

ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC PERCEPTION TOWARDS UNSUSTAINABLE HOUSING LIVING IN PANTON REU DISTRICT, WEST ACEH REGENCY

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Abstract

This study aims to determine public perceptions of uninhabitable housing in Pantan Reu District, West Aceh Regency. The research problem is: "What is the public perception of uninhabitable housing in Pantan Reu District, West Aceh Regency?" This qualitative study, conducted by the sub-district, considers the equal status of those with decent housing and those with uninhabitable housing. Data collection was conducted through interviews and observations of eight households with uninhabitable housing. Descriptive qualitative data analysis revealed that the Pantan Reu community has both positive and negative perceptions. Positive perceptions include considering the economic situation of residents of uninhabitable housing as a fate that must be accepted and appreciated due to their income. Another positive perception is the hope that residents of uninhabitable housing can build better housing with government and non-government assistance. Negative perceptions, on the other hand, focus more on social treatment, which devalues residents of uninhabitable housing, thus alienating them from their social environment. Interviews with eight households revealed that not only the physical aspects of housing were impacted, but also residents' self-confidence and social participation in community activities. Some residents of RTLH (household housing) tend to limit their social interactions due to discomfort with their living conditions. On the other hand, some members of the community show concern through moral support and encouragement for RTLH residents to receive assistance with home repairs.

Keywords: Perception, Society, Uninhabitable Houses (RTLH).

INTRODUCTION

Everyone, especially those with families, needs a home as a place of shelter and to build a household. However, in several areas of West Aceh Regency, including Pantan Reu District, many houses are still uninhabitable, which is a significant problem. These houses generally have low physical quality, such as leaking roofs, roofs still made of palm leaves, walls made of low-quality planks, uneven floors, some even have dirt floors, and minimal access to a healthy residential environment. These conditions disrupt the function of the house as a safe and comfortable place to live and reduce the ability of housing to support family development. Not all houses have good facilities and conditions, but many poor people in Indonesia live in Uninhabitable Houses, hereinafter abbreviated as (RTLH). RTLH are houses that are uninhabitable because the condition of the house is not good for the health of its occupants or even threatens the safety of the occupants because the house is not well built. RTLH can also occur if a house is located in a slum or an environment that is less safe or healthy (Mardhanie, 2018). According to (Safi'i et al., 2019) a house has a very large function for humans or families, therefore a house is not only good from a physical perspective but also must be good from a social perspective. In order to improve the function of the house as a means of psychological shelter, a sense of security and also able to fulfill social comfort by being able to maintain the privacy of all residents of the house. The house must also be able to be used as a means of educating family members. In order to achieve this, one of the things that must be fulfilled is having a habitable house. According to Article I Paragraph (7) of the Republic of Indonesia Law No. 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Residential Areas, a house is a building that can be used as a habitable place to live, a means of family development, a reflection of the dignity and dignity of its residents, and an asset for its owner.

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Uninhabitable Houses are still an important problem in development in Indonesia, even though there is a social assistance program for Uninhabitable Houses (RTLH) (Dewi et al., 2025). In a meeting with the Governor of Bank Indonesia on February 11, 2025, the Minister of Housing and Residential Areas (PKP), Maruarar Sirait, revealed that around 25 to 26 million housing units in Indonesia require renovation because they are classified as uninhabitable (Kompas, 2025). Aceh as a province that is included in the poor provinces in Indonesia still has many people living in uninhabitable houses, including in Pantan Reu District, West Aceh Regency. Based on the Uninhabitable House standards, there are nine criteria that determine a house is categorized as uninhabitable, including (1). The floor area per occupant is less than 4 m² in urban areas or less than 10 m² in rural areas, (2). The water used is unhealthy (contaminated with various things), (3). There is no access to MCK (bathing, washing, toilet), (4). Building materials are not durable, for example roofs or walls made of bamboo, planks, or thatch, (5). Natural light (sunlight) cannot enter the house properly and air holes are inadequate, (6). There is no clear division of space in the house, (7). The floor is not permanent, using easily damaged planks or soil, (8). The houses are too close together and asymmetrical, disrupting circulation and environmental security (9).

