

Dampak resiliensi terhadap kerawanan pangan rumah tangga di Indonesia = The impact of resilience on household food insecurity in Indonesia.

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh resiliensi terhadap kerawanan pangan rumah tangga di Indonesia. Studi ini menggunakan data Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (Susenas) dan Pendataan Potensi Desa (Podes) tahun 2018. Variabel resiliensi merupakan variabel laten berbentuk skor yang dibentuk dari pilar akses ke pelayanan dasar, kapasitas adaptif, aset, dan jaring pengaman sosial. Sementara variabel kerawanan pangan didekati dengan Rasch Scale dan Raw Score berdasarkan Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES). Estimasi skor resiliensi dilakukan menggunakan analisis faktor dan Structural Equation Model (SEM). Setelah melakukan estimasi skor resiliensi, estimasi menggunakan variabel instrumen dengan metode Two Stage Least Square (2SLS) dilakukan untuk mengetahui hubungan kausalitas antara resiliensi dan kerawanan pangan. Variabel instrumen yang digunakan adalah jumlah satuan perlindungan masyarakat di desa rumah tangga tinggal sebagai salah satu bentuk pendekatan kualitas institusi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa semakin tinggi tingkat resiliensi maka semakin rendah tingkat kerawanan pangan rumah tangga. Peningkatan skor resiliensi sebesar 1 satuan akan menurunkan tingkat kerawanan pangan sebesar 0,733 satuan. Peran resiliensi dalam mengurangi kerawanan pangan cukup besar yaitu sebesar 22,212 relatif terhadap rata-rata Rasch Scale seluruh observasi.

.....This study aims to determine the impact of resilience on household food insecurity in Indonesia. This study uses data from the National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas) and Village Potential Data Collection (Podes) in 2018. The resilience variabel is a latent variabel in the form of a score formed from the pillars of access to basic services, adaptive capacity, assets, and social safety nets. Meanwhile, the food insecurity variabel is approached by the Rasch Scale and Raw Score based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES). Estimation of the resilience score was carried out using factor analysis and Structural Equation Model (SEM). After estimating the resilience score, estimation using instrument variabels with the Two Stage Least Square (2SLS) method was carried out to determine the causal relationship between resilience and food insecurity. The number of community protection units (linmas) in residential villages is used as instrumental variabel as a form of institutional quality approach. The results showed that the higher the level of resilience, the lower the level of household food insecurity. An increase in the resilience score by 1 unit will reduce the level of food insecurity by 0.733 units. The role of resilience in reducing food insecurity is quite large, around 22.212 relative to the average Rasch Scale of all observations.