

The Purchasing Power of Sembako Program and Food Insecurity in Indonesia = Daya Beli Program Sembako dan Kerawanan Pangan di Indonesia

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Abstrak

Di Indonesia, salah satu komponen penting dari jaring pengaman sosial untuk mengurangi kerawanan pangan adalah Program Sembako, yang sebelumnya dikenal sebagai Bantuan Pangan Non-Tunai (BPNT). Manfaat Program Sembako sama di seluruh Indonesia; namun, karena adanya perbedaan harga pangan dan pola konsumsi di tingkat regional, nilai riil - atau daya beli-dari manfaat Program Sembako bisa sangat bervariasi di seluruh Indonesia. Dalam studi ini, kami mengestimasi variasi daya beli Program Sembako di berbagai wilayah di Indonesia untuk menguji dampak Program Sembako terhadap kerawanan pangan. Kami menggunakan metode fixed-effect untuk mengestimasi hubungan antara daya beli lokal Program Sembako dan kerawanan pangan. Penelitian kami menunjukkan bahwa peningkatan daya beli peserta Program Sembako dapat menurunkan prevalensi kerawanan pangan, terutama di wilayah timur Indonesia.

.....In Indonesia, one of the essential components of the country's social safety net to reduce food insecurity is the Sembako Program, which was formerly known as non-cash food assistance (BPNT). The benefits of the Sembako Program are the same all over Indonesia; Nevertheless, because the disparities in regional food costs and consumption patterns, the purchasing power or the real value of Sembako Program benefits might vary greatly across the nation. In this study, we estimate the variation in Sembako Program purchasing power across regencies/municipalities in Indonesia to examine the effects of the Sembako Program on food insecurity. We use a fixed effects framework to estimate the relationship between the local purchasing power of the Sembako Program and food insecurity. Our research shows that increasing the purchasing power of participants in the Sembako Program leads to a reduction in the prevalence of food insecurity, particularly in the eastern region.