

Analisis Geospasial Perceived Neighborhood Safety dan Subjective Well-Being pada Penduduk Perempuan DKI Jakarta = Geospatial Analysis of Perceived Neighborhood Safety and Subjective Well-Being on Women Residents of DKI Jakarta

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Abstrak

Keamanan merupakan hal yang penting dalam sebuah kota yang layak huni. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat hubungan antara persepsi keamanan (perceived safety) dan subjective well-being (kepuasan hidup, afek positif, dan afek negatif) pada penduduk perempuan yang tinggal di DKI Jakarta. Data dalam penelitian ini diperoleh melalui kuesioner daring yang ditujukan pada penduduk perempuan berusia di atas 18 tahun yang tersebar di lima kotamadya di DKI Jakarta (N = 605). Perceived safety diukur menggunakan alat ukur Perceived Urban Safety Assessment Scale (Ferretti et al., 2019), sedangkan tiga komponen subjective well-being diukur menggunakan alat ukur Satisfaction with Life Scale (Diener et al., 1985) untuk komponen kepuasan hidup dan Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (Watson et al., 1988) untuk komponen afek positif dan afek negatif. Hasil analisis menggunakan Pearson's Product-Moment menunjukkan bahwa perceived safety berhubungan secara signifikan dengan ketiga komponen subjective well-being. Analisis geospasial juga dilakukan untuk melihat korelasi tingkat kelurahan antara perceived safety dan ketiga subjective well-being serta klusterisasi perceived safety dan subjective well-being pada penduduk perempuan DKI Jakarta. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa terdapat korelasi yang kuat antar variabel ($r = 0,868 - 0,906$) dan pola geospasial yang mengelompok di tingkat kelurahan untuk kedua variabel dan masing-masing komponennya (Moran's I = $0,057 - 0,118$).

..... Urban safety is an essential component of a livable city. This study was aimed to examine the correlation between perceived safety and subjective well-being (life satisfaction, positive affect, and negative affect) on women residents living in DKI Jakarta. The data in this study were obtained through an online questionnaire aimed to women residents aged 18 and over scattered over five municipalities of DKI Jakarta (N = 605). Perceived safety was measured using Perceived Urban Safety Assessment Scale (Ferretti et al., 2019), while three components of subjective well-being were measured using Satisfaction with Life Scale (Diener et al., 1985) for life satisfaction and Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (Watson et al., 1988) for positive affect and negative affect. Correlational analysis using Pearson's Product-Moment showed that perceived safety was significantly correlated with three components of subjective well-being. Geospatial analysis was also carried out to see the correlation between variables on urban village level and the clusterization of perceived safety and subjective well-being in women residents of DKI Jakarta. The analysis showed that variables analyzed are strongly correlated ($r = 0,868 - 0,906$) and there is a geospatial pattern grouped on urban village level for both variables and each of its components (Moran's I = $0,057 - 0,118$).