JPIS (Jurnal Pendidikan Ilmu Sosial)

The Factors that Affect the Quality of Life of Residents in Urban Slums in Kampung Mandar Village, Banyuwangi

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A B S T R A C T

Banyuwangi regency in implementing the program Kota Tanpa Kumuh establishing slum areas in the regions located in Kampung Mandar. This study aims to determine the factors that affect the quality of life of residents in urban slums. The research method used is a survey method. Data collection techniques were carried out by structured interviews with a questionnaire guidance that had been tested for validity to one hundred heads of households selected by the simple random sampling method. Data processing and analysis methods are done by inferential statistical methods with the help of SPSS software. To test the validity of the data, it is carried out in accordance with statistical procedures in SPSS. The results showed that the factors affecting the quality of life of the residents of Kampung Mandar were gender, age, education, marital status, type of work, and income. Other research findings are based on factor analysis, so the six variables together also affect the quality of life of the population. Recommendation for the future reserchers can research about the same theme at different time to see the development of the quality of life the residents in Kampung Mandar from time to time.

A R T I C L E   I N F O

1. INTRODUCTION

Population issues are the most important thing in Asia marked by increasing population growth (Asyafiq, 2019; Subasinghe, 2015). UN-HABITAT 2015 revealed that between 2015 and 2040, the population in Asian cities is projected to increase by around 1 billion people (Luby, 2018). The results of the 2010 Population Census showed that Indonesia's population increased by 32.5 million people and the average growth was 1.49% (Saleh, 2011). The population can be a potential and a burden for the country, one of which is on national development. (Baeti, 2013; Christiani, et al., 2014). The high population growth has resulted in increased demands for housing needs (Amalia, 2018). In an effort to meet housing needs, many people often rent houses in the city center which are close to their livelihoods, resulting in uncontrolled building compaction and creating slums (Wijaya, 2016; Nursyahbani and Pigawati, 2015; Kharisma, 2020).

According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2011 concerning housing and settlement areas, it is stated that slums are settlements that are unfit for habitation because the layout of the buildings is irregular, the level of density is high, and the quality of the buildings and facilities and infrastructure do not meet the requirements (Solehati, et al., 2017). It is generally known that slum areas lack basic facilities and services such as adequate housing, safe drinking water and sanitation, health and education services (Nursyahbani and Pigawati, 2015; Solehati, et al., 2017). Slum settlements are increasing and emerging as one of the main features of a city in many countries in the world (Christiani, et al., 2014; Prianto and Amalia, 2019). Slum settlements contribute greatly to social, economic, and environmental problems (Khan and Malaviya, 2017). In addition, the existence of slum settlements is related to increasing social inequality and poverty and increasing crime (Kharisma, 2020; Hastuti and Syakur, 2018; Sutrisno, et al., 2019)

Slums are often associated with urban areas rather than rural areas (Khan and Malaviya, 2017). Cities are centers of economy, investment, technology, innovation, economic growth, and jobs (Khan and Malaviya, 2017; Lutfiana, 2014; Shekhar, 2020). UN-Habitat 2008 estimates that between 800 million and 1 billion people live in urban slums (Hacker, et al., 2013). Several countries experienced rapid urban growth with uncontrolled expansion of slums such as in India, Indonesia, and Brazil (Marxs, et al., 2013). Conditions like this eventually lead to a decrease in the quality of life and the formation of slums in urban areas (Solehati, et al., 2017). The urban poor are usually associated with low levels of education, lack of job opportunities, large families, and poor housing conditions (Saleh, 2011; Wan Puteh, et al., 2019). Poverty can also be seen from the income and also the work of the people (Nursyahbani and Pigawati, 2015). Poverty is a problem in the economic development of a country, especially in developing countries.

Economic development is interpreted as an effort to reduce poverty, overcome income inequality, and provide employment (Baeti, 2013). Another opinion suggests that competent and qualified human resources are needed in an effort to support productivity and activities so that the country's goals are achieved (Maulida, 2015). An overview of a country's human resources can be seen using the Quality of Life Index (IMH) indicator (Azizah, 2015). IMH is one of the composite indicators used to measure the level of community welfare (Suema, 2015). Apart from IMH, HR can also be seen from the HDI or Human Development Index (HDI) figures (Pratomo and Sumargo, 2016). According to the Central Statistics Agency in 2019, HDI explains how residents can access development results in obtaining income, health, education, and so on. In general, a high HDI will be followed by a good quality of life for the population.

