

Place attachments to residents in Buring Rusunawa, Malang City

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Keyword : Livability; place attachment; rusunawa.	Abstract Building facilities in flats is one of the main focuses in improving welfare. The Malang City Government is preparing itself to become a friendly city. One aspect that should be prepared is the suitability of housing which can increase life satisfaction and residential attachment among residents by considering health, comfort and ease of access. This research was carried out with the aim of knowing the dynamics of residential attachment among residents of Buring Flats, Malang City. Seeing this, the research design used was an exploratory sequential design. This design has two phases, namely the first phase will begin with qualitative techniques which are the main interpretation priority, then continued with quantitative in the second phase as confirmatory. The results of the research found that the residential attachment of the residents of Rusunawa Buring, Malang City is based on the existence of place dependence and place identity. The place dependence aspect can be seen from the availability of adequate facilities and services, as well as the utilization of these facilities. Meanwhile, the aspect of place identity is shown by the feeling of comfort they feel while occupying Rusunawa Buring.			
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INTRODUCTION

Malang City has quite high population growth every year. The Central Statistics Agency released data on population growth in Malang City in 2020 of 843,810 people (Fizriyani, 2021). Around 106,000 people are residents in the age category over 60 years. It can be said that as many as 12.5% of the total population in Malang City are elderly (Communication and Public Information Division, 2022), where in 2020 the number of elderly will only be 6.76% (Winahyu, 2021). This data shows that there is an increase in the elderly population from year to year in Malang City, which is due to the increasing length of life expectancy from birth and a decrease in the birth rate, thus having an impact on the population structure, namely the increase in the elderly age group.

Realizing this, the Malang City government is making preparations to build an Elderly Friendly City. In order to realize this goal, the government must fulfill the various aspects needed to create an Elderly Friendly City. One aspect that must be fulfilled is the suitability of a residence that has comfort, convenience, and pays attention to the welfare of the elderly. Of course, by referring to the function of a space in maintaining and improving the continuity of life for the elderly who live in it and considering security, cleanliness, beauty, economic development, affordability of access, and having good infrastructure (Balsas in Budianto & Sarwadi, 2021). Elderly people who live in decent housing will feel satisfied and comfortable. This state of comfort and satisfaction with the conditions of the living environment ultimately influences the life satisfaction of the

elderly. This is in accordance with the theory put forward by Sousa and Lyubomirsky (Asih, et al., 2015) which states that individual life satisfaction assessments are influenced by surrounding environmental factors.

Life satisfaction is an individual's cognitive assessment of their life by considering the desired goals and the goals that have been achieved (Neugarten, et al, 2006). According to Palmer and Xu (Casakin and Reizer, 2017) to increase individual life satisfaction, a feeling of attachment and comfort is needed towards the place or residence. This feeling of being tied and comfortable is called place attachment. Furthermore, Tilli and Amara (2016) stated that individuals who can develop an attachment to where they live will tend to feel satisfied with their life.

According to William and Vaske (2003), place attachment is an affective bond based on the extent to which an individual has a fairly deep positive meaning in a place, including the place, human activities, social processes and human psychology that exist in that environment. Individuals who are attached to their place will lead to positive emotions such as feelings of pride, love, joining the place to the self-schema, and express their attachment through closeness-maintaining behavior.

Based on the explanation above, therefore, there is a need for research related to identifying livability based on life satisfaction and residential attachment among the elderly in Malang City settlements. Supported by the VOSviewer version 1.6.15 application, which is used to view a bibliometric map to see the distribution of research topics and the relationship between livability topics carried out by researchers throughout the world by taking approximately 1000 studies from the Publish or Perish macOS GUI Edition application, then the results will be shaped like a map.

