

Hubungan Faktor Iklim, Faktor Polutan Dan Faktor Sosioekonomi Terhadap Proporsi Pneumonia Balita Provinsi Dki Jakarta Tahun 2013 - 2022 = The Relationship of Climate Factors, Pollutant Factors, and Socioeconomic Factors with Proportion of Pneumonia in Toddlers in DKI Jakarta Province 2013 - 2022

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Abstrak

Pada tahun 2022, Provinsi DKI Jakarta menempati urutan ke-empat dengan cakupan pneumonia balita tertinggi (53,2%) melebihi cakupan pneumonia balita Indonesia (38,78%). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara faktor iklim (suhu udara, kelembaban relatif, curah hujan dan tekanan udara), faktor polutan (PM₁₀, SO₂, CO, O₃, NO₂), dan faktor sosioekonomi orang tua (pendidikan dan pekerjaan) terhadap proporsi pneumonia pada balita di Provinsi DKI Jakarta tahun 2013 – 2022. Desain studi ekologi menggunakan data sekunder dengan unit analisis proporsi pneumonia perbulan di Provinsi DKI Jakarta. Data diolah dan dianalisis dengan grafik dan dianalisis menggunakan uji korelasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa proporsi pneumonia balita menurun signifikan pada 2020 – 2021 akibat COVID-19. Selama 10 tahun faktor polutan seperti CO mengalami penurunan di akhir periode, sementara faktor polutan seperti SO₂ cenderung meningkat. Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara curah hujan, tekanan udara, PM₁₀ CO, SO₂ dan jenis pekerjaan orang tua dengan status sosioekonomi rendah terhadap proporsi pneumonia balita Provinsi DKI Jakarta tahun 2013 – 2022. Proporsi pneumonia balita 2013 – 2022 lebih tinggi dibandingkan proporsi pneumonia balita Indonesia tahun 2022 dengan faktor risiko berupa curah hujan, tekanan udara, PM₁₀ CO, SO₂ dan jenis pekerjaan orang tua dengan status sosioekonomi rendah.

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In 2022, the Province of DKI Jakarta ranked fourth with the highest coverage of pneumonia in toddlers (53.2%), exceeding Indonesia's toddler pneumonia coverage (38.78%). This study aimed to analyze the relationship between climate factors (air temperature, relative humidity, rainfall, and air pressure), pollutant factors (PM₁₀, SO₂, CO, O₃, NO₂), and parents' socioeconomic factors (education and occupation) on the proportion of pneumonia in toddlers in DKI Jakarta from 2013 to 2022. The ecological study design used secondary data, analyzing the proportion of pneumonia per month in DKI Jakarta. Data were processed and analyzed using graphs and correlation tests. The results showed a significant decrease in toddler pneumonia proportion in 2020–2021 due to COVID-19. Over ten years, pollutants such as CO decreased at the end of the period, while SO₂ levels increased. A significant relationship was found between rainfall, air pressure, PM₁₀ CO, SO₂, and parental occupation with low socioeconomic status on the proportion of toddler pneumonia in DKI Jakarta from 2013 to 2022. The proportion of toddler pneumonia DKI Jakarta from 2013 to 2022 was higher (1.65%) compared to Indonesia's proportion (1.57%) in 2022, with risk factors including rainfall, air pressure, PM₁₀ CO, SO₂, and parents' occupation with low socioeconomic status.