Human Development affects the quality of life as the ultimate goal of planning programs that lead to economic and social development (Goswami and Manna, 2013). WHO in 1947 introduced the term quality of life in the context of the definition of health, namely a condition of physical, mental and social well-being of individuals (Afiyanti, 2010). WHO in 1997 defined Quality of Life (QOL) as an individual's perception of life in the context of culture and value systems and their relation to goals, expectations, standards and concerns (Guthi, 2019). Since 1990 studies related to quality of life have been widely used in the health sector, namely those related to medicine, social sciences, and health services (Noyez, 2013).

The poor are often considered as people who live without enough, but the poor have priorities in their lives, namely survival, security, and quality of life (Wijaya, 2016). The phenomenon of fishermen's poverty as a coastal community with the potential for marine and fisheries resources which in fact has not been able to meet the needs of the coastal community itself (Mussadun, 2016). Fishing communities residing in slum settlements are often indicated as residents who have a low quality of life. Traditional fishermen are characterized as poor people with low quality of food consumed, low savings and investment and low standard of living (Rahim and Hastuti, 2016).

Several districts and cities in Indonesia have shown development. One of the districts in East Java Province which is showing rapid development apart from Surabaya is Banyuwangi Regency (Kharisma, 2020). Banyuwangi Regency has achieved an HDI of 70.06 in 2018. In Banyuwangi there are still poor people who live well and live in slum areas. Based on the Decree of the Regent No. 188/482/Kep/429.011/2014 Banyuwangi Regency in implementing the City Without Slums (KOTAKU) program determines slum areas in Banyuwangi Regency spread across Kampung Mandar Village, Lateng Village, and Kepatihan Village (Idajati, 2021). The data is presented in the table 1.

Tabel 1. Slum Area Data in Banyuwangi District

No	Slum Area Location	Wide Region	Number Of Houses	Total population
1	Krajan and Krobokan Environment, Kel. Mandar, Kec. Banyuwangi	8,61 Ha	485	1.940 Soul
2	Orange Garden Environment, Kel. Lateng, Kec. Banyuwangi	3,54 Ha	475	2.375 Soul
3	Ujung Environment, Ex. Kepatihan, Kec. Banyuwangi	8,48 Ha	577	2.885 Soul

Source: Cipta Karya, RPIJM Kab Banyuwangi 2018-2022

In fact, the Kampung Mandar area is a slum area which is included in the coastal settlements. A coastal settlement is a residential area located in the area between land and sea where there are livelihood activities by the settler group (Sutrisno, et al., 2019). In addition, the Kampung Mandar Village area is the largest area compared to the Lateng and Kepatihan Villages. Most of the residents of the Kampung Mandar Village have a living as fishermen and hold the status of slums. Residents who live in slums are often indicated by areas that have a low quality of life, lack of health and education that is not optimal due to backwardness and lack of government attention. Based on the description, the study of the quality of life of slum residents in Kampung Mandar Village is very important.

The study aims to determine the factors that influence the quality of life of residents in urban slum settlements in Kampung Mandar Village, Banyuwangi Regency. There are two expected benefits from this research, namely academic theoretical benefits and

practical benefits. From an academic theoretical point of view, this research is believed to be able to contribute significantly to developing knowledge, especially in the field of urban geography and settlement geography. From an empirical practical perspective, this research is also believed to be able to make a significant contribution to policy makers in formulating urban development policies.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Slums

According to the Directorate General of Cipta Karya, Ministry of Public Works, a slum area is an area that is physically, economically, socially and politically culturally degraded and or has several problems attached, so that the carrying capacity of the land cannot be utilized optimally.

