

ABSTRACT

**THE MODEL OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI)
OCCURRENCE IN UNDERFIVES OF LOWER INCOME FAMILIES LIVING
IN URBAN CROWDED SETTLEMENT
(An Analytic Epidemiological Study in Madurese and Javanese Communities
of Semampir Subdistrict, Surabaya)**

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The general objective of this study was to develop a model of the occurrence of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in underfives of lower income families who live in urban crowded settlement to be used as guidelines for intervention.

To meet the objective, this study was carried out by using epidemiological approach with prospective study design. Samples, recruited by simple random sampling, consisted of 202 underfives of lower income families. They were classified into two groups, 101 underfives from Madurese families, and 101 of Javanese families. Datas were taken by observation, and interview by means of questionnaire, and direct measurement using Settling and Air Sampler Empinger. Data were further analyzed using t test, Analysis of variance and Mann Whitney-U test. Model testing was carried out using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) statistical technique.

The results showed that the model of ARI occurrence in underfives was affected by the factors of socio-economics, household crowding, indoor air conditions, indoor microorganisms, health behaviours, and underfives' conditions. The factors of indoor air conditions, indoor microorganisms, health behaviours, and underfives' conditions had direct effect on ARI, while the socio-economics, household crowding and building quality factors had indirect effect on ARI occurrence in underfives. The most predominant factor affecting ARI occurrence was indoor air conditions.

There was different model of acute respiratory infection occurrence in underfives in Madurese and Javanese communities.

Keywords: *model, acute respiratory infection, underfives, lower income, crowded*