

ANALISIS HUBUNGAN KUALITAS PERMUKIMAN PERKOTAAN DENGAN TINGKAT KESEHATAN DI BANTARAN SUNGAI CODE, KELURAHAN KOTABARU, YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Kelurahan Kotabaru terdapat di Kecamatan Gondokusuman, Kota Yogyakarta. Kota Yogyakarta termasuk ke dalam kawasan perkotaan dimana laju pertumbuhan penduduk dalam sepuluh tahun terakhir terus meningkat karena tingginya migrasi masuk. Kondisi ini dapat menyebabkan kualitas permukiman yang buruk. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan tujuan melakukan analisis kualitas permukiman di bantaran Sungai Code tepatnya di Kelurahan Kotabaru, mengetahui kondisi kesehatan di Kelurahan Kotabaru, dan melakukan analisis hubungan kualitas permukiman dengan kondisi kesehatan di Kelurahan Kotabaru.

Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan pendekatan kuantitatif. Pemilihan sampel menggunakan metode *multistage random sampling*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan observasi di lapangan, wawancara dengan panduan berupa kuesioner, serta pengumpulan data sekunder. Analisis data dilakukan dengan analisis statistik deskriptif dan analisis statistik inferensial. Teknis analisis statistik deskriptif untuk mengidentifikasi kualitas permukiman, dan kondisi kesehatan masyarakat. Analisis statistik inferensial berupa uji korelasi untuk mengetahui ada tidaknya hubungan antara kualitas permukiman dengan tingkat kesehatan di Kelurahan Kotabaru, Yogyakarta. Uji korelasi yang digunakan yaitu uji *pearson product moment*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan Kualitas permukiman di Kelurahan Kotabaru termasuk dalam kelas sedang. Kondisi aksesibilitas dan fisik bangunan mayoritas termasuk dalam kelas buruk, kondisi sanitasi lingkungan termasuk dalam kelas baik, sedangkan karakteristik lingkungan hunian termasuk dalam kelas sedang. Tingkat kesehatan penduduk diketahui dari jumlah kejadian penyakit diare, DBD, dan tuberkulosis. Jumlah kejadian penyakit diare ada 22 dari seluruh responden pada penelitian ini dalam kurun waktu 6 bulan terakhir. Jumlah kejadian penyakit Demam Berdarah *Dengue* (DBD) ada 6, dan jumlah kejadian penyakit tuberkulosis ada 1. Hasil uji korelasi antara kualitas permukiman dengan tingkat kesehatan di Kelurahan Kotabaru menunjukkan tidak ada hubungan yang berarti.

Kata kunci : kualitas permukiman, tingkat kesehatan, Kelurahan Kotabaru

***ANALYSIS RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN URBAN SETTLEMENT QUALITY
AND HEALTHY LIFE IN CODE RIVER, KOTABARU, GONDOKUSUMAN,
YOGYAKARTA***

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ABSTRACT

Kotabaru Village is located in Gondokusuman District, Yogyakarta City. The city of Yogyakarta is included in an urban area where the rate of population growth in the last ten years has continued to increase due to high in-migration. This condition can lead to poor housing quality. This research was conducted to analyze the quality of settlements on the banks of the Code River, precisely in Kotabaru Village, knowing the health conditions in Kotabaru Village, and analyzing the relationship between settlement quality and health conditions in Kotabaru Village..

This research was conducted with a quantitative approach. Sample selection using multistage random sampling method. Data collection was carried out by field observations, interviews with guides in the form of questionnaires, and secondary data collection. Data analysis was performed by descriptive statistical analysis and inferential statistical analysis. Technical descriptive statistical analysis was used to identify the quality of settlements, and the condition of public health. Inferential statistical analysis in the form of a correlation test to determine whether there is a relationship between the quality of settlements and the level of health in Kotabaru Village, Yogyakarta. The correlation test used is the Pearson product moment test.

The results showed that the quality of settlements in Kotabaru Village was included in the medium class. The accessibility and physical conditions of the majority of the buildings belong to the bad class, the environmental sanitation conditions are included in the good class, while the characteristics of the residential environment are included in the medium class. The health level of the population is known from the number of incidences of diarrheal diseases, DHF, and tuberculosis. The number of cases of diarrhea disease was 22 of all respondents in this study in the last 6 months. The number of incidences of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is 6, and the number of incidences of tuberculosis is 1. The results of the correlation test between the quality of settlements and the level of health in Kotabaru Village show no significant relationship.

Keywords : settlement quality, urban settlement, healthy level, Kotabaru Village