

Analysis of Needs and Distribution of Public Senior High Schools in Bandar Lampung City

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Abstract: This study aims to determine the spatial distribution of public high schools in Bandar Lampung City, the needs of public high schools in Bandar Lampung City based on the Regulation of the Minister of National Education No. 24 of 2007, and the accessibility of public senior high schools with settlements according to the standards of the Minister of National Education of the Republic of Indonesia No. 24 of 2007. The research method used is descriptive method. The data analysis used is descriptive with secondary data analysis techniques. The population in this study were all State Senior High Schools in the city of Bandar Lampung, namely 17 school units. Data collection techniques used in this study are surveys and documentation. The results of the study found that the overall distribution of public high school locations in Bandar Lampung City was not evenly distributed. Public High School in Bandar Lampung City based on the standards of the Minister of National Education of the Republic of Indonesia No. 24 of 2007 according to Permendiknas is that at least one sub-district has one school unit with a minimum of 3 study groups and a maximum of 27 study groups, so for sub-districts that do not have public high schools, new school units are required to be built. Based on the threshold theory, the availability of educational facilities in Bandar Lampung City is still low. The accessibility of the school-age population to get education based on the zoning radius of 3 km is quite even.

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Introduction

One of the key efforts to achieve educational objectives is through the provision of formal educational institutions. Schools serve as one of the primary means of formal education. The unequal distribution of educational facilities has led to a high percentage of citizens who have never attended school or who have dropped out. The Indonesian government plays a vital role in addressing disparities in educational access across regions by implementing the 12-Year Compulsory Education Program. This program is expected to significantly reduce the number of individuals who have never been to school and the dropout rate across the country.

The availability of senior high schools (SMA) in a given area is crucial for supporting the implementation of the 12-Year Compulsory Education Program. Public senior high schools (SMA Negeri) serve as central institutions that provide continued education following junior high school in each region. Bandar Lampung City is one of the regions in Lampung Province with the highest level of educational attainment among its population.

The availability of schools in each district is an essential requirement for fulfilling the need for educational services in Bandar Lampung City. The number of available schools must correspond to the needs of the local population. Both the number of schools and the population density serve as indicators for determining the appropriate number of schools required.

The demand for schools in Bandar Lampung City can be evaluated based on the Regulation of the Minister of National Education No. 24 of 2007, which stipulates that there should be at least one school in each district. The content of this regulation is as follows: Regulation of the Minister of National Education concerning the Standards of Facilities and Infrastructure for Elementary Schools/Islamic Elementary Schools (SD/MI), Junior High Schools/Islamic Junior High Schools (SMP/MTs), and Senior High Schools/Islamic Senior High Schools (SMA/MA), Article 2, Paragraph (2): *"Educational services for a group of permanent and remote settlements with a population of fewer than 1,000 people, and which cannot be connected to another settlement within a 3 (three) kilometer walking distance via a safe footpath, may be exempted from the facility and infrastructure standards as outlined in this Ministerial Regulation."*

Based on the Standards for Educational Units, Facilities, and Infrastructure for Senior High Schools/Islamic Senior High Schools (SMA/MA), each SMA/MA should have facilities and infrastructure capable of accommodating a minimum of three study groups (classes) and a maximum of twenty-seven study groups. Furthermore, at least one SMA/MA must be provided in each district. One SMA/MA with three study groups is intended to serve a maximum of 6,000 residents. If the population exceeds this number, additional study groups may be added to existing schools, or new SMA/MA schools may be established.

However, according to data from Statistics Indonesia (BPS) of Bandar Lampung City in 2023, the distribution of public senior high schools in Bandar Lampung City in 2022 is not yet fully even. Out of a total of 20 districts, several districts still do not have a public senior high school, namely Teluk Betung Barat, Bumi Waras, Tanjung Karang Timur, Langkapura, Kedaton, Labuhan Ratu, Sukabumi, and Wayhalim. This means that eight districts have not met the minimum standard of one SMA/MA per district. Meanwhile, districts such as Teluk Betung Selatan, Tanjung Karang Pusat, Tanjung Karang Barat, Kemiling, and Sukarame each have two public senior high schools, while other districts have one. In total, there are 17 public senior high schools spread across Bandar Lampung City. This indicates the need for further planning to ensure equitable access to senior secondary education facilities throughout the city.

