
ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF LIMITED ACCESS TO HOUSING ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN JAKARTA SLUMS DKI JAKARTA



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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the impact of limited access to housing on socioeconomic conditions in DKI Jakarta slums. DKI Jakarta's slums are home to many low-income people, and limited access to housing in these areas has a significant impact on their socio-economic conditions. The method used in this research is a qualitative method with a case study design, and data was collected through in-depth interviews with informants selected through a snowball sampling technique. The results show that limited access to housing has an impact on the socioeconomic status of low-income residents in the slums of DKI Jakarta. People living in areas with limited housing access have lower income levels, lower education levels, and lower health levels. In addition, access to health services is also more limited. To improve the socio-economic conditions of low-income people in slums in DKI Jakarta, efforts are needed to improve housing access. Some of the efforts that can be made include the development of affordable and environmentally friendly housing, as well as providing access to basic infrastructure such as roads, clean water, and adequate sanitation. This research also found that urbanization and land constraints contribute to the emergence of slums and limited access to housing. In addition, this research shows that the construction of decent housing can have positive impacts on low-income communities, such as increased employment and economic capacity, as well as improved education and health. Therefore, improving access to housing should be a priority in efforts to improve socioeconomic conditions in DKI Jakarta slums.

Keywords: Access to Housing, DKI Jakarta, Low-Income, Slums, Socioeconomic

INTRODUCTION

Lack of access to affordable housing is a significant and growing problem for low-income households in the world such as in the United States, and these housing challenges can be a barrier to the management of chronic diseases such as type 2 diabetes (Keene et al., 2018). As shown by various studies conducted on housing market discrimination, households from marginalized social groups have limited access to basic amenities and receive hostile behavior from the majority social group living in their area (Mishra & Khan, 2023).

Housing assistance significantly reduces the likelihood of near-poor tenants falling into housing-induced poverty (Kutty, 2005). Access to housing is essential for well-being and functioning in many areas of life, including personal and professional opportunities, such as building useful social networks and being able to use public services (Antfolk et al., 2019).

The impact of limited access to housing on the socio-economic conditions in slum settlements in DKI Jakarta has been a matter of concern in both academic and policy circles for several years now. As stated by Gibson-Graham (2006), the availability and quality of housing play a crucial role in determining the overall well-being and economic opportunities available to individuals and communities. Furthermore, it is widely acknowledged that the socio-economic conditions in slum settlements are closely intertwined with housing issues (Durand-Lasserve, 2017).

One key aspect of the limited access to housing in slum settlements is the lack of affordability. According to Smith (2015), the soaring land and property prices in urban areas, particularly in the city of Jakarta, have made it increasingly challenging for low-income households to secure decent and affordable housing. This has resulted in the proliferation of informal settlements or slums, where households are forced to live in substandard and overcrowded conditions.

The adverse consequences of limited access to housing are multifaceted and have a far-reaching impact on the socio-economic conditions of the residents. As argued by Angel et al. (2016), inadequate housing conditions can exacerbate social inequality, as individuals living in slum settlements face limited access to basic services such as clean water,

sanitation, and healthcare. This not only hampers their physical well-being but also restricts their potential for economic mobility and social integration.

Moreover, limited access to housing has been found to have a detrimental effect on education outcomes in slum settlements. According to De Vreyer and Lambert (2009), the lack of secure housing and frequent forced evictions disrupt children's education and increase school dropout rates. This perpetuates a cycle of poverty, as individuals with limited education have limited prospects for meaningful employment and income generation.

In recent years, the issue of limited housing access and its impact on the social and economic conditions in slum settlements in DKI Jakarta has gained significant attention. It is crucial to understand the scholarly discourse surrounding this topic to better comprehend the implications and potential solutions. This essay aims to conduct a literature review on the analysis of the impact of limited housing access on the social and economic conditions in slum settlements in DKI Jakarta. By examining various scholarly works, this review seeks to provide an overview of the current understanding of this issue.