The condition of the houses is damaged, accompanied by inadequate sanitation, thus posing a health risk to the occupants. There are 12,570 RTLH units in West Aceh Regency, of which 822 or 6.54% are in Pantan Reu District (Mudassir, 2024). The problem of Uninhabitable Houses (RTLH) occupied in Pantan Reu District remains an important issue that needs attention. Many houses in this area have inadequate physical conditions, such as leaks in the roof, roofs still made of palm leaves, walls made of low-quality planks, uneven floors, some even have dirt floors, and minimal access to a healthy residential environment. These conditions not only affect the comfort and safety of the occupants, but also have an impact on the health, productivity, and quality of life of the community as a whole. The causes of the emergence of RTLH in Pantan Reu District include low community income, limited government assistance programs, and minimal awareness of the importance of healthy and decent housing. Community perceptions of the condition of their homes also vary; some residents may consider their homes to be decent, while others are aware of their unfitnes but lack the access or resources to make repairs. Based on preliminary research findings, approximately 822 houses in Pantan Reu District did not meet livable standards, indicating serious housing quality issues for the local community. These houses generally face significant physical challenges, such as leaking roofs, fragile walls that are even moldy or have holes, and uneven floors, which directly reduce the comfort and safety of residents. Furthermore, limited access to clean water and toilet facilities worsens the health and hygiene conditions of the household environment. Many houses also lack adequate lighting and ventilation, increasing the risk of health problems and reducing the quality of life of their residents. This situation emphasizes the need for integrated interventions to improve the standard of livable housing in Pantan Reu District. This is evidenced by research documentation conducted by researchers such as seen in Figure 1.1 below:



Figure 1.1. Uninhabitable Houses in Pantan Reu District

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Based on Figure 1.1. above, it is clear that uninhabitable houses in Pantan Reu District reflect the limited economic capacity of the community to repair their own homes, which is largely due to low income, limited employment, and minimal access to government assistance programs. Community perceptions of the condition of their homes also vary; some people consider their homes to be still suitable, while others are aware of the unsuitability of their homes but do not have the resources to make repairs. This condition emphasizes the importance of targeted interventions, both through government assistance programs and through community empowerment efforts, so that these houses can meet habitable standards and support the health, comfort, and quality of life of the community. This is reinforced by research (Hadi & Amani, 2017) which states that houses are not only shelter, but also a symbol of social status in society. Furthermore, research (Harisah & Masiming, 2008) states that buildings have properties that give rise to certain expressions or characters (physiognomics) that can be captured by observers. Thus, the conditions in Pantan Reu District emphasize the importance of targeted and sustainable interventions, both through increasing the effectiveness of housing assistance programs and community economic empowerment, so that residents' homes can meet the standards of eligibility that support health, comfort, and a better quality of life.

Research (Ismasudayanti et al., 2024) states that if a house is in an uninhabitable condition, various problems can arise, such as neglect and social disruption. People who live in RTLH are often marginalized in society, this is due to extreme differences in social status with other communities (Syaputra et al., 2020). However, not all communities have the same response, namely considering RTLH residents as marginalized people, but many people work together to help RTLH residents both morally and materially. Regarding this (Kuntjorowati, 2021) explains that some communities will help the poor rather than ostracize them, this is what is called a positive attitude in viewing the poor. The problem that arises in this study is regarding the different perceptions of the community towards the residents of RTLH, both positive and negative perceptions. Therefore, this study focuses on how the community views or perceives RTLH and what actions are taken by the community towards RTLH residents. So the goal to be achieved from this study is to find out the community's views or perceptions towards RTLH and what actions are taken by the community towards RTLH residents. Based on the background that has been explained, this study is important to find out the community's perception of the condition of uninhabitable houses in Pantan Reu District, West Aceh Regency. Through this study, it is hoped that an overview can be obtained regarding how the community assesses the suitability of their homes, the extent of awareness of the importance of decent housing, and how they view the role of the government in addressing this problem. Therefore, the researcher is interested in conducting a study entitled "Perception Analysis

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Perception

Each person has their own thoughts or responses to something they see or experience. These thoughts are called perceptions or responses. These responses or perceptions arise from the stimulus response received by a person, whether through sight, hearing, or feeling (touch), or often referred to as sensing. Akbar (2015) defines perception as a person's senses of the stimulus response they receive. This sense is transmitted to the brain, then the brain produces thoughts or conclusions about the stimulus response, which is called perception. In everyday life, each person receives many stimulus responses, thus giving rise to many perceptions. Walgito (2005) explains that perception arises from the response received by a person through sensing. Perception arises from the sensing process; each person has different senses according to their knowledge and experience, so it can give rise to different perceptions of the same object. Humans do not live like plants, but humans are equipped with reason, thoughts, and feelings. As creatures with feelings, perception is not born from knowledge alone but also from the feelings that exist within them.