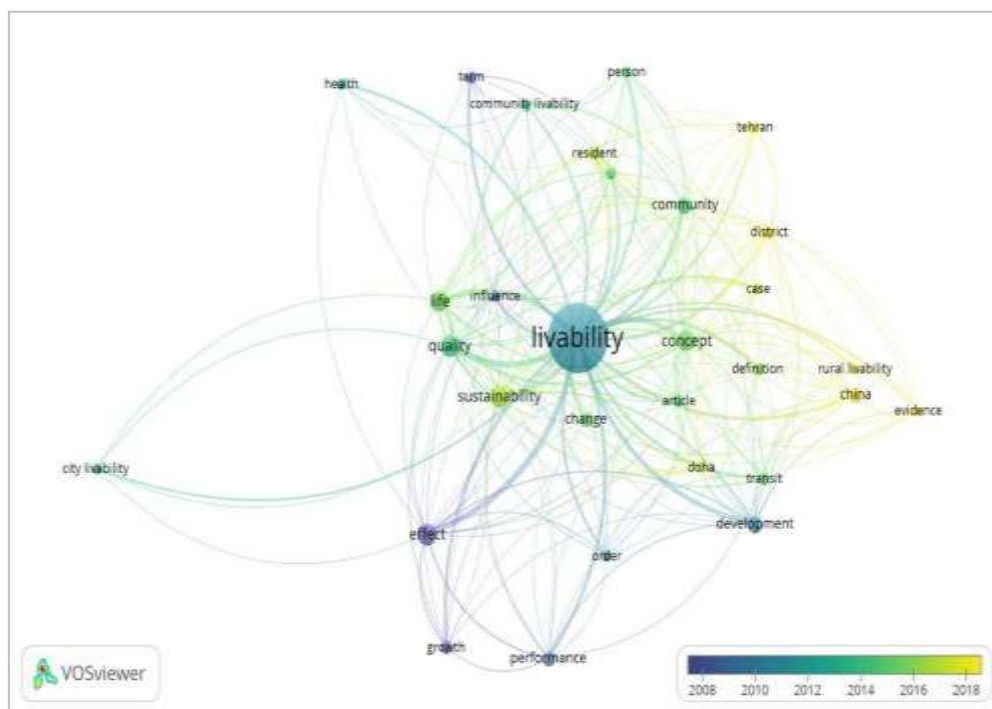


Figure 1. Connectivity map and years of research on livability topics

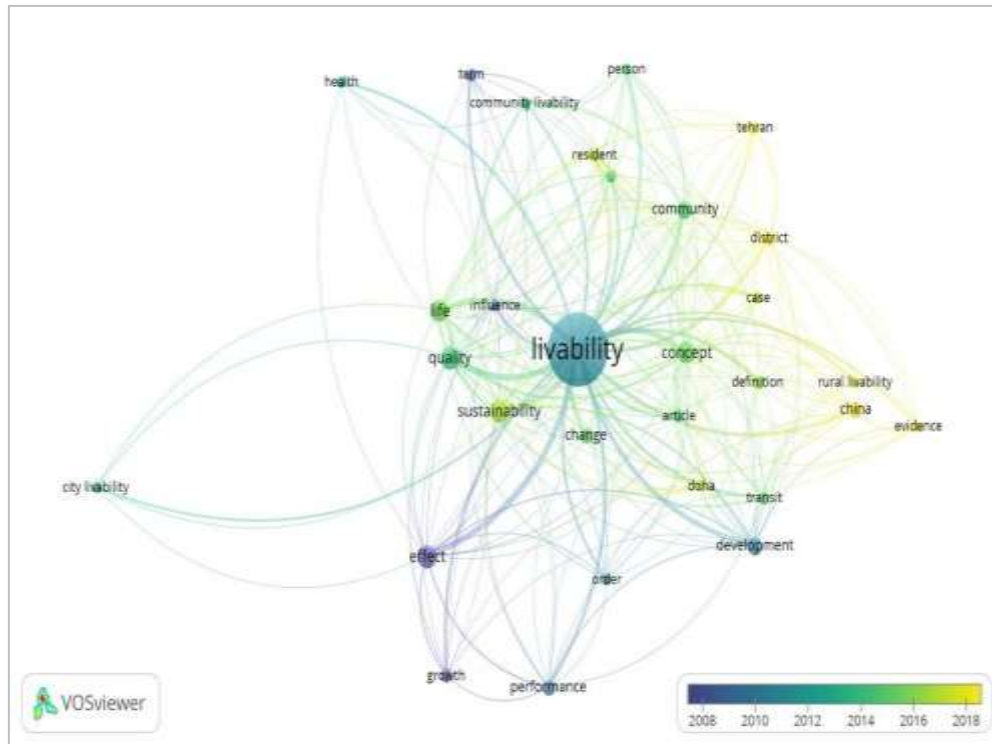


Figure 2. Livability popularity map

On the map, it can be seen Research on livability began in 2008, with related topics of discussion around city liveability, community, residents, life, rural livability in China, growth, person, and health. In terms of popularity, the livability research shows yellow, which means this research is quite popular, but research regarding the identification of livability assessments in the elderly has never been carried out before, especially research conducted in settlements in Malang City.

