

ABSTRACT

FACTORS TRIGGERING FORMATION OF SLUM AREAS IN BANDAR LAMPUNG MUNICIPALITY

By

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Identification of slum areas needs to be carried out not only in municipality or metropolitan city, but also in all regencies (municipal city/ regency). Identification is intended to detect the exact location of slum areas which is then used to formulate solution programs. In identifying the slum areas, a set of criteria are used to determine if a particular area can be labelled as slum or not. The criteria are broadly categorized into physical components and some additional components. The method of slum area labelling was undertaken by applying comprehensive analysis method where assessment was carried out by scoring the aforementioned criteria. Through research carried out in Bandar Lampung, the result showed that among 30 villages, consisting of 20 non-coastal area villages and 10 in coastal areas, the highest degree of slum areas was found in Teluk Betung Village (3,17) and the lowest one was found in Tanjung Senang (1,44). Coastal areas are generally slummier than non-coastal ones. Through quantitative (analysis ordinal regression), with minitab 16.0 it was found that there were five variables which have caused high degree of slums ($\alpha = 10\%$) i.e; population

density, land suitability, clean water public, green open space, and poor rate, with P value for i.e: 0,018, 0,038, 0,100, and 0,056. While variables education rate, road condition, number of family members, and criminality rate haven't caused degree of slums with P value i.e : 0,817, 0,875, 0,706, and 0.369.

Keywords: slum areas, identification, degree and criteria of slum.