

ABSTRAK

PERUBAHAN PENGGUNAAN LAHAN DI PROVINSI LAMPUNG DAN PENGARUHNYA TERHADAP INSIDENSI DEMAM BERDARAH *DENGUE* (DBD)

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Konversi areal hutan menjadi areal non hutan umumnya dapat menyebabkan perubahan iklim mikro utamanya curah hujan. Dampak dari perubahan lingkungan hidup seperti ini antara lain dapat meningkatkan kemungkinan kejadian *vector born disease* seperti nyamuk *Aedes aegypti* yang menyebabkan Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD). Selain faktor lingkungan, tingkat kemiskinan maupun kondisi rumah diduga juga mempengaruhi insidensi DBD. Penelitian ini bertujuan menentukan perubahan tutupan hutan dan lahan, tingkat kemiskinan, curah hujan, dan kondisi rumah serta dampaknya terhadap insiden penyakit DBD di Provinsi Lampung. Data yang dikumpulkan meliputi data primer perubahan tutupan lahan di Provinsi Lampung dan data sekunder berupa data curah hujan, tingkat kemiskinan, proporsi rumah sehat dan *Insiden Rate* (IR) DBD. Dinamika perubahan tutupan hutan dan lahan per kabupaten/kota diidentifikasi melalui interpretasi citra Landsat 5, 7, dan 8 tahun 2002, 2009 dan 2014, sedangkan

dampaknya terhadap insiden DBD dianalisis menggunakan model regresi linier berganda. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada hubungan yang nyata antara perubahan tutupan hutan rakyat $-1,2634$ ($p=0,001$), pertanian intensif $0,5315$ ($p=0,016$), jumlah curah hujan $0,06869$ ($p=0,087$) dan tingkat kemiskinan $-0,2213$ ($p=0,038$) serta urbanisme wilayah kota dan desa $28,75$ ($p=0,010$) terhadap angka kejadian DBD di Provinsi Lampung dari tahun 2003—2014 . Berdasarkan hasil penelitian sebaiknya pemerintah bisa meningkatkan persentase luas hutan karena terbukti mampu menurunkan insidensi DBD.

Kata kunci: insiden DBD, konversi hutan, perubahan penggunaan lahan

ABSTRACT

**LAND USE CHANGES IN LAMPUNG PROVINCE AND THE IMPACT
FOR *INCIDENCE OF DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER (DHF)***

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The conversion of forest area into non-forest area generally can cause the micro climate change especially in rainfall. The impact of these environmental changes among others can increase the probability in occurrence of vector-borne disease such as *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, the cause of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF). Beside the environmental factors, poverty level, rainfall, and housing conditions were suspected to affect the incidence of dengue. This research was aimed to determine of changes in forest cover and land, poverty level, and housing conditions as well as the impact to the incidence of dengue fever in Lampung. Collected data included primary data of land use changes of Lampung Province and the secondary data such as the rainfall data, poverty level, healthy house proportion and Incidence Rate of dengue. The dynamic of changes in forest cover and land per district/city were identified by Landsat image interpretation 5, 7 and 8 in 2002, 2009 and 2014. While the impact on DHF were analyzed using multiple linear models. The results showed that there was a significant relationship

between the changes of the people forest cover $-1,2634$ ($p=0,001$), intensive agricultural $0,5315$ ($p=0,016$), the number of rainfall $0,06869$ ($p=0,087$) and the poverty level $-0,2213$ ($p=0,038$) and urbanism region in the towns and villages $28,75$ ($p=0,010$) toward the incidence of dengue in Lampung from the year 2003 to 2014. Based on the research results that the government should be able to increase the percentage of forest area because it is able to decrease the DHF incidence.

Keyword: forest conversion, incidence DHF, land use changes