



Public Perception Of Earthquake Disaster Mitigation In Teluk Betung Timur District In 2025

Rifaldy Pratama Simanungkalit, Novia Fitri Istiawati, Meri Herlina*

Department of Geography Education, FKIP, University of Lampung, Indonesia

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Abstract

Earthquakes have the potential to cause major damage to life, resulting in significant loss and suffering for communities. Teluk Betung Timur District is a high-risk area due to the activities of the Tarahan Fault and the Semangko Fault, but empirical studies on the perception of the local community towards disaster mitigation are still very limited. Perceptions form the basis for society to take steps or act in response to such threats. This study aims to: (1) analyze public perception of the potential for earthquakes in East Teluk Betung District, (2) analyze public perception of earthquake disaster mitigation in East Teluk Betung District. The method used in this study is a descriptive quantitative method with data analysis techniques in the form of assessment and percentages using a five-level Likert scale. The data collection techniques in this study included observation, interviews, questionnaires, and documentation, with a sample size of 100 respondents taken using simple random sampling from 11,162 households. The results of the study showed: (1) the percentage of achievement of the maximum score of perception of potential earthquake disasters in Teluk Betung Timur District was 75.31% and categorized as good perception with a positive form of perception; (2) the percentage of achievement of the maximum score of perception of earthquake disaster mitigation in Teluk Betung Timur District is 73.99%, which is included in the category of good perception with a positive perception category. These findings indicate a gap in mitigation capacity between villages, especially related to the lack of an independent early warning system and the low intensity of socialization from local governments. This study highlights the importance of increasing disaster education programs based on the spatial needs of each village and strengthening the role of the government in providing earthquake mitigation infrastructure.

*Meri Herlina
University of Lampung
meriherlina@fkip.unila.ac.id

INTRODUCTION

Earthquakes are natural events that occur repeatedly (cycles), meaning they have occurred in the past and have the potential to occur again in the future (Irsyam et al., 2020; Shimazaki & Nakata, 1980). This earthquake cycle is controlled by the accumulation and release of strain energy in the fault zone due to the constant movement of tectonic plates. Lampung is one of the provinces in Indonesia that is considered at high risk of earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and tsunamis.

(PuSGeN, 2017). The potential for seismic hazards in Lampung Province has been probabilistic and shows significant land acceleration values in various areas, including coastal areas (Yahya et al., 2024). Among the strategic locations affected, the East Betung Bay area in Bandar Lampung City was identified as an area vulnerable to earthquake shocks and tsunami threats due to its proximity to the confluence of the Indo-Australian Plate and the Eurasian Plate (Adrian, 2016).



Figure 1. Magnitude and depth of earthquakes felt in Teluk Betung Timur District
Source: Bandar Lampung City BPBD Document, 2022

Based on Figure 1, it has been recorded that 7 earthquakes have been felt by the people of East Teluk Betung District from 2015 to 2022, with the last earthquake occurring on December 8, 2022, with a magnitude of 5.8 and classified as a destructive earthquake. East Teluk Betung District also has a disaster capacity index in the low class for the type of earthquake disaster (BNPB, 2020). This condition indicates that regional capacities in facing and responding to earthquake threats still need to be improved, in line with the disaster risk assessment framework that involves hazard, vulnerability, and capacity components (BNPB, 2020; Haris et al., 2023).

Knowledge is a fundamental capacity that guides people's actions in dealing with disasters, where adequate knowledge capacity plays a vital role in helping individuals and groups make the right decisions when facing disaster situations (Oktari et al., 2021). Knowledge is considered important and is a major factor in shaping various perceptions among the public, where a higher level of knowledge about disaster risk contributes to a more accurate perception of risk and better preparedness (Aksa et al., 2020; Hesti et al., 2025).

Public perception is measured by looking at several indicators, namely knowledge of threats, information obtained from various sources, and responses or responses to disaster risk (Wachinger et al., 2013).

