

ABSTRAK

Siti Nur Hanifah, Pembangunan Ekonomi dan Analisis Dampak Bencana Alam Terhadap Konsumsi Rumah Tangga di Indonesia. Di bawah bimbingan Dr. Mohtar Rasyid, S.E., M.Sc.

Tujuan utama dilakukan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis dampak bencana alam terhadap konsumsi rumah tangga di Indonesia selama tahun 2004-2014. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan teknik analisis regresi data panel. Penelitian ini menggunakan data mikro IFLS (*Indonesia Family Life Survey*). Terdapat beberapa data yang digunakan meliputi; bencana alam (X1), banjir (X2), gempa (X3) sebagai variabel independen utama, serta data pendapatan (X4) pendidikan kepala rumah tangga (X5) *household size* (X6), usia kepala rumah tangga (X7), jenis kelamin kepala rumah tangga (X8) dan lokasi (X9) sebagai menjadi variabel kontrol terhadap variabel konsumsi rumah tangga (Y1).

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa estimasi tingkat pengaruh bencana alam, banjir dan gempa bumi yang dihasilkan dengan teknik estimasi terbaik yakni *Fixed Effect* adalah konsumsi rumah tangga mengalami penurunan secara signifikan. Hasil estimasi gempa bumi sebagai jenis bencana yang paling sering terjadi, terbukti memberikan pengaruh paling besar terhadap penurunan konsumsi rumah tangga dibandingkan dengan bencana banjir. Hal tersebut tentunya tidak terlepas kondisi geografis Indonesia sebagai salah satu negara rawan gempa di dunia. Selain itu, ditemukan juga bahwa beberapa variabel lain seperti variabel pendidikan kepala rumah tangga, *household size*, usia kepala rumah tangga, pendapatan dan lokasi berpengaruh terhadap konsumsi rumah tangga di Indonesia.

KATA KUNCI: Bencana alam, Tingkat Konsumsi Rumah Tangga,

ABSTRACT

Siti Nur Hanifah, Analysis of the Impact of Natural Disasters on Household Consumption in Indonesia. Under the guidance of Dr. Mohtar Rasyid, S.E., M.Sc.

The main objective of this research is to analyze the impact of natural disasters on household consumption in Indonesia during 2004-2014. This research uses a quantitative approach with panel data regression analysis techniques. This research uses IFLS (Indonesian Family Life Survey) micro data. There are several data used include; natural disasters (X1), floods (X2), earthquakes (X3) as the main independent variables, as well as income of the household (X4) educational data of the head of the household (X5) household size (X6), age of the head of the household (X7), gender of the head of the household (X8) and location (X9) as control variables for household consumption variables (Y1).

The result of this research is to show the estimated level of natural disasters impact, floods and earthquakes produced by the best estimation technique, namely the Fixed Effect, that is household consumption has decreased significantly. The result of the estimation is earthquakes as the type of disaster that most often occur, are proven to have the greatest influence on decreasing household consumption compared to floods. That is certainly inseparable from the geographical condition of Indonesia as one of the earthquake-prone countries in the world. In addition, it was also found several other variables such as the education of the head of the household, household size, age of the head of the household, income of the household and location which have an effect on household consumption in Indonesia.

Keywords: Household Consumption, Natural Disasters,