



INTISARI

PERMINTAAN BERAS DI KABUPATEN BOJONEGORO

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mengetahui kontribusi pendapatan dan distribusi pendapatan rumah tangga, (2) mengetahui alokasi anggaran rumah tangga untuk pangan dan non pangan, (3) mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi permintaan beras tingkat rumah tangga, dan (4) mengetahui elastisitas permintaan beras rumah tangga di Kabupaten Bojonegoro. Metode dasar yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif analitis. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *purposive sampling* dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 80 rumah tangga. Analisis data dilakukan dengan menghitung kontribusi pendapatan, analisis kuantitatif koefisien gini serta analisis kurva Lorenz, analisis kuantitatif dekomposisi koefisien gini, dan analisis regresi linier berganda dengan metode OLS. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pendapatan luar usahatani memberikan kontribusi terbesar dalam pendapatan rumah tangga, terjadi ketimpangan pendapatan rumah tangga yang tinggi, serta alokasi anggaran rumah tangga untuk non pangan lebih besar dibandingkan alokasi untuk pangan. Harga beras berpengaruh negatif terhadap konsumsi beras rumah tangga sedangkan pendapatan rumah tangga dan jumlah anggota rumah tangga berpengaruh positif. Konsumsi beras di wilayah pinggiran hutan secara signifikan lebih besar dibandingkan wilayah dekat pusat pemerintahan. Elastisitas harga beras bersifat elastis sedangkan elastisitas pendapatan menunjukkan beras tergolong barang normal. Hasil analisis elastisitas harga silang menunjukkan bahwa tempe merupakan barang komplementer sedangkan jagung merupakan barang substitusi dari beras.

Kata kunci : distribusi pendapatan, alokasi anggaran, permintaan, koefisien Gini, dekomposisi Gini, regresi linier berganda.



ABSTRACT

DEMAND FOR RICE IN BOJONEGORO REGENCY

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This study aims to (1) determine income contribution and the distribution of household income, (2) determine the allocation of household budgets for food and non food, (3) determine factors that influence demand for rice in household level, and (4) knowing elasticity of demand for rice in Bojonegoro Recency. The method used in this research was descriptive analytical method. Sample was taken using purposive sampling method with 80 households samples. Data analysis was performed by calculating the contribution of income, quantitative analysis of Gini coefficient and Lorenz curve analysis, quantitative analysis of Gini coefficient decomposition, and multiple linear regression analysis with OLS method. The result of this research shows non farming income contribution provided the largest contribution to the household income, household income inequality is high, and household budget allocation for non-food is greater than allocation for food. Household consumption of rice was affected by price of rice, household income, and the number of household members. Price of rice has negative effect while income and number of household members has positive effect. Consumption of rice in suburb area of forest is significantly larger than the area near center of government. The price elasticity of rice is elastic. Income elasticity shows that rice is classified as normal goods. The results of cross-price elasticity analysis shows tempe are complements, while maize are substitutes of rice.

Keywords : income disparity, allocation of budgets, demand, Gini coefficient, decomposition of Gini coefficient, multiple linear regression.