Based on the perception observations carried out, it was found that the perception problem in Teluk Betung Timur District was evident from the tendency of the community to flee from the meaning of the earthquake disaster. Positive perception will produce a consistent attitude and support the phenomenon or situation experienced. Similarly, negative perceptions will cause inappropriate or rejection responses or attitudes to the phenomenon or situation experienced, just as the construction of one's actions is determined by the construction of cognitive thinking and affective internalization, which then gives birth to certain patterns of behavior in the face of disasters (Ramdani et al., 2020).

Earthquake conditions in each region vary, which, of course, will affect how the community implements earthquake mitigation measures.

Earthquake mitigation is needed to prevent an increase in the number of victims, considering that disaster risk reduction efforts in various regions of Indonesia still face limited knowledge and risk analysis capacity (Ayuningtyas et al., 2021). Disaster mitigation is measured by looking at indicators, namely: pre-disaster, during disaster, and post-disaster (Law No. 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management, 2007).

The low level of disaster mitigation in the Teluk Betung Timur District is also reflected in the lack of intensity of socialization activities carried out by the local government over the past five years. This condition is in line with the findings that the socialization of earthquake mitigation by BPBD in various regions of Indonesia is still uneven across all levels of society, and the dissemination of information is not easily accessible (N. Maya et al., 2025), thus causing limitations and a lack of enthusiasm for the community in participating in earthquake disaster mitigation socialization activities. The lack of public awareness of earthquake mitigation has been proven to increase the level of disaster risk in an area, considering that community preparedness is an important component in minimizing the impact of seismic events (Stuart et al., 2023).

Several studies have examined public perceptions of earthquake disaster mitigation in Indonesia, such as Nurjanah & Rezza (2021), which examines the risk perception and disaster preparedness of the community in Bandung, West Java, and Sutrisno et al (2025), which assesses the preparedness and awareness of the community for the earthquake disaster in Cianjur, West Java. However, similar research in the Bandar Lampung City area, especially in Teluk Betung Timur District, which has high vulnerability due to the activities of the Tarahan Fault and the Semangko Fault, has never been carried out. The geographical conditions of the coast, the varying level of education, and the lack of mitigation infrastructure in this region make this research necessary and relevant to fill the scientific gap.

METHODS

This study uses a descriptive quantitative method conducted in Teluk Betung Timur District (5°27'24.70"–5°28'53.50" S; 105°14'54.68"–105°15'32.32" E). The population amounted to 11,162 households, with 100 samples determined using the Slovin formula (10% error tolerance) through simple random sampling proportionally per village.

Data were collected using a closed-ended questionnaire on a Likert scale of 1–5 consisting of 38 items: 16 items for the perception of earthquake potential (sub-indicators: knowledge, information, and response) and 22 items for mitigation perception (sub-indicators: pre, during, and post-disaster). Validity was tested with the Pearson Product-Moment correlation ($r \geq 0.30$) and reliability with Alpha Cronbach ($\alpha \geq 0.70$), and all items were declared valid and reliable (Sugiyono, 2019).

The perception score was calculated using the formula $Ps-p (\%) = (\text{Total Score} / \text{Ideal Maximum Score}) \times 100\%$, and then categorized into five levels: Very Bad (20–36%), Not Good (36–52%), Fairly Good (52–68%), Good (68–84%), and Very Good (84–100%).

RESULTS

Respondent Characteristics

The characteristics of the respondents in this study were the heads of the household of married adult men. The selection of male heads of households is based on the consideration that in the Indonesian context, men tend to dominate the public domain, including decision-making in the implementation of disaster mitigation measures at the household level (Oktari et al., 2021). However, the researchers realized that this limitation is a limitation of the research, considering that women also have a vital role in disaster preparedness but often face limited access to information, social networks, and decision-making (Oktari et al., 2021).

