

## RINGKASAN

Prevalensi ketidakcukupan konsumsi yang diukur menggunakan indikator PoU menggambarkan proporsi penduduk dengan asupan energi berada di bawah kebutuhan minimum. Selama enam tahun, angka PoU Jawa Timur menunjukkan adanya tren yang fluktuatif cenderung naik dan berada di atas rata-rata nasional. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bagaimana pengaruh dari tingkat pengangguran terbuka, rata-rata lama sekolah, keluarga penerima manfaat bantuan sosial serta harga pangan terhadap prevalensi ketidakcukupan konsumsi pangan di Provinsi Jawa Timur.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analisis regresi data panel dan dengan model terbaik yang terpilih yaitu *Fixed Effect Model* (FEM), serta pendekatan kuantitatif dengan analisis data sekunder yang bersumber dari publikasi lembaga atau instansi yang berkaitan dengan penelitian serta studi pustaka jurnal literatur. Penelitian ini dilakukan di 38 kabupaten/kota di Provinsi Jawa Timur dari tahun 2019 – 2024.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa tingkat pengangguran terbuka dan keluarga penerima manfaat bantuan sosial berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap prevalensi ketidakcukupan konsumsi pangan di Provinsi Jawa Timur. Kemudian rata-rata lama sekolah dan harga pangan tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap prevalensi ketidakcukupan konsumsi pangan di Provinsi Jawa Timur. Selain itu, hasil olah data menunjukkan bahwa tingkat pengangguran terbuka, rata-rata lama sekolah, keluarga penerima manfaat bantuan sosial serta harga pangan secara bersama-sama mampu menjelaskan prevalensi ketidakcukupan konsumsi pangan sebesar 82,72%.

Implikasi kebijakan yang dapat dilakukan untuk mengurangi angka prevalensi ketidakcukupan konsumsi pangan adalah melalui peningkatan pendapatan rumah tangga serta perbaikan pola kebiasaan hidup masyarakat. Hal tersebut dilakukan dengan maksimalisasi investasi padat karya melalui pelatihan gratis bagi tenaga kerja lokal, serta *link and match* antar instansi. Selain itu, sinergi antar instansi juga diperlukan untuk memperkuat ketepatan sasaran bantuan sosial serta penguatan UMKM dalam mendukung kemandirian ekonomi bagi masyarakat di setiap wilayah terkait.

*Kata Kunci: Prevalence of Undernourishment, Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka, Rata-Rata Lama Sekolah, Bantuan Sosial, Harga Pangan*

## SUMMARY

*The prevalence of inadequate food consumption, as measured using the PoU indicator, reflects the proportion of the population whose energy intake falls below the minimum requirement. Over the past six years, East Java's PoU figures have shown a fluctuating and upward trend and more higher than the national average. This study aims to analyze the influence of the open unemployment rate, average years of schooling, families receiving social assistance benefits, and food prices on the prevalence of inadequate food consumption in East Java Province.*

*This study uses panel data regression analysis, with the best model selected, the Fixed Effect Model (FEM), It also uses a quantitative approach with secondary data analysis sourced from publications from institutions or agencies related to the research, as well as journal literature reviews. The study was conducted in 38 districts/cities in East Java Province from 2019 to 2024.*

*The results of this study showed that, the open unemployment rate and the families receiving social assistance benefits have a significant positive effect on the prevalence of inadequate food consumption in East Java Province. Then, the average years of schooling and food prices do not significantly affect on the prevalence of inadequate food consumption in East Java Province. Furthermore, data processing results indicate that the open unemployment rate, the average years of schooling, families receiving social assistance benefits, and food prices collectively explain 82.72% of the prevalence of inadequate food consumption.*

*Policy implications that can be implemented to reduce the prevalence of inadequate food consumption include increasing household income and improving community lifestyle patterns, This can be done by maximizing investment in labor-intensive work through free training for local workers, as well as linking and matching between agencies. Furthermore, synergy between agencies is also needed to strengthen the accuracy of social assistance targeting and empower UMKMs in supporting economic independence for communities in each relevant region is crucial.*

*Keywords: Prevalence Of Undernourishment, Open Unemployment Rate, Average Years Of Schooling, Social Assistance, Food Prices*