

INTISARI

Jalur pedestrian dapat menggambarkan kehidupan suatu kawasan melalui aktivitas dan interaksi yang ada. Kota Yogyakarta mulai mengarahkan pembangunannya menuju konsep *walkable city*. Hal ini diwujudkan dengan proyek penataan ulang jalur pedestrian, salah satunya di Jalan Jenderal Sudirman. Namun, tiga tahun pasca penataan ulang tersebut, jalur pedestrian di Jalan Jenderal Sudirman belum mampu meningkatkan intensitas pejalan kaki. Maka dari itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi masyarakat Yogyakarta untuk berjalan kaki di jalur pedestrian Jalan Jenderal Sudirman pasca penataan ulang dan menilai penerapan konsep *walkability* pada jalur tersebut. Analisis dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode deduktif, baik secara kuantitatif (regresi logistik biner terhadap 150 kuesioner yang dikumpulkan melalui *convenience sampling*) ataupun kualitatif (observasi lapangan dan wawancara *stakeholder*). Hasil observasi lapangan menunjukkan bahwa ketersediaan penerangan, peneduh, tempat parkir, aktivitas, dan rasa keruangan (*sense of place*) belum sesuai dengan konsep *walkability*, sedangkan hasil analisis regresi logistik biner menunjukkan bahwa faktor ketersediaan penerangan, peneduh, tempat parkir, dan kemenerusan jalan merupakan faktor lingkungan terbangun yang berpengaruh signifikan terhadap aktivitas berjalan kaki. Jenis kelamin “perempuan”, kepemilikan mobil “1 unit”, dan tujuan berjalan kaki “2 tujuan” merupakan tiga faktor pengguna jalur pedestrian yang memengaruhi aktivitas berjalan kaki masyarakat di jalur pedestrian pasca penataan ulang.

Kata kunci: faktor, Jalan Jenderal Sudirman, pedestrian, penataan ulang, *walkability*

ABSTRACT

Pedestrian paths represent the vitality of a neighborhood where social activities and interactions take place. Yogyakarta has been focusing its development towards a walkable city through pedestrian improvement projects, amongst them was implemented in Jenderal Sudirman Street. However, after three years of its completion, the pedestrian improvement project is unable to increase the pedestrian activity. Therefore, this research aims to identify the influencing factors for Yogyakarta inhabitants to use the pedestrian paths in Jenderal Sudirman Street after the improvement project and to assess the implementation of the walkability concept. The analysis was conducted using a deductive approach combining quantitative (binary logistic regression of 150 questionnaires collected through a convenience sampling) and qualitative (field observation and expert interview) methods. The field observation shows that provision of lighting, shade, parking lot, activities, and a sense of place do not support the walkability of the area, while the statistical analysis show that the provision of lighting, shade, parking lots, and continuity of the pedestrian paths have a significant effect on walking activities after the improvement project. Moreover, gender "female", car ownership "1 unit", and walking purpose "2 destinations" are users' (internal) factors that influence people's willingness to walk after an improvement project.

Keywords: factor, improvement project, Jenderal Sudirman Street, pedestrian, walkability