoning code
Limited resources in remote areas (high on volcano ridges) and/or in pioneering front (near active valley channels)	Wet rice cultivation supports high rural density (two harvests per year) combined with fruit trees and vegetables in lowlands <700 m. Advantage: permanent income source	Easy to clean land and recover plants from temporary loss, except along active rivers in case of destructive lahars and PDCs	Adversity in pioneer areas encroaching higher slopes facing persistent volcano activity Coarse deposits uneasy to use for crops, but few tree species (teak, sengon) may quickly grow
Medium-high social vulnerability High % of dependent people: children <14 years, elderly people >60 yr; >50% informal workforce	Solidarity network Charity associations	<i>Share and bear the loss*</i> : incomplete Insurance only for high-income people and elderly people Micro-loans and debt (inflation rate 7%/yr)	Poor to regular building performance. No building retrofitting, no resettlement No rehabilitation policy Limited access to credit

Table 9

Factors of risk tolerance and resilience	<i>Caveats and hindrances</i>	Ability to balance livelihood and assets with chronic risk
1. Attachment to place Majority of respondents were born around Semeru or in East Java.	Grand-parents migrated from Madura and the rest of Java. c. 22% of the population without hazard knowledge or experience arrived over the past 25 years	Majority of villagers were born on and around Semeru
2. Direct and individual experience based on past events (extended on lahars), combined with indirect and vicarious experiences	Much less experience in case of PDCs Experience on flow events not taught at school Uneven education degree, mostly elementary school, less secondary school, rare University students	Long-term dynamics of vulnerability varying in space and time: Contrasted exposure and vulnerability between traditional <i>dusun</i> (away from trade circuits) and towns or cities
3. Hazard knowledge gained from experience, school, local authorities, BNPB staff, relatives and neighbours	Widespread and uneven knowledge: high on lahars and tephra fall, but low on PDCs and impacts	Indirect and vicarious experience, school education for youngsters, disaster risk management staff all contribute to improve knowledge
4. Specific pre-disaster socio-cultural context around a persistently active volcano: Uneven risk perception and mixed feelings do not lead to widespread, sensible preparedness Shared awareness but does not imply preparedness Empowerment and self-efficacy	Contrasted and mostly regular risk perception False security due to Civil protection works Afraid of lahars, less afraid of volcano and PDCs Optimistic views and anchoring (mostly men) One third of the population without empowerment At least 15% people are unaware	Risk perception and feelings are contrasted and uneven Awareness is shared among leaders, officials, teachers, health and BNPB staff, but less among stakeholders and villagers The majority of the respondents declare they are able to overcome consequences
5. Sustainable livelihood and belongings	Low-income households prevail Major proportion of informal, un-protected, and un-skilled workforce	Assets: diversity of small-income jobs and animal husbandry Devastated areas recolonized within 15-20 years (plantations) Many shops in <i>dusun</i> (helping housewife income)
6. Alternative resources improve diversity of incomes: change in strategy for production and trade, fruit exportation, timber wood, material extraction in active rivers. Temporary migration across and beyond Java. Tourism: Hindu temples, road to Semeru-Tengger, natural attractions (waterfalls), homestays	Mobility and temporary migrations: disequilibrium in families Money transfer from abroad lead to inequities Environmental issues about tourism	The potential for direct access to alternative resources through storage and/or mobility will generally need to be supplemented by exchange, redistribution and refuging. Speed and direction of recovery (resilience) depend on robustness of population, alternatives, and available options
7. Social capital, social links, community bondedness	Spatial extent and strength of reciprocal social networks maintain social fabric Social links, but decreases amongst youngsters and people in towns	Diversity of traditional associations Sense of community helps balance low perception and mistrust Around Semeru where the impact is recurrent, the size and strength of social links is a critical component of resilience.
8. Culture beliefs and rituals	Modern life driving cultural changes among young people and in towns. Rituals are not declared.	Respect for Mother Nature, including volcano harm and benefits Risk culture is kept alive under the Muslim religion
9. Governance and social/political setting	Social and economic inequality Lack of investment for risk reduction in remote areas Rampant corruption among administration	New national government policy to develop infrastructure, health system, and new economic alternatives Globalization and 2020-2021 pandemic slow down the process

Table 10

ESD Text 1: List of questions per survey

Survey A

- Q1. Gender
- Q2. Age group
- Q3. Marital Status
- Q4. Household: Total of people
- Q5. Household: Number of families
- Q6. Household age group 1: 0-14 years
- Q7. Household age group 2: 15-60 years
- Q8. Household age group 3: >60 years
- Q9. Education level
- Q10. Socio-professional categories
- Q11. Number of people bringing resources to household
- Q12. Minimum salary threshold
- Q13. Geographical origin of the respondent
- Q14. Geographical origin of the father
- Q15. Geographical origin of the mother
- Q16. Geographical origin of the grandmother
- Q17. Geographical origin of the grandfather
- Q18. Geographical origin of the great-grandmother
- Q19. Geographical origin of the great-grandfather
- Q20. Time living in the area
- Q21. How long have your ancestors lived in the area?

Survey B

- Q1. Can you name the nearest volcano to your home?
- Q2. Do you know what year this volcano last erupted?
- Q3. Is he/she able to read the hazard-zone map?
- Q4. Can he/she locate his/her village?
- Q5. Does he/she know the hazard-zone color meaning?
- Q6. Do you know what volcanic ash is?
- Q7. Do you know what a PDC is?
- Q8. Do you know what a lahar is?
- Q9. Lahar occurrence estimate
- Q10. Can you estimate the arrival time of a lahar to your village once it has been triggered on the mountain?
- Q11. Do you know of any victims or/and injured people?
- Q12. How long can a volcanic eruption from Semeru last?
- Q13. How long can lahar occur after a volcanic eruption from Semeru?

Survey C

- Q1. In your daily life, do you feel worried or concerned about: volcano, lahar, other?
- Q2. Any concern related to Semeru?

- Q3. Are you concerned about you and/or your family daily life?
- Q4. If yes, what are you concerned about?
- Q5. Have you ever seen a lahar?
- Q6. Have you ever seen a PDC?
- Q7. Have you ever been affected by a lahar (injury, flooded house, etc.)?
- Q8. Do you feel that a lahar would hit you again?
- Q9. Do you feel that a PDC would hit you again?
- Q10. Do you know of anyone among your family or friends who has been affected by a lahar?
- Q11. Do you know of anyone among your family or friends who has been affected by a PDC?
- Q12. Did his/her stories have an effect on how you deem a lahar dangerous?
- Q13. Do you know of anyone who had a car or motorbike accident over the past year?
- Q14. Do you feel worried or scared about such accidents, and more than lahars?
- Q15. Can you identify or discuss a particular lahar that you remember?
- Q16. How long ago did this lahar occur?
- Q17. How did you behave that day?
- Q18. Do you feel that this memory can influence how to behave (e.g., running away or being evacuated)?
- Q19. Can you describe a PDC?
- Q20. Can you describe a lahar?
- Q21. How do you know lahars, PDCs?
- Q22. How long from now do you estimate that a lahar may occur at the same place?
- Q23. Does a lahar call your attention?
- Q24. Does a PDC call your attention?
- Q25. Do you like to observe a lahar from a safe distance?
- Q26. What attracts you the most?
- Q27. What do you think about people crossing the river with motorbikes before the lahar has come to a stop?
- Q28. Do you feel that such a phenomenon is so powerful than mankind cannot do anything about it?
- Q29. How do you think that the phenomenon or its effects can be overcome?
- Q30. Do you feel self-confident in case of an eruption?
- Q31. Do you think you are empowered to overcome the consequences?
- Q32. Will you comply with the evacuation order in any type of situation?
- Q33. Whom do you receive warning messages from in case of lahar?
- Q34. In which one do you have more confidence?
- Q35. Do you believe messages and/or do you try to check the content?
- Q36. Do you follow any rituals?

Survey D1

- Q1. Do you own the house?
- Q2. How did you get the land?
- Q3. How many people contribute to the family resources?
- Q4. What kind of livelihood?
- Q5. Do you own a car?
- Q6. Do you own a motorbike?

- Q7. Do you own a TV?
- Q8. Do you own a fridge?
- Q9. Do you own other electronic appliances?
- Q10. Do you own bovine?
- Q11. Do you own sheep?
- Q12. Do you own poultry?
- Q13. Is there a crop storage facility?
- Q14. How many crops do you harvest?
- Q15. Do you own a garden, land, tree forest?
- Q16: What kind of economic exchange?
- Q17. Is your monthly income above or below the minimum salary threshold?
- Q18. Do you have access to evacuation facilities?
- Q19. Is there any civil protection work against volcanic phenomena?
- Q20. Do you or does your family suffer from any handicap?
- Q21. Are you in debt?
- Q22. Are you insured?
- Q23. Do you benefit from microloans?
- Q24. Have you ever been evacuated?
- Q25. Can the family rebuild house in case of a disaster?
- Q26. Structural typology of the house (see Survey E)
- Q27. Physical vulnerability of the house (see Survey E)

Survey D2

- Q1. Do you belong to other organizations than solidarity work?
- Q2. Do you participate in solidarity work or community service?
- Q3. Individualist behavior (keep to self)?
- Q4: Are you a member of any association?
- Q5: Are you a leader of any association?
- Q6. Type of personal experience toward PDC or lahar?
- Q7. Appreciation of government help for preparedness at national level
- Q8. Appreciation of government help for preparedness at regional level
- Q9. Appreciation of government help for preparedness at local level
- Q10. Where from do you expect early warning?
- Q11: Do you check upon warning or milling?
- Q12: How do you feel about the volcano?
- Q13: How do you feel about lahars?
- Q14: How do you feel about PDCs

ESD Text 2. Results from Surveys A, B, and C+D2

Survey A

Socio-demographic characteristics obtained from survey A, and compared to data nationwide (Siagian et al., 2013; BPS, 2017), may enhance or diminish the adaptive capacity to chronic risk (Fig. 4):

1. The proportion of children <14 years and elderly people > 60 years, in contrast to the proportion of young and mature adults (15-59 years), is one factor diminishing adaptive capacity (ESD Fig. 5, graphs 'g'1-4). The proportion of children <14 years (24%) is comparable nationwide (26%), while the proportion of elderly people >60 years (12%) is double that of Indonesia (6.10%). One or two children <14 years are present in 70% of households around Semeru, but elderly people >60 years are less numerous. The majority of households (54%) host one couple with two children, living with at least one grandparent under the same roof.
2. Illiterate villagers (10%) around Semeru exceed the proportion nationwide (4%), while only 5% around Semeru have attended university, compared to 11% nationwide. Both parameters contribute to relatively high social vulnerability (Siagian et al., 2013, although illiteracy has receded over the past 20 years nationwide in particular for children and young adults (4.5%). Less than half of villagers (43%) around Semeru received elementary education, but almost 42% attended secondary or high school (ESD Fig. 5, g5).
3. Informal jobs, a source of economic inequality, prevail in *dusun* and small towns. Socio-professional categories reveal that many villagers hold two jobs, although one is informal or provides a meager income: official employees represent only 10% of our respondents, while 54% are independent workers, among them 30% are farm workers and another 32% work in, or own, a small business (ESD Fig. 5, g6). One man per household on average has two jobs in *dusun* close to active rivers, where they extract material or drive trucks in addition to farm and husbandry. Most women are housewives, and many own one small shop in c. 15% of the *dusun* houses, compared to 4.5% nationwide.
4. Knowing the origin of the population living on Semeru's slopes and the ancestor arrival time allows us to gauge whether or not long experience in at-risk areas or attachment to place has enabled people to tolerate persistent volcanic threats. Almost half (47%) of the respondents were born around Semeru, but this proportion increases to c. 56% if we also consider East Java for birth place (ESD Fig. 5, g7). However, Madura, an Island 105 km from

Semeru, North of Surabaya, is the second origin for over one third of the respondents; out-migration from Madura has been a continuous process due to chronic unemployment and poverty, limited soil resource, and social-religious conflicts. Madurese migrants joined the agricultural pioneer front and Dutch plantations on mid-altitude slopes of Semeru between 1945 and 1985. Semeru and East Java still represent the birth origin for 79% of respondent parents, but the Island of Madura becomes the third birthplace for all household members (g8-11) and decreases amongst ancestors (g12-13). Supporting this trend, as many as 53% people have been living on Semeru volcano between 25 to 50 years, while c. 26% of the respondents resided more than 50 years on the volcano slopes and mostly in the same village (ESD Fig. 5 g14-15). This is correlated with about 39% of ancestors who have lived around Semeru for 50 to >100 years, although ancestor and respondent memory may be biased (c. 44% “no answer”). A substantial 22% of the villagers migrated here from other provinces of Java and Madura over the past 25 years, often with limited knowledge of volcanic threats.

Survey B

Key results from Survey B, related to hazard knowledge, are summarized below:

1. Basic knowledge about Semeru is widely shared, with almost 89% of the respondents identifying their closest volcano and two-thirds the year of its last eruption (ESD Fig. 6, g1-2).
2. The official hazard-zone map (scale 1:100,000, Bronto et al., 1969) was shown to all respondents with the aim of evaluating to which extent volcanic hazards and colour-coded hazard zones were understood, and whether the map was used as a communication tool for villagers near active valleys (ESD Fig. 6, g3-5). The majority of respondents (c. 55%) cannot read the hazard-zone map, which is not displayed in schools. Knowledge is insufficient based on education, as basic elements of eruptive activity, volcanic hazards and impacts are not taught across East Java. A majority of people (>56%) were able to approximately locate their village on the map, but almost 77% did not understand the meaning of the hazard zones. Communication on hazard-zones appears to have been poorly disseminated and the relatively poor understanding of hazard zones does not match the work lead by the disaster risk management agency (BNPB), whose purpose is to promote awareness amongst exposed dwellers.
3. Knowledge on the principal hazardous volcanic phenomena (ashfall, PDC and lahar) is contrasted (ESD Fig. 6, g6). As many as 75% know what ash is, based on in situ experience,

but at least 36% of the villagers do not know how deadly PDCs can be. The complex processes and effects of PDCs are poorly understood amongst villagers, except school teachers and a few households in Summersari along the K. Koboan valley affected in 1994 and 1995 (Fig. 3). In strong contrast, c. 85.50% of people know lahars and a large majority are able to distinguish hot or cold lahars and banjirs (Indonesian term for hyperconcentrated flow), and how they can be triggered.