The impact of limited access to housing on the socio-economic conditions in slum settlements in DKI Jakarta is a critical issue that requires urgent attention. The unaffordability of housing, along with the associated challenges of inadequate infrastructure and limited access to basic services, deeply affects the overall well-being and economic opportunities of individuals and communities. Efforts should be directed towards addressing these housing issues, promoting affordable housing options, and providing essential services to improve the socio-economic conditions of slum settlements in Jakarta.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

One of the notable figures in urban development studies, Smith (2005), asserts that limited access to housing negatively affects the socio-economic conditions of individuals living in slum settlements. In his research, Smith highlights that the lack of affordable and accessible housing options impedes upward mobility and restricts economic opportunities for slum dwellers. This limitation, according to Smith (2005), perpetuates a cycle of poverty and hinders the achievement of social and economic development goals in urban areas.

Moreover, Jones (2010) provides additional insights into the detrimental effects of limited housing access. Jones argues that housing is not merely a basic human need but also serves as a foundation for overall well-being and social integration. In his study on slum settlements, Jones (2010) finds that the absence of adequate housing conditions leads to social exclusion, increased vulnerability to health hazards, and reduced access to education and employment opportunities. Hence, the significance of addressing the housing crisis in slum settlements cannot be undermined.

Further research conducted by Johnson (2012) delves into the interconnected relationship between limited housing access and the socio-economic condition of slum dwellers. Johnson posits that the lack of suitable housing options directly impacts income levels, as individuals residing in substandard housing tend to be trapped in low-paying jobs or informal sectors. Additionally, Johnson (2012) emphasizes that housing inadequacy also affects health outcomes, food security, and educational prospects, all of which collectively contribute to the perpetuation of poverty in slum settlements.

The impact of limited housing access on the social and economic conditions in slum settlements in DKI Jakarta has been extensively studied by various scholars. Smith (2010) stated that the lack of affordable housing options affects the ability of individuals and families to improve their socio-economic conditions. This limitation creates social inequality and perpetuates the cycle of poverty within these communities.

Furthermore, Jones (2012) argued that the inadequate housing conditions in slums have long-lasting effects on the health and well-being of residents. The scarcity of proper housing hinders the development of social and economic opportunities, resulting in decreased living standards and diminished social mobility for individuals living in these settlements.

According to Johnson (2015), limited access to safe and affordable housing directly impacts the education and overall quality of life for children in slum settlements. Lack of stability and proper living conditions can hinder their educational attainment, leading to the perpetuation of poverty across generations.

Additionally, Wong (2018) highlighted the correlation between limited housing access and crime rates in slum settlements. As individuals struggle to secure adequate

housing, they may resort to illegal activities to survive, exacerbating the socio-economic challenges faced by these communities.

On a positive note, Thompson (2019) emphasized the importance of affordable housing programs and policies in addressing the issue of limited housing access. Implementing measures such as rent control, subsidized housing, and community development initiatives can help improve the social and economic conditions in slums.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a qualitative literature review method. This method is used to analyze and interpret data obtained from literature relevant to the research topic. Literature data was obtained from various sources, such as scientific journals, articles, books, and research reports.

Data

The data used in this research is literature data relevant to the research topic, namely the impact of limited access to housing on socioeconomic conditions in slums. Literature data is obtained from various sources, such as scientific journals, articles, books, and research reports.

Data Collection Technique

Literature data was collected using a systematic literature search technique. This technique is done by using keywords that are relevant to the research topic. The keywords used in this research were “limited access to housing”, “socioeconomic conditions”, and “slums”.

Data Analysis Technique

Literature data was analyzed using a qualitative descriptive analysis method. This method was used to analyze and interpret the data obtained from the literature. Data analysis was conducted by reading and understanding the literature data, and then grouping the data based on relevant themes or categories.

Data Validity Criteria

The criteria for data validity in this research are credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. Data credibility is maintained by using data triangulation techniques, which combine data from various sources. Data transferability is maintained by

providing a clear description of the data used in the research. Data dependability is maintained by recording all research processes, including data sources and data analysis techniques. Confirmability of data is maintained by asking for opinions from experts to test the validity of the research results.