In terms of availability, the number of public senior high schools (SMA Negeri) in several districts of Bandar Lampung City remains limited and unevenly distributed, as

mandated by the Regulation of the Minister of National Education No. 24 of 2007. The government's efforts to improve students' accessibility to educational institutions are outlined in Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 20 of 2003 on the National Education System. Chapter Seven, which discusses standards for educational facilities and infrastructure, specifically Article 44, Paragraph 4, states that: *"the standard location of educational institutions must take into account the maximum distance that students must travel to reach the institution."*

Furthermore, the travel distance and minimum availability thresholds for schools are explained by De Chiara and Koppelman (1975), who stated that *"the standard accessibility for secondary schools should be within a walking distance of 1.6 km to 2.4 km, or a maximum of 4 km if using motorized transport."*

Therefore, this research is essential to analyze the needs and distribution of public senior high schools in Bandar Lampung City. The findings are expected to provide a basis for planning and policy-making aimed at promoting equitable distribution of educational facilities and improving accessibility to senior secondary education. This effort is crucial to support the successful implementation of the 12-Year Compulsory Education Program and to ensure that all students, regardless of their district of residence, have equal opportunities to pursue quality education.

Research Method

The research method used in this study is a descriptive method. The data analysis employed is descriptive analysis using secondary data. The objects of this research are all public senior high schools (SMA Negeri) in Bandar Lampung City, totaling 17 schools. The data collection techniques used in this study are surveys and documentation.

Result and Discussion

a. Spatial Distribution of Public Senior High Schools in Bandar Lampung City Based on Settlement Areas

Documentation results show that the population aged 16–18 years in Bandar Lampung City, based on 2022 population data, is 52,937 individuals. Observational data indicate that there are 17 public senior high schools (SMA Negeri) spread across 12 out of the 20 districts in Bandar Lampung City.

The term "distribution of schools" in this study refers to the physical distribution of public senior high school facilities in Bandar Lampung City, based on coordinate data collected using GPS. The coordinates collected using the GPS Essentials application were first input into Microsoft Excel and then converted into shapefiles. Before converting them into shapefiles, it is important to ensure the correct latitude and longitude format of each school's location. These coordinate values were then transformed into a point layer representing the spatial distribution of SMA Negeri in Bandar Lampung City, including the name of each school, using QGIS version 3.22.4. These points were then overlaid with several other layers representing collections of features with similar characteristics, including road networks, city

boundaries, and district boundaries. This process resulted in the creation of a new thematic map.