The stimulus response received is then processed by the mind based on personal experiences, knowledge, and feelings (values) that exist within oneself, which cannot be separated from social, cultural, and religious values (Arifin et al., 2017). Others say that perception arises from the interpretation of information received. This interpretation occurs in accordance with knowledge, experience, and existing norms. Related to this, Listyana & Hartono, (2015) stated that perception arises when a person receives a stimulus originating from outside themselves, then the information is digested or interpreted by the mind (brain) so that the interpretation gives rise to a response or perception of the information obtained. The perception to be explained in this study is a person's thoughts on the information or stimulus response received through sensing the condition of the RTLH. This information is then processed by the mind of each individual and gives rise to a view of the RTLH they see. Perception of RTLH is not only born based on knowledge or experience but in giving birth to this perception is inseparable from the social and religious values that exist in the individual. In

this case, perception is the view or opinion of the Panton Reu community regarding RTLH, where some Panton Reu residents live in habitable houses and some live in RTLH, so because of these two conditions, of course the community has its own thoughts regarding RTLH in Panton Reu.

2. Uninhabitable House

A home is a basic human need. It provides comfort, security, and a means of nurturing household members. As a non-food need (Milania et al., 2022), humans must have their food and non-food needs met. These needs include a decent-sized home. A decent-sized home must be at least adequately sized, in good condition, with a good roof, and adequate natural light and air. However, the reality is that not all Indonesians can afford to live in a home deemed suitable for habitation, or RTLH (Residential Housing Units) (Muharami & Rosmita, 2019). RTLH is a house that cannot protect its occupants from various problems, as it does not provide comfort for its occupants and also harms their health. According to (Minister of Public Works and Housing Regulation Number 7 of 2021 concerning Self-Help Housing Stimulant Assistance (BSPS), 2021) a house is considered uninhabitable if the house does not meet good construction standards, does not have clean water facilities, good sanitation and good air ventilation for the air cycle in and out. Perception has different dimensions for each person, Gestalt is one of the experts in giving birth to the theory of perception. Cole's (2015) explanation in (Mubarok, 2023) that there are five things related to giving birth to perception based on the information or data they receive, namely: First, Proximity (closeness), humans cannot be separated from the approach model used in processing information, this approach can be done by seeing or hearing directly; Second, Similarity (Similarity), this similarity can occur when someone sees an object that is similar and is considered interrelated such as objects that have color, model or volume. Third, Continuity (Continuity), to give birth to a person's perception when seeing an object will examine it more deeply in order to produce a final conclusion about the object. Fourth, focus (focus) in generating perception, humans tend to see the most prominent thing in the object they see. Fifth, symmetry (symmetry), humans are usually more attracted to seeing something symmetrical than something that is not. Sixth, closure (closure), humans will think hard to generate a perception of an object they see. This process is often called drawing conclusions from an object seen and generating a perception (response) to that object.

METHOD

This study applies a qualitative method that aims to see the problem and obtain a more detailed meaning in line with the problem being studied. In a qualitative research approach, the symptoms of phenomena, information, from the results of interviews with the Panton Reu District community regarding their perceptions of uninhabitable houses. The form of data collected is a narrative that prioritizes primary data directly, and inductive analysis is carried out continuously from the beginning of the fieldwork until the end of the study. Informants in this study were 10 residents of Panton Reu District who live in uninhabitable houses. Moleong, (2019) explains that informants are people who are sources of information about the research situation, so they must have a wealth of knowledge about the research conditions. The determination of informants as research subjects applies a purposive sampling technique (taking informants based on objectives). Therefore, in this study the author interviewed informants (owners of uninhabitable houses). The data or information used in the process is clear (explicit). Possible solutions, problems, or information that have been determined must be evaluated through the collection of relevant or related data. There are several types of data collection techniques, namely:

1. Interview

An interview is a technique used by researchers to collect data by conducting direct interviews with informants, typically through correspondence and personal connections. This communication is conducted discreetly between the researcher and the respondent (Sugiyono, 2018). The type of interview used is an experiential interview, which involves asking questions about experiences frequently encountered in everyday life, particularly regarding community perceptions of RTLH.