4. Widespread knowledge on lahars is corroborated by the fact that almost 50% of people know, at least approximately, lahar occurrence and frequency (ESD Fig. 6, g7). Knowledge on lahars stems from direct or indirect experience, as almost 53% of the villagers know, or have heard of, other persons affected by lahars (g9). However, 42% of the respondents cannot estimate the arrival time of a lahar near their village, hence how much time they would have to escape from the most frequent threat once early warning had been emitted (g8).

5. Knowledge on Semeru's eruptive activity is equally fair as 71% of the respondents estimate that an eruption can last hours to days (ESD Fig. 6, g10). As many as 43.5% answer that lahars can be produced within hours after an eruption, while almost 37% correctly declare that these events can happen without an eruption and result from intense rainfall (g11).

Survey C+D2

The following nine topics, based on concepts of social science (e.g., Johnston et al., 1999; Paton, 2003; Davis et al., 2005; Haynes et al., 2008a), aimed to define risk perception, awareness and preparedness, as shown in Table 5 and ESD Figures 7A, B. These concepts provide key issues to appraise to which extent population may weigh in volcano risk against daily risks around Semeru.

1. Hazard salience, i.e., the tendency to mention hazards as a problem relative to other concerns and the amount of time spent thinking about the volcanic threat (Davis et al., 2005), does not prevail here. The active volcano is a concern shared by more than 49% of the respondents, but daily hardships are more widespread and pervasive concerns: 68% quote personal or family life, children care and health, and 55% cite limited access to resources and low-income issues (ESD Fig. 7A, g1-3). Questions asked about the Semeru's dangerous activity raised ambiguous answers: the volcano, a protecting feature in dwellers' home backyard, does not seem to be a major concern, although 32% feel worried by potential impacts of eruptions and an equal proportion by lahars.

2. Adaptation to risk relies on the sense of community and social capital, which plays a role on behaviour in case of volcanic crisis (ESD Fig. 7A, g4-6). Villagers participate in solidarity jobs almost daily for the benefit of the group: not only 91% in *kerja bakti* (community service) or *gotong royong* (cooperation in daily life and work, and mutual help in case of disaster), but also in other cultural, religious or sport organization. However, some keep-to-self traits were recognized amongst 47% of respondents, while 13% only are leaders of associations.

3. Most people do not perceive well the likelihood and severity of lahars and PDCs (ESD Fig. 7A, g7-9). Almost 65% and 58% of respondents do not believe that lahars or PDCs, respectively, would hit them again. A reassuring fact, however, is that more than 26% of the respondents are aware that PDCs and lahars might hit them in the future. Over 86% of the population declare having seen a lahar, but less than 50% of them have watched PDCs, mostly through videos, which would explain why villagers believe that PDCs are less likely to occur (and actually they are). Only 22% of villagers have been affected by lahars (g8), perhaps explaining why the perception of lahar likelihood and severity remains relatively low.

4. Where from do villagers perceive lahars and PDCs as dangerous events? Almost 89% of respondents feel that they acquired experience with volcanic threats, directly for almost 46%, vicariously for 23% or indirectly for $\geq 20\%$ of them. Indirect experience explains why almost 68% of people perceive lahar hazards from events reported by family members or friends (ESD Fig. 7A, g10-12). Because at least 72% of respondents have heard of motorbike accidents across rivers, we may attribute fear related to lahar injuries to vicarious experience (g13, 14). In contrast, people do not “rely” on indirect experience on PDCs as only 14% of them know someone affected by them. A large majority of respondents believe that their estimate on lahar and PDC hazardous effects has been acquired from, firstly experience for 54%, secondly school and authorities for 22%, and thirdly from families and neighbours (g15-17). Flowing lahars appeal more than PDCs: about 55% of respondents declare some interest in lahars, but as little as 15% in PDCs, because the latter are mostly feared with good reason (ESD Fig. 7A, g18, 19).

5. What is the role of past behaviour, memory and self-confidence on the decision to evacuate? Among one third of the villagers who have been evacuated at least once, 28% did not check their decision with anyone, but as much as 43% searched for advice and, a noteworthy c. 12% did not know what to do (ESD Fig. 7B, g20-22). Results demonstrate that the villagers are confused in case of lahars, whatever widespread knowledge and experience

may be. A reassuring fact is that 41% of the population feel that negative lahar-related memories and fear can compel them to evacuate.

6. Villagers' empowerment, i.e., feelings regarding ability to protect oneself and/or their family in the event of an eruption (Davis et al., 2005), is low, as almost 54% correctly think that the flows are too powerful to be overcome, but 36% of them admit that overcoming the impacts of the flows is also difficult or impossible (ESD Fig. 7B, g23-25). However, 42% of the villagers claim that they could do something about flow impacts, such as prevention and evacuation solutions, while a mere 7.5% quote protection works. When facing an eruption or a crisis, villagers' self-efficacy reaches low level, with more than 43% and 18% of them feel little to entirely self-confident, respectively (g26).

7. Trust in official early warning messages and accurate information about imminent eruptions are two major issues for evacuation policy (Haynes et al., 2008b). Almost two thirds (65%) of villagers declare that they will abide by the evacuation order, but 7.5% affirm that they will never obey, and as much as 12% do not trust anyone (ESD Fig. 7B, g27-31). As many as 86% of people indicate that they trust in at least one or all of the warning messages, with the authorities, i.e., BNPB staff, being the most trusted source. An increasing number expects warning messages from modern devices (smartphone, TV, and radio). Trust in government agencies is based on personal experience during past evacuations and widespread respect for the authorities in Indonesia. Despite obedience and respect, a majority of the population needs to check before acting: 53% of them declare they will first check the warning messages with their neighbours before evacuating (g30). There is room for improving information about mitigation policy and risk communication, as a non-negligible part of the villagers do not trust anyone (12%), do not answer (14%) or misunderstand the question (5%).

8. Overall, people appreciate government actions that promote preparedness for natural disaster, although such appreciation is a sensitive subject and many answers may therefore be biased. The positive appreciation steadily increases from 41-48% at nation and region scale to 58% at local scale (ESD Fig. 7B, g32). However, a large number of the population (21 to 39%) does not answer, perhaps on fear of denunciation or political reason, or does not understand the question. Up to 20% of the respondents declare that the governance could be improved in terms of mitigation nationwide and regionally, but they seem less skeptical about the local administration. This suggests that the lack of appreciation of the actions for preparedness may be due to poorly known crisis management examples in Indonesia's remote

areas, such as the poorly managed tsunami disaster in Palu, Sulawesi (2018), quoted by several respondents.

9. Ranking personal feelings about volcano, lahar and PDC hazards is akin to affective responses (Wei and Lindell, 2017). Villagers living on Semeru slopes are not afraid of the eruptive activity or lahars, probably due to a long, shared experience: at least 44% of them argue that they feel “calm”, men optimistically declaring such feeling more than women. A limited <20% of people boast about being calm in case of PDC events, but more than 52% of the respondents are afraid and over 19% concerned about PDCs, as many of them watched videos of their deadly effects on Merapi in 2010. A correlation exists between “afraid” or “concerned” feelings and knowledge of volcanic phenomena (ESD Fig. 7B, g33): frequent lahars are well known amongst villagers, who watch them every rainy season from safe distance along active rivers. In contrast, PDCs are poorly understood, un-frequently observed, and their effects are perceived as deadly and destructive from videos and TV reports.

Survey D1: Belongings, livelihood, evacuation facilities and handicap

1. The first asset concerns home, land and belongings. Almost 90% of the respondents own their homes, either 58% of them inherited it from their parents with whom they live under the same roof, or 32% of them inherited the land on which they built their house (ESD Fig. 8A, g1-3). House rental is uncommon (10%), but many more villagers rent a rather small farmland around. Small land agricultural economy prevails, as most properties are smaller than one acre (0.4 ha), and land value is low (8-15 US\$/m² per acre). Almost 78% of the villagers own a small garden, but a minority of them possess a sizeable piece (1 ha) of land, rice field or plantation, the property being smaller (0.2-0.5 ha) for trees and fruits (g3). Half of the respondents cultivate and harvest one particular crop (rice, manioc, coffee, fruit trees), but another half of farmers tend at least two crops (ESD Fig. 8A, g4). Despite the lack of available space outside cultivated land, almost 51% of households hold some storage facility (ESD Fig. 8A, g5). Widespread trade in Javanese rural communities includes a dense network of shops in *dusun* and markets in *Desa* (ESD Fig. 8A, g6). Trade or exchanges between agriculture products are intensive inside (almost 48% of the respondents) and outside villages (>15%), or both (c. 27%). Hence, a small amount (c. 8%) of households appears to be landlocked and self-sufficient.

Household tangible assets are twofold (ESD Fig. 8A, g7). 1) Home belongings are contrasted: an overwhelming majority of people (c. 90%) own at least one motorbike and one TV, but

much less electronic appliances. On the contrary, cars are scarce (<15%) in villages and restricted to the factory entrepreneurs and government officials in towns. 2) Animals represent a pivotal asset in rural Javanese communities. A large majority owns farm animals: >67% people have poultry, c. 42% feed sheep, but <10% only raise big cattle for they need more space, fodder and care.

2. The household livelihood, second asset, determines the measure of available resources. Livelihood consists of informal activities for 55%, small businesses for 33%, while public jobs occupy a mere 11% (ESD Fig. 8A, g8). About 74% of households receive earning from one or two family members, while 25% middle- to high-income homes host 3 to 5 contributory persons from two families (g9). Significantly, about 8% of family members (mostly young adults and women) work or have worked for a few years outside Indonesia (esp. Malaysia), and another 7.50% in large cities of Java or in Bali, as part of temporary migration, which provide fresh money to households. A number (22%) of households suffer from very low income (under the poverty line), twice as much as the Indonesia average 9.8% (2017). Total income represents less than the nationwide monthly salary threshold (1,961,000 IDR= 121 US\$ as of 2019) for 59% to 64% of the households (g10), but at least 40% of respondents declare earnings above this threshold.

Financial issues represent a sensitive subject, so biases may largely impair replies to questions related to household income, insurance and loans. Nevertheless, 46% admit that they are indebted to banks and over 33% resort to microloans, but an overwhelmingly 73% is not insured against any kind of loss (ESD Fig. 8B, g11-13). In this context, the resulting answer: “almost three quarters of families cannot rebuild their house in case of a natural disaster or fire due to limited resources and lack of insurance” does not come as a surprise (g14). Furthermore, no retrofitting building policy has ever been implemented in *dusuns* exposed to volcanic flows.

3. The third asset considers evacuation experience and facilities in case of volcanic crisis. Firstly, over 73% of respondents declare that access to evacuation facilities (road network, signs and shelters) is good to very good, but 61% of people consider themselves without protection works against the effects of volcanic flows, despite existing dykes and check dams across the active rivers (ESD Fig. 8B, g15, 16). Secondly, more than one quarter of the surveyed villagers were evacuated at least once in 2002-2003, and older persons in 1994-95 or 1981 due to large eruptions and voluminous lahars (see ESD Fig. 7B-21). However, only 3% of the respondents (the eldest persons), experienced evacuation three times during their

lifetime, a data to inscribe in the context of Semeru's persistent activity. One of the reasons is that eruptive activity remained mild (VEI2) most of the time since 1967, with intermittent VEI3 pulses every 25 years on average over the past 137 years ([Thouret et al., 2007](#)). Thirdly, and more worrying, 41% of the respondents suffer at least one handicap, either physical, economical or psychological, which may prevent them from accessing shelters in case of evacuations ([ESD Fig. 8B, g17](#)).

