

PENGARUH KARAKTERISTIK DEMOGRAFI DAN
PENGETAHUAN TERHADAP PERSEPSI
PETERNAK SAPI POTONG DALAM
PENANGGULANGAN ANTRAKS
DI KABUPATEN GUNUNGKIDUL

INTISARI

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Peternakan sapi potong merupakan salah satu subsektor peternakan yang memiliki peran penting dalam perekonomian Indonesia. Menurut data Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) tahun 2023, populasi sapi potong di Kabupaten Gunungkidul sebesar 143.796 ekor, populasi sapi potong mengalami penurunan dari tahun 2022 sebelumnya sebesar 149.014 ekor. pengembangan peternakan sapi potong di Kabupaten Gunungkidul menghadapi berbagai tantangan, salah satunya adalah ancaman penyakit hewan menular seperti Antraks. Penelitian bertujuan Mengidentifikasi karakteristik demografi seperti jenis kelamin, umur, pendidikan terakhir, pengalaman beternak, jumlah ternak, pekerjaan utama pengetahuan, dan persepsi peternak sapi potong dalam penanggulangan penyakit antraks di Kabupaten Gunungkidul dan Mengetahui pengaruh karakteristik demografi dan pengetahuan terhadap persepsi peternak sapi potong dalam penanggulangan Antraks di Kabupaten Gunungkidul. Sampel berjumlah 120 responden diambil menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Pengumpulan data primer menggunakan kuesioner serta dilakukan uji validitas (*Corelation Pearson*) dan uji reliabilitas (*Cronbach's Alpha*) menggunakan SPSS versi 27. Analisis data penelitian menggunakan deskriptif dan Regresi Linear Berganda. Karakteristik demografi meliputi; jenis kelamin, umur, pendidikan terakhir, pengalaman beternak, jumlah ternak, pekerjaan utama, dan pengetahuan peternak. Hasil analisis pada penelitian ini Pengetahuan peternak sapi potong dalam penanggulangan Antraks dengan kategori baik berjumlah 104 orang (86,7%) dan Persepsi peternak sapi potong dalam penanggulangan Antraks dengan kategori baik berjumlah 98 orang (81,7%). Umur, pendidikan, jumlah ternak, pekerjaan utama berpengaruh positif terhadap Persepsi peternak sapi potong dalam penanggulangan Antraks signifikan ($P < 0,05$), Pengetahuan berpengaruh positif terhadap Persepsi Peternak sapi potong dalam penanggulangan Antraks signifikan ($P < 0,01$), jenis kelamin berpengaruh negatif terhadap Persepsi peternak sapi potong dalam penanggulangan Antraks signifikan ($P < 0,05$), Pengalaman beternak berpengaruh negatif terhadap Persepsi peternak sapi potong dalam penanggulangan Antraks signifikan ($P < 0,01$).

Kata Kunci: Antraks, Persepsi, Peternak, Sapi Potong

THE INFLUENCE OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND
KNOWLEDGE ON THE PERCEPTION OF BEEF CATTLE
FARMERS IN THE CONTROL OF ANTHRAX
IN GUNUNGKIDUL REGENCY

ABSTRACT

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Beef cattle farming is one of the livestock subsectors that plays an important role in Indonesia's economy. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2023, the beef cattle population in Gunungkidul Regency was 143,796 head, which shows a decline compared to the previous year (2022), when the population was 149,014 head. The development of beef cattle farming in Gunungkidul Regency faces various challenges, one of which is the threat of infectious animal diseases such as anthrax. This study aims to identify demographic characteristics such as gender, age, education level, livestock farming experience, number of cattle, main occupation, knowledge, and perceptions of beef cattle farmers in combating anthrax in Gunungkidul Regency. It also aims to determine the influence of demographic characteristics and knowledge on farmers' perceptions regarding anthrax control in the region. A total of 120 respondents were selected using purposive sampling. Primary data were collected through questionnaires, and validity tests (Pearson Correlation) and reliability tests (Cronbach's Alpha) were conducted using SPSS version 27. Data analysis was carried out using descriptive statistics and multiple linear regression. The demographic characteristics analyzed include: gender, age, education level, livestock experience, number of cattle, main occupation, and farmers' knowledge. The results of this study show that: 104 respondents (86.7%) had good knowledge of anthrax control, 98 respondents (81.7%) had a positive perception of anthrax control. Furthermore: Age, education, number of cattle, and main occupation had a significant positive influence on farmers' perception of anthrax control ($P < 0.05$), Knowledge had a highly significant positive influence on perception ($P < 0.01$), Gender had a significant negative influence on perception ($P < 0.05$), Livestock farming experience also had a highly significant negative influence on perception ($P < 0.01$).

Keywords: Anthrax, Beef Cattle, Farmer, Perception