

ABSTRACT

THE ROLE OF POLICY RASKIN IN SPENDING PATTERNS RECEPIENT OF HOUSEHOLD AT BANDAR LAMPUNG CITY

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This research aims to analyze the role of Raskin (poor rice) policy toward household expenditure pattern and household response toward the policy of Raskin food card replacement in Bandar Lampung City. The number of respondents in this research were 137 respondents that were determined by accidental sampling method. The data was analyzed by descriptive analysis, different test and cross tabulation. The results showed that there was reduction of household expenditure burden for grain after receiving Raskin subsidy that was equal to 4.69 percent. There was consumption escalation of vegetable protein sources (1%), animal protein sources (2.22%) and fruit (1%) of households in Bandar Lampung City after receiving Raskin subsidy. Household non-food expenditures, such as household needs, of clothing, housing and telecommunications increased by less than 1 percent. The factors that affected household responses in Bandar Lampung City to food card policy was the number of dependents and income, while the age and education of respondents did not affect the response of households in Bandar Lampung to Raskin card policy.

Key words : expenditure pattern, food card, raskin,

ABSTRAK

PERAN KEBIJAKAN RASKIN TERHADAP POLA PENGELUARAN RUMAH TANGGADI KOTA BANDAR LAMPUNG

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Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui peran kebijakan raskin terhadap pola pengeluaran rumah tangga dan respon rumah tangga terhadap kebijakan kartu pangan pengganti raskin di Kota Bandar Lampung. Pengumpulan data dilakukan pada Bulan Oktober 2016 sampai Januari 2017. Metode pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah *systematic random sampling*. Jumlah responden sebanyak 137 rumah tangga. Data dianalisis menggunakan analisis deskriptif, Uji beda dan tabulasi silang. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa terjadi pengurangan beban pengeluaran padi-padian rumah tangga setelah menerima subsidi Raskin yaitu sebesar 4.69 %. Terjadi peningkatan konsumsi sumber protein nabati (1%), sumber protein hewani (2,22%) dan buah-buahan (1%) rumah tangga di Kota Bandar Lampung setelah menerima subsidi Raskin. Pengeluaran non pangan rumah tangga, seperti kebutuhan kesehatan, sandang, perumahan dan telekomunikasi yang hanya meningkat kurang dari 1%. Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi respon rumah tangga di Kota Bandar Lampung terhadap kebijakan kartu pangan adalah jumlah tanggungan dan pendapatan, sedangkan usia dan pendidikan responden tidak berpengaruh terhadap respon rumah tangga di Kota Bandar Lampung terhadap kebijakan kartu Raskin

Kata kunci: kartu pangan, pola pengeluaran, Raskin,