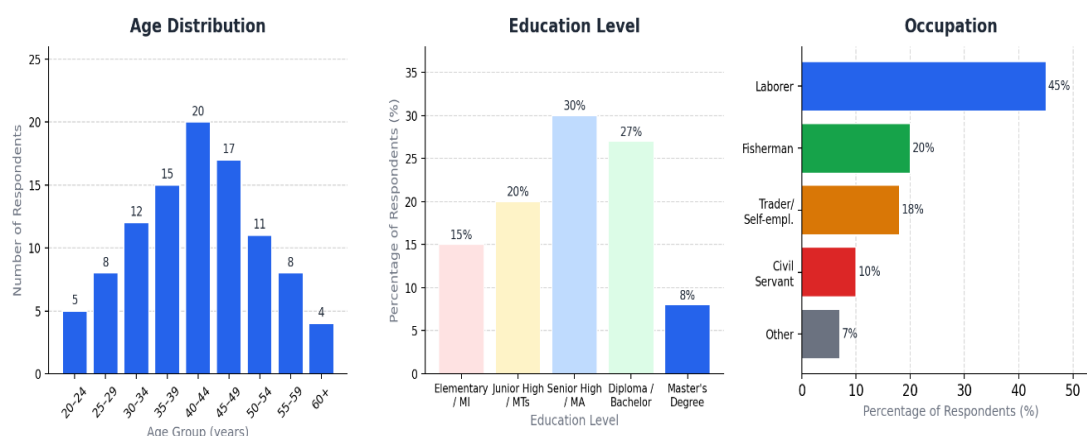
Based on age, the majority of respondents were aged 40–44 years old, as many as 20 respondents (20%). This productive age group is relevant as a research target because the head of the family in this age range is generally the main person responsible for preparing household preparedness for disasters (Setyaningrum & Rumagutawan, 2018). The oldest age of 60 years (4 respondents) is mostly in Sukamaju Village, while the youngest age is 25 years old (2 respondents) in Karang Raya City Village.

Based on education level, the majority of respondents were high school/MA/equivalent graduates (30%), followed by SMK/MAK (22%), and Diploma/Bachelor (16%). Only 3 respondents (3%) have Master/Specialist education, while the majority of SD/MI graduates (10%) are in Keteguhan and Perwata Villages. This variation in education level is important to note because a person's knowledge of earthquakes and preparedness is significantly influenced by his or her educational background, where students and higher-educated communities tend to have a better level of preparedness in dealing with disasters (Al Banna & Dewi, 2025). On the other hand, the low level of education among some respondents reflects the need for more intensive disaster mitigation education and socialization efforts (Aksa et al., 2020).

Based on the type of job, the majority of respondents work as laborers (45%), including construction workers, factory/convection workers, and freelance day laborers, which are concentrated in Karang City Village (13 respondents) and Karang Raya City (12 respondents). The profession as a worker reflects a higher condition of socio-economic vulnerability, as informal workers with irregular incomes have limited access to social protection systems and are more vulnerable to shocks caused by disasters (Dewantoro, 2024).

A total of 8 respondents (8%) work as fishermen, reflecting the characteristics of the coastal area of Teluk Betung Timur District. Coastal communities that work as fishermen are among the most vulnerable groups to disasters because of their dependence on natural conditions and the lack of economic reserves as a buffer when disasters occur (Anwar & Hidayah, 2020).

Characteristics of Respondents



Source: Analysis of Research Questionnaire Data, 2025

Figure 2. Characteristics of Respondents in Teluk Betung Timur District
Source: Research Questionnaire Data Analysis, 2025.

1. Public Perception of the Potential for Earthquake Disasters

The indicators of public perception of the potential for earthquake disasters in this study consist of three sub-indicators, including

knowledge, information obtained, and community response, which consists of 16 questions. The description, number, and percentage of respondents' answers to the three indicators are presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Distribution of Frequency and Percentage of Public Perception Indicators on Potential Disasters Earthquakes

Indicators: Public Perception					
Alternative Answers					
Sub-indicator	Very Bad/Not Known	Not Good/Not Known	Hesitation	Good/Know	Very Good/Know
	f	f	f	f	f
Community knowledge	11	23	23	158	184
Information obtained	22	110	146	252	70
Community response	16	51	102	273	158
Total Score	6.025				
$\bar{X}$ Ps-p = Average Score	3,765625				
Ps-p = Percentage of Respondent Perception (%)	75,31%				
Respondent Perception Categories	Good				
Forms of Public Perception	Positive				

