

Hubungan Karakteristik Rumah Tangga dan Faktor Lain dengan Skor Food Coping Strategy di Permukiman Kumuh Kelurahan Depok, Kota Depok Tahun 2018

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Abstrak

Ketahanan pangan sampai saat ini masih menjadi masalah dunia, terutama di negara miskin dan berkembang. Rumah tangga yang tidak tahan pangan memiliki kecenderungan untuk melakukan perilaku food coping strategy sebagai respon jangka pendek menghadapi penurunan akses pangan tersebut. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui hubungan beberapa faktor dengan skor food coping strategy di permukiman kumuh Kelurahan Depok. Pengambilan data dilakukan pada bulan April-Mei 2018 dengan subjek yaitu ibu rumah tangga atau wanita pengurus makan rumah tangga yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Sejumlah 115 orang responden dipilih secara acak sederhana. Data penelitian diperoleh melalui wawancara kuesioner Coping Strategies Index CSI Maxwell tahun 2008, karakteristik rumah tangga, penerima bantuan sosial, dan Household Food Insecurity Access Scale HFIAS oleh FANTA. Untuk mengetahui hubungan antarvariabel dilakukan analisis menggunakan uji t indepen, uji one-way ANOVA, dan uji korelasi pearson two-tailed. Uji regresi linear sederhana dilakukan untuk memprediksi skor food coping strategy terhadap variabel pendapatan rumah tangga.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebesar 78,3 rumah tangga melakukan food coping strategy dalam 7 hari terakhir dengan skor rata-rata 11. Perilaku yang paling sering dilakukan antara lain memilih makanan yang lebih murah dan kurang disukai, membatasi konsumsi orang dewasa agar anak bisa makan dan membatasi porsi makan. Dalam penelitian ini ditemukan adanya hubungan bermakna antara pendidikan kepala keluarga $p=0,018$, pendapatan rumah tangga $p=0,000$, dan ketahanan pangan $p=0,000$ dengan skor food coping strategy. Hubungan antara pendapatan dengan skor food coping strategy adalah semakin tinggi pendapatan, skor food coping strategy semakin rendah.

Food insecurity has been a worldwide issue, especially in least developed and developing countries. Food insecure households tend to do food coping strategy as a response to decrease of food access. This study was conducted to find out the association between some factors with food coping strategy in Kelurahan Depok's slum area. This was a quantitative research with cross sectional study design which was taken from April to May 2018. 115 housewives or main food caretakers of household whom meet the inclusion criterias was selected by simple random sampling. Data of this study obtained by questionnaires using Coping Strategies Index CSI 2008 by Maxwell, household characteristics, social assistance program beneficiaries status, and Household Food Insecurity Access Scale HFIAS by FANTA. Bivariate analysis was conducted by independent t test, oneway ANOVA, and pearson correlation two tailed. Simple linear regression was done to predict food coping strategy score with household income.

The result of this study showed that 78,3 households had done food coping strategy on the last 7 days with an average score was 11. The most common behaviours were rely on less preferred and cheaper food, restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat, and limit portion size. Bivariate results showed a significant association between household head's education $p=0,018$, income $p=0,000$, food security status $p=0,000$ with food coping strategy. Food coping strategy score and income has shown negative

association as every increase of households income, decrease of food coping strategy score.