

ABSTRACT

Agriculture in Indonesia is a livelihood and as a buffer sector of the economy that is able to make a major contribution to the development of the national economy. However, household income of farmers actually still shows revenue impartial. Low productivity is due to the use of factors - factors of production that are not optimal, and their tenure. It affects the income received by farmers. Factors that are considered influential on household income is the age of farmers, education, experience, number of family members of reproductive age and tenure.

The sample used in this study were 50 farmers whose status as owner and tenant farmers using random sampling technique. The data used is primary data by questionnaire. The analysis technique used is multiple linear regression, and the Gini coefficient poverty line.

According to analysis done can be seen that the age and number of family members age effect on yield, whereas the level of education, work experience and ownership status has no effect on production. Inequality occurs lower in the income distribution of 50 respondents farmers in the village Weding, Bonang District of Demak. In the poverty line there are 9 respondents 11 respondents owners and tenants who are still under the standard or average.

Key words: farmers age, education, experience, number of family members of childbearing age, tenure, household income, income distribution, poverty.