

Analisis Food Coping Strategy dalam Rumah Tangga di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 di Wilayah Semi Urban Tahun 2020 = Analysis of Food Coping Strategy in the Household during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Semi-Urban Areas in 2020

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Abstrak

Ketahanan pangan rumah tangga menjadi salah satu faktor dalam pemenuhan gizi dan konsumsi rumah tangga. Pandemi Covid-19 mengakibatkan semakin terbatasnya akses pangan bagi rumah tangga, sehingga berpotensi menimbulkan kerawanan pangan. Guna menanggulangi kerawanan pangan, rumah tangga melakukan food coping strategy. Penelitian di pemukiman kumuh di Depok menunjukkan sebanyak 51,3% rumah tangga memiliki skor food coping strategy tinggi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran food coping strategy dan faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan food coping strategy pada rumah tangga. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian cross-sectional dengan menggunakan data sekunder dari Studi Ketahanan Pangan Keluarga dalam Kondisi Pandemi Covid-19 di Wilayah Urban dan Semi Urban Tahun 2020. Responden berjumlah 259 rumah tangga. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ada hubungan yang bermakna antara pekerjaan kepala rumah tangga, pendidikan pasangan, pendapatan rumah tangga, status menerima bantuan pemerintah dan ketahanan pangan rumah tangga dengan penggunaan food coping strategy. Faktor yang paling dominan terhadap food coping strategy adalah rumah tangga rawan pangan. Dari hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dilakukan edukasi kepada masyarakat tentang diversifikasi pangan dan promosi potensi pangan lokal agar tercapainya ketahanan pangan rumah tangga

.....Household food security is one of the factors in the fulfilment of nutrition and household consumption. The Covid-19 pandemic has resulted in increasingly limited access to food for households, thus potentially causing food insecurity. To overcome food insecurity, households adopt a food coping strategy. Research in slums area in Depok shows that 51.3% of households have a high food coping strategy score. This study aims to determine the food coping strategy and the factors associated with the food coping strategy in the household. This study is a cross-sectional study using secondary data from the Study of Family Food Security in the Conditions of the Covid-19 Pandemic in Urban and Semi-Urban Areas in 2020. This study is a cross-sectional study with a sample of 259 households. The results showed that there was relationship between occupation of household head, spouse education, household income, status of receiving government assistance and household food security with food coping strategy. The dominant factor in food coping strategy is household food security. From the results of this study, it is hoped that education about food diversification and promotion of local food potential can be carried out to achieve household food security.