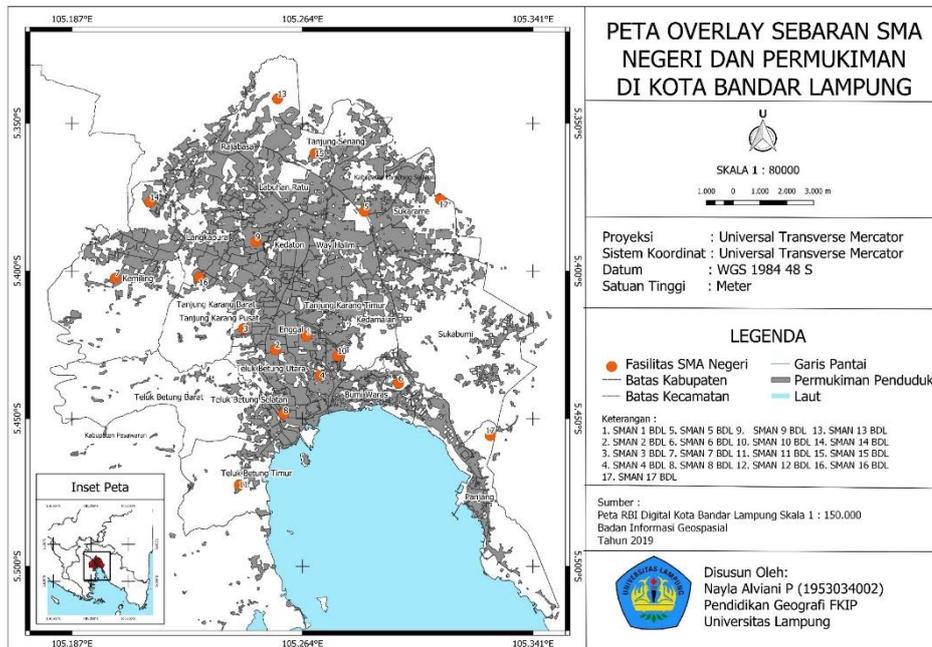


Figure 1. Overlay Map of Public Senior High School Distribution and Residential Areas in Bandar Lampung City

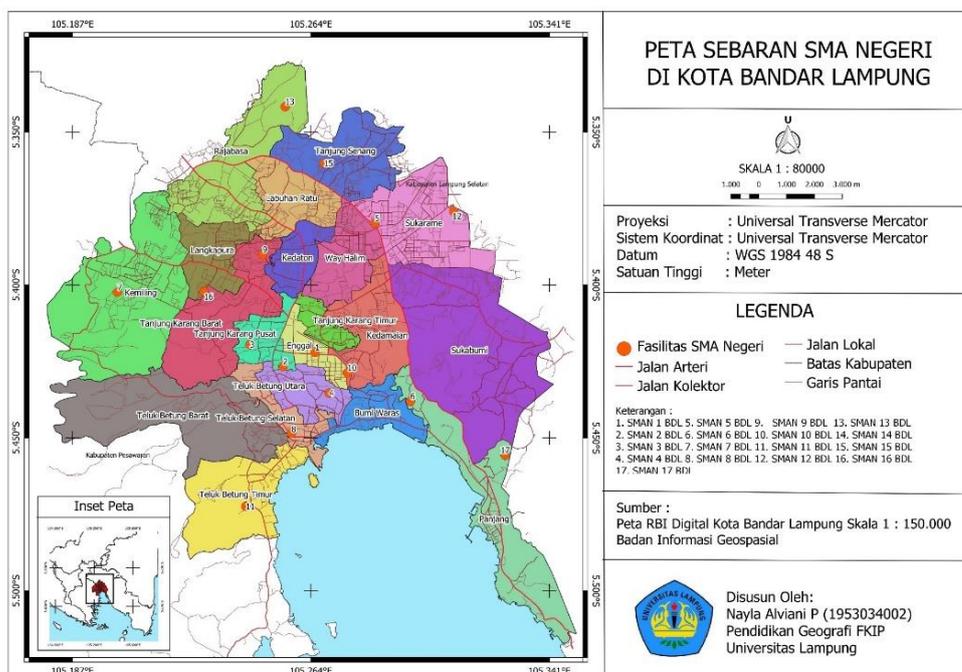


Figure 2. Distribution Map of Public Senior High Schools in Bandar Lampung City in 2019

From the map above, it can be observed that the districts of Labuhan Ratu, Langkapura, Sukabumi, Kedaton, Kedamaian, Teluk Betung Barat, Teluk Betung

Selatan, and Tanjung Karang Timur do not have any public senior high schools (SMA Negeri). Meanwhile, the districts of Tanjung Karang Pusat, Tanjung Karang Barat, Sukarame, Kemiling, and Teluk Betung Selatan each have two public senior high schools.

At point 17—referring to SMA Negeri 17—it is located in the Panjang District, far from residential areas. As a result, the school struggles with low student enrollment, as many students prefer to attend schools that are closer to their homes. These students often choose alternative options such as private senior high schools or Islamic senior high schools (Madrasah Aliyah).

