

Analisis Jejak Karbon Rumah Tangga di Kecamatan Kelapa Gading, Jakarta Utara = Household Carbon Footprint Analysis in Kelapa Gading District, North Jakarta

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Abstrak

Konsumsi rumah tangga memberikan kontribusi sebesar 72% terhadap emisi GRK global sehingga diperlukan upaya pengendalian, salah satunya melalui studi jejak karbon rumah tangga. Penelitian yang dilakukan di Kecamatan Kelapa Gading ini bertujuan untuk menghitung rata-rata jejak karbon rumah tangga di Kecamatan Kelapa Gading, mengidentifikasi aktivitas dan faktor yang mempengaruhi jejak karbon rumah tangga tersebut, serta memberikan rekomendasi pengendalian jejak karbon rumah tangga. Perhitungan dilakukan dengan menggunakan kalkulator Carbon Footprint Ltd. yang memperhitungkan aktivitas konsumsi energi, transportasi, serta konsumsi barang dan jasa. Pengumpulan data dilakukan secara random-purposive sampling menggunakan kuesioner dimana data kemudian dianalisis secara statistik deskriptif dan regresi linear berganda. Penelitian dilakukan selama masa pandemi COVID-9 dengan pemberlakuan kebijakan PPKM tingkat 3. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, diperoleh rata-rata jejak karbon rumah tangga di Kecamatan Kelapa Gading sebesar 1,77 MT CO₂e per rumah tangga per bulan dengan dominasi oleh sektor energi (0,71 MT CO₂e per rumah tangga per bulan) diikuti oleh sektor konsumsi barang dan jasa (0,66 MT CO₂e per rumah tangga per bulan) serta transportasi (0,4 MT CO₂e per rumah tangga per bulan). Jejak karbon rumah tangga tersebut dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor, antara lain penghasilan keluarga ($r = 0,54$; Sig = $3,45 \times 10^{-9}$), ukuran keluarga ($r = 0,31$; Sig = 0,02), dan pola makan ($r = 0,37$; Sig = 0,01). Penghasilan keluarga menunjukkan korelasi yang sedang ($r = 0,54$) terhadap jejak karbon rumah tangga sementara ukuran keluarga ($r = 0,31$) dan pola makan ($r = 0,37$) menunjukkan korelasi yang rendah terhadap jejak karbon rumah tangga. Beberapa rekomendasi pengendalian jejak karbon rumah tangga yang ditawarkan antara lain pembuatan kebijakan konsumsi energi, optimasi penggunaan sumber energi terbarukan, konsumsi ekoefisien, serta perubahan gaya hidup rumah tangga yang intensif karbon.

..... Household consumption contributes 72% to global GHG emissions. Thus, control efforts are needed, one of which is through a household carbon footprint study. This research, which was conducted in Kelapa Gading District, aims to calculate the average household carbon footprint in Kelapa Gading District, identify activities and factors that affect the household's carbon footprint, and provide recommendations for controlling the household carbon footprint. Calculations were made using a calculator from Carbon Footprint Ltd. which takes into account the energy consumption, transportation, and consumption of goods and services activities. Data was collected using a random-purposively using questionnaire where the data were then analyzed using descriptive statistics and multiple linear regression. The study was conducted during the COVID-9 pandemic with the implementation of the PPKM level 3 policy. Based on the results of the study, the average household carbon footprint in Kelapa Gading District was 1.77 MT CO₂e per household per month with the dominance of the energy sector (0,71 MT CO₂e per household per month) followed by the consumption of goods and services sector (0.66 MT CO₂e per household per month) and transportation (0.4 MT CO₂e per household per month). The household's carbon footprint was influenced by several factors, including household income ($r = 0.54$; Sig = 3.45×10^{-9}), household size ($r = 0.31$; Sig =

0.02), and diet ($r = 0.37$; Sig = 0.01). Household income showed a moderate correlation ($r = 0.54$) to the household carbon footprint while household size ($r = 0.31$) and diet ($r = 0.37$) showed a low correlation to the household carbon footprint. Several recommendations for controlling household carbon footprints were offered, including making energy consumption policies, optimizing the use of renewable energy sources, eco-efficient consumption, and changing carbon-intensive household lifestyles.