Research studies regarding livability in its focus on groups and individuals have the most important role in highlighting ideas about what makes a space declared livable or unlivable. Each individual and group has a different subjectivity in viewing it. These differences are based on perceptions, values, desires and needs of the space (Momtaz & Elsemary, 2015). Directly and indirectly, this causes differences in views of livability among individuals and groups. However, currently, there have not been many research studies that focus on place attachment and life satisfaction in Rusunawa. Therefore, researchers initiative conduct related research identification of livability based on life satisfaction and residential attachment among the elderly in Malang City settlements.

This research aims to determine the dynamics of place attachment among residents of the Buring Flats, Malang City, then it will be studied further on how it correlates with the life satisfaction of its residents, and to describe the relationship between the place attachment variable and the life satisfaction of Buring Flats residents, Malang City. It is hoped that this research can provide benefits to the residents of Rusunawa Buring, Malang City, and that further action can be taken by local government administrators to take appropriate steps, including reviewing, repairing, and building appropriate facilities and infrastructure for the elderly in order to increase place attachment and life satisfaction.

METHOD

This research aims to determine the livability assessment of gender-based public spaces in Rusunawa Buring, Malang City. A method is needed that can confirm the extent, validity and high reliability. Seeing this, the research design used is a combination method that combines qualitative and quantitative approaches. Even though theoretically on a philosophical basis, these two research methods are different, qualitative and quantitative can be combined in one complete research framework, namely the mix method. Several mix method designs were created to explain quantitative and qualitative phases or vice versa (Hermawan, 2019).

In this research, the design used was an exploratory sequential design. This design has 2 phases, namely the first phase will begin with qualitative techniques which are the main interpretation priority, then continue with quantitative in the second phase as confirmatory, which is based on predetermined criteria.

Based on the explanation of the research methodology above, the framework of this research can be described in the following scheme:

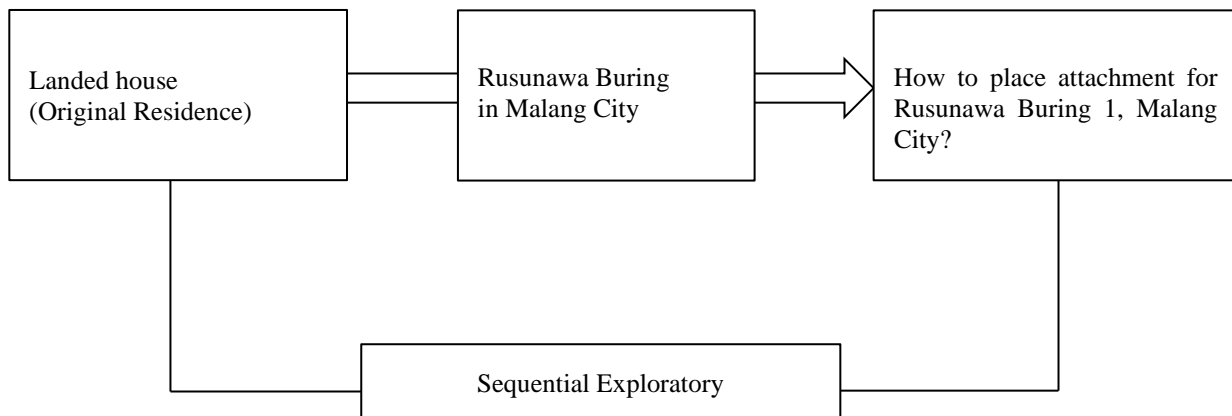


Figure 3. Research scheme

At the qualitative stage, the data collection technique used was semi-structured interviews. Interviews using this technique can be conducted freely but still directed in accordance with guideline that refers to the place attachment dimensions of Williams & Vaske (2013). The informants in this study were 5 people with specific criteria which included, adult women or men who lived in Rusunawa Buring, Malang City for at least two periods.. Meanwhile at stage quantitative, the data collection technique used is by distributing questionnaires directly (offline) using paper media. The questionnaire scale used refers to the place attachment dimension from Williams & Vaske (2013) and life satisfaction which is measured based on the Life Satisfaction Index A (LSIA) from Neugarten, et al (1961). On the scale used, the subject can respond to favorable and unfavorable statements with answer choices strongly disagree (STS), disagree (TS), agree (S), and strongly agree (SS). Score from favorable statements will moving from values 1-4. Sourced from the results of distributing questionnaires, then 30 respondents were obtained consisting of 27 women and 3 men in the age range 27 – 65 years.

This research is in its qualitative stage using the data analysis technique of the Interactive analysis model from Miles and Huberman with several sections which include data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. In the process, Researchers were assisted by using MAXQDA2020 software which is included in Qualitative Data Analysis Software (QDAS). This software helps researchers in coding and displays visual tools to see the relationship between the coding being analyzed. Then At the quantitative stage, the researcher used a simple linear regression analysis technique which only used Microsoft Excel in the process.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Qualitative Data

The presentation of the analysis results in this research uses theme codes which aim to simplify the analysis process. The theme codes compiled by researchers refer to the dimensions of attachment or place attachment according to Williams and Vaske (2003), which contain two dimensions, namely the individual's feelings of dependence on a place (place dependence) and emotional attachment to a place (place identity). The following is an explanation of the theme codes compiled by researchers:

Table 1. Theme Code

Dimensions	Theme	Theme Code	Information
<i>Place dependence</i>	Availability of facilities	KF	Reflection of a place in the provision of facilities, features and services
	Utilization of facilities	P.F	Utilization of facilities and services in activities or activities carried out by individuals at that place
<i>Place Identity</i>	Emotional attachment	TO	Emphasizes places that are an important part of the individual and shows the individual's identity regarding that place
Other Findings	Informant background	LBI	Explaining the informant's background in occupying Rusunawa
	Need	K	Describes the needs required by informants in Rusunawa

This research used six informants who were residents of Rusunawa Buring, along with several criteria determined by the researcher. Each informant has a different background. The following is a brief description of the identities of the six informants based on the results of the interviews:

Table 2. Informant Identity

Name	Gender	Background
KH	Woman	Don't have a place to live, and rent is quite cheap
SH	Woman	Don't have a house, and feel comfortable living in Rusunawa
BC	Woman	Not choosing a place to live, and affordable rental costs
TA	Woman	Have no place to live
TN	Woman	Cheap rental prices
ZH	Woman	Don't have a place to live, and rent that can be paid in installments

Based on the results in the field, it shows that there are several findings, differences and similarities which are compiled in the table below:

Table 3. Qualitative Findings Results

Informant	Findings	Difference	Equality
KH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Before occupying Rusunawa, Informant KH did not have a place to live - Informant KH was interested in living in Rusunawa because the rental costs were affordable - Informants gave good responses regarding the availability of facilities and services from local officials - Each room has electricity and water that can be used freely without being shared by other residents - Informant KH uses Rusunawa facilities in his daily life - Informant KH took part in the tahlilan which aims to maintain ties between fellow residents in Rusunawa - Informants feel comfortable living or occupying Rusunawa, because the facilities are adequate and the environment is clean 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - She six informants were interested in living in Rusunawa due to the factor of not having a place to live, and the rental costs were affordable and could be paid in installments over 3 months. - The six informants gave good responses regarding the facilities available at Rusunawa. These facilities include water and electricity, CCTV, there are also toilets next to the prayer room, clothesline, security officers and cleaning service. - The six informants utilized the available facilities in their daily activities, such as bathing, cooking, washing, ironing, watching TV, and other activities - The six informants can use water and electricity freely, without joining other residents
SH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Informant SH previously had no place to live - Informant SH feels comfortable living in Rusunawa because the environmental conditions are good and the rental costs are cheap - Informant SH provided feedback regarding the availability of good facilities in Rusunawa which are equipped with CCTV and the presence of local officers - Informants use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Informant SH sells in the room he lives in in Rusunawa. The buyers are other residents - Rusunawa residents take the initiative to provide seating in the garden that can be used to relax 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In maintaining friendship, residents generally follow tahlilan - The six informants felt comfortable and at home in or living in Rusunawa. This is caused by several factors including, a clean environment, friendly neighbors, and a sense of belonging to a place to live