Many SMA Negeri in Bandar Lampung City are concentrated in the city center, particularly around the districts of Enggal and Tanjung Karang Pusat. These include SMA Negeri 1, SMA Negeri 2, SMA Negeri 3, SMA Negeri 4, and SMA Negeri 10. In contrast, districts such as Labuhan Ratu, Way Halim, Kedaton, Tanjung Karang Timur, Kemiling, Tanjung Karang Barat, Kedamaian, and Sukabumi have SMA Negeri that are spread far apart. Some schools are located quite far from residential areas, for example SMA Negeri 12, SMA Negeri 13, and SMA Negeri 17.

b. The Need for Public Senior High Schools in Bandar Lampung City Based on the Standards of the Regulation of the Minister of National Education of the Republic of Indonesia No. 24 of 2007

1. Spatial Distribution of Public Senior High Schools in Bandar Lampung City Based on Administrative Criteria

As shown in Figure 2, the distribution of public senior high schools (SMA Negeri) in Bandar Lampung City remains uneven when assessed against the standards set by the Regulation of the Minister of National Education of the Republic of Indonesia No. 24 of 2007. According to this regulation, each district must have at least one public senior high school, with a maximum of 27 study groups (classes) per school.

Based on the administrative criteria for school needs, the distribution of public senior high schools across the districts in Bandar Lampung City shows varying levels of adequacy. Districts such as Teluk Betung Timur, Teluk Betung Selatan, Panjang, Kedamaian, Teluk Betung Utara, Enggal, Tanjung Karang Barat, Kemiling, Rajabasa, Tanjung Senang, and Sukarame have an appropriate number of schools and are categorized as "adequate." Notably, Tanjung Karang Pusat is classified as "highly adequate" due to its higher concentration of schools. However, several districts including Teluk Betung Barat, Bumi Waras, Tanjung Karang Timur, Langkapura, Kedaton, Labuhan Ratu, Sukabumi, and Way Halim do not meet the criteria and are classified as "inadequate." This disparity highlights the unequal distribution of educational facilities in Bandar Lampung City, indicating a need for targeted development to ensure that each district has at least one public senior high school, as mandated by educational infrastructure standards.

The term "public senior high school needs" in this study refers to the analysis of the need for public senior high schools (SMA Negeri) in Bandar Lampung City based on the standards outlined in the Regulation of the Minister of National Education of the Republic of Indonesia No. 24 of 2007.

According to the Regulation of the Minister of National Education No. 24 of 2007, the standards for public senior high schools (SMA/MA) are as follows:

1. Each SMA/MA must have facilities and infrastructure capable of serving a minimum of 3 study groups and a maximum of 27 study groups.
2. At least one SMA/MA must be provided in each district (kecamatan).
3. One SMA/MA with three study groups is intended to serve a maximum of 6,000 people. If the population exceeds 6,000, additional study groups may be added to existing schools, or new SMA/MA may be established.

There are eight districts in Bandar Lampung City that do not have a public senior high school (SMA Negeri). The availability of SMA Negeri in relation to the school zoning admission system (zonasi) presents challenges for students living in these eight districts, as their chances of being accepted into a public school through the zoning route are significantly reduced due to the long distance to the nearest SMA Negeri. However, there are alternative options such as private senior high schools and Islamic senior high schools (Madrasah) that can serve as supporting institutions.

Table 3. Number of Existing Public Senior High Schools in Bandar Lampung City in 2022

| No. | Kecamatan | SMA Negeri | SMA Swasta | Madrasah Aliyah |
|--|----------------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Enggal | 1 | 5 | - |
| 2. | Tanjung Karang Pusat | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| 3. | Sukabumi | - | - | 2 |
| 4. | Teluk Betung Utara | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| 5. | Sukarame | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 6. | Bumi Waras | - | 1 | 1 |
| 7. | Kemiling | 2 | 7 | 1 |
| 8. | Teluk Betung Selatan | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 9. | Tanjung Karang Barat | 2 | 2 | - |
| 10. | Kedamaian | 1 | 1 | - |
| 11. | Teluk Betung Timur | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 12. | Way Halim | - | - | - |
| 13. | Rajabasa | 1 | 6 | - |
| 14. | Teluk Betung Barat | - | 2 | 2 |
| 15. | Tanjung Senang | 1 | 3 | - |
| 16. | Tanjung Karang Timur | - | 3 | - |
| 17. | Panjang | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 18. | Labuhan Ratu | - | 3 | 1 |
| 19. | Kedaton | - | 3 | 1 |
| 20. | Langkapura | - | 2 | - |
| Jumlah SMA di Kota Bandar Lampung | | 17 | 50 | 16 |

Based on Table 3, the district with the highest number of private senior high schools (SMA Swasta) in Bandar Lampung City is Kemiling District, which has 7 private SMA units. Meanwhile, there are two districts without any private SMA, namely Sukabumi and Way Halim.