ESD Table 1

Dusun, D and K	House No.	Use	Structural type	Vulnerability	Lat S	East	Long W	North	Elevation m	RT/RW Loc	BLOCK	no. n of household	Economic ca	Far >500 m	Mid distance	Near<250 m
Karangsono	BK1_1	antor, tradition	3B	B	8°14'00.35	112°8'53.831	1145	antor (govt offi	B2	Dusun chief	3	x				
Kantor Desa	BK2_2	Kantor	same spot	B	8°14'00.35	112°8'53.831	1145	kantor	B2	civil servant	3	x				
and Blubuk	BK3_3	habitat	3A	B	704507	9099165	1125	RT20 RW05	B2	retired, elder	2	x				
Desa (D):	BK4_4	hab+shop	3B	B	704584	9098901	1163	RT19 RW05	K1	chief's wife, sh	3	x				
Tamansatryan	BK5_5	habitat	3A	B	704668	9099327	1151	RT20 RW05	B2	farm worker	2	x				
Kecamatan (K):	BK6_6_7	habitat	3A	B	704490	9098850		RT19 RW05	K1	ver (extracted	2	x				
Tirtoyudo	BK7_8	hab+shop	idem no. 4	B	704584	9098901	1163	RT19 RW05	K1	Desa chief	3	x				
	BK8_9	School	3A	B	704579	9099217	1140	RT20 RW05	B3	r School teac	2	x				
	BK9_10	School	same spot	B	704579	9099217	1140	RT20 RW05	B3	School teacher	2	x				
	BK10_11_12	habitat	3A	A	704698	9099359	1165	RT20 RW05	B2	farm worker	2	x				
	BK11_13	habitat	3A	B	704202	9098176	1041	RT17 RW05	K1	id (river materi	2	x				
Curah Koboan	CK12_14_15	habitat	3A	B	720846	9096197	744	RT15 RW06	CK1	farmer	2				x	
D= Supit Urang	CK13_16	habitat	3A	B	8°10'294	113°00'270	744	RT15 RW06	CK1	atch river, reti	2				x	
K= Pronojiwo	CK14_17	habitat	3B	B	720990	9096384	756	RT15 RW06	CK5	retired, farmer	2				x	
	CK15_18	habitat	3B	B	72265	9096195	789	RT16 RW05	CK1	ewife, farm w	3				x	
	CK16_19	habitat	2A	A	720815	9096151	740	RT15 RW06	CK1	v income farm	1					x
	CK17_20_21	habitat	3B	B	720840	9096199	750	RT15 RW06	CK1	dministration,	3				x	
	CK18_22	habitat	3B	B	721301	9096168	745	RT16 RW06	CK1	sun chief, teac	3				x	
	CK19_23	habitat	3B	B	720283	9096700	800	RT15 RW06	CK6	ome farm and	1					x
	CK20_24_25	habitat	3A	B	720898	9096267	759	RT16 RW05	CK1	students	2				x	
	CK21_26	habitat	3A	B	720498	9096502	763	RT15 RW06	CK6	usiness, farm	2					x
	CK22_27	habitat	3A	B	720496	9096510	764	RT15 RW06	CK6	farm worker	2					x
	CK23_28_29	habitat	1B	A0	720255	9096720	788	RT15 RW06	CK7	/ income farm	1					x
	CK24_30	habitat	3A	B	720633	9096404	766	RT15 RW06	CK6	farm worker	2					x
	CK25_31	habitat	3B	B	720738	9096329	754	RT15 RW06	CK6	m & cattle ow	3					x
Gunung Sawur P	KK1_112	Observatory	4	C	D=Sumberwulul	K= Candipuro		RT09 RW03	K outside blo	Volcano Ob	4		x			
Curah Koboan	CK26_32	School	3B	B	720799	9096300	733	RT15 RW06	CK6	school teacher	3				x	
D= Supit Urang	CK27_33	habitat	3B+	B	720580	9096451	753	RT15 RW07	CK6	er, truck drive	4					x
K= Pronojiwo	CK28_34_36	habitat	3B	B	720943	9096100	727	RT15 RW06	CK1	worker, hous	2					x
	CK29_35	habitat	1B	A0	720900	9096103	729		CK1	low income, i	1					x
	CK30_37	habitat	3B	B	721025	9096048	719	RT15 RW06	CK1	sand worker	2					x
	CK31_38	hab+shop	3B	B	720886	9096250	724		CK1	rm owner, sh	3					x
	CK	no house						RT15 RW06							x	
	CK32_39_40	habitat	3A	B	721014	9096154	725		CK1	farmer	2					x
	CK32_40	habitat	3A	B	720992	9096164	727		CK1	farmer	2					x
	CK33_40	habitat	3B	B	721018	9096147	726		CK1	farmer	3					x
	CK34_41_42_4	habitat	3B	B	720966	9096086	733	RT15 RW06	CK2	wife, worker c	3				x	
	CK35_44	habitat	4	C	721212	9096043	727	RT16 RW06	CK2	l chief, sand v	4				x	
Gumuk Mas	GM36_45_46	hab+shop	2B	A	720455	9095538	728	RT08 RW03	GM1	agric, toko	2					x
D= Supit Urang	GM37_47_48	habitat	3B+	B	720269	9095664	746	RT08 RW03	GM2	farm owner	4				x	
Urang	GM38_49_50	habitat	4	C	720395	9095571	749	RT08 RW03	GM2	nterprise own	5				x	
K= Pronojiwo	GM39_51_52	habitat	3B	B	720335	9095632	747	RT08 RW03	GM2	mall business	3				x	
	GM40_53	habitat	3A	B	720367	9095733	748		GM2	ewife, farmer,	3				x	
	GM41_54	habitat	3B	B	720230	9095560	759	RT08 RW03	GM3	sand workers	3				x	
	GM42_55	habitat	3A	B	720138	9095558	774		GM3	ewife, sand w	2				x	
Oro Oro Ombo	OR43_113_11	antor, tradition	3B	B	719768	9094650	741	RT09 RW04	O13	Desa employee	3		x			
D= Supit Urang	OR44_56_57	habitat	3A	B	720193	9095540	759	RT08 RW03	O13	ewife, sand w	2		x			
Gumuk Mas	GM45_58_59	habitat	3A	B	719987	9095676	778	RT09 RW04	GM3	sand workers	2				x	
	GM46_60_61	habitat	3B	B	719978	9095743	756	RT09 RW04	GM3	farm owner	3				x	
Sumbersari	SU47_62	habitat	3B	B	719838	9095772	776	RT09 RW04	SU4	orker, farm v	3				x	
D= Supit Urang	SU48_63_64	habitat	3B	B	719840	9095771	778	RT10 RW04	SU4	ife, truck san	3				x	
K= Pronojiwo	SU49_65_66	habitat	2B	A	719818	9095770	780	RT10 RW04	SU4	low income, i	1				x	
	SU50_67_68_6	habitat	3B	B	719761	9095804	797	RT10 RW04	SU4	orker, sand v	2				x	
	SU51_70_71	hab+shop	2B	A	719474	9095622	798	RT10 RW04	SU4	farmer, shop	3				x	
Gumuk Mas	GM51_72_73	habitat	3A	B	719902	9095189	765	RT05 RW02	GM5	farmer, shop	2		x			
	GM52_74	hab+shop	4	C	719819	9095299	779	RT09 RW04	GM5	rmer, cloth sh	4		x			
Rowobau	RB53_75_79	habitat	3A	B	715134	9092663	751	RT38 RW19	R9	small farmer	3					x
D= Pronojiwo	RB54_76	habitat	3A	B	715111	9092688	756	RT38 RW19	R9	ss garage, Sa	3					x
K= Pronojiwo	RB55_77_78	habitat	3A	B	715056	9092676	750	RT38 RW19	R9	usiness, sand	2					x
Rowobau	PR 56	antor, tradition	4	C				P9			4		x			
	RB57_80_81	hab+shop	3B	B	715229	9092686	756	RT38 RW14	R1	farmer, shop	2					x
	RB58_82_83	habitat	3A	B	715227	9092753	750	RT38 RW14	R1	, pastor, farm	3					x
	RB59_84	habitat	3B	B	715314	9092695	748	RT38 RW14	R1b	sun chief, teac	3					x
	RB60_85_86	habitat	3A	B	715254	9092900	758	RT38 RW14	R1	r, sand worker	3					x
	RB61_87	habitat	3B	B	715215	9093057	746	RT39 RW14	R5	owner, sand w	3					x
	RB62_88_89	habitat	2B	A	715275	9093023	756		R7	wife, farm w	1				x	
	RB63_90	habitat	3A	B					R7	farmer	2				x	
	RB64_91	habitat	3B	B	715298	9093042	768	RT38 RW14	R2	wife, farmer v	3				x	
	RB65_92_93	habitat	1B	A0	715633	9093794	799	RT39 RW14	R2	retired, farm v	1				x	
	RB66_94	habitat	3A	B	715629	9093747	789	RT39 RW14	R2	r, cemetery ke	2				x	
	RB67_95	habitat	3B	B	715265	9093123	746	RT39 RW14	R5	id worker, fan	3					x
	RB68_96	habitat	3A	B	715270	9093143	747	RT39 RW14	R5	id worker, fan	3					x
	RB69_97	hab+shop	3B	B	715316	9093190	760	RT39 RW14	R5	farmer, shop	3					x
	RB70_98	habitat	2B	A	715343	9093236	766	RT40 RW 14	R5	wife, farmer,	2				x	
	RB71_no numb	hab+shop	3A	B	715319	9093236	768	RT40 RW 14	R5	shop	2				x	
	RB72_99	habitat	3A	B	715313	9093165	770	RT40 RW 14	R5	e, sand worker	2				x	
	RB73_100	habitat	3A	B	715339	9093258	776		R5	farmer, cattle	2				x	
	RB74_101_10	habitat	3B	B	715443	9093306	773	RT39 RW14	R4	e, sand worke	2				x	
	RB75_103	habitat	3A	B	715494	9093443	771	RT39 RW14	R4	farmer	2				x	
Juranglang	JLK 77	antor, tradition	4	C				RE7			4		x			
Sumberagung	SB78_116	no house			does not live here			RT01 RW02	Sumberagung	deputy chi	3					
Sumbermulyo	SM79_120	habitat	3B	B	730511	9103769	421	RT02 RW14	SM8.4	business, RT	3		x			
	SM80_121	habitat	3B	B	730523	9103777	439	RT04 RW14	SM8.4	ired, farm ow	3		x			
D= Senduro	SM81_122	hab+shop	4	C	730535	9103769	435	RT04 RW14	SM8.4	l business, art	4		x			
K= Senduro	SM82_123	habitat	3A	B	730459	9103796	440	RT03 RW19	SM8.4	ll business, ta	3		x			
	SM83_117_118	habitat	3B	B	730459	9103800	435	RT03 RW19	SM8.4	ket collector, i	3		x			
	RE84_104	habitat	3B	B	731353	9103427	353	RT02 RW03	RE3	ad factory, sm	3		x			
D= Senduro	RE85_105_10	habitat	3B	B	731335	9103434	359	RT02 RW03	RE3	ss, shop, wor	3		x			
K= Senduro	RE86_no numb	habitat	3A	B				RT02 RW03	RE3	farm owner	3		x			
	RE87_no numb	habitat	3A	B	731358	9103495	370		RE3	usiness, farm	3		x			
	RE88_107_108	habitat	3A	B	731354	9103486	371		RE3	usiness, farm	3		x			
	RE89_110	habitat	3A	B				RT01 RW18	RE3	usiness, mark	3		x			
	RE90_111	habitat	3B	B	731507	9103660	382	RT01 RW18	RE3	dent, market s	2		x			
Blubuk	BK 60	habitat	3B	B	112,856561	-8,148496	1156.10	RT19RW5	K1	usewife, farm	2				x	
& Karangsono	BK 61	habitat	3A	A	112,856140	-8,148855	1148.90	RT19RW5	K1	farmer	2				x	
D= Tamansatryan	BK 62	habitat	3B	B	112,856036	-8,149309	1141.70	RT19RW5	K1	farmer, teache	2				x	
K= Tirtoyudo	BK63	habitat	2B	A	112,855338	-8,150624	1127.10	RT19RW5	K1	farmer	3				x	

