

DEMAND ANALYSIS OF POULTRY PRODUCTS ON JAVA

Suyanto*)

Abstrak

Penggunaan metoda tobit dapat memecahkan masalah bias dan tidak konsisten dalam pendugaan yang menggunakan data konsumsi survey rumah tangga yang umumnya tidak semua responden mengkonsumsi komoditi tertentu. Disamping itu, perhitungan elastisitas harga atau pendapatan dari rumah tangga yang sudah mengkonsumsi komoditi tertentu dan elastisitas peluang rumah tangga untuk mengkonsumsi komoditi tersebut. Hasil pendugaan parameter permintaan ayam dan telur dengan menggunakan data SUSENAS 1987 menunjukkan bahwa perubahan konsumsi ayam dan telur dipengaruhi oleh perubahan pendapatan baik di kota maupun di desa. Dengan meningkatnya pendapatan masyarakat maka konsumsi ayam dan telur juga akan meningkat yang dampaknya konsumsi bahan makanan ternak seperti jagung dan kedelai juga akan meningkat. Sementara itu konsumsi jagung dan kedelai untuk makanan manusia juga masih sangat penting sehingga persaingan konsumsi kedelai dan jagung antara manusia dan ternak akan semakin tajam.

INTRODUCTION

Income growth in low income countries which have the highest share of expenditure on food can have the effect of both a large increase on food expenditure and also an improvement in diets that include a greater proportion of higher-quality food, such as livestock products. The implication of higher demand for livestock products is higher demand for feed animal and feed grain. Meanwhile, the growth in yield of domestic agricultural products is often unable to meet growth of consumption in most low and middle income countries. As a result, food imports have increased and self sufficiency has declined.

Indonesia like other developing countries where income growth has rapidly changed the structure of food consumption, has had increased consumption of poultry products. Table 1 shows consumption of livestock products in Indonesia in 1980 and 1987. Per capita consumption and total consumption of improved chicken products increased rapidly in 1987 compared to 1980. The per capita consumption of meat from improved chickens increased by 70 percent and total consumption increased by 100 percent; the per capita consumption of eggs from improved chicken also increased by 36 percent and total consumption increased by 60 percent. In contrast, the per capita consumption of meat from village chickens decreased by 4 percent and eggs from village chicken increased by only 6 percent.

*) Research Associate of the Center for Policy and Implementing Studies (CPIS), Jakarta.