Source: Research Questionnaire Data Analysis, 2025

Table 1 presents the distribution of the frequency of respondents' answers to three sub-indicators of public perception of the potential for earthquake disasters. Based on the recapitulation of respondents' answers, a total score of 6,025 was obtained with an average score of 3.77, resulting in a percentage of respondents' perception of 75.31%. These values fall into the category Good with the form of public perception Positive, which shows that most of the respondents in Teluk Betung Timur District have a good perception of the potential for earthquake disasters, especially in the sub-indicator of community response, which obtained the highest frequency of "Good/Know" answers, which were as many as 273 respondents. The overall distribution of the respondent category shows that 55% are in the "Good" category and 22% are in the "Very Good" category. A positive perception of disaster threats is an important foundation in building community preparedness, because strong disaster awareness is directly related to a person's preparedness behavior (Hargono et al., 2023).

Analysis per sub-indicator reveals important dynamics. First, the sub-indicator of public knowledge achieved the highest percentage (84.05%, in the "Very Good" category), with 184 out of 400 answers (46%) being in the "Very Good/Very Know" option. Half of the respondents (50%) stated that they "know very well" that an earthquake is a natural disaster that threatens their region. However, knowledge about the tectonic causes of earthquakes was still lower, with only 39% answering "knowing", while 10% answering "don't know" and "hesitate" respectively. Some respondents in Way Tataan Village even admitted that they never received information about the cause of earthquakes during their formal education. This gap between general knowledge and technical understanding is common in disaster-prone areas, where people are able to recognize threats in general but have not yet fully understood their tectonic mechanisms (Al Banna & Dewi, 2025; Sutrisno et al., 2025).

Second, the sub-indicator of the information obtained recorded the lowest score (67.93%, in the "Quite Good" category), reflecting the most significant weakness in public perception of earthquake potential.

The biggest weakness lies in the intensity of government socialization: 34% of respondents gave a "poor" rating, and only 6% answered "very good". The last socialization in Perwata, Keteguhan, Sukamaju, and Way Tataan Villages was recorded in 2019, carried out by the Bandar Lampung City BPBD in collaboration with the sub-district, and was only attended by RT representatives from each village. The limited reach of this socialization reflects the common conditions in many disaster-prone areas in Indonesia, where regional disaster management programs are not fully able to ensure the safety of all levels of society and still require a more comprehensive strategy (Karnaji et al., 2024). The lack of information received by the public on an ongoing basis has the potential to create a disaster literacy gap that has an impact on low real preparedness, even though basic knowledge is quite good (Hesti et al., 2025).

Third, the community response sub-indicator obtained a percentage of 76.87% (category "Good"), with the sub-item of fear of earthquake hazards scoring the highest: 55% of respondents answered "Very good". Fear of the threat of earthquakes is the strongest driver in shaping the community's response. However, motivation to build a self-sustaining early warning system is still low, with 37% of respondents answering "not good" because only a few villages already have sirens and panic buttons. This condition reflects the paradoxical phenomenon of risk perception in communities in disaster-prone areas, where high fear and vigilance do not necessarily encourage planned collective action, especially when individuals rely more on divine protection or state intervention than personal preparedness (Christia et al., 2026). The limitations of community-based early warning infrastructure are also correlated with low active participation in local mitigation activities (Hargono et al., 2023; Karnaji et al., 2024).

Overall, although the community's basic knowledge of earthquakes is very good, the limited access to systematic information and the lack of equitable early warning infrastructure reflect a common pattern found in Indonesia's coastal areas, namely that the high risk of disasters is not always balanced by adequate community-based mitigation capacity (Hargono et al., 2023; Karnaji et al., 2024; Sutrisno et al., 2025).