	BK65	habitat	3A	B	112,857595	-8,147645	1163.70	RT19RW5	K1	student, farme	2	x	
	BK66	hab+shop	3A	B	112,856739	-8,147806	1153.80	RT19RW5	K1	vil servant, sh	2	x	
	BK67	habitat	3A	B	112,856779	-8,148007	1150.75	RT19RW5	K1	gardener	2	x	
	BK68	habitat	2B	A	112,857656	-8,144365	1199.52	RT20RW5	K1	farm workers	2	x	
	BK69	habitat	1B	A0	112,856964	-8,144810	1192.90	RT20RW5	B2	low income	1	x	
	BK70	habitat	3A	B	112,857382	-8,144378	1202.95	RT20RW5	B2	usewife, farm	1	x	
	BK71	habitat	2B	A	112,857276	-8,144378	1200.75	RT20RW5	B3	small business	2	x	
	BK72	habitat	3A	B	112,856022	-8,145441	1182.60	RT20RW5	B3	elder	2	x	
	BK73	hab+shop	3A	B	112,857649	-8,143832	1202.60	RT20RW5	B2	farmer, shop	2	x	
	BK74	habitat	3A	B	112,858207	-8,143427	1209.05	RT20RW5	B2	students	2	x	
	BK75	hab+Ponkesde	3A	B	112,858377	-8,143619	1209.85	RT20RW5	B2	istration, Pon	3	x	
	BK76	habitat	4	C	112,859179	-8,142742	1220.50	RT20RW5	B2	housewife	3	x	
	BK77	habitat	3A	B	112,858821	-8,143810	1218.30	RT20RW5	B2	n owner, colle	3	x	
	BK78	hab+shop	3B	B	112,857874	-8,143561	1203.80		B2	farmer, shop	5	x	
in Karang	BK79	antor Desa, tra	3B	B	112,857570	-8,144075	1203.10		B2		3	x	
Tlogosari	TL80	antor Kcc, tra	3B	B	112,833134	-8,227270	623.10	Tlogosari	not drawn		4	x	
Town Pronojiwo	PR81	Kantor Kecen	4	C	112,942830	-8,211222	683.95	Town	P9		4	x	
	PR82	Puskesmas	4	C	112,943832	-8,211323	687.80		P9	nurse	5		x
	PR83	habitat	3A	B	112,950967	-8,206780	711.20		P1	sand worker	3	x	
	PR84	habitat	2A	A	112,950920	-8,206481	708.15		P1	watcher	2		x
	PR85	hotel B&B	3B	B	112,929558	-8,229443	579.45		P9	new B and B	1	x	
	PR86	hab+shop	2B	A	112,951018	-8,206489	704.45		P1	, small restau	3		x
	PR87	habitat	2A	A	112,950700	-8,206632	705.60		P1	farmer	1		x
	PR88	Kantor Desa	3B	B	112,942626	-8,210804	687.75	RT4RW2	P9		1	x	
	PR89	Shelter+sport	3A	B	112,942843	-8,210798	681.60	RT4RW2	P9	for shelter	3	x	
SUPIT	SU90	habitat	3B	B	112,949355	-8,199760	759.70		S9	mall business	3		x
D= Pronojiwo	SU91	ib + recre+B&	4	C	112,949834	-8,200309	755.70		S3	homestay B&l	3		x
K= Pronojiwo	SU93	habitat	3B	B	112,949199	-8,200508	759.90		S3	farmer, retirec	5		x
	SU92 and 94	hab+shop	1B	A0	112,948972	-8,200352	757.75		S3	urant, plywoc	2	x	
	SU95	habitat	3A	B	112,949231	-8,200564	758.50		S3	r, multiple pro	3		x
	SU96	habitat	3A	B	112,947573	-8,199864	769.70		S3	er, small busi	3		x
	SU97	habitat	3A	B	112,947943	-8,197592	793.40		S3	er, salak for c	3		x
	SU98	habitat	3A	B	112,949265	-8,198722	773.75	RT34RW13	S3	ewife, sand w	3		x
	SU99	hab+shop	3B	B	112,948939	-8,197335	779.75		S3	salak collect	2		x
	SU100	habitat	3A	B	112,949176	-8,198262	769.50		S3	farm worker	4		x
	SU101	habitat	5	C	112,948707	-8,196247	785.75	RT34RW13	S3	salak collect	2		x
SUPIT Timur	SUT 102	habitat	3A	B	112,949071	-8,194916	808.30	RT37RW13	S2	farmer	4		x
D= Pronojiwo	SUT103	habitat	2B	A	112,950317	-8,194620	797.50		S1	farm worker	2		x
K= Pronojiwo	SU104	habitat	3A	B	112,950401	-8,194990	794.85	RT37RW13	S1	farm worker	1		x
	SUT105	habitat	2A	A	112,950470	-8,192636	824.85		S1	sand worker	1		x
	SUT106	habitat	3A	B	112,951080	-8,192313	824.75		S10	orker, small b	1		x
	SUT107	habitat	3A	B	112,949768	-8,188985	854.60		S10	farmer	2		x
	SUT108	habitat	3A	B	112,950085	-8,189740	839.55		S10	vorker, farm v	2		x
	SUT109	habitat	2A	A	112,949929	-8,188995	852.75		S6	farm worker, :	2		x
	SUT110	habitat	2A	A	112,951546	-8,189769	847.50		S10	usiness, sand	1		x
ROWOBAUNG	RW111	habitat	2A	A	112,950128	-8,189875	844.30	RT38RW14	R2	, sand worker,	1		x
D= Pronojiwo	RW112	habitat	3B	B	112,957367	-8,193131	825.20		R2	usiness, sand	1		x
K= Pronojiwo	RW113	habitat	3A	B	112,957191	-8,192652	824.85	RT39RW13	R3	ewife, sand w	2		x
	RW114	habitat	3A	B	112,957296	-8,193529	820.45		R3	vorker, farm v	2		x
	RW116	habitat	3A	B	112,957993	-8,194275	812		R4	farmer	2		x
	RW115	habitat	3A	B	112,956776	-8,196015	809.10		R4	mall business,	2		x
	RW117	habitat	3A	B	112,956894	-8,195613	807.80		R5	farmer	3		x
	RW118	habitat	3B	B	112,950593	-8,206775	707.50		R5	, cattle, sand	2		x
Town Pronojiwo	PR120	habitat	3A	B	112,951681	-8,207119	695.50		P1	farm worker	3		x
Town Pronojiwo	PR121	habitat	5	C	112,946939	-8,209310	688.25		P13	usiness, materi	2	x	
OroOroOmbo	OO UR122	hab+shop	3A	B	112,994692	-8,185231	801.15	RT4RW7	O5	big shop	2	x	
D= Supit Urang	OO UR123	School	3A	B	112,994694	-8,185377	803.10		O5	teacher	5		x
.K D= SupitUrar	OO UR 124	Kantor Desa	3B	B	112,994853	-8,185532	803.35		O5	administratio	3		x
SUMBERSARI	SBS 125	hab+shop	3B	B	112,989674	-8,174861	854.60		SU6	ker, shop, rad	3		x
D= Supit Urang	SBS 126	habitat	3A	B	112,989967	-8,175127	844.30		SU6	usewife, farm	2		x
K= Pronojiwo	SBS 127	habitat	3A	B	112,989630	-8,174552	843.95		SU6	ewife, constru	3		x
	SBS 128	hab+shop	3A	B	112,988967	-8,173964	853.65	RT11RW4	SU5	irmer+ big to	2		x
	SBS 129	habitat	3A	B	112,986900	-8,171748	877.	RT11RW4	SU3	armer, big sho	2		x
	SBS 130	habitat	3A	B	112,986416	-8,172555	878.80		SU3	student, farm	3		x
	SBS 131	habitat	3B	B	112,986319	-8,172630	874.50		SU3	ess, sand wor	2		x
	SBS 132	habitat	3A	B	112,986127	-8,172695	878.05		SU2	ess, sand wor	2		x
	SBS 133	habitat	2B	A	112,987839	-8,172321	867.50		SU2	tudent, worke	3		x
	SBS 134	habitat	3A	B	112,987406	-8,171344	873		SU2	ewife, sand w	2		x
	SBS 135	habitat	3B	B	112,986156	-8,173111	875		SU2	mer, truck dri	1		x
	SBS 136	habitat	3A	B	112,985767	-8,172891	876.20		SU2	ewife, sand w	2		x
	SBS 137	habitat	3B	B	112,985335	-8,173642	870.90	RT11RW4	SU2	ll business, m	3		x
	SBS138	habitat	3A	B	112,985072	-8,174118	868		SU2	è, farmer, san	2		x
	SBS 139	habitat	3A	B	112,987882	-8,174545	858.80		SU2	usewife, driv	3		x
	SBS 140	hab+shop	3A	B	112,987743	-8,175251	856.40	RT12RW5	SU2	farmer	2		x
Gumuk Mas	GM 141	hab+shop	2A	A	112,996696	-8,180761	801.85		GM6	restaurant	2		x
SUMBERSARI	SBS 142	habitat	3A	B	112,989246	-8,172460	868.50	RT11RW4	SU5	sand worker	2		x
D= Supit Urang	SBS 143	habitat	3B	B	112,985677	-8,177110	864.90		SU2	usewife, farm	2		x
Oro Oro Ombo	OO 144	hab+shop	3B	B	112,985630	-8,177675	854.45		O7	usiness, farm	2		x
	OO 145	habitat	3A	B	112,985471	-8,177845	857.70		O7	farm worker, :	2		x
	OO 146	habitat	3A	B	112,986169	-8,176383	855.40		O7	m worker, sal	3		x
Kajar Kuning	KK 147	habitat	3A	B	113,015832	-8,160495	756.45	RT2RW9	KK2	zwife, shop, re	2		x
D= Sumberwulul	KK148	hab+shop	3A	B	113,016000	-8,160275	753.90		KK2	shop, construc	2		x
K= Candipuro	KK149	habitat	3A	B	113,016172	-8,160045	756.40		KK2	elder, farmer	2		x
	KK150	habitat	3A	B	113,016128	-8,159688	752.95		KK2	farmer	2		x
	KK151	habitat	3A	B	113,016598	-8,158339	749.55		KK2	on worker, sai	2		x
	CK 152	hab+shop	3B	B	113,016565	-8,157847	747.75	RT2RW9	KK2	with shop	2		x
	CK153	habitat	3B	B	113,010485	-8,174525	759.70		CK1	farmer, retaile	2		x
Curah Koboan	CK154	habitat	3A	B	113,011211	-8,174992	756.90		CK1	sand worker	3		x
D= Supit Urang	CK155	habitat	3B	B	113,011426	-8,174633	758.35		CK2	ewife, sand w	3		x
K= Pronojiwo	CK156	habitat	3A	B	113,011675	-8,173537	756.20		CK2	farm worker	2		x
	CK157	habitat	3B	B	113,010301	-8,172712	759.85		CK2	sand worker, l	2		x
	CK158	habitat	3A	B	113,009177	-8,171841	767.45		CK2	farmer, retaile	2		x
Jabon	JB 159	antor, traditio	3B	B	113,044004	-8,113558	657.20	RT1RW5	J1	or informatio	3		x
D= Pasrujambe	JB 160	hab+toko	5	C	113,044497	-8,113326	660.20	RT1RW5	J1	big shop	2		x
Tulungrejo	TR 161	habitat	3A	B	113,033717	-8,118795	672.90	RT1RW9	TU6	ife, shop, sanc	3		x
D= Pasrujambe	TR 162	hab+shop	2B	A	113,034629	-8,119485	662.05		TU6	urant, shop, fi	4		x
K= Pasrujambe	TR 163	hab+shop	3A	B	113,032532	-8,118533	676.55		TU6	farmer, shop	2		x
	TR 164	habitat	3B	B	113,031586	-8,118263	684.75	RT1RW9	TU6	orker, sand v	1		x
	TR 165	habitat	3A	B	113,030604	-8,117766	694.30		TU6	farm worker, :	2		x
	TR 166	habitat	3A	B	113,031048	-8,116937	690.70		TU6	sand worker	2		x

	TR167	habitat	3A	B	113,029496	-8,117355	698		TU6	worker, sand v	2		x
	TR 168	hab+shop	3B	B	113,029685	-8,116814	694.15	RT1RW9	TU6	farmer, shop	2		x
	TR169	habitat	3B	B	113,028386	-8,116222	706	RT2RW9	TU6	farmer	2		x
	TR170	hab+shop	4	C	113,028765	-8,116354	705.85	RT2RW9	TU7	lector, sells fr	3		x
Candipuro	CDP 171	antor, traditio	3B	B	113,077299	-8,190671	329.10		not drawn		3	x	
Candipuro	CDP 172	Puskesmas	4	C	113,077402	-8,190900	326.85		not drawn	nkesdes in Ki	5	x	
Sumberwuluh	SBW 173	antor, traditio	3B	B	113,044714	-8,184782	449.40		not drawn		4		
Jabon	JB 174	Puskesmas	5	C	113,059000	-8,118915	552.40		not drawn	Puskesmas	4	x	
Tulungrejo	TR 175	hab+shop	2B	A	113,024559	-8,116117	725.40	RT6RW9	TU6	shop	3		x
D= Pasrujambe	TR 176	hab+business	3A	B	113,024616	-8,115945	725.60		TU6	ar, garage, cer	3		x
K= Pasrujambe	TR 177	hab+shop	3B	B	113,023718	-8,115366	732.30		TU6	usiness, shop,	1		x
	TR 178	habitat	3A	B	113,023235	-8,114204	749.55		TU5	farmer	3		x
	TR 179	habitat	3A	B	113,023118	-8,113984	751.30		TU5	neer in agricu	3		x
	TR 180	habitat	3A	B	113,023314	-8,113945	752.30		TU5	ewife, farm w	1		x
Jabon	JB 181	habitat	3B	B	113,023990	-8,111545	776.75		TU3	e, sand work	2	x	
	JB 182	habitat	3A	B	113,024111	-8,111684	774.10		TU3	farm worker	2	x	
	JB 183	hab+big shop	3B	B	113,025504	-8,113157	761.75		TU3	armer, big sho	3	x	
	JB 184	habitat	3A	B	113,025681	-8,113217	761.65		TU3	ent, worker m	2	x	
Tawonsongo	TWS 185	Ponkesdes	3B	B	113,022788	-8,109634	801.95			nurse	3		x
Juranglangak	SE RE 186	Puskesmas	5	C	113,097966	-8,101338	426.05		JRL7	ar Kantor De	2	x	
Juranglangak	SE RE 187	habitat	2B	A	113,097420	-8,101315	431		JRL7	il business, ret	3	x	
D= Senduro	SE RE 188	habitat	3B	B	113,096861	-8,101183	436.80		JRL7	farm worker	3	x	
K= Senduro	SE RE 189	antor, traditio	4	C	113,097020	-8,100967	434		JRL7		3	x	
	SE RE 190	School TK	3B	B	113,097354	-8,101349	432.05		JRL7	her, kinderga	2	x	
Sumbermulyo	SUMB 191	habitat	3A	B	113,091774	-8,101477	449.50		SM8.4	farmer, retaile	3	x	
& Juranglangak	SUMB 192	habitat	3B	B	113,091877	-8,101418	449.30		SM8.4	ch & rescue t	3	x	
D= Senduro	SUMB 193	habitat	3B	B	113,092272	-8,101187	450.45		SM8.4	wife, market r	2	x	
K= Senduro	SUMB 194	habitat	3B	B	113,091988	-8,101185	455.30	RT2RW14	SM8.4	ver, HIFI reta	3	x	
	SUMB 195	habitat	3A	B	113,092002	-8,100989	454.10		SM8.4	ylor, tree grow	3	x	
	SUMB 196	habitat	3B	B	113,091591	-8,103886	423.60	RT4RW14	SM9	diploma Unive	3	x	
	SUMB 197	habitat	4	C	113,092304	-8,103494	433.10		SM9	keeper, farm	2	x	
	SUMB 198	hab+shop	3B	B	113,091636	-8,102428	443.50	RT4RW14	SM9	ife, shop (gas	3	x	
	SUMB 199	habitat	3A	B	113,091312	-8,102539	440.20		SM9	usiness, mark	4	x	
	SUMB 200	habitat	3A	B	113,091283	-8,102354	441.35		SM9	retired	3	x	
	SUMB 201	habitat	3B	B	113,091403	-8,102403	439.65		SM9	of school rest	2	x	
Juranglangak	SE JUR 202	habitat	3B	B	113,102484	-8,103573	387.70	RT1RW19	RE3	ctor, market r	2	x	
Rekesan	SE JUR 203	hab+shop	3A	B	113,101505	-8,103586	397.90		RE3	taurant, mark	3	x	
D= Senduro	SE JUR 204	habitat	3A	B	113,100560	-8,103554	403.75		RE3	retired, farm	3	x	
K= Senduro	SE JUR 205	habitat	3B	B	113,100510	-8,103180	403.65		RE3	usewife, retai	2	x	
	SE JUR 206	habitat	3B	B	113,100260	-8,103099	406.35		RE3	retired	2	x	
	SE RE 207	habitat	3A	B	113,099515	-8,102781	408.45	RT1RW17	RE3	usewife, farm	2	x	
Juranglangak	SE RE 208	habitat	3A	B	113,098487	-8,102306	416.30		RE8	wife, wood fa	2	x	
Rekesan	SE RE 209	hab+shop	3A	B	113,096912	-8,103089	424.95		RE3	ss, birds & sc	3	x	
	SE RE 210	habitat	3B	B	113,096778	-8,103055	426.65		RE3	ife, works in h	2	x	
	SE RE 211	habitat	3A	B	113,099404	-8,104628	397.35		RE3	instruction wor	3	x	
	SE RE 212	habitat	3A	B	113,099230	-8,104931	401.20	RT6RW18	RE3	farmer, elder	3	x	
	SE RE 213	hab+shop	3A	B	113,099330	-8,104831	402.25	RT6RW18	RE3	small restuar	3	x	

USE categories: (5)

Kantor= Administration, office

School= Education + includes Observatory, shelter, sport facilities

Habitat = Residential (home)

Hab+shop= Residential AND business Include hotel, B&B in business

Puskesmas (small hospital), Pokesdes (dispensary)= Health centres

Lines an rows in blue are urban habitat in small towns

Date		Village (Desa): SupitUrang						District:		Kecamatan Pronojiwo / Kabupaten Lumajang																
Team		IPB-UGM - UCA						Neighbourhood		RT / RW																
N"	N° Block	N° Building	Use	Floor number	Main Typology	Roof				% Openings				General Opening	Opening Type			Position with respect to the river				Maintenance			Comments	
						Light material	Metal sheet	Tiles	Pitched RC	<10	10-30	30-50	>50	%	Resistant	Regular	Weak	Angular	Parallel	Perpendicular	NA	Good	Regular	Poor		
5	15	08	habitat	1	B-	X Timber			X			X		-40			X		X	X			X		Low-quality house	
7	16	06	habitat	1.5	C	X Timber	X		X			X		40		X	X						X		Regular C+	
11	15	06	habitat	1	A	X Timber	X		X			X		25			X		X	X				X	Wood, simple, poor quality	
17	15	06	habitat	1.5	D+	X with masonry	X with timber		X			X		30			X		X	X				X	Several dependences, good quality D+	

EDS Table 2. Example of survey file for assessing the structural typology of buildings.