	<p>Rusunawa facilities in their daily activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The informant sells in the room he lives in, with buyers who are residents of Rusunawa- Rusunawa residents took the initiative to provide seating that SH informants and other residents used to relax or interact- Informant SH also took part in the tahlilan	
SM	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Informant SM lived in one of the rooms in Rusunawa for 6 years- Informant SM previously did not have a place to live, so he was interested in occupying Rusunawa because the rental costs were affordable- The informant responded that Rusunawa had adequate facilities- Informants can use water and electricity freely- The informant used the available facilities for bathing, cooking, ironing and watching TV- SM informants criticized the walls and roads around the stairs as dirty- SM informants rarely interact with other residents, because they tend to be closed- The informant felt happy and comfortable occupying the Rusunawa- While living in Rusunawa, the informant felt closer to God	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Informant SM commented that the walls and roads around the stairs looked dirty- Informant SM rarely interacts with other residents, because according to the informant the other residents tend to be closed and individualistic- Informant SM felt closer to God while living in Rusunawa
TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- For approximately 6 years, Informant TA lived in Rusunawa- The TA informant previously did not have a place to live	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- TA informant sells basic necessities- When using the steps for mobility, Informant TA complained of pain

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regarding the availability of facilities in Rusunawa, TA Informants responded well, and the environment was clean - Informants use facilities in everyday life, such as for cooking, bathing and washing - The informant also sells basic necessities - The informant uses stairs for mobility, but the informant complains of pain due to age - The informant likes to chat or interact with other residents - The informant feels comfortable living in Rusunawa, because the environment and there are not too many neighbors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The informant feels comfortable living in Rusunawa, because the environment makes him feel at home and there are not too many neighbors
TN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The background of the informant's interest in living in Rusunawa is because the rental price is affordable - The informant responded that the available facilities were good, adding that there was a shared toilet on the ground floor and a clothesline - TN informants use electricity and water freely in their daily lives - Informants tend to interact with other residents on the 2nd floor - TN informants follow the tahlilan - Informant TN felt comfortable living in Rusunawa, because of environmental factors that made him feel at home 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The informant interacted more with residents on the 2nd floor
ZH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Informant ZH previously had no 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Informant ZH interacted more often

-
- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The informant was interested in living in Rusunawa because the rental price was affordable and could be paid in installments over 3 months- The informant responded that Rusunawa had adequate facilities, electricity and water that rarely went out, and there were local officers- Informant ZH uses the facilities in his daily activities- The informant interacted more often with one of his neighbors (BM), while with other residents it was just small talk- According to the informant, the other residents tend to be closed- Informant ZH feels comfortable with the flat environment. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">with one of his neighbors (BM), while with other residents he only made small talk- The informant thought that the other residents tended to be closed |
|--|---|
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Based on the findings from the qualitative analysis, it can be seen that each informant has differences and similarities regarding the concept of attachment or place attachment in Rusunawa. It is known that the six informants have similarities in their motivations or backgrounds in deciding to occupy Rusunawa, such as their condition of not having a place to live and the rental costs being considered affordable. Apart from that, the availability of facilities and infrastructure in Rusunawa is also a factor in making them feel comfortable while occupying the place. This explanation is of course related to two dimensions of place attachment, namely place dependence and place identity. Therefore, researchers want to study further about place attachment in general and its correlation with the life satisfaction of Rusunawa residents.

