

ABSTRAK

STRUKTUR DAN DISTRIBUSI PENDAPATAN SERTA TINGKAT KESEJAHTERAAN RUMAH TANGGA PETANI UBI KAYU DI KABUPATEN LAMPUNG TENGAH

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan struktur pendapatan, distribusi pendapatan, dan tingkat kesejahteraan rumah tangga petani ubi kayu berdasarkan jarak lokasi pabrik dengan lokasi usahatani ubi kayu di Kabupaten Lampung Tengah. Sampel penelitian terdiri dari 42 petani ubi kayu di Kecamatan Terusan Nunyai dan 31 petani ubi kayu di Kecamatan Bandar Mataram. Data dianalisis menggunakan struktur pendapatan, distribusi pendapatan dan tingkat kesejahteraan menurut kriteria BPS. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan struktur pendapatan petani ubi kayu di Kecamatan Terusan Nunyai dan Kecamatan Bandar Mataram. Struktur pendapatan di Kecamatan Terusan Nunyai dan Kecamatan Bandar Mataram yang memiliki kontribusi tertinggi terhadap pendapatan rumah tangga berasal dari pendapatan *on farm* utama, masing-masing sebesar 65,75 persen dan 78,88 persen. Terdapat perbedaan distribusi pendapatan rumah tangga petani ubi kayu di Kecamatan Bandar Mataram dan di Kecamatan Terusan Nunyai. Distribusi pendapatan rumah tangga petani ubi kayu di Kecamatan Terusan Nunyai termasuk dalam kategori ketimpangan sedang dan di Kecamatan Bandar Mataram termasuk dalam kategori ketimpangan tinggi. Tidak terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antara tingkat kesejahteraan rumah tangga petani ubi kayu yang lokasi usahatani jauh dari pabrik (Kecamatan Bandar Mataram) dan yang lokasi usahatani dekat dari pabrik (Kecamatan Terusan Nunyai). Tingkat kesejahteraan rumah tangga petani ubi kayu menurut BPS di Kecamatan Terusan Nunyai dan Kecamatan Bandar Mataram termasuk kategori sejahtera.

Kata kunci: kesejahteraan, pendapatan, petani, ubi kayu

ABSTRACT

STRUCTURE AND DISTRIBUTION INCOME AND WELFARE LEVEL OF CASSAVA FARMER HOUSEHOLDS IN LAMPUNG TENGAH REGENCY

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This research aimed to analyze the difference of the income structure, income distribution, and welfare level of cassava farmer households based on factory location distance to location of cassava farm in Lampung Tengah Regency. The research samples consisted of 42 cassava farmers in Terusan Nunyai Subdistrict and 31 cassava farmers in Bandar Mataram Subdistrict. The data was analyzed based on the income structure, income distribution, and welfare level analysis by BPS criteria. The results of this research showed that there was difference of the income structure between cassava farmers in Terusan Nunyai Subdistrict and Bandar Mataram Subdistrict. The income structure of cassava farmers in both Terusan Nunyai and Bandar Mataram Subdistricts was highest contributed by on-farm income that was 65.75 percent and 78.88 percent. There was also difference of the income distribution between cassava farmer households in Terusan Nunyai Subdistrict and Bandar Mataram Subdistrict. The income distribution of cassava farmer households in Terusan Nunyai Subdistrict was categorized as moderate inequality, whereas in Bandar Mataram Subdistrict was categorized as high inequality. There was no significant difference between the welfare level of cassava farmer households in which farm location was far from the factory (Bandar Mataram Subdistrict) and cassava farmer households in which farm was closed to the factory location (Terusan Nunyai Subdistrict). Based on BPS criteria, the welfare level of cassava farmer households at Terusan Nunyai and Bandar Mataram Subdistrict was categorized as prosperous farmer households.

Key words: cassava, farmers, income, welfare