According to David Drakakis Smith in Suparno and (Solehati, et al., 2017). in detail provides the following limitations: (1) Slums are residential neighborhoods that are legal, legal and permanent but the physical condition of the environment is getting worse due to lack of maintenance, aging of the buildings, indifference, or because they are divided into separate yards or rooms. small bush. (2) Squatters are illegal settlements that occupy illegal land (not residential areas) often uncontrolled and unorganized, with very bad physical conditions of the environment and buildings, without being served by urban environmental facilities and infrastructure. Illegal land includes cemeteries, garbage dumps, embankments and riverbanks, behind walls belonging to other people, along railroad tracks, under bridges and so on.

According to (Istikasari and Khadiyanto, 2014), the characteristics of slum settlements in most settlements in cities are as follows: (1) Occupants come from the same village so as to allow a rather large homogeneity, because most residents come from poor villages with the same income level relatively low; (2) The level of education is Elementary School completion, or did not finish school due to dropping out halfway; (3) In contributing to life or to meet basic needs, the main capital is each individual's muscle power and has a lot of free time;

(4) Not yet organized according to business legal entities that are commonly applicable, such as limited liability companies, cooperatives, and others. Business capital is obtained from unofficial channels; (5) Work in the informal sector; (6) Dense settlement complexes and irregular settlement locations; (7) Elementary facilities, such as drinking water, clean toilets, electricity and sewerage for sewage and garbage, are generally not available properly; (8) The buildings where they live are simple, made of gedek or similar materials, and generally do not meet health requirements; (9) Residents have a fairly good family spirit among residents; (10) Awareness of religious life. Based on the description above, it can be seen from the economic structure of the people who live in slum settlements, most of them are middle to lower class people with low income levels.

3. METHODS

This research was conducted in February 2020. The research location is in the Village of Kampung Mandar Banyuwangi, to be precise, in the slums specified in the KOTAKU program. Map of research locations is presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Administrative Map of Research Locations

This research is a quantitative research. The data collected as a support in the success of the research carried out is in the form of primary data. Primary data is data obtained directly by researchers in the form of data on the quality of life of residents in the Kampung Mandar slum settlements as well as population data obtained from the Kelurahan Office.

The population of this study is based on data on the number of heads of households in the slum area of Kampung Mandar Village, which is located on the banks of the river, namely 438 heads of households. Determination of the research sample using simple random sampling. According to (Istikasari and Khadiyanto, 2014) it is said to be simple (simple) because the sampling of the population is done randomly without showing strata. In this study, 100 household samples were taken because the population is homogeneous in terms of occupying urban slums.

The research instrument for obtaining information related to a person's quality of life is using a module guide made by the OECD (Atmaji and Maryani, 2018). in measuring subjective well-being. The aspects measured in the OECD are core measurement, life evaluation, influence, well-being, and evaluation. This data is supported by socio-economic data based on BPS references (Ningrum, et al., 2020). Factors that can affect quality of life consist of gender, age, education, occupation, marital status, and income.

Questionnaire data related to quality of life and its factors were analyzed using inferential statistical methods with the help of SPSS software. Data validity test was carried out according to statistical procedures in SPSS. According to (Tinungki, 2010). binary logistic regression is a regression analysis used to describe the relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variable. The dependent variable (response variable) is usually symbolized Y with a dichotomous (binary) measurement scale, and the independent variable (predictor variable) is usually symbolized X whose measurement scale is dichotomous, polychotomous or continuous.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Population socio-economic characteristics

In general, in a study requires information related to socio-economic characteristics. The socio-economic aspect will be an illustration of several variables that have an influence on

a person's quality of life which can describe the quality of life of residents of urban slum settlements in Kampung Mandar Village. Information related to socio-economics is important because there is a very strong link between economic prosperity and social conditions that can improve quality (Goswami and Manna, 2013). The socio-economic variables include gender, age, marital status, type of main job, education, and income.

Based on table 2, it can be seen that the population is based on gender with 46 men and 54 women. The percentage of the male population is 46% and female is 54%. The total population by sex is presented in Table 2.

Tabel 2. Total Population Based on Gender

Gender	Amount (person)	Percentage (%)
Man	46	46
Woman	54	54
Amount	100	100

Source: Results Processed Researchers, 2020

Based on table 3 it can be seen that the population based on age at the productive age of 15-64 years is 86 people and at the age > 64 years is 14 people. The percentage of the productive age population is 86% and 14% is unproductive. The population by age is presented in Table 3.

