

Environmental disaster, attitude and subjective well-being: analyzing Indonesia family life survey = Environmental disaster attitude and subjective well being: analyzing Indonesia family life survey

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Terciptanya kesejahteraan merupakan tujuan pembentukan suatu negara, termasuk Indonesia yang telah tertuang jelas dalam pembukaan UUD 1945. Pendekatan objective untuk mengukur kesejahteraan seperti pertumbuhan ekonomi, dinilai belum cukup menggambarkan kesejahteraan masyarakat secara menyeluruh pada setiap individu. Sehingga dikembangkanlah pendekatan indikator mikro dengan subjective well-being sebagai indikatornya. Mengacu pada berbagai literatur, subjective well-being merupakan kajian yang multidimensional, sehingga banyak faktor dapat memengaruhinya termasuk faktor sosial dan lingkungan. Sementara itu, Indonesia yang terkenal dengan kekayaan sumber daya alamnya, mengalami kerusakan alam yang semakin meningkat baik karena faktor alam maupun campur tangan manusia. Fenomena ini menarik peneliti untuk mengetahui apakah terdapat pengaruh faktor-faktor lingkungan yaitu bencana alam, etika, dan partisipasi lingkungan terhadap subjective well-being. Dengan menggunakan analisis kuantitatif dan model ordered probit, peneliti mengestimasi data Indonesia Family Life Survey IFLS gelombang 5. Hasilnya, terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan antara ketiga faktor lingkungan yaitu bencana alam, etika dan partisipasi lingkungan. Walaupun demikian, pengaruh paling signifikan dan konsisten terdapat pada faktor perilaku lingkungan. Sedangkan variabel bencana alam berpengaruh negatif ketika variabel kontrol tidak diikutsertakan. Sebaliknya variabel partisipasi lingkungan berpengaruh positif ketika diformulasikan dengan variabel kontrol. Sehingga dalam penelitian ini variabel kontrol turut berpengaruh signifikan terhadap subjective well-being

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ABSTRACT

The creation of welfare is the goal of the establishment of a country, including Indonesia which has been clearly stated in the preamble of the 1945 Constitution. The objective approach to measure welfare like economic growth is considered not enough to describe the overall welfare of society in every individual. So a micro indicator approach with subjective well being was developed as an indicator. Referring to the literature, subjective well being is a multidimensional study, so many factors can influence it including social and environmental factors. Meanwhile, Indonesia, which is famous for its natural resource wealth, is experiencing increasing natural damage both due to natural factors and human intervention. This phenomenon attracts researchers to find out whether there are influences of environmental factors such as natural disasters, ethics, and environmental participation towards subjective well being. By using quantitative analysis and ordered probit model, the researcher estimates the 5th Indonesian Family Life Survey IFLS data. The result, there is a significant influence between the three environmental factors ie natural disaster, ethics and environmental participation. However, the most significant and consistent effect is on environmental behavior factors. While natural disaster variables have a negative effect when control variables are excluded. Conversely, environmental participation variables have a positive effect when

formulated with control variables. So in this study control variables also have a significant effect on subjective well being.