There are eight districts that do not have an Islamic senior high school (Madrasah Aliyah/MA), which include Enggal, Tanjung Karang Barat, Kedamaian, Way Halim, Rajabasa, Tanjung Senang, Tanjung Karang Timur, and Langkapura. In contrast, the districts of Tanjung Karang Pusat, Sukabumi, Sukarame, and Teluk Betung Barat each have 2 MA.

Sukabumi District does not have either a public or private senior high school, but it does have 2 MA. Therefore, an alternative for school-aged children (ages 16–18) whose distance from home to school exceeds 3 km is to attend an MA. Tanjung Karang Timur and Langkapura Districts only have private SMA and do not have either public SMA or MA.

As for Way Halim District, it lacks all forms of senior high school education services. The chance of students being accepted through the zoning system is very small, and access to public SMA is considerably distant. As a result, school-aged children in Way Halim District who wish to continue to senior high school must enroll outside of their district.

2. Based on Threshold Theory

Threshold population is defined as the minimum number of people required to support the operation of a central service facility, or the minimum population needed to ensure the smooth supply of goods and services. The minimum supporting population required varies depending on the type of facility or service. According to the Regulation of the Minister of National Education of the Republic of Indonesia No. 24 of 2007, the threshold population for a senior high school (SMA) is set at a maximum of 6,000 people. For populations exceeding 6,000 people, additional study groups (classrooms) can be added to existing schools, or a new SMA/MA may be established.

The formula used to calculate the threshold theory is as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Total Population}}{\text{Supporting population}}$$

Table 4. School Needs Based on the Standards of the Regulation of the Minister of National Education of the Republic of Indonesia No. 24 of 2007 in Bandar Lampung City, 2022

| No | District | Supporting Population | Total Population | Existing Schools | | | Standard Total Population | Public School Gap | Description. |
|-----|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|---|----|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | | | | N | S | MA | | | |
| 1. | Teluk Betung Barat | 6.000 | 42.642 | - | 2 | 2 | 7 | 7 | Unqualified |
| 2. | Teluk Betung Timur | 6.000 | 55.901 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 8 | Unqualified |
| 3. | Teluk Betung Selatan | 6.000 | 44.483 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 5 | Unqualified |
| 4. | Bumi Waras | 6.000 | 65.542 | - | 1 | 1 | 10 | 10 | Unqualified |
| 5. | Panjang | 6.000 | 83.851 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 13 | Unqualified |
| 6. | Tanjung Karang Timur | 6.000 | 44.697 | - | 3 | - | 7 | 7 | Unqualified |
| 7. | Kedamaian | 6.000 | 60.084 | 1 | 1 | - | 10 | 9 | Unqualified |
| 8. | Teluk Betung Utara | 6.000 | 55.567 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 8 | Unqualified |
| 9. | Tanjung Karang Pusat | 6.000 | 58.029 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 7 | Unqualified |
| 10. | Enggal | 6.000 | 29.727 | 1 | 5 | - | 5 | 4 | Unqualified |
| 11. | Tanjung Karang Barat | 6.000 | 68.020 | 2 | 2 | - | 11 | 9 | Unqualified |
| 12. | Kemiling | 6.000 | 91.907 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 15 | 13 | Unqualified |

| No | District | Supporting Population | Total Population | Existing Schools | | | Standard Total Population | Public School Gap | Description. |
|-----|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|---|----|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | | | | N | S | MA | | | |
| 13. | Langkapura | 6.000 | 45.208 | - | 2 | - | 7 | 7 | Unqualified |
| 14. | Kedaton | 6.000 | 59.493 | - | 3 | 1 | 10 | 10 | Unqualified |
| 15. | Rajabasa | 6.000 | 59.756 | 1 | 6 | - | 10 | 9 | Unqualified |
| 16. | Tanjung Senang | 6.000 | 64.507 | 1 | 3 | - | 11 | 10 | Unqualified |
| 17. | Labuhan Ratu | 6.000 | 54.363 | - | 3 | 1 | 9 | 9 | Unqualified |
| 18. | Sukarame | 6.000 | 70.273 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 10 | Unqualified |
| 19. | Sukabumi | 6.000 | 78.724 | - | - | 2 | 13 | 13 | Unqualified |
| 20. | Way Halim | 6.000 | 77.162 | - | - | - | 13 | 13 | Unqualified |