Table 2. Recapitulation of the percentage of respondents based on the category of perception based on the Indicator Disaster Mitigation

Indicators: Disaster Mitigation			
Number Range	Perception Category	Number of Respondents (f)	Percentage of respondents (%)
84% - 100%	Excellent	22	22%
68% - 84%	Good	55	55%
52% - 68%	Pretty good	15	15%
36% - 52%	Not good	8	8%
20% - 36%	Very Bad	0	0%
Quantity		100	100

Source: Research Questionnaire Data Analysis, 2025

Table 3 presents a recapitulation of the distribution of respondents based on the category of perception of the potential for earthquake disasters in East Teluk Betung District. Based on the table, the majority of respondents (55%) were in the "Good" perception category (68%–84%), followed by the "Very Good" (22%) and "Quite Good" (15%) categories, while only 8% were in the "Not Good" category and no respondents were in the "Very Bad" category (0%). This distribution pattern shows that the overall people of Teluk Betung Timur District have a positive perception of the potential for earthquake disasters.

The high proportion of respondents in the Good and Very Good categories (77%) reflects that people living in coastal disaster-prone areas tend to build risk awareness through direct experience, local education, and the use of media as a source of disaster information (Rizal et al., 2025). Effective disaster risk communication from the government and related institutions has proven to contribute significantly to shaping a positive perception of risk in the community (Ida et al., 2025). However, the existence of 8% of respondents in the "Not Good" category indicates that there is still a small percentage of people who do not have an adequate perception of the potential for earthquakes, and this group needs to be a priority target in future disaster risk education and communication programs (Prasetyo et al., 2026).

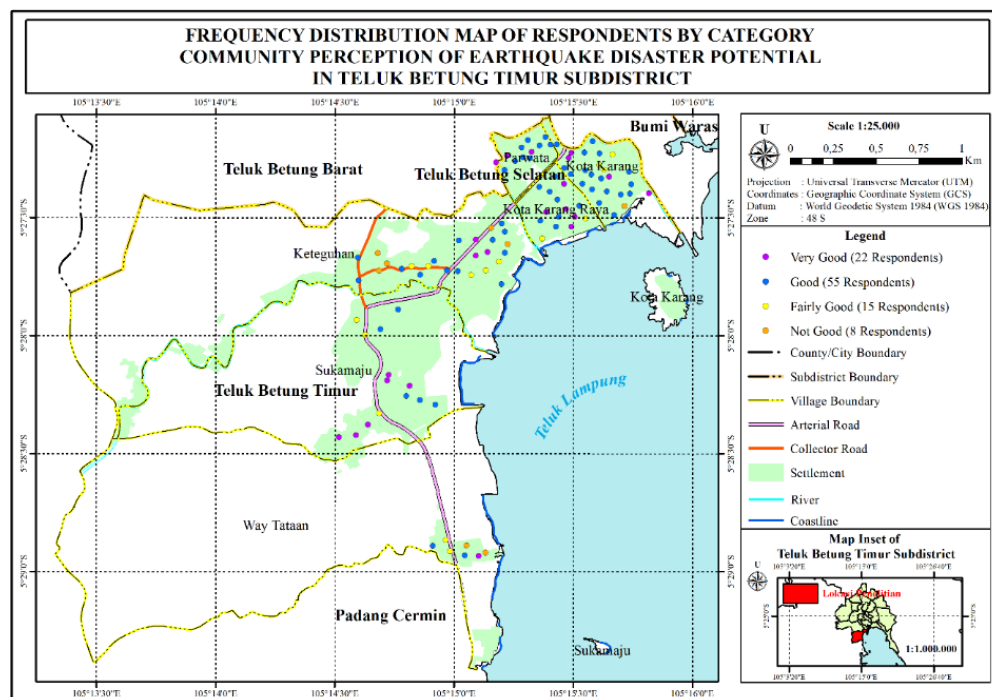


Figure 3. Frequency Distribution Map of Respondents Based on the Category of Public Perception of Earthquake Disaster Mitigation