Tabel 3. Population Based on Age

Age (year)	Amount (person)	Percentage (%)
15–64	86	86
>64	14	14
Amount	100	100

Source: Results Processed Researchers, 2020

Based on table 4, it can be observed that the marital status of the population with married status totaled 91 people, 7 people who were divorced and divorced, and 2 people who were divorced. The percentage of the population who are married is 91%, divorced status is 7%, and divorced status is 2%. The total population by marital status is presented in Table 4.

Tabel 4. Total Population Based on Marital Status

Marital status	Amount (Person)	Persentage (%)
Marry	91	91
death divorce	7	7
divorced	2	2
Amount	100	100

Source: Results Processed by Researchers, 2020

Based on table 5 it can be seen that the number of residents with the status of Housewives (IRT) is 26 people with a percentage of 26%, fishermen are 22 people with a percentage of 22%, private companies are 10 people with a percentage of 10%, entrepreneurs are 37 people with a percentage of 37 %, and workers totaling 5 people with a percentage of 5%. Although most of the Kampung Mandar Kelurahan are fishermen, not

all of the residents are fishermen. The total population by main occupation is presented in Table 5.

Tabel 5. Total Population Based on Main Occupation

Type of work	Amount (person)	Percentage (%)
Housewife	26	26
Fisherman	22	22
Private	10	10
Self-employed	37	37
Laborer	5	5
Amount	100	100

Source: Results Processed Researchers, 2020

Based on table 6 it can be seen that the largest population is in the successful year of 6 years. A successful year of 6 years means that education is only up to Elementary School (SD). The number of residents who reached the successful year of 6 years amounted to 40 people with a percentage of 40% of 100 residents. In the data that has been obtained, those with less education or up to 6 years mostly work as fishermen. The number of residents based on successful years is presented in Table 6.

Tabel 6. Total Population Based on Successful Years

Successful Year (Year)	Amount (orang)	Persentage (%)
0	3	3
1	1	1
3	1	1
4	2	2
5	4	4
6	40	40
7	1	1
8	2	2
9	18	18
11	4	4
12	22	22
15	2	2
Amount	100	100

Source: Results Processed Researchers, 2020

Based on table 7 it can be seen that the large population is in the category of net income between 0 - 1,000,000 rupiah. The population with this income is 81 people. The percentage of the population with an income of 0 – 1,000,000 rupiah is 81%. Many residents in Kampung Mandar Village still have low incomes and rarely have savings. Total population based on net income is presented in Table 7.

Tabel 7. Total Population Based on Net Income

Net income (rupiah)	Amount (person)	Persentage (%)
0 – 1.000.000	81	81

1.000.001 – 2.000.000	11	11
2.000.001 – 3.000.000	5	5
3.000.001 – 4.000.000	3	3
Jumlah	100	100

Source: Research Results, 2020

4.2 Analysis of Factors Affecting Quality of Life

In this study a binary logistic regression test was used to analyze the factors that affect the quality of life of the population. The dependent variable in this factor analysis is quality of life, the independent variables in this factor analysis are gender (X1), age (X2), education (X3), occupation (X4), marital status (X5), and income (X6). Then the regression test was carried out using the SPSS application. The Hosmer Lameshow test is useful for determining the suitability of the regression model. Decision making is based if sig < α then Ho is rejected.

The hypothesis for the Hasmer-Lemeshow test is:

Ho = the model has sufficient explanation / data is feasible.

Ha = model is not sufficiently explained/data is not feasible.

Omnibus test is useful to determine the effect of independent variables on the dependent variable simultaneously or simultaneously. The decision making for the omnibus test is that if sig < α then Ho is rejected.

The hypothesis for the Omnibus test is:

Ho = There is no influence of independent variables simultaneously affecting quality of life.

Ha = there is the influence of the independent variables simultaneously affecting the quality of life.

The Wald test is a test to determine the partial effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. Decision making in this wald test is if sig < α then Ho is rejected.