House type	Size on average	Number of stores, foundation	Construction material	Roof and timber, ceiling	Roof type and cover	Ground, windows	Front and porch	Maintenance
1A, 1B	Small < 30 m ²	One No foundation one	Bamboo, vegetal material	Zinc, Light wood	Pitched zinc	Bare; No windows	Bare ground	Poor Shanty aspect
2A, B	Small < 40 m ²		Plywood Simple stone foundation	No ceiling Light wood No ceiling	Pitched Wood or zinc	Cement Small wood windows	Bare front side	Poor to regular
3A	modest 40 – 70 m ²	one	Simple masonry Stone foundation	Wood, ceiling	Pitched Zinc	Cement Small windows	Cement front side, thin columns	Regular
3B	Average 50-70 m ²	1.5	Brick, mixed Masonry foundation	Large, strong wood; Wood ceiling	Pitched Zinc or tiles	Ceramic, large windows	Ceramic front side, concrete columns	Fair to well, painted
4	Large >80 m ²	1.5 or 2	Brick	Large, strong wood; RC ceiling	Pitched, large, 4 sides, tiles	Large, glass and steel windows	Decorated, ceramic, concrete columns	Good to excellent
5, in towns	> 120 m ²	2 to 3 Master construction design	Reinforced concrete RC slabs, balcony	Metal timber Concrete ceiling	Pitched, large, 4 sides, tiles	Large, glass, steel windows	Large front, Decorated, ceramic, shop	Good to excellent

ESD Table 3. Structural types of the building stock

Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4
Categories with high frequency			
<p>D2.Q3. Individualist behaviour (keep to self)? No</p> <p>B.Q13. How long can lahar occur after a volcanic eruption from Semeru? Can happen without eruption</p> <p>D1.Q19. Is there any civil protection work against volcanic phenomena? No</p> <p>C.Q8. Do you feel that a lahar can hit again? More than once</p> <p>C.Q9. Do you feel that a PDC can hit again? More than once</p> <p>D1.Q20. Do you or does your family suffer from any personal, physical handicap economic hardship? No</p> <p>C.Q30. Do you feel self-confident in case of an eruption? Very confident</p> <p>B.Q2. Do you know what year this volcano last erupted? Knows approximately</p>	<p>D2.Q3. Individualist behaviour (keep to self)? Yes</p> <p>D1.Q20. Do you or does your family suffer from any personal, physical handicap economic hardship? Yes</p> <p>B.Q9. Lahar occurrence estimate: Precisely</p> <p>C.Q30. Do you feel self-confident in case of an eruption? Afraid</p> <p>B.Q2. Do you know what year this volcano last erupted? Knows</p> <p>B.Q2. Do you know what year this volcano last erupted? Knows</p> <p>D1.Q19. Is there any civil protection work against volcanic phenomena? Yes</p> <p>A. Q5. Household: Number of families? 1</p> <p>C.Q17. How did you behave that day? Evacuated or auto-evacuated</p> <p>D2.Q12. How do you feel about the eruption? Quiet</p> <p>C.Q29 Solution choice to overcome flow effects: Prevention and evacuation</p>	<p>C.Q15. Can you identify or discuss a particular lahar that you remember? No</p> <p>C.Q19. Can you describe a lahar? Can't</p> <p>B.Q13. How long can lahar occur after a volcanic eruption from Semeru? Doesn't know</p> <p>C.Q25. Do you like to observe a lahar/HCF from a safe distance? Nothing</p> <p>C.Q12. Effect of stories about lahar: Never</p> <p>C.Q5. Have you ever seen a lahar? No</p> <p>B.Q7. Do you know what PDC is? Doesn't know</p> <p>Distance to river: Far away</p> <p>C.Q6. Have you ever seen a PDC? No</p>	<p>C.Q16. How long ago did this lahar occur? Weeks/months</p> <p>C.Q18. Do you feel that this memory can influence how to behave (e.g., running away or being evacuated)? Never or doesn't</p> <p>B.Q13. How long can lahar occur after a volcanic eruption from Semeru? Just after an eruption</p> <p>C.Q28. Do you feel that such a phenomenon is so powerful than mankind cannot do anything about it? Yes but something can be made about the phenomenon</p> <p>B.Q10. Can you estimate the arrival time of a lahar to your village once it has been triggered on the mountain? 10 to 30 minutes</p> <p>B.Q5. Does he/she know the hazard-zone colour meaning? Knows the colours and meaning</p> <p>D2.Q2. Do you participate in <i>kerja.bakti</i>? No</p> <p>C.Q17. How did you behave that day? Remained there but searched for order/advice</p> <p>D2.Q11. Do you check upon warning? Trust, no need to check</p>
Categories with low frequency			
<p>D2.Q3. Individualist behaviour (keep to self)? Yes</p> <p>B.Q2. Do you know what year this volcano last erupted? Knows</p> <p>C.Q8. Do you feel that a lahar can hit again? Never or doesn't know</p> <p>D1.Q19. Is there any civil protection work against volcanic phenomena? Yes</p> <p>D1.Q20. Do you or does your family suffer from any personal, physical handicap economic hardship? Yes</p> <p>C.Q30. Do you feel self-confident in case of an eruption? Afraid</p> <p>B.Q13. How long can lahar occur after a volcanic eruption from Semeru? Just after an eruption</p>	<p>D2.Q3. Individualist behaviour (keep to self)? No</p> <p>D1.Q20. Do you or does your family suffer from any personal, physical handicap economic hardship? No</p> <p>C.Q30. Do you feel self-confident in case of an eruption? Very confident</p> <p>D1.Q19. Is there any civil protection work against volcanic phenomena? No</p> <p>C.Q8. Do you feel that a lahar can hit again? More than once</p> <p>B.Q9. Lahar occurrence approximate estimate</p> <p>C.Q9. Do you feel that a PDC can hit again? More than once</p>	<p>C.Q19. Can you describe a lahar? Yes</p> <p>C.Q15. Can you identify or discuss a particular lahar that you remember? Yes</p> <p>B.Q13. How long can lahar occur after a volcanic eruption from Semeru? Can happen without eruption</p> <p>C.Q18. Do you feel that this memory can influence how to behave (e.g, running away or being evacuated)? Yes</p> <p>C.Q5. Have you ever seen a lahar? Yes</p> <p>C.Q1. In your daily life, do you feel worried or concerned about lahar, volcano or something else? Volcano</p>	<p>D2.Q2. Do you participate in <i>kerja.bakti</i>? Yes</p> <p>C.Q18. Do you feel that this memory can influence how to behave (e.g, running away or being evacuated)? Yes</p> <p>B.Q13. How long can lahar occur after a volcanic eruption from Semeru? Can happen without eruption</p> <p>C.Q16. How long ago did this lahar occur? 10 years</p> <p>C.Q35. Do you believe messages and/or do you try to check the content? Yes, I trust to check with my neighbours</p> <p>B.Q5. Does he/she know the hazard-zone colour meaning? Doesn't know</p>

ESD Table 4. Four clusters based on category frequency

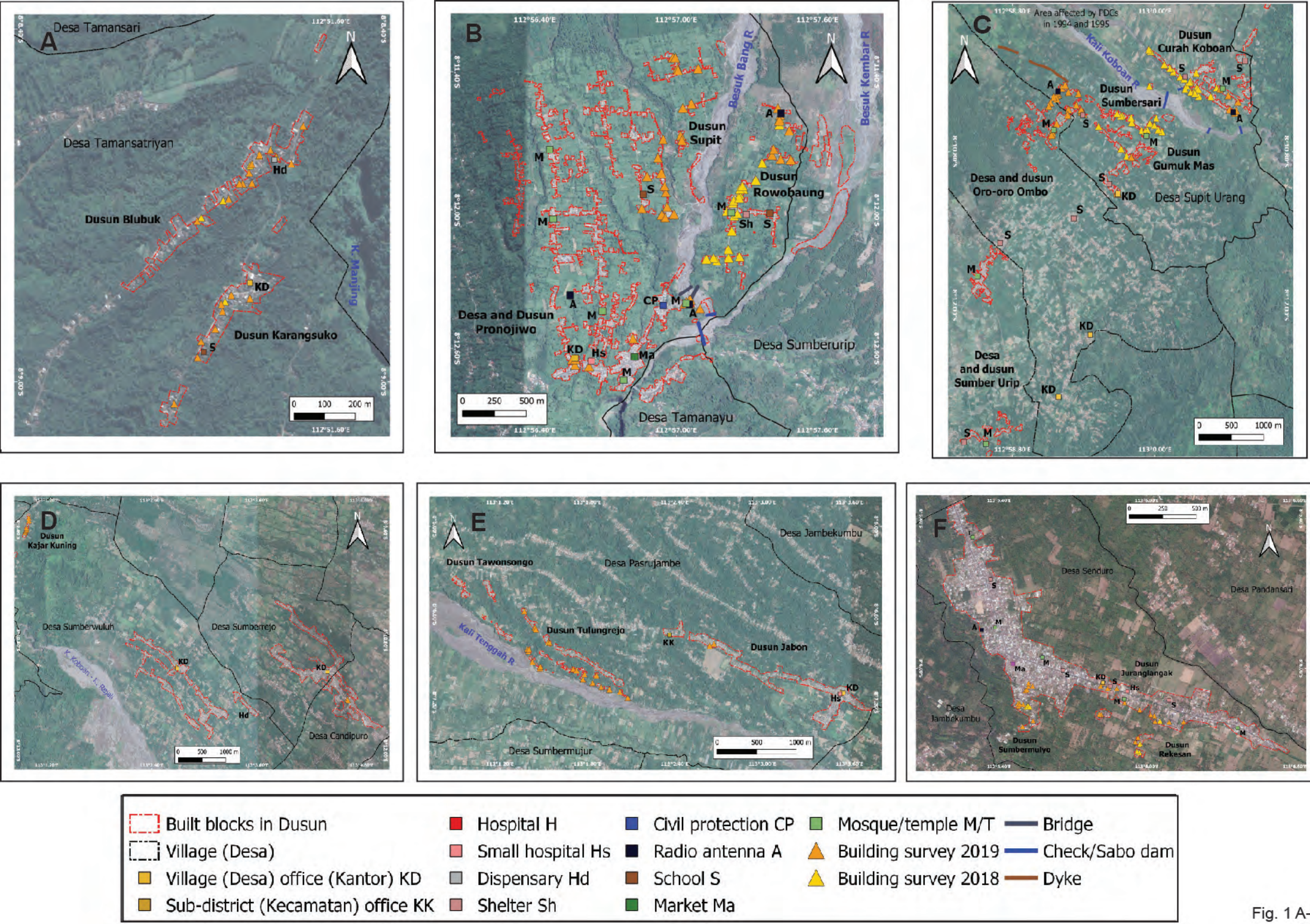
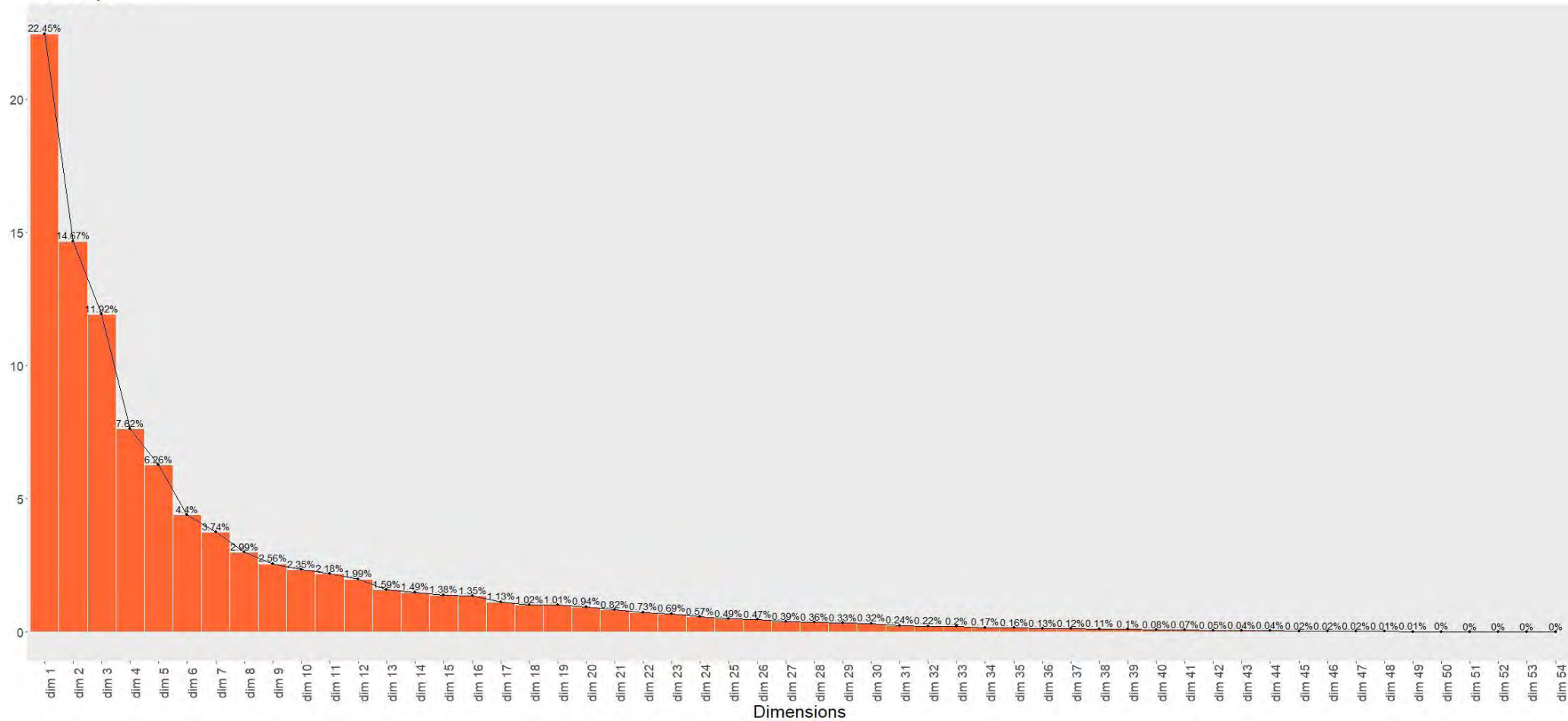
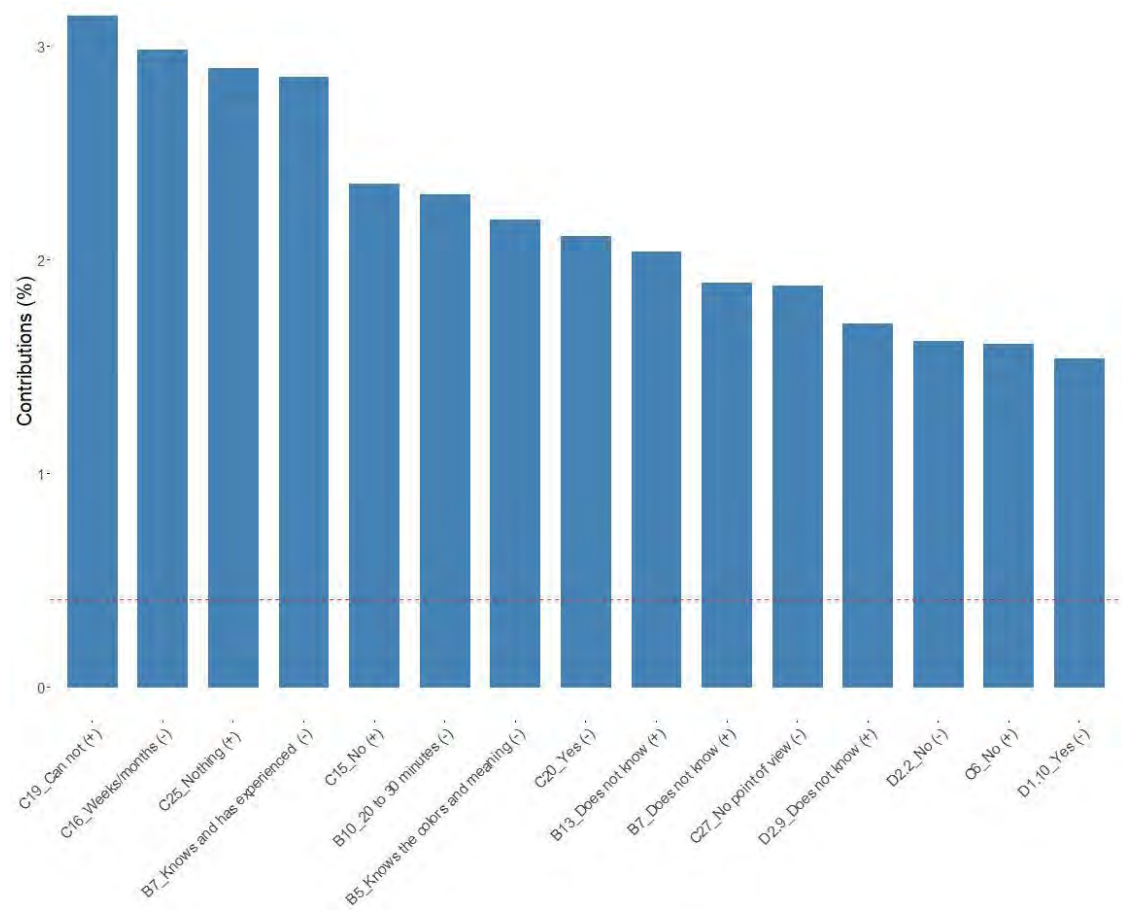


