



Intisari

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis gambaran umum konsumsi pangan dan respon permintaan pangan terhadap perubahan pendapatan dan harga serta faktor demografi yang memengaruhi pada rumah tangga di wilayah rawan pangan Indonesia. Penelitian ini menggunakan *raw data* hasil Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (Susenas) Tahun 2018 dari Badan Pusat Statistik dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 34.751 rumah tangga di wilayah rawan pangan. Metode analisis yang digunakan yaitu model *Quadratic Almost Ideal Demand System* (QUAIDS) dengan memasukkan faktor demografis dan geografis. Kelompok pangan yang diteliti yaitu beras; padi-padian non beras dan umbi; ikan, udang, cumi, dan kerang; daging; telur dan susu; sayur, buah, dan kacang-kacangan; minyak dan kelapa; makanan jadi; konsumsi lainnya; serta rokok dan tembakau. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa proporsi pengeluaran rumah tangga di wilayah rawan pangan Indonesia didominasi oleh konsumsi pangan. Proporsi pengeluaran kelompok pangan rumah tangga di wilayah rawan pangan Indonesia masih didominasi oleh pengeluaran makanan jadi untuk semua rumah tangga perkotaan, tetapi bervariasi menurut pendapatan di perdesaan. Elastisitas pendapatan semua kelompok pangan bernilai positif. Sementara itu, nilai elastisitas harga sendiri seluruh kelompok pangan bernilai negatif dan untuk menginterpretasikannya dimutlakkan sehingga bernilai positif. Nilai elastisitas harga silang bervariasi antar kelompok pangan. Variabel pendapatan, harga, dan demografi kecuali tipe daerah berpengaruh terhadap pola konsumsi pangan. Saran kebijakan untuk pemerintah yaitu dengan peningkatan pendapatan masyarakat pada sektor tanaman pangan selain beras, menjaga kestabilan harga atau menurunkan harga kelompok pangan padi-padian non beras dan umbi, melakukan penyuluhan mengenai pentingnya mengurangi konsumsi beras, dan edukasi mengenai berbahayanya mengonsumsi rokok di wilayah rawan pangan Indonesia.

Kata kunci: pola konsumsi pangan, sistem permintaan pangan, elastisitas pendapatan, elastisitas harga, *quadratic almost ideal demand system*, rawan pangan



Abstract

This study aims to analyze the general picture of food consumption and food demand response to changes in income and prices in Indonesian food-insecure area households. This study uses raw data obtained from 2018 The National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas) BPS-Statistics. The sample comprises 34,751 households in food-insecure areas. A quadratic almost ideal demand system (QUAIDS) is employed to estimate price and income elasticities, as well as the impact of demographic and geographical factors on food demand patterns. Ten aggregate commodity groups were chosen for this analysis: rice; non-rice grains and tubers, fish, shrimp, squid, shellfish; meat; eggs and milk; vegetables, fruit and nuts; oil and coconut; prepared food; other consumption; and cigarettes and tobacco. The results show that the proportion of household expenditure in Indonesia's food-insecure areas is dominated by food consumption. The proportion of household food expenditure in Indonesia's food-insecure areas is still dominated by food expenditure for all urban households but varies by income in rural areas. The income elasticity of all food groups is positive. Meanwhile, the value of the price elasticity of the entire food group is negative and to interpret it is absolute so it is positive. The value of cross-price elasticity varies between food groups. Income, price, and demographic variables except for the type of region affect the pattern of food consumption. Policy advice for the government is to increase the income of the household in Indonesian food-insecurity area in the food crop sector besides rice, maintain price stability or reduce prices for non-rice and tuber grains, provide educating on the importance of reducing rice consumption and the dangers of consuming cigarettes in food-insecurity areas.

Keywords: food consumption pattern, food demand system, income elasticity, price elasticity, quadratic almost ideal demand system, food insecurity