

## Intisari

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dampak program Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai yang ditujukan untuk meningkatkan ketahanan pangan dan memperbaiki asupan nutrisi rumah tangga miskin di Jawa Tengah. Dampak diukur melalui berbagai indikator ketahanan pangan dan nutrisi seperti asupan kalori, keragaman konsumsi pangan, asupan zat makro yaitu protein, lemak, serta karbohidrat dan konsumsi zat gizi mikro yaitu vitamin A. Penelitian ini menggunakan *propensity score matching* untuk mengatasi permasalahan *selection biased* pada karakteristik yang tidak dapat diobservasi. Sumber utama data mikro yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah data sekunder yang berasal dari hasil pendataan Survei Sosial dan Ekonomi Nasional September 2019 dengan tingkat observasi pada level rumah tangga. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa BPNT di Jawa Tengah belum memberikan dampak sebagaimana tujuan dilaksanakannya BPNT. Pemberian bantuan pangan melalui program BPNT belum dapat meningkatkan ketahanan pangan dan nutrisi rumah tangga penerima manfaat program tersebut. Belum adanya dampak program BPNT pada ketahanan pangan dan nutrisi penerima manfaat dimungkinkan karena nominal bantuan yang tidak cukup besar dan program baru berjalan satu tahun serta adanya inklusif eror pada kepesertaan program.

Kata Kunci: Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai (BPNT), *propensity score matching*, ketahanan pangan dan nutrisi

## **Abstract**

This study aims to analyze the impact of the Non-Cash Food Assistance program aimed at increasing food security and improving nutritional intake for poor households in Central Java. The impact is measured through various indicators of food and nutrition security and such as calorie intake, dietary diversity, macronutrient intake, namely protein, fat, and carbohydrates and micronutrient intake, namely vitamin A. This research uses propensity score matching to overcome the problem of selection based on the characteristics cannot be observed. The main source of micro data used in this study is secondary data derived from National Social and Economic Survey (Susenas) September 2019 with the level of observation at the household level. The results showed that BPNT in Central Java had not had the same impact as the objective of implementing BPNT. Provision of food assistance through the BPNT program has not been able to increase food security and nutrition for households that receive the program's benefits. The absence of the impact of the BPNT program on the food security and nutrition of the beneficiaries is possible because the nominal aid is not large enough and the program has only been running for one year and there is an inclusive error in program participation.

**Keywords:** Non-Cash Food Assistance(BPNT), propensity score matching, food security and nutrition