



Willingness to pay of the native chicken eggs in supermarkets in Semarang city

Desy Wulandari*, Wiludjeng Roessali, and Kustopo Budiraharjo

Faculty of Animal and Agricultural Sciences, Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia

*Correspondence email: w.desy24@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO

► Research Article

Article History

Received 19 June 2020

Accepted 14 July 2020

Published October 2020

Keywords

CVM; native chicken eggs;
modern market;
willingness to pay

JEL Classification

D12, Q02; Q13

ABSTRACT

This research aims to determine market segments on a consumer's willingness to pay (WTP) for consumers of native chicken eggs. The research was conducted at four places in the supermarket in Semarang city. Respondents as many as 100 people selected using an accidental sampling method. Data were analyzed by descriptive and Contingent Valuation Method (CVM). The results show that consumer market segmentation can explain the analysis of WTP. Marked characteristics of consumers of the native chicken egg include in between 25-50 years old (50%), female (89%), go shopping as family motivation (70%), and purchasing once a week (85%). 87% of respondents show the WTP in the range of 5% to 20% above the existing price. The maximum WTP is 23.45 thousand rupiahs per pack (@ 6 eggs). The highest of maximum WTP found in rattan packaging in Superindo supermarket is 26.79 thousand rupiahs per pack. The highest aggregate WTP value is found in Gelael with mica packaging at the 373 thousand rupiahs. Furthermore, supermarkets can contribute to applying quality standards for native chicken eggs, and protect the interests of consumers.

Citation: Wulandari, D., Roessali, W., and Budiraharjo, K. (2020). Willingness to pay of the native chicken eggs in supermarkets in Semarang city. *Journal of Socioeconomics and Development*, 3(2), 23–32. <https://doi.org/10.31328/jsed.v3i2.1418>

ISSN 2615-6075 online; ISSN 2615-6946 print
©UWG Press, 2020



INTRODUCTION

The native chicken eggs are a source of animal protein with delicious and highly nutritious flavors (Yang, 2018). The native chicken eggs are produced from native chicken species that have different characteristics from purebred chicken eggs. Native chicken is a term given to chickens raised with natural food such as bran, corn, insect, seeds, or rice that are easily found in a farmland environment. Native chicken is not fed any fodder containing chemicals. Thus, the native chicken grows in more natural environments, and it takes longer raised periods than the purebred chickens. While native chicken eggs have characteristics and shapes that

are much different from purebred chicken eggs that are usually consumed for daily food. The average weight size of native chicken eggs is 34-45 gram/egg, compared to purebred chicken which is 50-70 gram/egg (Astawan & Kasih, 2008). Nutritional value of native chicken eggs contain protein (12.80%), fat (11.50%), carbohydrates (0.75%), water (74%) (Hidayat & Asmarasari, 2015). Compared to purebred chicken eggs, native chicken eggs have ingredient value per 100 grams containing 174 calories, 10.8 grams of protein, 4.9 mg of iron and 61.5 g of retinol or vitamin A. Besides, native

chicken eggs local tastes better, and fishy is lower (Johnson et al., 2020).

As the public's knowledge increases, they are increasingly aware of the nutritional needs needed by the human body and the nutritional needs of families. Today, native chicken eggs are considered by the community to be consumed because it contains more the vitamin E nutrition and a 2.5 times omega-3 fat content more than purebred chicken eggs (Saly et al., 2016). Omega 3 is a linoleic acid that functions for the formation of sphingomyelin and the structural components of nerve cells (myelin). Omega 3 affects the performance of brain development, the nutrients that are important for the growth of the brain, and the eyes of children (Diana, 2013). Vitamin E works to maintain the health of various tissues in the body, in terms of skin tissues, eyes, red blood cells to the liver. Besides, it can also protect the human lungs from air pollution, which this health value is related to the work of vitamin E in the body as a natural antioxidant compound (Yuniati & Almasyhuri, 2012). Such nutritional contents make the price of native chicken eggs more expensive than purebred chicken eggs (Fadilah & Fatkhuroji, 2013).

The city of Semarang is the capital of the province of Central Java, it even been one of the metropolitan cities in Indonesia. Semarang has become the center of economic activities in central Java, lead to trade, education, services, and tourism supported by the quality of human resources. The population of Semarang city is approximately 1.6 million people, comprising 793 thousand males and 802 thousand females. A city with a population of more than 1 million is assumed to be a high level of food consumption (Statistik, 2015).

Cities that have a large population and well-educated people among them influence public knowledge about the importance of a healthy lifestyle. Native chicken eggs are one of the choices by the community to meet nutritional intake needs. The existence of a large number of supermarkets in the city of Semarang is very helpful in meeting people's needs for a variety of consumption.