The analysis shows that the availability of public senior high school (SMA Negeri) facilities in Bandar Lampung City still does not meet the required standards. This is evident from the fact that, based on the Regulation of the Minister of National Education No. 24 of 2007, none of the districts meet the standard requirements. However, some districts do have private senior high schools (SMA Swasta) and Islamic senior high schools (Madrasah Aliyah/MA) that serve as support in fulfilling the need for upper secondary education. These districts include Tanjung Karang Timur and Langkapura, which only have private SMA but no public SMA or MA; Sukabumi, which only has two MA units; and Way Halim, which does not have any public or private SMA, nor any MA.

For example, although Rajabasa District only has one school, it operates with 30 study groups (classrooms), which exceeds the standard limit of 27 study groups per school as set by the regulation. The large number of study groups is due to the high number of school-age residents in the district, which reaches 2,222 people.

Population density plays a significant role in the provision of social facilities, including public senior high schools (SMA) in a given area. Generally, areas with high residential density tend to have more comprehensive access to social services, including educational facilities such as SMA. To assess the need for SMA facilities based on residential density in Bandar Lampung City, one can compare the number of residents per district with the residential land area of each district.

For example, Panjang District has a population of 4,421 people aged 16–18 years and a land area of 15.75 km². However, the district only has one public SMA, which accommodates just 361 students and 12 study groups (classrooms). This is disproportionate to both the population size and the land area of Panjang District.

c. Accessibility of Public Senior High Schools in Bandar Lampung City in Relation to Residential Areas

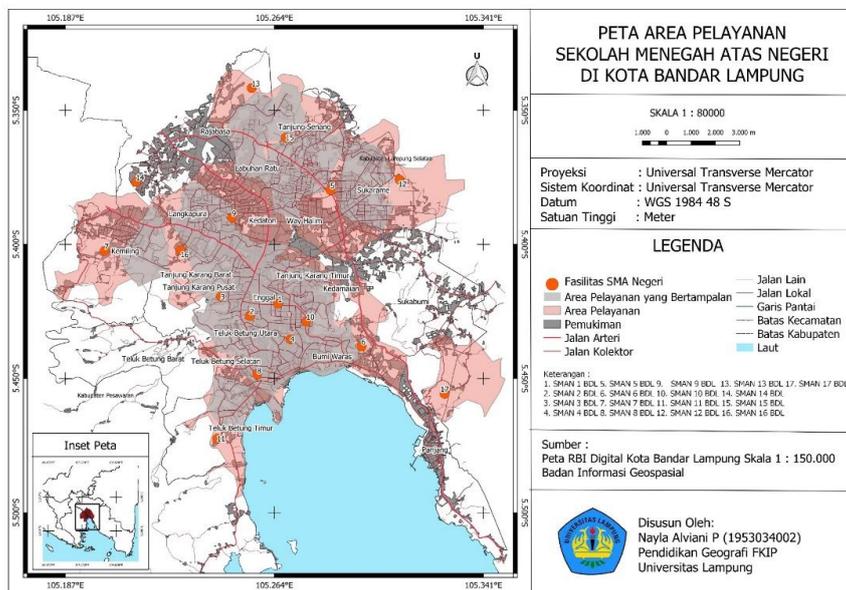


Figure 6 shows the service area map or the public high school service area map in Bandar Lampung City. The term *service area* refers to an area analysis that includes all accessible roads (i.e., roads within a certain impedance). A service area illustrates the extent of school facility service coverage in relation to nearby settlements, based on the road network. The range of educational services in this analysis is determined by distance limits as stated in the Regulation of the Minister of National Education of the Republic of Indonesia No. 24 of 2007.