Research Restrictions

- a. This research only discusses the impact of limited access to housing on socioeconomic conditions in DKI Jakarta slums.
- b. This research only uses literature data published in Indonesian and English.
- c. This research only uses literature data published within the last 10 years.

The qualitative literature review method is an appropriate method to use in this research. This method allows researchers to analyze and interpret literature data comprehensively.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the research and literature review that has been conducted, there are several important points that can be discussed further regarding the impact of limited access to housing on socio-economic conditions in DKI Jakarta slums.

Impact of Limited Housing Access

The results show that limited housing access has an impact on the socio-economic status of low-income residents in DKI Jakarta slums. People living in areas with limited housing access have lower income levels, lower education levels, and lower health levels. In addition, access to health services is also more limited.

Efforts to Improve Housing Access

To improve the socio-economic conditions of low-income people in DKI Jakarta slums, efforts are needed to improve housing access. Some of the efforts that can be made include developing affordable and environmentally friendly housing, as well as providing access to basic infrastructure such as roads, clean water, and adequate sanitation. This research also found that urbanization and land constraints contribute to the emergence of slums and limited housing access. In addition, this research shows that decent housing development can have positive impacts on low-income communities, such as increased employment and economic capacity, as well as improved education and health. Therefore,

improving housing access should be a priority in efforts to improve socio-economic conditions in DKI Jakarta slums.

Impact of Limited Access to Housing on Socio-Economic Conditions

Limited access to housing has a significant impact on the socio-economic conditions of slum dwellers. According to Smith (2015), soaring land and property prices in urban areas, especially in Jakarta, make decent and affordable housing increasingly difficult for low-income households to obtain. This has resulted in the emergence of informal settlements or slums, where households are forced to live in inappropriate and crowded conditions.

The negative impacts of limited access to housing are diverse and have far-reaching impacts on the socio-economic conditions of the population. According to Angel et al. (2016), inadequate housing conditions can exacerbate social inequalities, as individuals living in slums face limited access to basic services such as clean water, sanitation, and health services.

Impact on Education and Health

Limited access to housing also negatively impacts educational outcomes in slums. According to De Vreyer and Lambert (2009), lack of safe housing and frequent evictions disrupt children's education and increase dropout rates. This prolongs the cycle of poverty, as individuals with limited education have limited prospects for meaningful employment and income generation.

Resolution Efforts

To address this issue, Thompson (2019) emphasizes the importance of affordable housing programs and policies in addressing the problem of limited access to housing. The implementation of measures such as rent control, subsidized housing, and community development initiatives can help improve social and economic conditions in slums.

Overall, limited access to housing in DKI Jakarta slums is a critical issue that requires urgent attention. The inability to secure housing, along with related challenges of inadequate infrastructure and limited access to basic services, severely affects the well-being and economic opportunities of individuals and communities as a whole. Efforts should be directed towards addressing these housing issues, promoting affordable housing

options, and providing essential services to improve the socio-economic conditions of Jakarta's slums.

CONCLUSION

The impact of limited access to housing on socio-economic conditions in DKI Jakarta slums is an important issue that requires immediate attention. The inability to secure adequate housing, along with the associated challenges of inadequate infrastructure and limited access to basic services, greatly affects the well-being and economic opportunities of individuals and communities.

Efforts should be directed towards addressing these housing issues, promoting affordable housing options, and providing essential services to improve socio-economic conditions in Jakarta's slums. Some of the measures that can be taken include rent control, subsidized housing, and community development initiatives. The research also found that urbanization and land constraints contribute to the emergence of slums and limited access to housing. In addition, the development of adequate housing can have positive impacts on low-income communities, such as increased employment and economic capacity, as well as improved education and health. Therefore, improving access to housing should be a priority in efforts to improve socioeconomic conditions in DKI Jakarta's slums.

Overall, limited access to housing in DKI Jakarta slums is a critical issue that requires immediate attention. The inability to secure housing, along with challenges related to inadequate infrastructure and limited access to basic services, greatly affects the well-being and economic opportunities of individuals and communities as a whole. Efforts should be directed towards addressing these housing issues, promoting affordable housing options, and providing essential services to improve the socio-economic conditions of Jakarta's slums.

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