

Analisis raskin dan ketahanan pangan rumah tangga di Indonesia (analisis data susenas 2011) = Raskin analysis and household food security in Indonesia (susenas 2011 data analysis)

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis ketahanan pangan rumah tangga menurut karakteristik rumah tangga di Indonesia dengan analisis deskriptif dan analisis multinomial logit, serta menentukan karakteristik rumah tangga yang perlu intervensi Raskin di Indonesia Tahun 2011. Hasil analisis deskriptif dan analisis multinomial logit menemukan bahwa rumah tangga lebih tahan pangan bila pendidikan kepala rumah tangga semakin tinggi, jumlah anggota rumah tangga kecil, pekerjaan kepala rumah tangga di non pertanian, pendapatan per kapita besar, dan daerah tempat tinggal di perkotaan. Raskin relatif tepat sasaran. Raskin sebaiknya diprioritaskan pada rumah tangga yang dikepalai perempuan, berpendidikan dasar, dan bekerja di pertanian maupun non pertanian. Rumah tangga di perdesaan memiliki probabilitas rawan pangan terbesar, sedangkan rumah tangga di perkotaan memiliki probabilitas tahan pangan terkecil. Karakteristik rumah tangga yang tidak berhak menerima Raskin adalah rumah tangga yang dikepalai laki-laki, berpendidikan tinggi, dan bekerja di pertanian maupun non pertanian.

This study aims to analyze the food security of households by household characteristics in Indonesia with descriptive analysis and multinomial logit analysis, and determine the characteristics of households that need intervention of Raskin in Indonesia in 2011. Descriptive analysis and multinomial logit analysis found that households more food secure if the education of household head is higher, number of household members is smaller, the household head work in the non-agricultural, income per capita is larger, and the area where household live in urban areas. Raskin relatively on target. Raskin should be prioritized on womenheaded households, basic education, and and work in agriculture and nonagriculture. Households in rural areas have the largest probability of food insecurity, while urban households had the smallest probability of food security. Characteristics of households that are not eligible to receive Raskin are households headed by men, highly educated, and work in agriculture and nonagriculture.