Fig. 1 A-F

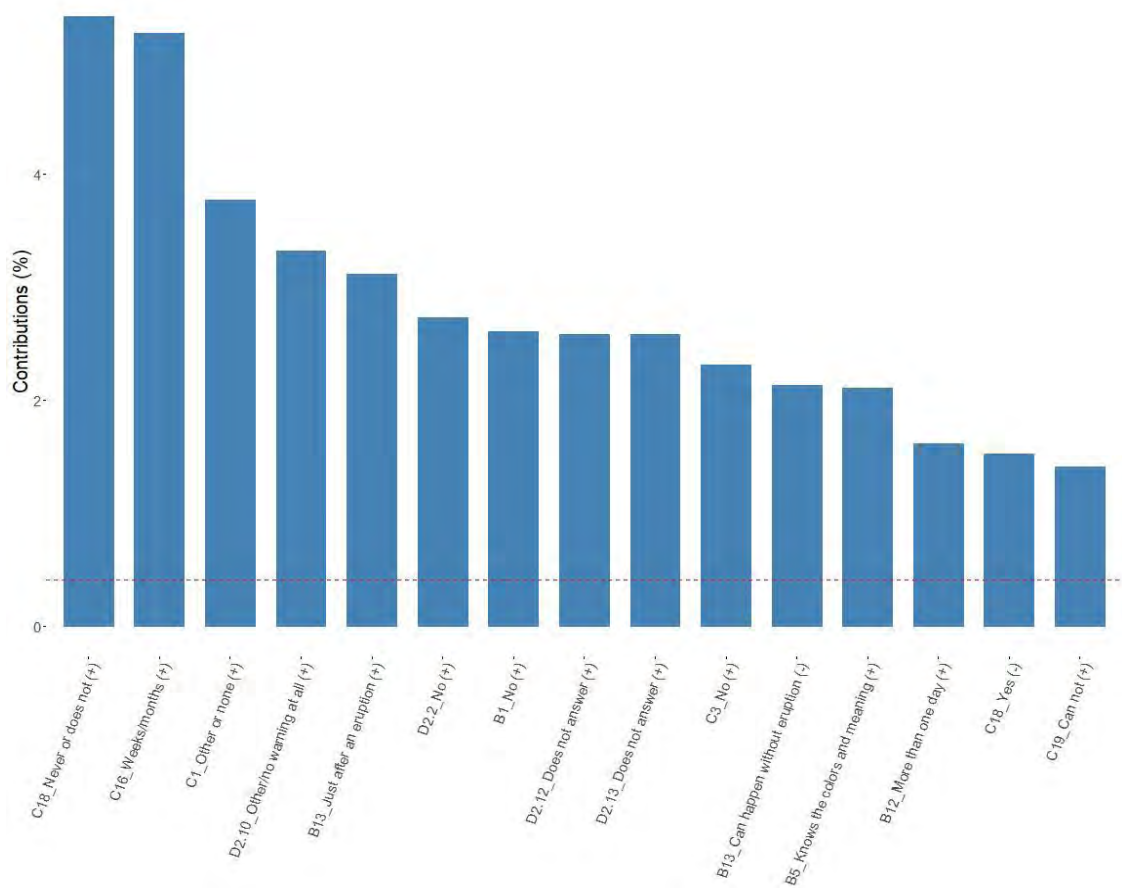
Scree plot



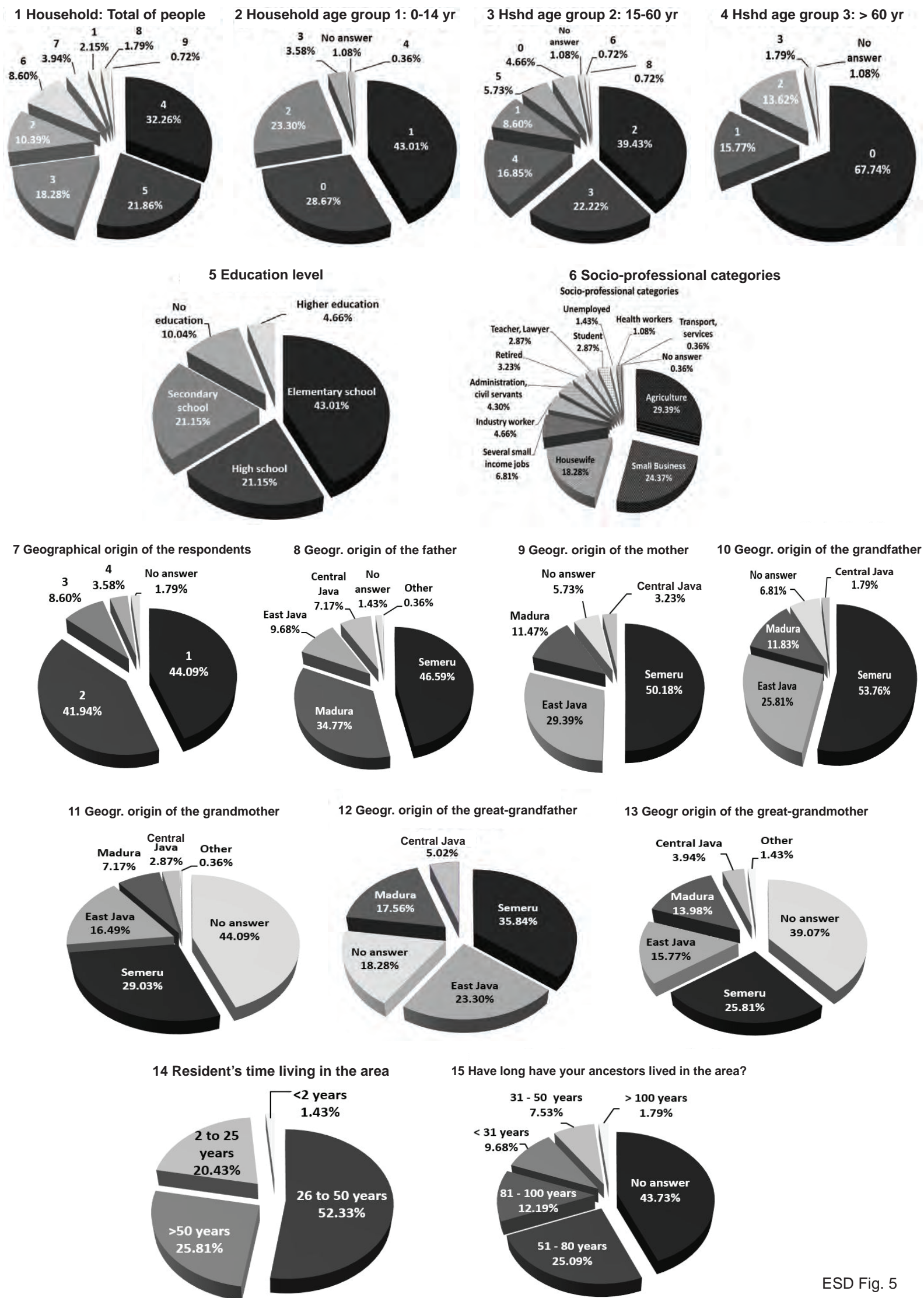
ESD Fig. 3



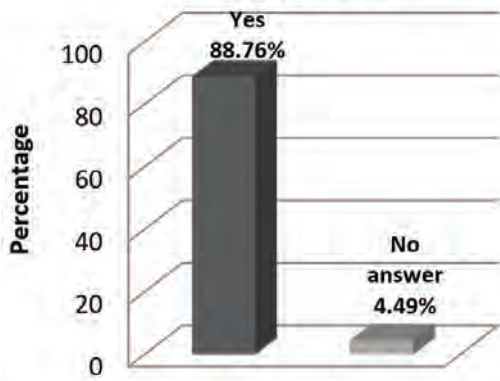
ESD Fig. 4 A



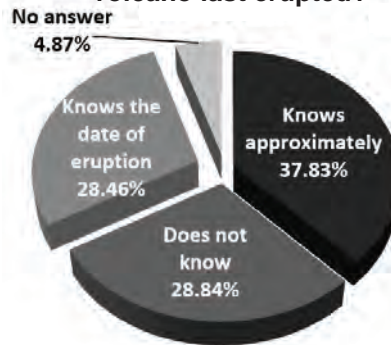
ESD Fig. 4 B



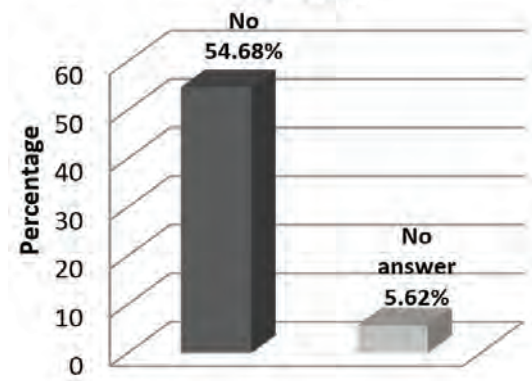
1. Can you name the nearest volcano to your home?