Questionnaire Results

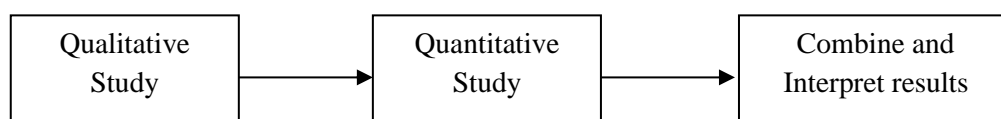


Figure 3. Sequential exploration model (Frankel & Wallen, 2008)

The questionnaire was distributed as a follow-up action to to the findings of the qualitative analysis regarding place attachment to find out the correlation with the life satisfaction of residents of Rusunawa Buring, Malang City. The scale used in this questionnaire refers to the two variables to be studied, namely place attachment and life satisfaction. The place attachment scale was adapted from Williams & Vaske (2013), where this scale was previously used in Sulistianingsih's (2020) research, but was re-developed by researchers to look at residence attachment in the elderly with two dimensions consisting of the dimensions of place dependence and place identity. The value that each subject will have is the total value for each of the two decision-making styles. Meanwhile, the life satisfaction scale was adapted from Neugarten, et al (1961), with five dimensions, which include the dimensions of pleasure, determination, conformity between desires and success in achieving desires, positive self-concept, and mood. This scale was used in Putri's research (2021). The second question item on the scale contains favorable and unfavorable statements with a score of 1 – 4 which includes, strongly agree (SS) which is given a weight of 1, agree (S) with a weight of 2, disagree (TS) which has a weight of 3, and strongly disagree agree (STS) with a weight score of 4.

There were 30 respondents who were residents of Rusunawa Buring, Malang City. Researchers used a simple regression analysis method to see the relationship between residential attachment (X) and life satisfaction of Rusunawa Buring residents (Y). Following are the results of the analysis:

Table 4. Descriptive data for place attachment (X) and Life satisfaction (Y) variables

Statistics	Place Attachment (X)	Life Satisfaction (Y)
1. Mean	40.23	46.43
2. Median	41	46
3. Mode	44	46
4. Standard Division	3.77	2.77
5. Variance	14.24	7.66
6. Minimum	33	40
7. Maximum	49	52
8. Range	16	12

The table above is a description of the results of descriptive data from the Place Attachment variable (X) and the Life Satisfaction variable (Y) for residents of Rusunawa Buring, Malang City. Based on this table, information was obtained that the place attachment (X) variable obtained an average score of 40.23. This shows that in general, the level of place attachment among respondents is at that figure. Then, in the Median section, a number of 41 is obtained, which indicates that half of the respondents have a place attachment score below 41, and the other half is above 41. In the Mode section, a number of 44 is obtained, which indicates that the value 44 is the place attachment score that appears most frequently in between the respondents, then the standard division obtained a result of 3.77 which reflects how far the data is spread from the average. The variance obtained was 14.24, with a minimum score of 33 and a maximum score of 49.

Apart from explaining the descriptive data for variable X, of course the table also displays the results of descriptive data from the variable Life Satisfaction (Y). Based on this table, it is known that the average score obtained in this variable is 46.43, which shows that the level of life satisfaction among respondents tends to be

higher with an average score around that number. Then, the median in this variable is 46 with the mode having the same value, namely 46. The standard deviation obtained is 2.77, which shows that the life satisfaction score varies around 2.77 from the average, and the variance results in the value of 7.66. Apart from that, the minimum value for the life satisfaction (X) variable is 40 with a maximum value of 52.

Next, the data will be analyzed using a simple linear regression analysis technique to see the correlation of place attachment (X) with life satisfaction (Y) of residents of Rusunawa Buring, Malang City.

Table 5. Regression Statistics

Regression Statistics	
1. <i>Multiple R</i>	0,589
2. <i>R Square</i>	0,347
3. <i>Adjusted R Square</i>	0,324
4. <i>Standard Error</i>	2,208
5. <i>Observations</i>	30

Table 6. Anova Analysis Results

	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
1. <i>Regression</i>	1	72,658	72,658	14,899	0,00061
2. <i>Residual</i>	28	136,541	4,876		
3. <i>Total</i>	29	209,2			

Table 7. Anova Analysis Results

Coefficients	Standard Error	T Stat	P-Value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%
28,576	4,687	6,097	1,409	18,976	38,176
0,444	0,115	3,86	0,00061	0,209	0,68

Based on the analysis results, it was found that the correlation value between residential attachment (X) and life satisfaction (Y) was 0.589. These results indicate that the correlation between these two variables is in the medium category. The coefficient of determination value is 0.324 or 32.4%. The coefficient value shows that residential attachment (X) can explain life satisfaction (Y) by 32.4%. The remainder can be influenced by other factors as described in the qualitative process obtained from interviews with the six informants. The significance value obtained is $0.0006 < \alpha 0.05$, so it can be concluded that there is a significant influence between residential attachment (X) and life satisfaction (Y).

