

**ANALISIS HUBUNGAN KUALITAS LINGKUNGAN PERMUKIMAN
DENGAN KONDISI SOSIAL EKONOMI PENERIMA BANTUAN
REHABILITASI SOSIAL RUMAH TIDAK LAYAK HUNI DI KELURAHAN
REJOWINANGUN UTARA, KOTA MAGELANG**

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INTISARI

Kelurahan Rejowinangun Utara merupakan salah satu wilayah di Kecamatan Magelang Tengah yang memiliki luasan permukiman kumuh terbesar dengan jumlah penduduk miskin terbanyak. Berdasarkan kondisi tersebut, Kelurahan Rejowinangun Utara mempunyai jumlah penerima bantuan Rehabilitasi Sosial Rumah Tidak Layak (RS-Rutilahu) terbanyak di Kota Magelang sebagai upaya pemerintah dalam mengurangi keberadaan RTLH. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis perbedaan kualitas lingkungan permukiman dan karakteristik sosial ekonomi antara wilayah dengan penerima bantuan RS-Rutilahu dan wilayah tanpa penerima bantuan RS-Rutilahu, serta mengidentifikasi hubungan kondisi sosial ekonomi terhadap kualitas lingkungan permukiman di kedua wilayah tersebut.

Penelitian dilakukan dengan observasi dan wawancara. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara dengan rumah tangga penerima bantuan RS-Rutilahu yang mewakili wilayah dengan penerima bantuan RS-Rutilahu serta rumah tangga pada RW 3,5, dan 6 yang mewakili wilayah tanpa penerima bantuan RS-Rutilahu. Teknik pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara acak proporsional. Data diolah dan dianalisis dengan uji Mann-Whitney untuk mencapai tujuan satu dan dua, serta uji Somers dan Gamma yang dilakukan untuk mencapai tujuan tiga.

Penelitian ini menghasilkan temuan bahwa kualitas lingkungan permukiman dan kondisi sosial ekonomi pada wilayah tanpa penerima bantuan RS-Rutilahu lebih baik daripada wilayah dengan penerima bantuan RS-Rutilahu. Parameter pendapatan kepala atau pengurus rumah tangga memiliki hubungan dengan kualitas lingkungan permukiman di wilayah dengan penerima bantuan RS-Rutilahu. Sementara itu, parameter pendapatan, pekerjaan, kepemilikan aset tidak bergerak, dan tingkat pendidikan mempunyai hubungan dengan kualitas lingkungan permukiman di permukiman tanpa penerima bantuan RS-Rutilahu.

Kata kunci: Kualitas Lingkungan Permukiman, Penerima Bantuan, RS-Rutilahu

ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SETTLEMENT ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE BENEFICIARIES OF UNINHABITABLE HOUSE REHABILITATION PROGRAM IN REJOWINANGUN UTARA VILLAGE, MAGELANG CITY

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ABSTRACT

Rejowinangun Utara Village is one of the areas in Magelang Tengah District that has the largest slum area and highest number of poor residents. Based on these conditions, Rejwinangun Utara village has the highest number of poor beneficiaries of Uninhabitable House Rehabilitation Assistance (RS-Rutilahu) program in Magelang city, which is a part of the government's strategic action to reduce the presence of uninhabitable housing. This study is to analyze the differences in settlement environmental quality and socio-economic characteristics between areas with and without RS-Rutilahu program beneficiaries, as well as to identify the relationship between socio-economic conditions and settlement quality in both areas.

The research was conducted through observations and interviews. The data is collected by interviews with households receiving RS-Rutilahu program and households in RW 3, 6, 6 which are representing the areas without RS-Rutilahu beneficiaries. The sampling method is proportional random sampling. The data were processed and analyzed by using the Mann-Whitney test to achieve the difference of settlement environmental quality and socio-economic conditions between the two areas, and Somer's d Gamma test to know the relation between socio-economic conditions and settlement environmental quality.

This study finds that the environmental and socio-economic conditions in both areas are different, represented by the conditions in areas without RS-Rutilahu beneficiaries are better than in areas with RS-Rutilahu beneficiaries. The socio-economic parameter that associated with settlement environmental quality in the areas with RS-Rutilahu beneficiaries is the income level of the household. Meanwhile, income, employment, ownership of fixed assets, and educational attainment have relation with settlement environmental quality in areas without RS-Rutilahu beneficiaries.

Key word: Settlement environmental quality, beneficiaries, RS-Rutilahu