

## Peran Permeabilitas Building Frontage terhadap Persepsi Keamanan Perempuan di Trotoar. (Studi Kasus: Kawasan Blok M) = The Role of Building Frontages Permeability toward Womens Safety Perceptions on the Sidewalk. (Case Study: Blok M Area)

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### Abstrak

Studi ini memeriksa hubungan antara permeabilitas building frontage dan persepsi keamanan pejalan kaki perempuan di trotoar. Sebuah studi kasus dilakukan di dua jalan komersial dengan pengaturan berbeda di daerah Blok M, Jakarta. Makna yang dipersepsikan ditimbulkan oleh unsur-unsur lingkungan perkotaan yang kemudian membentuk persepsi subjektif yang berbeda karena beberapa faktor, termasuk gender. Perempuan di negara berkembang cenderung menunjukkan lebih banyak rasa takut dan tidak aman di ruang publik. Oleh sebab itu, pertimbangan untuk menciptakan rasa aman bagi perempuan di ruang publik sangat penting. Natural surveillance, juga dikenal sebagai strategi eyes on the street, dapat meningkatkan persepsi keamanan seseorang dan seringkali dipicu oleh berbagai fungsi di sepanjang jalan, terutama di lantai dasar, dan juga building frontage yang aktif. Permeabilitas adalah salah satu fitur penting dari building frontage aktif yang mendukung natural surveillance. Permeabilitas berbeda menurut penggunaan gedung dan dapat diidentifikasi baik secara fisik maupun visual. Hasil studi menunjukkan bahwa permeabilitas melalui keterbukaan dan transparansi dapat meningkatkan persepsi keamanan bagi pejalan kaki perempuan dalam konteks perkotaan.

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This study investigates the relationship between building frontages permeability and women pedestrians safety perceptions on the sidewalk. A case study is conducted in two commercial streets with different settings in the Blok M area, Jakarta. Perceived meanings are evoked by the elements of the urban environments, it then forms a subjective perception that differs due to several factors, including gender. Women in developing countries tend to exhibit more fear and insecurity in public places. Therefore, considerations to create a sense of security for women in public places is essential. Natural surveillance, also known as the eyes on the street strategy, can improve ones safety perception and it is often triggered by a range of functions along the street, notably on the ground floor, and also an active building frontage. Permeability is one of the key features of active building frontage that supports natural surveillance. It differs according to the buildings uses and can be identified both physically and visually. The results suggest that permeability by its openness and its transparency can enhance safety perceptions among female pedestrians in an urban context.