This research focuses on knowing the dynamics of residential attachment among residents of Rusunawa Buring, Malang City. Researchers obtained data from interviews with 6 informants who were residents or residents of Rusunawa Buring, Malang City. Apart from that, researchers also obtained data from the results of distributing a questionnaire that collected 30 respondents. The six informants include KH, SH, SM, TA, TN, and ZH who have different backgrounds.

Humans and the environment have a relationship that influences each other, this shows that the interaction between humans and the environment is very closely intertwined. The relationship between humans and their environment is complex, especially regarding where they live (Tondok et al., 2012). In general, studies of humans and the places where they live are often linked to the theory of place attachment. According to Williams and Vaske (2003), place attachment is defined as an affective bond that is based on the extent to

which an individual has a deep positive meaning and dependence on a place. Place attachment has two dimensions which include place dependence and place identity (Williams & Vaske, 2003).

Based on the results of research conducted on six informants at Rusunawa Buring, Malang City, it is known that the facilities available at Rusunawa are quite complete with electricity and water which can be used independently by each room occupant, as well as being equipped with CCTV and staff. All informants tend to use the facilities available at Rusunawa in their daily activities, such as for bathing, cooking, washing, ironing, watching TV, selling, and as a place to rest. This is in accordance with one of the dimensions of place attachment, namely place dependence which emphasizes the importance of a place in providing facilities that can support specific goals or various activities carried out by individuals (Williams & Vaske, 2003). This finding is also related to one of the functions of flats, namely the service function (Wiranegara, 2015; Wiranegara et al., 2018). The service function is described as the availability of adequate facilities and services, so that this function has an important influence on social harmony in flats or Rusunawa (Wiranegara et al., 2018).

Utilization of facilities is also related to social interaction between residents in Rusunawa. This is proven by the participation of Rusunawa residents in the tahlilan. The existence of religion in this context does not only refer to the personal life of each individual, but also its relationship to the social life of individuals in a community or society (Haryanto, 2016). Examples of social interaction between Rusunawa residents can also be seen from the behavior of Informant TN who interacts more with residents on the 2nd floor, and Informant ZH who tends to interact more often with one of his neighbors. The social interaction that occurs in the Rusunawa environment is based on the socialization function which can be seen from the use of social facilities for various social activities which have an influence on the unification of its residents, and the use of mobility access for social interaction (Wiranegara, 2018). Another study revealed that all human behavior, including social interactions that occur in a place, can have an impact on the physical environment (Rosalina & Muqoffa, 2021).

The second dimension of place attachment is about place identity or emotional attachment to a place. According to Williams and Vaske (2003), place identity describes that a place is an important part of an individual's life and shows a personal identity. This dimension explains that emotional attachment is not only a direct result of a specific experience, but rather emphasizes ongoing psychological investment. Place identity in this research can be described from the feeling of comfort felt by the six informants while living or living in Rusunawa Buring. The sense of comfort felt by the six informants was motivated by a clean environment with adequate facilities, friendly neighbors and a sense of belonging to a place to live. The feeling of comfort felt by residents in Rusunawa is related to life satisfaction. This is in line with research conducted by Sousa and Lyubomirsky (Asih et al., 2015) which shows that individual life satisfaction can also be influenced by the surrounding environment. Supporting this research, it is known that there is a correlation between mood coordination and the formation of good social relationships, because if an individual can adapt to the moods of other individuals, then that individual has good emotional qualities and can easily adapt to social situations and the surrounding environment. (Noija & Astuti, 2015). Apart from that, a previous study conducted by

Rahmawati and Sari (2020), found that residents living in flats have an ideal perception that the physical factors of the building, social and housing systems can provide satisfaction with their stay.

