

ABSTRACT

Papua Province is one of the regions with the highest levels of poverty and food insecurity in Indonesia. The high prevalence of inadequate food consumption reflects the limited access of households to adequate food. The Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) is one of the programs designed to reduce food insecurity. This study aims to determine how BPNT participation and sociodemographic factors (age of the head of household, gender of the household, type of employment of the head of household, number of family members, and area of residence) affect food security.

This study uses secondary data from SUSENAS and the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), namely 3,766 samples from 17,315 in Papua Province in 2024. The analysis method used in this study was quantitative descriptive analysis using the Binary Logistic Regression method with the STATA 17 tool.

The results of the analysis in this study show that partially, the variables of BPNT participation, age of the head of the household, and gender of the head of the household have a positive and significant effect on food security. The variables of the head of household's occupation, number of family members, and area of residence have a significant negative effect on food security. Simultaneously, the variables of BPNT participation, age of the head of household, gender of the head of household, occupation of the head of household, number of family members, and area of residence have an effect on food security.

Keywords : food security, BPNT, SUSENAS, logistic regression

JEL Classification : I38, Q18, D12, Q15