



Kualitas permukiman non migran dan migran pasca gempa bumi 27 Mei 2006 di desa Banyuraden
kecamatan
Gamping kabupaten Sleman
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KUALITAS PERMUKIMAN NON MIGRAN DAN MIGRAN PASCA GEMPA BUMI 27 MEI 2006 DI DESA BANYURADEN KECAMATAN GAMPING KABUPATEN SLEMAN

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini dilakukan di Desa Banyuraden Kecamatan Gamping Kabupaten Sleman Propinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui perbedaan kualitas permukiman pra gempa antara non migran dengan migran dan antara migran desa dengan migran kota, mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kualitas permukiman pra gempa dan faktor yang berpengaruh paling kuat terhadap kualitas permukiman pra gempa, serta mengetahui perbedaan kondisi permukiman pasca gempa antara non migran dengan migran dan antara migran desa dengan migran kota.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode survei. Data dan informasi didapat dengan cara wawancara responden menggunakan kuisioner serta pengamatan langsung di lapangan. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan metode sampling kuota. Jumlah responden 120, terdiri dari 60 responden non migran dan 60 responden migran yang terbagi atas 30 responden migran desa dan 30 responden migran kota. Teknik analisa data ada dua macam, secara kualitatif meliputi analisa tabel frekuensi serta tabel silang, dan secara kuantitatif meliputi analisa kai-kuadrat, korelasi Product Moment, serta regresi berganda.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan kualitas permukiman pra gempa antara non migran dengan migran serta antara migran desa dengan migran kota. Tingkat pendidikan kepala keluarga, tingkat pendapatan rumah tangga, dan luas rumah memiliki hubungan positif signifikan dengan kualitas permukiman pra gempa. Jumlah beban tanggungan kepala keluarga memiliki hubungan negatif signifikan dengan kualitas permukiman pra gempa migran kota. Luas halaman mempunyai hubungan positif signifikan dengan kualitas permukiman pra gempa migran, khususnya migran desa. Letak permukiman terhadap jalan lingkungan mempunyai hubungan positif signifikan dengan kualitas permukiman pra gempa migran, baik kelompok migran desa maupun kelompok migran kota. Faktor yang berpengaruh paling kuat terhadap kualitas permukiman pra gempa migran, baik migran desa maupun kota adalah tingkat pendapatan rumah tangga, sedangkan pada non migran adalah luas rumah. Pasca gempa, tidak terdapat perbedaan tingkat kerusakan pasca gempa yang signifikan antara bangunan mukim non migran dengan migran serta antara migran desa dengan migran kota

Kata kunci: permukiman, kualitas pra gempa, kondisi pasca gempa



**THE SETTLEMENT'S QUALITY OF NON-MIGRANT AND MIGRANT
POST-EARTHQUAKE MAY 27th 2006 IN BANYURADEN,
GAMPING SUB-DISTRICT, SLEMAN DISTRICT**

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ABSTRACT

This research was done in Banyuraden Village, Gamping Sub-district, Sleman District, Yogyakarta Special Province. The objectives of this research are (1) to know the differences of pre-earthquake settlement's quality between the non-migrant and migrant, and between the rural migrant and urban migrant; (2) to identify several factors which affect the pre-earthquake settlement's quality and find out the most influencing factor of pre-earthquake settlement's quality; and, (3) to find out the differences of post-earthquake settlement's condition between non-migrant and migrant, and between the rural migrant and urban migrant.

This research was done by using survey method. Data and information were obtained from interviewing the respondents using questioner and direct-observation in the field. The sample was taken by using quota sampling. The number of respondents is 120, which consists of 60 non-migrants and 60 migrants (30 rural migrants and 30 urban migrants). The data analysis process was using two kinds of methods, qualitative method and quantitative method. The qualitative method consists of frequency table analysis and cross table analysis. The quantitative method consists of Chi-square analysis, Product Moment correlation and Multiple regression.

The results of this research are (1) there is significant difference of pre-earthquake settlement's quality between the non-migrant and migrant, and between the rural migrant and urban migrant. (2) The education level of the head of the family, the level of family income and the size of the house have significant positive relation with the settlement's quality. The number of the load of the family has significant negative relation with pre-earthquake settlement's quality of the urban migrant. The size of house yard has significant positive relation with pre-earthquake settlement's quality of the migrant, especially for the rural migrant. The distance of the house from the road has significant positive relation with pre-earthquake settlement's quality of the migrant, either rural migrant or urban migrant. The most influencing factor of pre-earthquake settlement's quality, either for rural migrant or urban migrant, is the level of family income. The most influencing factor of pre-earthquake settlement's quality for non-migrant is the size of the house. (3) There is no significant difference of post-earthquake settlement's condition between non migrant and migrant; and between rural migrant and urban migrant.

Key words: settlement, pre-earthquake settlement's quality, post-earthquake settlement's condition.