

Analisa dampak subsidi pangan terhadap kesehatan anak = Determining the impact of food subsidies on child health

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Abstrak

[Dengan menggunakan data Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS) periode tahun 2000 dan 2007, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dampak dari program subsidi beras untuk orang miskin (Raskin) terhadap kesehatan anak Indonesia. Indikator kesehatan yang menjadi fokus dalam penelitian ini adalah tinggi dan berat badan anak yang telah dinormalisasi dengan umur masing-masing anak, atau dikenal dengan istilah height-for-age dan weight-for-age. Sebagai kontrol variable, penelitian ini juga menggunakan karakteristik anak, orang tua dan rumah tangga. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah program Raskin berpengaruh positif terhadap tinggi badan anak yang berasal dari keluarga penerima Raskin. Akan tetapi, penelitian ini tidak menemukan cukup bukti tentang manfaat program Raskin terhadap berat badan anak. Hasil penting lainnya dari penelitian ini adalah, dalam jangka panjang, status gizi anak yang berasal dari keluarga penerima Raskin tidak berbeda dengan mereka yang tidak menerima Raskin. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa manfaat dari program Raskin yang diberikan di masa lampau, tidak lagi berpengaruh pada kesehatan anak setelah tujuh tahun kemudian; Using two waves of Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS) collected in 2000 and 2007, this paper examines the impact of the Indonesian food subsidies (Raskin) program in improving child health. In this paper, the health status of children is indicated by standardized height (height-for-age) and weight (weight-for-age) anthropometric measures (called as Z-score). As control variables, this study also uses children, parents and households characteristics. The finding of this study is that the Raskin program positively affects height of children living in eligible households. On the other hand, there is not enough econometric evidence about the impact of the Raskin program on child weight. Another important evidence found by this study is that the nutritional status of children with and without the Raskin program is not different in the long term. It has been found that the Raskin program in the past has no impact on child health seven years later.; Using two waves of Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS) collected in 2000 and 2007, this paper examines the impact of the Indonesian food subsidies (Raskin) program in improving child health. In this paper, the health status of children is indicated by standardized height (height-for-age) and weight (weight-for-age) anthropometric measures (called as Z-score). As control variables, this study also uses children, parents and households characteristics. The finding of this study is that the Raskin program positively affects height of children living in eligible

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