In this research, researchers used one of the tools in the MAXQDA2020 application, namely the visual tools section to see the relationship between the theme codes that have been collected. Below is the visualization:

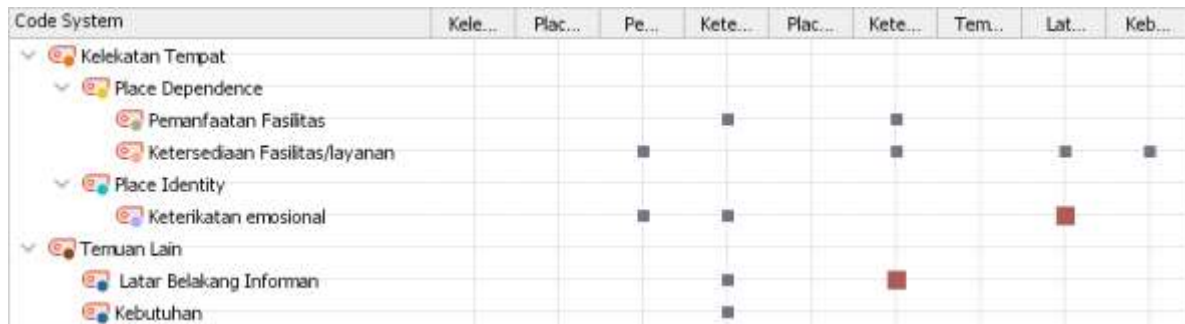


Figure 4. Visual tools

Based on the visualization in the image above, it can be seen that there are two boxes that have a dominant size that is larger than the other boxes. This shows that in the place identity dimension, indicators of emotional attachment appear to be related to the informant's background, which is another finding in this research. Apart from classifying several codings which are indicators of place attachment in Rusunawa Buring, Malang City, researchers also found two other findings, such as the motivation of informants in deciding to occupy Rusunawa and their perceptions about the infrastructure in that place.

The residents' decision to occupy Rusunawa was motivated by the lack of ownership of a place to live and affordable rental costs. While living in Rusunawa, of course residents can take advantage of the available facilities and infrastructure. Apart from that, if you look at several things, such as the facilities provided, a safe and conditional environment, the attitude of the neighbors, and affordable rental costs, it makes Rusunawa residents feel comfortable and at home while occupying the place. This is supported by quantitative results which explain that place attachment is correlated with life satisfaction. Life satisfaction according to Neugarten, et al (2006) refers to an individual's assessment at the cognitive level regarding his satisfaction with the life he lives as a whole by considering the desired goals and the goals that have been achieved. This self-assessment is carried out consciously and subjectively based on the criteria set by the individual. The correlation value between place attachment and life satisfaction is 0.589. This value shows that there is a moderate positive relationship between the two variables. The existence of a positive relationship shows that the higher the place attachment, the higher the level of life satisfaction (Martha et al., 2020).

According to Neugarten, Havighurst, and Tobin (Putri and Budiman, 2019) life satisfaction is influenced by the assessment of several things, namely: (a) the individual's ability to engage in various activities or ideas (zest vs apathy), (b) the individual's ability to accept responsibility personally responsible for himself (resolution vs fortitude), (c) individual feelings regarding achieving goals in life (congruence between desired

and achieved goals, (d) individual's ability to view himself positively (positive self-concept), (e) ability to be able to show his feelings (mood). Based on the analysis of variance (ANOVA) which was carried out to test the significance of the correlation between place attachment and life satisfaction, the F significance value was 0.0006, which shows that this significance value is smaller than alpha (0.05), then it can be concluded that there is a significant influence between place attachment (X) and life satisfaction (Y). The regression coefficient for the place attachment variable (X) is 0.444. This shows that every one unit increase in place attachment will result in an increase of 0.444 in life satisfaction. Although only small variations in life satisfaction can be explained by place attachment, it may indicate the importance of this factor in influencing life satisfaction.

CONCLUSION

This research concludes that the dynamics of place attachment among Buring Flats residents in Malang City is based on place dependence (individual dependence on a place) and place identity (emotional attachment to a place). The dependence of flat residents on a place can be seen from the availability of adequate facilities and services, as well as the utilization of facilities used by local residents in their daily lives. Meanwhile, the emotional attachment felt by flat residents is related to the comfort aspect they feel while occupying the place. This feeling is caused by a clean environment and adequate facilities, friendly neighbors, and a sense of ownership of the residence. Apart from that, place attachment is positively correlated with life satisfaction, which shows that the higher the place attachment, the higher the level of life satisfaction of the residents of Rusunawa Buring, Malang City.

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