

INTISARI

Ketangguhan ekonomi yang meliputi kemampuan mempertahankan kondisi (resistan) dan kemampuan untuk pulih penting untuk dimiliki setiap daerah, baik terhadap bencana alam maupun bencana non alam seperti terhadap guncangan ekonomi yang terjadi akibat pandemi Covid-19. Telah cukup banyak argumentasi mengenai adanya keterkaitan antara karakteristik sosial ekonomi masyarakat dengan ketangguhan ekonomi terutama pada situasi adanya bencana alam. Namun belum banyak analisis serupa terkait bencana non alam seperti pandemi Covid-19. Identifikasi modal untuk mendukung ketangguhan ekonomi terhadap pandemi menjadi penting untuk mengantisipasi bencana serupa.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis pengaruh karakteristik sosial ekonomi terhadap ketangguhan ekonomi pada masa pandemi Covid-19. Penelitian ditujukan untuk menjawab dua pertanyaan penelitian yaitu: (1) Bagaimana variasi tingkat ketangguhan ekonomi kota/kabupaten di Pulau Jawa-Madura pada masa pandemi Covid-19?; (2) Bagaimana pengaruh karakteristik sosial ekonomi kota/kabupaten terhadap ketangguhan ekonomi pada masa pandemi Covid-19? Pulau Jawa-Madura dipilih sebagai lokasi karena merupakan pusat perekonomian Indonesia serta memiliki keanekaragaman karakteristik sosial ekonomi. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah deduktif-kuantitatif. Proses analisis diawali dengan penilaian tingkat ketangguhan. Untuk mengetahui pengelompokan spasial tingkat ketangguhan, dilakukan analisis klusterisasi. Untuk mengetahui pengaruh karakteristik sosial ekonomi terhadap ketangguhan ekonomi dilakukan analisis regresi logistik biner dan korelasi

Hasil analisis mengungkapkan bahwa pada periode resistansi daerah yang paling terdampak adalah yang bertumpu pada sektor sekunder, sedangkan pada periode pemulihan daerah yang bertumpu pada sektor primer memiliki nilai pemulihan yang rendah. Temuan penelitian ini juga mengindikasikan adanya kerentanan dari aglomerasi perkotaan pada periode resistansi serta pentingnya keterkaitan desa kota dalam mendukung ketangguhan.

Kata Kunci: *covid-19, ketangguhan ekonomi, pulau jawa madura, sosial ekonomi*

ABSTRACT

Economic resilience which includes the ability to maintain conditions (resistance) and the ability to recover is important for every region. These two abilities must be prepared to against both natural as well as non-natural disasters such as the economic shock that occurred as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. Scholars argue that socio-economic characteristics have a significant influence on economic resilience, in the context of natural disasters. However, there has been limited Indonesian research examining resilience to non-natural disasters such as the Covid-19 pandemic situation. Identifying socio-economic characters that support economic resilience during Covid-19 pandemic is important for anticipating a similar disturbance.

This study addresses this gap by analyzing the influence of socio-economic characteristics on economic resilience to Covid-19 pandemic. This objective was translated into two research questions: (1) What are the variations in the level of economic resilience of cities/regencies on the island of Java-Madura due to the Covid-19 pandemic? and (2) How do socio-economic characteristics of cities/regencies affect economic resilience due to a pandemic Covid-19? Java-Madura Island was chosen as the context for this study because it is the center of Indonesian economy and its cities and regencies are varied in terms of socio-economic characteristics. This study employs deductive-quantitative methods. The analysis process began with the levels of cities/regencies economic resilience. It followed by clustering analysis to examine whether there was a spatial grouping of the economic resilience levels of cities/regions. After which, binary logistic regression and correlation analysis were performed to identify the correlation between socio-economic characteristics and economic resilience.

The findings reveal that during the resistance period the regions that relied on the secondary sector were severely impacted (low resistance), while during the recovery period the areas that relied on the primary sector had a low recovery index. The result of clustering analysis indicates that urban agglomeration was vulnerable during the resistance period and highlights the importance of urban-rural linkages for enhancing economic resilience.

Keywords: covid-19, economic resilience, java madura island, socio-economic