The service area is categorized into three criteria to indicate the coverage level of school facilities on the map:

1. **Served Area** – areas that are served by at least one educational facility,
2. **Blank Spot Area** – areas that are not served by any educational facility,
3. **Overlap Area** – areas that are served by more than one educational facility.

Table 4. Service Area Criteria

| No. | Service Area Criteria | Wide (km) | Percentage (%) |
|-----|-----------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. | Served Area | 155,49 km ² | 78,89% |
| 2. | Blank Spot Area | 41,73 km ² | 21,16% |
| 3. | Overlap Area | 61,68 km ² | 31,32% |
| | Total | 197,22 km² | 100% |

The map results in Figure 5 show that school-age children within the served area—the area covered by at least one educational facility—are represented in light pink, with a total area of 155.49 km² and a percentage of 78.89%. This indicates that a relatively large portion of Bandar Lampung City is served by at least one senior high school facility.

The overlap area, shown in light gray, covers an area of 61.63 km² and a percentage of 31.32%, which provides an advantage as students living in this area have the option to choose between two educational facilities due to the overlap in coverage.

However, the blank spot area, covering 41.73 km² and 21.16%, represents regions where school-age children do not have access to senior high school facilities, as their residences fall outside the service radius. This situation creates a gap in the equitable right to access educational facilities.

In Bandar Lampung City, the majority of school-age residents have their educational needs met in terms of accessibility based on the service radius of educational facilities. The areas with the largest blank spots are Sukabumi District and Panjang District, while overlap areas are mostly found in Tanjung Karang Pusat and Teluk Betung Utara Districts. The service coverage radius of educational facilities is set at 3 kilometers from residential areas.

This 3 km radius is based on the regular zoning system (zonasi reguler) used for student admission (PPDB) in Bandar Lampung City. The Zoning Policy that regulates the zoning area for prospective students is stated in the new PPDB system through Minister of Education and Culture Regulation No. 44 of 2019. The zoning policy is a student admission system based on radius and distance.

This explanation was delivered by the Head of the Bandar Lampung City Education Office.

“The result of the 2023 online student admission (PPDB) through the zoning pathway for public senior high schools (SMA Negeri) showed that the average distance between students' homes and schools was around 3 kilometers, with only a few cases exceeding that distance.”

The new student admission process is assessed based on the proximity of students' residences to the predetermined school coordinates. Each school is assigned a coordinate point that serves as the basis for determining the zoning area or the student's distance from the school. Students who live closest to the school based on this coordinate system are the ones admitted.

Conclusion

Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that the distribution of public senior high schools (SMA Negeri) in Bandar Lampung City is still uneven and does not fully meet the educational needs of high school-aged residents. Several districts, such as Labuhan Ratu, Wayhalim, Kedaton, and Sukabumi, have residential areas located far from existing schools, while there is a concentration of schools in the city center, particularly in Enggal and Tanjung Karang Pusat. Although the requirements set by the Minister of National Education Regulation No. 24 of 2007 have not been fully met, the presence of private senior high schools and Islamic senior high schools (MA) helps to accommodate the needs of students. Using the threshold theory approach, it can be inferred that access to educational facilities is

generally adequate; however, a spatial analysis using a 3 km service radius reveals that only 78.89% of the city area is served by at least one educational facility, with 21.16% remaining as blank spot areas. These blank spots reflect regions with limited or no access to senior high school education, highlighting the need for more equitable distribution of educational facilities to ensure all students can exercise their right to education.

Recommendation

Based on the results of the research, the following suggestions are proposed by the researcher to several related parties:

1. Education equity policies carried out by the local government should not only focus on the number of schools but also take into account the capacity and spatial distribution of the schools.
2. The Education Office needs to conduct an analysis of the availability and need for the number of schools in alignment with Regulation of the Minister of National Education No. 24 of 2007, to support school development policies and ensure compliance with standards for school infrastructure and facilities.
3. Future research on school distribution is encouraged to use the Detailed Spatial Planning Map (RDTR) so that the analysis and resulting maps can be presented in a more detailed and comprehensive manner.

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