Source: Research results, 2025

The spatial distribution of respondents' perception of the potential for earthquake disasters in Teluk Betung Timur District is presented in Figure 3. The frequency distribution map of respondents shows that respondents in the "Good" category (55 respondents, blue dot) dominated almost all villages and were evenly distributed in the study area, especially concentrated in Kota Karang Village, Karang Raya City, and Keteguhan, which are the villages with the largest number of respondents. Respondents in the category "Very Good" (22 respondents, purple dot) were mostly identified in Kota Karang and Karang Raya Urban Villages located in the northern coastal area of the sub-district, which is closer to the city center and government services. Respondents in the category "Quite Good" (15 respondents, light yellow dots) were spread across Keteguhan and Sukamaju Villages, while respondents in the "Not Good" category (8 respondents, dark yellow dots) were concentrated in Way Tataan and Sukamaju Villages, which are located in the southern part of the sub-district, relatively more geographically.

This spatial distribution pattern indicates a relationship between regional accessibility and the quality of public perception of earthquake potential.

Urban villages that are closer to government service centers tend to have better perceptions, in line with the findings that collaboration between local governments, non-governmental organizations, and active local communities has been shown to improve disaster preparedness and awareness in an area (Lin & Lee, 2025). In contrast, more remote villages such as Way Tataan show lower perceptions, reflecting the limited reach of community-based disaster mitigation socialization. This condition is in line with the findings that community-based disaster mitigation in coastal areas still faces serious challenges, including the lack of early warning facilities, damaged evacuation signs, and low active community participation in preparedness programs (Rusmana et al., 2024). Efforts to strengthen disaster information literacy sustainably, especially through local education and community-based communication, are key to narrowing the perception gap between these regions (Christia et al., 2026).

2. Public Perception of Earthquake Disaster Mitigation

The indicators of public perception of earthquake disaster mitigation in this study consist of three sub-indicators, including pre-disaster, during disaster, and post-disaster, which consist of 22 questions. The description, number, and percentage of respondents' responses to the three indicators are presented in Table 3, as follows:

Table 3. Distribution of Frequency and Percentage of Disaster Mitigation Indicators

Indicators: Disaster Mitigation					
Alternative Answers					
Sub-indicator	Very Bad/Not Known	Not Good/Not Known	Hesitation	Good/Know	Very Good/Know
	f	f	f	f	f
Before the Earthquake	44	173	157	261	65
During an Earthquake	21	59	81	310	229
After the Earthquake	13	46	154	360	227
Total Score	8.139				
$\bar{X}$ Ps-p = Average Score	3,699545455				
Ps-p = Percentage of Respondent Perception (%)	73,99%				
Respondent Perception Categories	Good				
Forms of Public Perception	Positive				

Source: Research Questionnaire Data Analysis, 2025

Table 2 presents the distribution of the frequency of respondents' responses to three sub-indicators of disaster mitigation perception, namely before, during, and after the earthquake. Based on the data recapitulation, a total score of 8,139 was obtained with an average score of 3.70, resulting in a percentage of respondents' perception of **73,99%**, which belongs to the category **Good** with the form of public perception **Positive**. The three phases of pre-disaster, during-disaster, and post-disaster mitigation are an integrated and complementary series, and community preparedness in these three phases determines the effectiveness of overall disaster risk reduction (Markolinda et al., 2025; Ruslanjari et al., 2024).

First, mitigation sub-indicators before the earthquake recorded the lowest percentage (63.71%, "Quite Good" category). Only 46.6% of the answers were in the positive category, while 31.0% were in the negative category and 22.4% were still undecided. This low score reflects the weak preventive mitigation measures taken by the community before the earthquake occurred, such as preparing family evacuation plans, checking building strength, and preparing emergency equipment. This condition is commonly found in various disaster-prone areas in Indonesia, where most areas are still in the category of basic preparedness and are not yet independent, with the main obstacles being limited community involvement and limited resources (Prasetyo et al., 2026). Pre-disaster mitigation efforts that are structural and non-structural need to be prioritized systematically so that communities can build sustainable resilience (Markolinda et al., 2025).

Second, mitigation sub-indicators During an earthquake obtained the highest percentage (79.06%, "Good" category), with 77.0% of the answers in the positive category and only 11.4% in the negative category. This high score indicates that respondents have a relatively good understanding of the actions to take when an earthquake occurs, such as taking shelter, staying away from glass, and staying calm.

