

Determinan ketahanan pangan rumah tangga di Provinsi Jawa Tengah tahun 2012 = Determinant of household food security in Central Java at 2012 th

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis tingkat dan karakteristik ketahanan pangan rumah tangga serta mengidentifikasi faktor determinan ketahanan pangan rumah tangga di Provinsi Jawa Tengah. Identifikasi faktor determinan ketahanan pangan rumah tangga diharapkan dapat menjadi salah satu referensi dalam pengambilan kebijakan untuk mengatasi masalah kerawanan pangan yang lebih terarah dan tepat sasaran. Penelitian ini menggunakan data Susenas 2012. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Data dianalisis dalam dua tahap yaitu analisis deskriptif dan metode statistik dengan menggunakan model Regresi Logistik Ordinal. Namun, sebelumnya dilakukan penghitungan tingkat ketahanan pangan menggunakan penghitungan derajat ketahanan pangan yang diukur berdasarkan klasifikasi silang antara kecukupan kalori dan pangsa pengeluaran pangan dengan empat kategori yaitu tahan, rawan, kurang, dan rentan pangan. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa tingkat ketahanan pangan rumah tangga di Provinsi Jawa Tengah didominasi oleh kategori rentan pangan yang mencapai 37,20%, disusul oleh Tahan Pangan (32,60%), Kurang Pangan (16,70%), dan Rawan Pangan (13,5%). Faktor-faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap ketahanan pangan rumah tangga di Provinsi Jawa Tengah yaitu jenis kelamin, umur, tingkat pendidikan terakhir yang ditamatkan, jenis lapangan kerja, dan status pernikahan kepala rumah tangga; daerah tempat tinggal; jumlah anggota rumah tangga; pengeluaran perkapita; pembelian raskin; dan kepemilikan aset produktif.

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to analyze level and characteristics of household food security and to identify its determinants in Central Java. Identification of household food security determinants is expected to become one of references to policy making in address focused and targeted food insecurity issues.

This study is a quantitative research with cross sectional approach and used data from The National Socioeconomic Survey (SUSENAS) 2012 in its analysis. Data were analyzed in two stages i.e descriptive analysis and statistical methods using ordinal logistic regression model. But, previously performed calculation of the level of household food security using the degree of food security, is measured by the cross-classification between calories adequacy and the share of food expenditure, with four level of categories which are resistant, insecurity, less, and vulnerable,

Results of analysis showed that household food security level in Central Java province is dominated by food vulnerable (37.20%), food resistant (32,60%), less food (16,70%) and food insecurity (13,5%).

Gender, age, education level attained last one, the type of employment; and household marital status of head of household; area of residence; number of household members; expenditure per capita; Raskin acceptance; and ownership of productive assets are factors that affect the food security of household in Central Java province, This study aimed to analyze level and characteristics of household food security and to identify its determinants in Central Java. Identification of household food security determinants is expected to become one of references to policy making in address focused and targeted food insecurity issues.

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