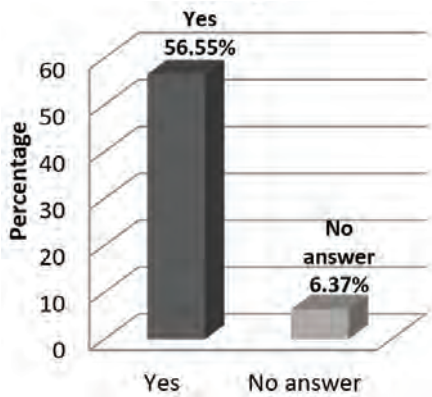
2. Do you know what year this volcano last erupted?



3. Is he/she able to read the hazard-zone map?



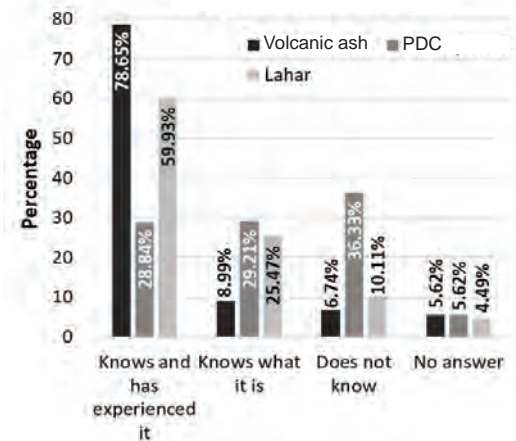
4. Can he/she locate his/her village?



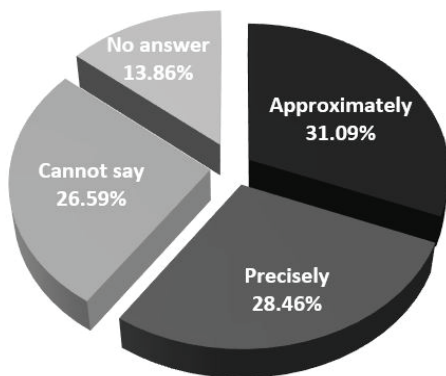
5. Does he/she know the hazard-zone colour meaning?



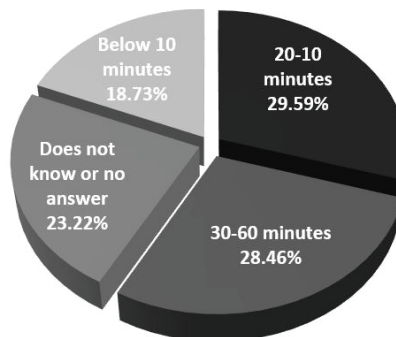
6. Do you know what is:



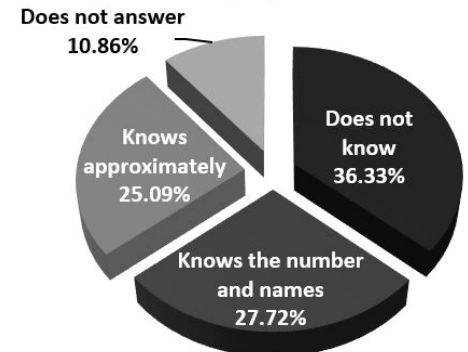
7. Lahar occurrence estimate



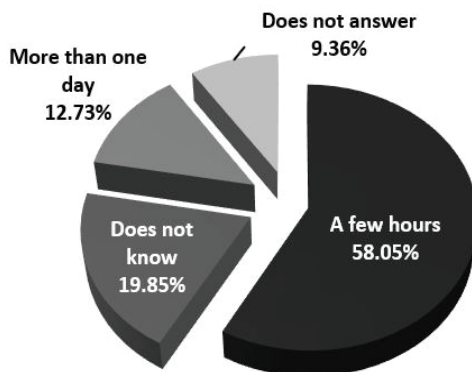
8. Can you estimate the arrival time of a lahar to your village once it has been triggered on the mountain?



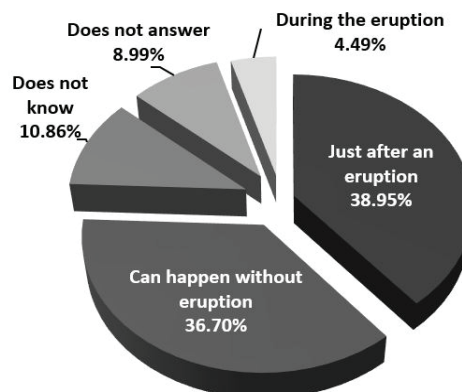
9. Do you know of any victim or/and injured people?



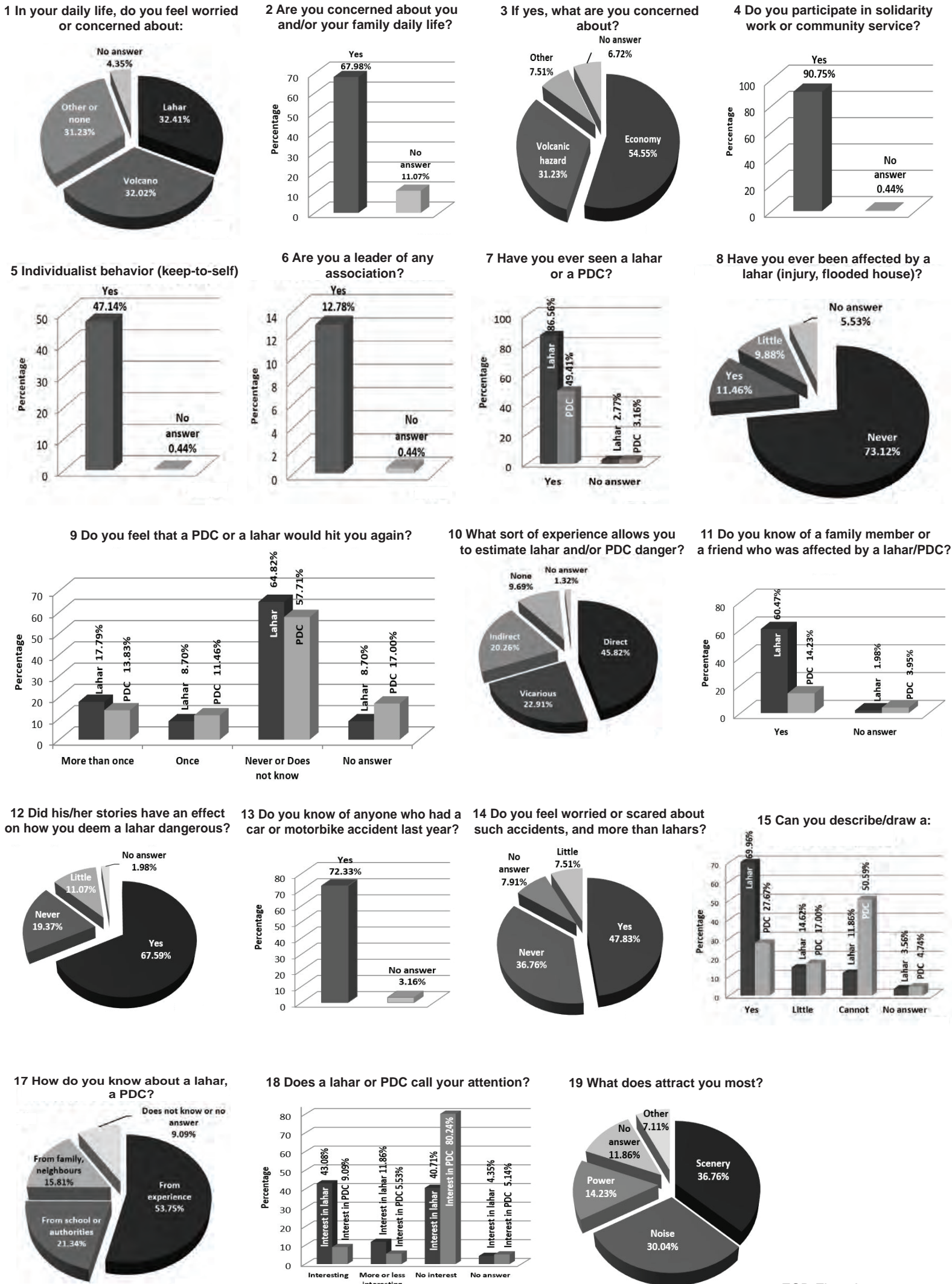
10. How long can a volcanic eruption from Semeru last?



11. How long can lahars occur after a volcanic eruption from Semeru?

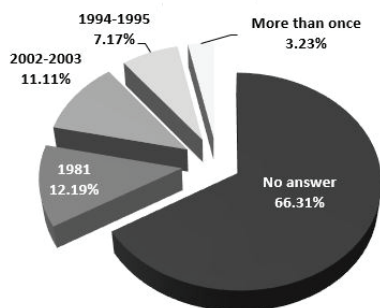


ESD Fig. 6

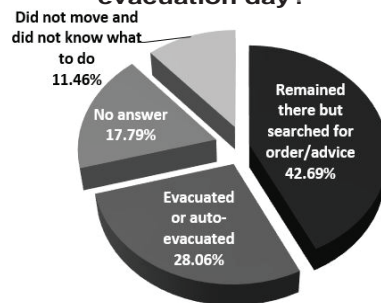


ESD Fig. 7A

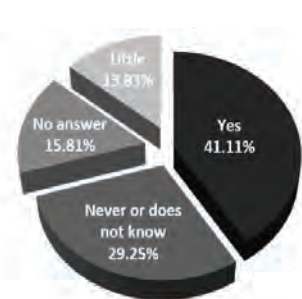
20 Have you ever been evacuated?



21 How did you behave on the evacuation day?



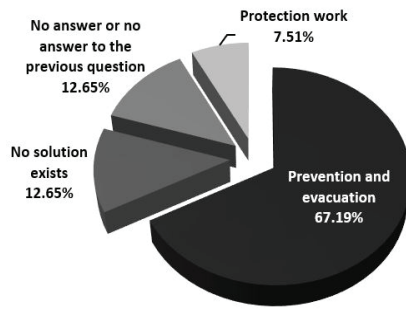
22 Do you feel that this memory can influence how to behave?



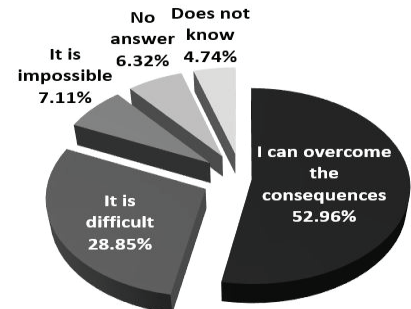
23 Is this phenomenon so powerful that mankind cannot do anything about it?



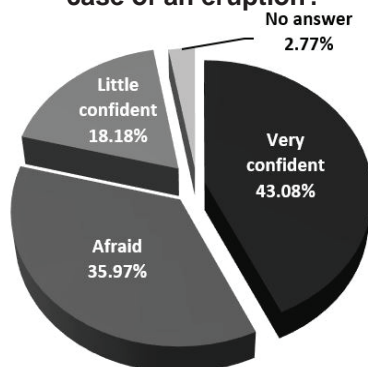
24 How can the phenomenon or its effects can be overcome?



25 Are you empowered to overcome the consequences?



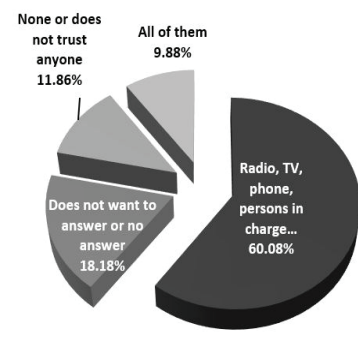
26 Do you feel self-confident in case of an eruption?



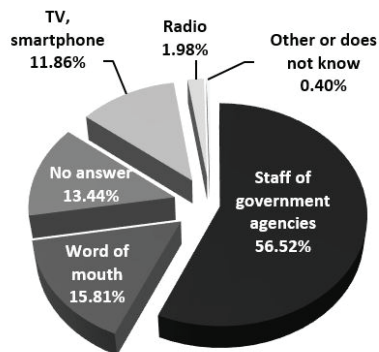
27 Will you comply with the evacuation order in any type of situation?



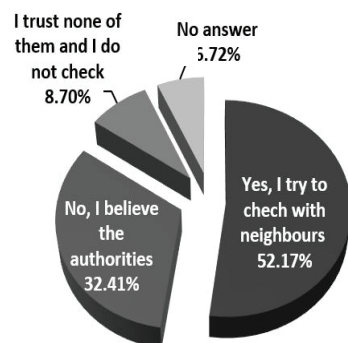
28 Whom do you receive warning messages from in case of lahar?



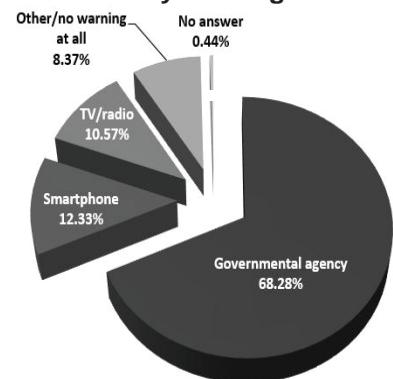
29 In which one do you have more confidence?



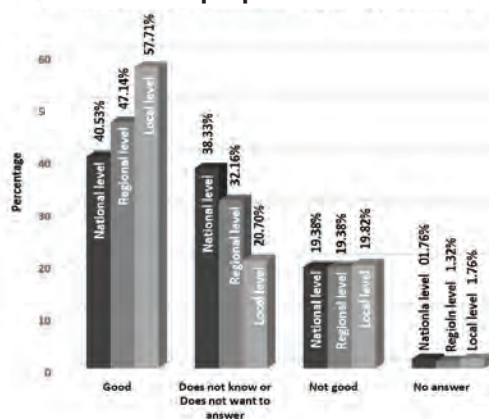
30 Do you believe messages and/or do you try to check the content?