At present, the development of modern markets such as supermarkets is expanding rapidly and has shifted the role of traditional markets. Some people, especially those who live in urban areas, have fulfilled their daily needs or household needs by shopping in modern markets. Modern markets display more benefits for consumers because they are easily

found in many places to shop with enjoyable facilities. Modern markets or supermarkets successfully capture the needs of consumers, able to meet the desires and tastes of consumers, while traditional markets are slow to respond to changes in consumer shopping behavior that is increasingly dynamic (Pramudiana, 2017). Consumers prefer to shop at supermarkets because of the practical payment system, comfortable spaces and a wider variety of products available (Fernandez, 2020). As a result, consumers' shopping behavior also changes and begins to shift to modern markets.

The concept of willingness to pay (WTP) is the maximum price that consumers are ready to pay for goods and services, or it measures the value that consumers want to pay for goods and services. In other words, it can be interpreted to measure the benefits of a product from consumers (Bishop & Timmins, 2019). Consumers who are increasingly aware of the nutritional needs and benefits of native chicken eggs want these benefits by the price incurred to obtain native chicken eggs. This shows that consumers are willing and able to pay a higher price of native chicken eggs than the normal price. The magnitude of the price that is willing to be paid by native chicken egg consumers needs to be known to calculate the price factor for native chicken egg producers. Native chicken eggs can be obtained from various supermarket places. Semarang City offers many supermarkets that offer choices for people to meet a variety of needs. This can generate the level of consumption and the WTP for native chicken eggs.

This research aims to identify market segmentation of native chicken eggs and to analyze WTP for consumers in the supermarket in Semarang city.

RESEARCH METHOD

The study was conducted in February – March 2020 in four supermarkets in Semarang City, with a purposive location determination. Those supermarkets are Giant, Superindo, Gelael, and ADA. It is a large category supermarket, famous and most visited by consumers in Semarang city. Respondents were selected using the accidental sampling method. This study interviews respondent who unintentionally meet with researchers at the supermarket. The number of population of native chicken egg consumers is not known with certainty, so the

Lemeshow formula is used to obtain the number of samples, with the following formula:

$$n = \frac{z^2 \times p(1-p)}{d^2} \text{ (Lemeshow dan Levy, 1997).}$$

in which n is the number of samples, z is z value at 95% confidence interval, p is a maximum estimate (=0.5), d is sampling error (=10%).

The variables used in this study are age, number of family members, education level, income level, product price, product packaging, motivation, lifestyle. The study segments consumers based on criteria of geography (the distance of the respondent's domicile to the supermarket), demography (age, sex, level of education, number of family members and income), psychography (motivation to buy chicken eggs in supermarkets) and behavior (frequency of purchase).

The calculation results obtained as many as 96 people and rounded to 100 people. The number is allocated with the same number of 25 respondents for each supermarket. Primary data collection is done by interview using questionnaires; and secondary data obtained from books, the internet, journals, and other papers concerning the research.

The first aim of the research is to describe the market segmentation of native chicken egg consumers. The data analysis method used is a descriptive analysis by explaining a general description of the segmentation of the native chicken egg consumers market in the Semarang supermarket narratively.

The second aim of the research is to analyze the magnitude of the average value of maximum WTP for consumers of native chicken eggs. The data analysis method used is quantitative analysis, which uses a Contingent Valuation Method (CVM). The CVM value can be calculated by determining the market hypothesis, determining the bids value, calculating the average value of WTP, estimating the WTP curve, and determining the aggregation of WTP.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Profile of Consumer Respondent

Market segmentation of native chicken egg consumers is conducted to determine the situation and condition of the respondents regarding the purchase of native chicken eggs in the Semarang City supermarket.

a. Geographical segmentation

The result of the study (Table 1) shows that the majority of respondents (56%) live close to a supermarket in a distance of equal to or less than 2.5 Km. The relatively close distance indicates that consumers consider the ease of access to fulfilling their consumption needs. This finding confirms the study of (Levy, 2012) that the majority of consumers choose shopping places close to home/workplace, and it also is easily accessed from any direction without road congestion (Dwirachmawati, 2014).

b. Demographic segmentation

Demographic segmentation conducted aims to map the consumer based on consumer characteristics. Table 1 shows that majority of respondents are in the productive age of 25 – 50 years (Istiqomah et al., 2015). Age criteria refer to the ability to take action in determining the decision to buy native chicken eggs. The age group also has a high interest in a healthy lifestyle, or someone's age can provide benefits in their lives. Meanwhile, most people at the age of more than 50 years have a body's immune which tends to decrease, so that it requires more and more healthy and nutritious food. In these conditions, a person is required to eat healthy and nutritious foods. Older people are encouraged to consume food that prioritizes quality over quantity. Food quality for older people must meet adequate nutritional needs (Fitriani, 2012)

