SOCIO-SPATIAL MAPPING OF URBAN DISASTER VULNERABILITY (Case Study: Yogyakarta City)

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ABSTRACT

Natural disasters in urban communities continue to increase, driven by demographic factors, building density and climate change. Socially vulnerable populations are those who occupy areas that are vulnerable to natural hazards such as floods, fires, crime, earthquakes and other hazards. This study aims to look at the spatial pattern of physical and social vulnerability of urban communities to disasters. The approach used is a descriptive quantitative approach and spatial analysis using a weighted geographic information system. The scoring and weighting of each indicator is carried out to determine the level of social vulnerability. The results of the analysis of the physical vulnerability class of the city of Yogyakarta are very high (26%), high (29%), moderate (29%), low (16%) and very low (0%). Some areas that are categorized as vulnerable to very vulnerable are areas with high building density, namely the districts of Danurejan, Kraton, Gedongtengen, Jetis, Ngampilan, Pakualaman, Mantrijeron, parts of Gondomanan and Tegalrejo. While the high social vulnerability index is distributed in the middle of the city of Yogyakarta, namely Gedongtengen, Ngampilan, and Danurejan Districts.

Kata Kunci: *natural hazards, social vulnerability, yogyakarta city*