This good understanding of immediate emergency response is the result of the experience of living in an area that has been affected by previous earthquakes (Ruslanjari et al., 2024). Local leadership and strong social capital in the community have also been shown to contribute significantly to improving community responses when disasters occur (Ruslanjari et al., 2024). However, a good response during a disaster needs to be balanced with adequate pre-disaster preparedness so that rescue effectiveness can be maximized (Prasetyo et al., 2026).

Third, mitigation sub-indicators. After the earthquake, a percentage of 78.55% ("Good" category) was obtained, with 73.4% of the answers in the positive category and only 7.4% in the negative category. However, 19.2% of respondents still answered hesitantly, indicating uncertainty in the understanding of post-earthquake measures such as checking building damage, evacuation to safe points, and access to emergency services. This uncertainty is common in communities that have never participated in simulations or post-disaster training directly and periodically (Marlina et al., 2024). Effective post-earthquake recovery requires not only individual knowledge, but also strong synergy between local communities, local governments, and non-governmental agencies that can ensure equitable and equitable access to relief and recovery (Ruslanjari et al., 2024).

Overall, Table 2 reveals an important inequality between the three mitigation sub-indicators: communities are much better prepared to act immediately (79.06%) and after an earthquake (78.55%) compared to before an earthquake (63.71%). This pattern of inequality is a fundamental challenge in disaster management in Indonesia, reflecting the lack of community-based pre-disaster mitigation education and training programs (Markolinda et al., 2025; Prasetyo et al., 2026). Strengthening pre-disaster mitigation capacity through continuing education programs, periodic simulations, and strengthening local leadership is an urgent strategic agenda to be followed up by the local government of Teluk Betung Timur District (Marlina et al., 2024; Ruslanjari et al., 2024).

Table 4. Recapitulation of the percentage of respondents based on the category of perception based on the Indicator Disaster Mitigation

Indicators: Disaster Mitigation			
Number Range	Perception Category	Number of Respondents (f)	Percentage of respondents (%)
84% - 100%	Excellent	11	11%
68% - 84%	Good	65	65%
52% - 68%	Pretty good	21	21%
36% - 52%	Not good	3	3%
20% - 36%	Very Bad	0	0%
	Quantity	100	100

Source: Research Questionnaire Data Analysis, 2025)

Table 4 presents a recapitulation of the percentage of respondents based on the perception category of disaster mitigation indicators in East Teluk Betung District. The majority of respondents (65%) were in the "Good" category (68%–84%), followed by "Quite Good" (21%), "Very Good" (11%), "Not Good" (3%), and no respondents in the "Very Bad" category (0%). The proportion of respondents in the "Good" and "Very Good" categories of 76% indicates that the community has an adequate understanding of disaster mitigation efforts. However, good perception is not always directly proportional to real mitigation practices on the ground; Practical knowledge about earthquake management, especially pre-disaster aspects, is still often not optimally implemented by the community (Fatmah et al., 2026; Handoyo et al., 2024).

The existence of 21% of respondents in the "Quite Good" category and 3% in the "Not Good" category shows that there is still a gap in understanding mitigation that needs serious attention. This group is generally part of a community that has not been reached by disaster education and socialization programs evenly (Rizal et al., 2025). Furthermore, when compared to the category of perception of earthquake potential, the proportion of "Very Good" for mitigation (11%) was lower than the perception of earthquake potential (22%), confirming the gap between risk awareness and real capacity for mitigation measures — a pattern commonly found in communities in Indonesia's disaster-prone areas (Markolinda et al., 2025; Prasetyo et al., 2026).