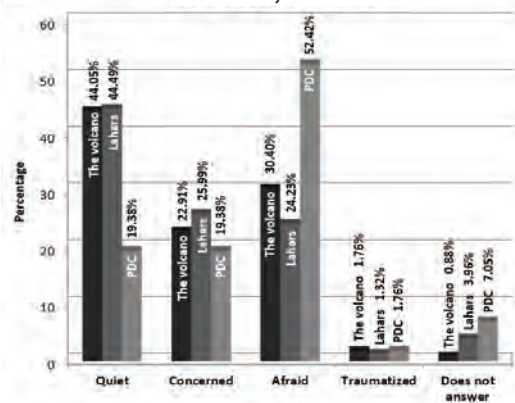
31 Where from do you expect early warning?



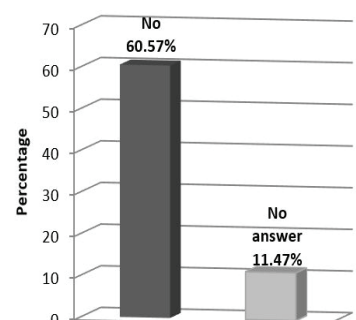
32 Appreciation of government's help for preparedness:



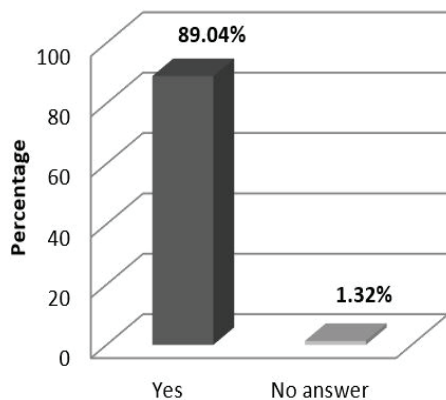
33 How do you feel about the volcano, lahars, PDCs?



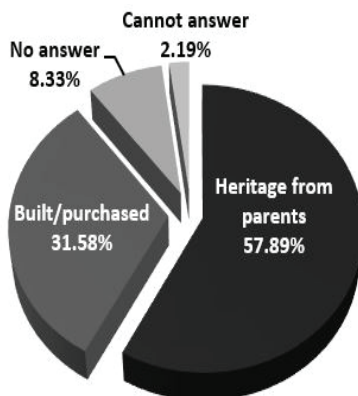
34 Do you follow any rituals?



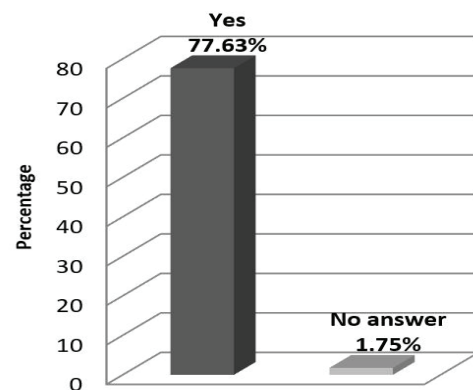
1 Do you own the house?



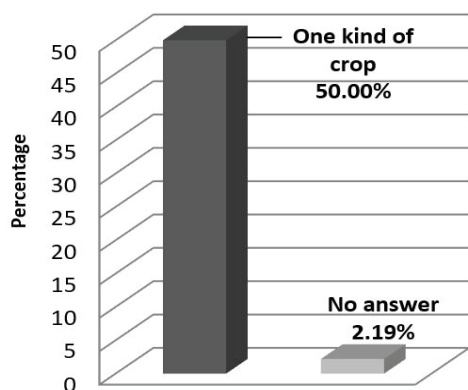
2 How did you get the land?



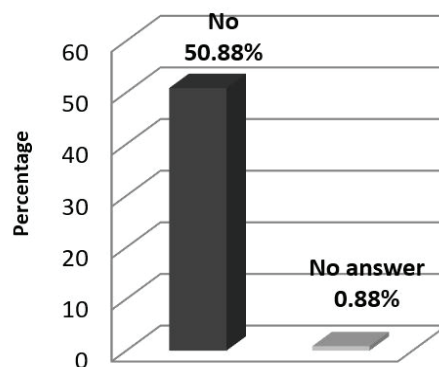
3 Do you own a garden, land or a forest?



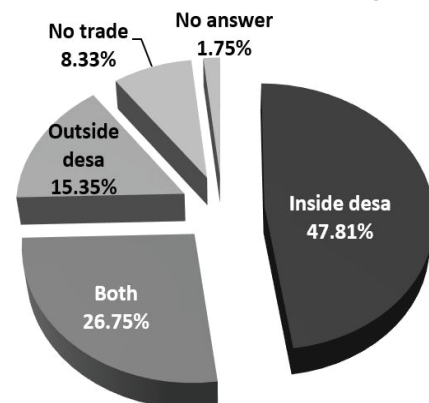
4 How many crops do you harvest?



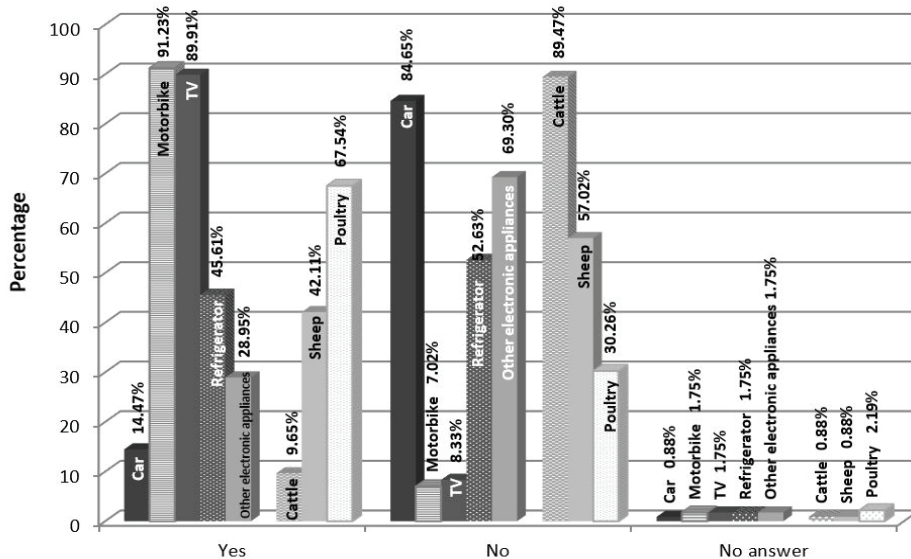
5 Is there any crop storage facility?



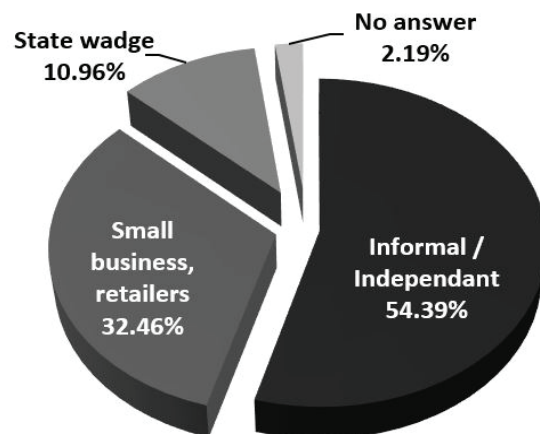
6 What kind of economic exchange?



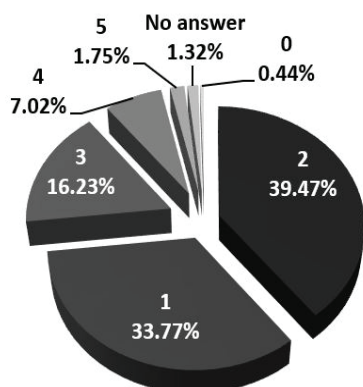
7 Do you own: car, motorbyke, appliances, animals?



8 Type of livelihood and source of resources



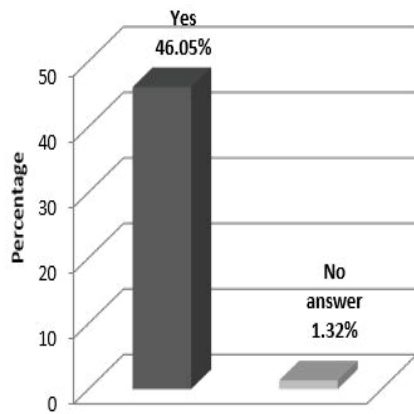
9 How many people contribute to the family resources?



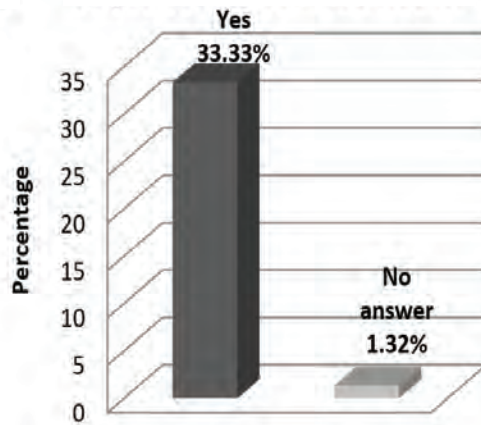
10 Is the household monthly income above or below the minimum salary IDR threshold?



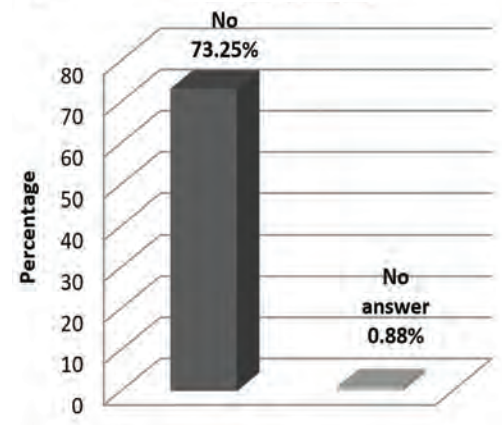
11 Are you in debt?



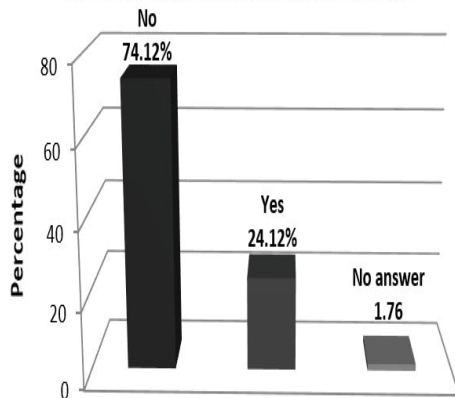
12 Are you insured?



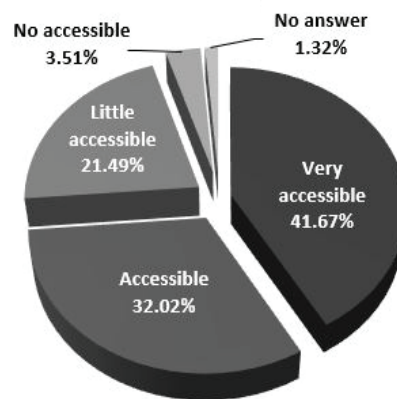
13 Do you benefit from microloans?



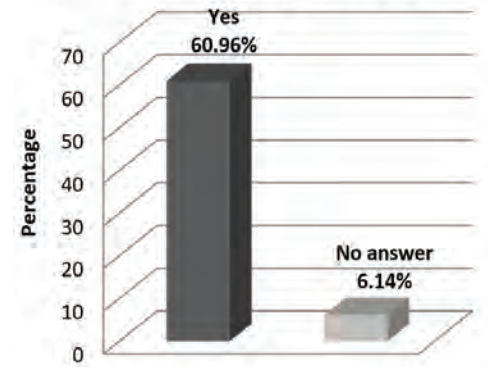
14 Can the family rebuild the house in case of disaster?



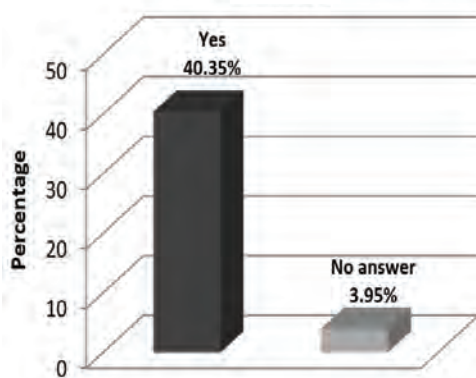
15 Do you have access to evacuation facilities?



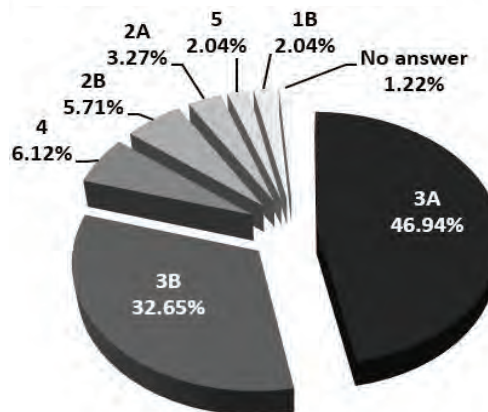
16 Is there any civil protection work against volcanic phenomena?



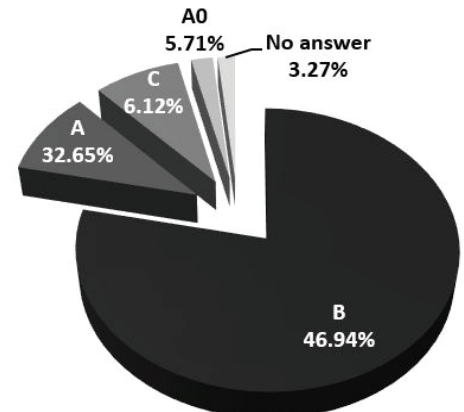
17 Do you or does your family suffer from any handicap?



18 Structural typology of houses



19 Physical vulnerability of houses



ESD Fig. 8B