

ANALISIS PERSEPSI DAN KONDISI SOSIAL EKONOMI PETERNAK SAPI
POTONG SAAT WABAH PENYAKIT MULUT DAN KUKU
DI KABUPATEN BANTUL YOGYAKARTA

INTISARI

Dika Widia Putra
21/490731/PPT/01207

Wabah Penyakit Mulut dan Kuku berpengaruh terhadap persepsi dan kerugian ekonomi peternak sapi potong di Kabupaten Bantul Yogyakarta. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengukur tingkat persepsi peternak dari aspek psikologis, sosio kultural dan ekonomi, mengukur tingkat kerugian ekonomi peternak saat wabah PMK, dan menganalisis pengaruh faktor sosial ekonomi peternak terhadap tingkat kerugian ekonomi. Penentuan lokasi di Kabupaten Bantul, Yogyakarta. Pengambilan sampel secara *purposive sampling* yaitu kecamatan dengan kasus tertinggi PMK. Responden berjumlah 148 peternak. Analisis tingkat persepsi menggunakan deskriptif kuantitatif, analisis kerugian peternak dalam 3 kategori dan pengaruh faktor karakteristik sosial ekonomi menggunakan Regresi Logistik Ordinal. Penelitian menunjukkan persepsi peternak terhadap wabah PMK ditinjau dari aspek psikologis, sosio kultural dan ekonomi masuk kategori tinggi. Analisis tingkat kerugian ekonomi pengaruh wabah PMK didapatkan mayoritas peternak masuk kategori rendah (47.3%). Analisis Regresi Logistik Ordinal menunjukkan bahwa variabel umur dan kepemilikan ternak berpengaruh positif dan sangat nyata, sedangkan variabel pengalaman beternak berpengaruh negatif dan sangat nyata terhadap kerugian ekonomi peternak ($P < 0.01$). Variabel pendidikan formal dan *dummy* pendidikan non formal berpengaruh tidak nyata terhadap kerugian ekonomi peternak ($P < 0.1$). Nilai *Pseudo R-Square* sebesar 33.9% yang berarti tingkat kerugian ekonomi dipengaruhi oleh variabel umur, pengalaman beternak, kepemilikan ternak, pendidikan formal dan non formal. Peluang tingkat kerugian ekonomi tertinggi peternak pada kategori rendah yaitu sebesar 0.997%. Studi ini menunjukkan bahwa penanganan PMK yang dilakukan oleh peternak cukup baik untuk mencegah dampak kerugian ekonomi yang besar pada peternak sapi potong di Kabupaten Bantul.

Kata kunci: kerugian ekonomi, penyakit mulut dan kuku, persepsi, sosial ekonomi peternak.

ANALYSIS OF PERCEPTIONS AND SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF BEEF
CATTLE FARMERS DURING AN OUTBREAK OF FOOT AND
MOUTH DISEASE IN BANTUL YOGYAKARTA

ABSTRACT

Dika Widia Putra
21/490731/PPT/01207

The Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak affected the perceptions and economic losses of beef cattle farmers in Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta. This study aimed to measure the level of perception of farmers from psychological, socio-cultural and economic aspects, as well as the level of economic losses of farmers during FMD outbreaks, and analyze the influence of farmers' socio-economic factors on the level of economic losses. This study was conducted in Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta. Sampling was done by purposive sampling, namely sub-districts with the highest FMD cases with 148 respondents. The perception level was analyzed using descriptive quantitative, the farmers' losses were analyzed in 3 categories and the influence of socio-economic characteristic factors was applied using Ordinal Logistic Regression. The study showed that farmers' perceptions of FMD outbreaks in terms of psychological, socio-cultural and economic aspects were classified as high. The level of economic loss from FMD outbreak was found to be low for the majority of farmers (47.30%). Ordinal Logistic Regression analysis showed that the variables of age and livestock ownership had a positive and significant effect, while the variable of farming experience had a negative and significant effect on the economic losses of farmers ($P < 0.01$). The variables of formal education and nonformal education did not significantly affect the economic losses of farmers ($P < 0.1$). The Pseudo R-Square value of 33.9% implied that the level of economic loss was influenced by age, farming experience, livestock ownership, formal and non formal education. The highest probability of economic loss was in the low category of 0.997%. This study indicated that FMD mitigation carried out by farmers was sufficiently good to prevent a large economic loss impact on beef cattle farmers in Bantul Regency.

Key words: economic loss, foot and mouth disease, perception, socio-economic of farmers