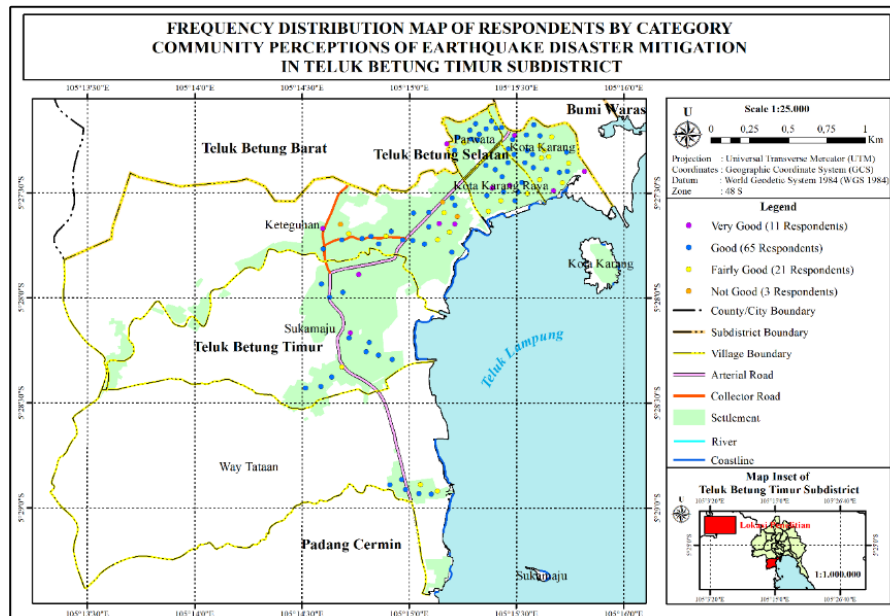


Image 1. Frequency Distribution Map of Respondents by Category of Public Perception of Earthquake Disaster Mitigation
Source: ArcGIS Mapping

The spatial distribution of respondents' perception of earthquake disaster mitigation in Teluk Betung Timur District is presented in Figure 8. The frequency distribution map shows that respondents in the "Good" category (65 respondents, green dot) dominate and are spread almost evenly throughout the village, with the highest concentration in Karang City, Karang Raya City, and Keteguhan Villages. Respondents in the category "Very Good" (11 respondents, purple dots) were identified mainly in Kota Karang Village and Karang Raya City, which are located in the northern coastal area of the sub-district, adjacent to the city center. Respondents in the category "Quite Good" (21 respondents, yellow dot) were spread across Keteguhan Village, Sukamaju, and parts of Karang Raya City, while respondents in the "Not Good" category (3 respondents, orange dot) were concentrated in the southern part of Way Tataan and Sukamaju Villages, which are geographically more remote.

This spatial distribution pattern confirms that the quality of disaster mitigation perception tends to be better in areas that have high accessibility and proximity to government service centers. More geographically isolated urban villages, such as Way Tataan, show lower perceptions of mitigation, which is related to the limited reach of disaster risk education and communication programs in the region (Rizal et al., 2025). This is in line with the findings that spatial inequalities in the distribution of disaster mitigation programs contribute to gaps in preparedness capacity between communities, especially between coastal urban areas and more remote areas (Markolinda et al., 2025; Prasetyo et al., 2026).

CONCLUSION

Public perception of the potential for earthquakes in Teluk Betung Timur District is in the "good" category with a score of 75.31% (positive perception). This achievement was mainly driven by the high response of the community (273 respondents answered "Good/Know"), although the sub-indicators of the information obtained were still a weakness due to the low intensity of socialization from local government agencies.

Public perception of earthquake disaster mitigation is in the "good" category with a score of 73.99% (positive perception), slightly lower than the perception of potential disasters. The main weakness was found in the pre-disaster phase (63.71%, "Quite Good"), in particular, the readiness of the independent early warning system and the preparation of standby bags. Spatially, Kota Karang, Perwata, and Sukamaju Villages showed better mitigation perception, while Keteguhan and Way Tataan Villages needed more attention.

The Bandar Lampung City Government and BPBD are advised to increase the frequency of socialization at least once every six months, prioritize Sukamaju and Perwata Villages that do not yet have an early warning system, and provide village-based disaster emergency funds. This study was limited to male heads of households, so further research is recommended to use a mixed-method approach with a wider coverage of respondents.

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