

Pola spasial pemilihan fasilitas kesehatan oleh penduduk BSD City = Spatial pattern of choosing health facility by BSD City's residents

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Abstrak

Pelayanan kesehatan sangat diperlukan dalam suatu perumahan, terlebih jika perumahan tersebut berada di daerah yang luas, seperti BSD City. Luasnya yang mencapai 6.000 hektare, menjadikan wilayah terbangun di BSD City tidak merata. Ketidakmerataan wilayah terbangun berkorelasi dengan ketidakmerataan fasilitas kesehatan yang tersedia. Fasilitas kesehatan menjadi penting karena unsur keterdesakan (urgent) dalam penanganan pertama saat sakit. Terdapat faktor eksternal (lingkungan) dan internal (pribadi) yang dapat memengaruhi seseorang dalam memilih fasilitas kesehatan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana pola pemilihan fasilitas kesehatan terkait dengan faktor eksternal dan internal. Analisis perilaku keruangan digunakan untuk menjawab tujuan penelitian tersebut. Faktor lingkungan perumahan dan karakteristik penduduk seperti lama tinggal, pekerjaan, dan subjektivitas merupakan bahan untuk menganalisis perilaku keruangan lebih dalam.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa semakin berkembang perumahan maka semakin bervariasi pola yang dihasilkan. Pola yang bervariasi juga dipengaruhi oleh lama tinggal dan ruang aktivitas penduduk. Di perumahan yang semakin berkembang juga ditemukan alasan pemilihan berupa kualitas. Sedangkan di perumahan yang semakin kurang berkembang ditemukan alasan pemilihan iconic.

.....Health service centre is one of the most important facilities in a residence, further more in a very huge residence such as BSD City. With the 6.000 hectare of wide, makes built-up area in BSD City has a variant pattern. A variant pattern of built-up area was related to distribution of health facilities. Health facilities became important because of the urgent factor of first aid action in illness. There are external (neighborhood) and internal (self) factors that affected someone to choose health facility. Thing that we try to find in this research is how do the spatial pattern of choosing health facility related to the external and internal factors. Spatial behaviour analysis was a method in this research. Residence neighborhood and residents' characteristics such as lived time period, job, and subjectivity were factors that used to make a deeper analyze about the spatial behavior.

This research found that the choosing pattern in developed residence was more various than developing and underdeveloped one. The various pattern also affected by lived-time period and activity space of residents. There's a fact in developed residence that most of the residents choose the health facility because of the quality. In other hand, most of the residents in developing and underdeveloped residence choose the health facility because of the iconic factor.