The hypothesis for the Omnibus test is:

Ho= There is no partial effect of independent variables (gender/age/education/occupation/marital status/income) on quality of life.

Ha = There is a partial effect of independent variables (gender/age/education/occupation/marital status/income) on quality of life.

The Wald test is a test to determine the partial effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. Decision making in this wald test is if sig < α then Ho is rejected.

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Ho = There is no partial effect of independent variables (gender/age/education/occupation/marital status/income) on quality of life.

Ha = There is a partial effect of independent variables (gender/age/education/occupation/marital status/income) on quality of life.

In this study using a benchmark probability of 95% or 0.05. The Hosmer-Lameshow significance value is 1.0. Then Sig > α (0.05) this shows that Ho is accepted, which means that the model has explained enough/the data is worth testing. The SPSS output results of the Hosmer and Lameshow test are presented in table 8.

Tabel 8. SPSS Results of the Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	.000	4	1.000

Source: Research Results, 2020

The Omnibus test shows that the significance value is 0.000 which means Sig < α (0.05) then Ho is rejected. This means that there is the influence of independent variables simultaneously/overall affecting the quality of life. The independent variables are gender (X1), age (X2), education (X3), occupation (X4), marital status (X5), and income (X6). The output results of the SPSS omnibus test are presented in table 9

Tabel 9. Omnibus Test SPSS Results

		Chi-square	Df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	27.098	6	.000
	Block	27.098	6	.000
	Model	27.098	6	.000

Source: Research Results, 2020

Basically, these independent variables can explain that a person is classified as having a good or bad quality of life. Age of a person indicates that the individual is classified as productive or unproductive age. This age will also affect the individual's ability to find a job according to the last education recorded based on the year of graduation. Age also affects work and income in order to meet their needs. So that it will affect the quality of life of the individual physically and non-physically.

The Wald test results show the significance value of each independent variable, namely X1 (0.996), X2 (0.751), X3 (1.0), X4 (0.997), X5 (0.995), X6 (0.996). This means that the sig value > α (0.05) then Ho is accepted. That is, partially the independent variable has no effect on the dependent variable. In contrast to the simultaneous test, the dependent variable in the Wald test partially cannot affect the quality of life. The SPSS Wald test output results are presented in table 10.

Tabel 10. Wald Test SPSS Results

		B	S.E	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1[a]	X1	-.209	1.021	.042	1	.838	.811
	X2	.946	1.998	.623	1	.430	2.576
	X3	18.313	8204.356	.000	1	.998	8.975E7
	X4	-.174	1.181	.022	1	.883	.840
	X5	20.980	4213.368	.000	1	.996	1.292E9
	X6	.693	1.023	.459	1	2.000	9.601E7

Source: Results Processed by Researchers, 2020

The results of the analysis show that the gender variable does not necessarily determine a person's quality of life because men and women have different activities and women can also work to earn their own income to meet their needs.The overall results of this study indicate that at the time of the study in February, many research respondents were included in the category of having a good quality of life but there were also those who were in the category of poor quality of life. Simultaneously, the independent variables (socio-economic) in the study can affect a person's quality of life. However, partially these independent variables cannot affect the quality of life. The findings of this study are the same as research by (Mitra, 2010). conducted in India against migrants living in slums is very difficult to improve the quality of life. Findings in research (Mitra, 2010). proves that there are migrants living in slums

in India who are able to improve their quality of life, but not a few are unable to improve their quality of life.

This research is the same as research conducted by (Rachmawati, et al., 2019). resulted in the finding that poor quality of life reflects poor social and psychological quality. The results of the study show that social and psychological aspects can influence a person's quality of life. Another research was conducted by (Agyaputeri and Rahayu, 2019). who found that relocating people from the banks of the reservoir with slum settlement conditions to the prepared flats was able to improve the quality of life of the community. Research results (Agyaputeri and Rahayu, 2019). Shows different findings from Kharisma's research (2020) because research conducted by Agyaputeri states that there is an increase in quality of life due to the support of better environmental conditions.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that the factors that influence the quality of life of the residents of Kampung Mandar Village are gender, age, education, marital status, type of work, and income. This study also concluded that based on factor analysis, the six variables together also affect the quality of life of the population.

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