2. Observation

Observation is an effort made to collect data systematically using a rigorous process. Observation is a method of data collection that involves analyzing ongoing activities. This study examines the details of the condition of RTLH in Panton Reu District. The implementation of observations in the field was carried out using passive observation, where the

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researcher only saw the condition of RTLH without offering further solutions. Data analysis is the process of organizing, guiding, grouping, giving codes or meanings, and classifying data so that it can be used to discuss a particular topic or problem that needs to be addressed. The author uses a qualitative descriptive analysis technique, namely an analysis model that consistently or continuously uses words to explain (describe) the phenomena or data obtained. (Drajad Suharjo, 2003). The descriptive analysis model used is the flow model of analysis developed by Miles and Huberman in (Sugiyono, 2018). This flow model of analysis is related to three main components, namely data reduction, data verification and drawing research conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

This research was conducted in Panton Reu District, West Aceh Regency. Economically, many residents of Panton Reu District are still classified as poor or very poor. As a result of this economic situation, those classified as very poor cannot afford to build decent housing and are forced to live in houses that are actually uninhabitable. There are at least 822 houses classified as uninhabitable in Panton Reu District, as shown in the following figure:



Figure 2. Exterior view of RTLH in Panton Reu District

Uninhabitable houses in Panton Reu District have an average size of 4x6 square meters with dirt or plank floors, weathered plank walls, and roofs made of sago palm leaves or used zinc donated by others. Thus, uninhabitable houses in Panton Reu District include houses whose building types are not permanent because they are easily damaged by hot weather and rain. Almost all RTLH in Panton Reu District have compacted dirt floors. RTLH in Panton Reu District on average do not have adequate sanitation, where RTLH in Panton Reu District use public or natural facilities to support life. RTLH in Panton Reu District utilize public facilities such as clean water sources from the Mosque or public toilets available in the Villages. Furthermore, related to the source of lighting, RTLH in Panton Reu District, some use direct lighting from PLN with a capacity of 2 A per Meter or 900 Watts and others receive assistance with a current grafting system from neighbors. More details regarding the condition of RTLH in Panton Reu District can be seen in the following table:

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No	PRTLH	RTLH Condition								
		BB	LB	BA	BL	SAB	RT	SP	WC/KM	JPR
1	F (29)	Wood	182	DR	Land	ST	No	PLN	There is	5
2	EW (30)	Wood	122	Zinc	Land	General	No	Neighbor	No	4
3	D (38)	Wood	242	DR	Wood	ST	No	PLN	No	6
4	N (30)	Wood	242	Zinc	Casting	ST	No	PLN	There is	6
5	H (40)	Wood	322	Zinc	Casting	ST	No	PLN	There is	3
6	M (43)	Wood	302	Zinc	Casting	ST	No	PLN	There is	4
7	R (50)	Wood	362	Zinc	Casting	ST	No	PLN	There is	6
8	SL (45)	Wood	242	DR	Wood	ST	No	PLN	There is	2

Note:

- PRTLH = Owner of Uninhabitable Household
- BB = Building Materials
- LB = Building Area
- BA = Roofing Material
- BL = Floor Material
- SAB = Clean Water Source
- RT = Separate Room
- SP = Lighting Source
- WC/KM = Water Closet/Bathroom
- JPR = Number of House Occupants
- DR = Rumbia Leaves
- ST = Ground Well

The table above explains that the condition of the RTLH in Panton Reu is all made of wood, the use of wood is due to the geographical conditions of Panton Reu which is close to the forest so that the use of wood is the cheapest option compared to using concrete. The building area compared to the occupants is very narrow where most are less than 102 per occupant of the house. RTLH in Panton Reu mostly have rough cement floors and some are made of wood and some still have dirt floors. The majority of RTLH use ground wells as a source of clean water and some utilize public clean water sources such as mosques to meet their daily water needs. All RTLH do not have separate spaces between the living room, kitchen and bedroom, due to the narrow building area so they are forced to use the living room as a bedroom and only separate sleeping areas between parents and adult children or teenagers. The majority of RTLH use lighting sources from PLN assistance from poor families with a power of 900 Watts and some also graft it from a neighbor's house. Almost all RTLH have a toilet/bathroom, but the toilet is separate from the house because the toilet is provided by the government, and those who do not have a toilet use a public toilet for defecation. Discussion: Housing as a basic human need greatly affects the physiological and psychological balance of its residents (Mundok et al., 2022). RTLH needs assistance or building a decent house to avoid social inequality (Tika, 2025). However, the community has its own views on RTLH, these views (perceptions) are born from the community's own experiences and knowledge. The Panton Reu community has various responses or perceptions regarding RTLH in Panton Reu, including:

1. Positive Perception

The people of Panton Reu District have a positive perception in the form of assistance and hope for RTLH owners in Panton Reu District. This positive perception is accompanied by good treatment from the community towards RTLH residents such as expecting the government to provide assistance with decent housing, help meet the needs of RTLH owners, provide electricity as a source of lighting for free and not discredit RTLH owners and consider RTLH owners to have the same position in society. Regarding this, F (2025) mentioned to the researcher that many people provide support and assistance to him. The same thing was also expressed by EW (2025) who stated "for me this condition is my destiny, of course we have hopes for it to be better, but we have tried our best but there has been no improvement,

what should we do other than be grateful for this condition. Many people provide support and assume that the condition of this house is destiny that must be carried out and provide various assistance to me (D, 2025). Society as social beings certainly has a sense of empathy for fellow human beings, especially the people in Pantan who are all Muslim, whether they live in RTLH or not RTLH. This sense of empathy is a positive response to the owners or residents of RTLH in Pantan Reu. People who have a positive view of RTLH residents view poverty as a problem that must be solved so they think about how the problem of poverty can be overcome (Annisa Ismi, 2021). The positive perception of RTLH by the Pantan Reu community is in accordance with what was mentioned by (Sutikno & Fadhilah, 2023) that the community needs a high level of social awareness in addressing poverty problems in their environment, with the community Caring for each other creates a sense of kinship and helps each other in living in society.

2. Negative Perception

The Pantan Reu community not only has a positive perception such as having hopes for the better and providing both moral and material support to the RTLH owners but there are also those who have a negative perception towards RTLH. This negative perception is in the form of a skeptical attitude towards RTLH owners, namely separating themselves from the RTLH owners and considering the RTLH owners as not being comparable to them so they do not want to associate with the RTLH owners or residents. Related to the negative perception towards RTLH born from the general public towards RTLH residents where they consider the position of RTLH owners to have a lower social status than the community in general so that RTLH residents are isolated from the environment, this negative perception does not occur openly but from the attitudes displayed reflecting a lack of empathy towards RTLH residents. This is as explained by H (2025) who stated that "there are some people who look down on us because we are poor, for example by keeping their distance from me. Although the person does not openly belittle me, their attitude and words to others reflect that they are looking down on me, especially in terms of economics.

Furthermore, this negative perception was also experienced by M (2025) to the researcher who explained, I sometimes feel inferior when I have to join people, especially there are one or two people (not good to mention their names) who feel superior and arrogant in speaking. In the way they speak sometimes they insinuate me or other poor people, as if they are rich and honored while the poor have no value in their eyes. The public perception above, both positive and negative perceptions are born from the stimulus of the community's own response in viewing poverty. Some people in Pantan Reu consider that poverty is a personal human factor because they are unable to work optimally as mentioned (Sophia et al., 2025) that non-poor groups emphasize that poverty occurs due to individual factors. Poor people, especially those living in RTLH, cannot be looked down on because of their social status. A person can change at any time. As social beings, people can experience favorable times, but it is also possible for undesirable events to occur, which can lower their socioeconomic status (Furqan & Hayati, 2020). The Pantan Reu community is expected to perceive RTLH as well as possible, where in perceiving RTLH, they must prioritize social values, brotherhood, and religion. This is because according to Islamic teachings, a person's sustenance is inseparable from the provisions of Allah as the guarantor of sustenance. Even if humans try their best, if Allah does not will it will not happen. This is in accordance with the results of research (Nisa et al., 2023) which states that in perceiving something, a person must use various approaches, including scientific, social, religious, and cultural approaches.

CONCLUSION

The Pantan Reu community has a religious perception of RTLH, in general, these perceptions can be grouped into two types: positive perceptions and negative perceptions. Positive perceptions consider the economic condition of RTLH residents as a destiny that must be accepted and appreciated, considering the same status in society between people who have decent houses and those who have RTLH. In addition, other positive perceptions include hoping that RTLH residents will have easier fortune to be able to build better houses and also providing various assistance to RTLH owners. Meanwhile, negative perceptions are more about social treatment where people who live in RTLH are considered inferior so they do not want to socialize with RTLH residents.

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