Table 1 also shows that the number of female respondents (89 people) is much more compared to male respondents (11 people). It shows that females more often go to the supermarket by taking knowledge and information about the benefits of the product. (Tooy, 2015) states that women go shopping with a prepared plan from home and cognitive knowledge factors, in which by doing so women are more dominant than men. Furthermore, (Hanifawati et al., 2017) said that the intensity of shopping for women is higher and tends to buy products by paying attention to the quality of these products.

The result of the study also shows that the educational background of consumers is generally at a high level of education, or 51% is a university graduate. According to (Hidayati, 2013) and (Sumarwan, 2015), the higher a person's education level, the better the way of thinking in dealing with a problem or decision in purchasing an item. The influence on the purchasing decisions of the

respondents is related to the level of knowledge and awareness of the respondents in consuming food

that is healthy and it can provide benefits to the human body.

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondent Purchasing Native Chicken Eggs in Semarang Supermarkets

Variable	Giant	Gelael	Superindo	ADA	Percentage
 people				%
Distance from home to a supermarket					
Less than 2.5 km	6	14	20	16	56
2.5 – 5 km	14	8	3	6	31
5 – 7.5 km	4	3	2	1	10
7.5 – 10 km	1	0	0	2	3
Age					
Less than 25 year	3	1	3	7	14
25 – 50 year	14	15	14	7	50
More than 50 year	8	9	8	11	36
Sex					
Female	25	23	22	19	89
Male	0	2	3	6	11
Level of education					
Elementary School	3	1	8	0	12
Junior and Senior High School	12	9	3	13	37
University	10	15	14	12	51
Number of family members					
Less than 4 people	13	15	15	16	59
5 – 6 people	8	7	6	9	30
More than 6 people	4	3	4	0	11
Income					
Less than 2.5 million rp/month	3	0	5	4	12
2.5– 3.5 million rp/month	13	8	7	11	39
More than 3.5 million rp/month	9	17	13	10	49
Motivation					
Ownself	7	10	5	8	30
Family	18	15	20	17	70
Frequency of purchase					
1 times per week	20	20	23	22	85
2 times per week	5	4	0	3	12
More than 3 times per week	0	1	2	0	3

Meanwhile, the number of family members of the respondents is categorized as small families, i.e. less than or equal to four. It is line with the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN) definition, the small families are family members of less than or equal to 4 people. (Utami, 2011) further state that the number of members influences the selection and fulfillment of food nutrition consumption in a family. The small number of family members will increase the consumption of staple products.

Furthermore, the majority of consumers of native chicken eggs come from high-income levels (49%), with more than 3.5 million rupiahs per month. It exceeds the regional minimum wage in Semarang of 2.5 million rupiahs per month. Consumers with higher incomes are likely to buy and consume native chicken eggs, even though the price of native

chicken eggs is more expensive. Consumers with higher incomes tend to pay more attention to quality than quantity. This shows that the level of one's income influences the decision in purchasing native chicken eggs. These results are in line with (Sriwaranun et al., 2015) who states that WTP for products at higher prices and the incomes have a positive relationship. According to (Rahayu et al., 2017) consumers who have high incomes prioritize the health benefits obtained from consuming the product disregard the price of the product.

c. Psychographic segmentation

Psychographic segmentation based on motivation (reasons for buying and consuming native chicken eggs) at Semarang supermarkets shows that majority of respondents coming from families by 70% and themselves by 30%. Family motivation is the motivation that comes from outside or influence from

others in doing something. This shows that respondents buy and consume native chicken eggs because to meet the needs of the family, and that can be at the request or desire of the husband, wife, parents, and children (Suardika et al., 2014) and (Ikasari et al., 2016) said that extrinsic motivation is motives that come from the influence of others such as the encouragement of family and environment to do something.

d. Purchase behavior segmentation

Table 1 shows that the highest frequency of purchase of native chicken eggs is once a week (85%). It shows how much consumer needs for a product or how often consumers buy to meet the needs of the consumption of native chicken eggs in Semarang supermarkets. (Zulaicha & Irawati, 2016) state that the more often the product is purchased, it indicates that the product is favored by consumers. (Pusparini, 2014) states that consumers buy native chicken eggs because of the benefits offered by native chicken eggs for health benefits.

Product Packaging

Native chicken egg product is one of the ingredients of poultry chicken origin food of high nutritional value. The native chicken eggs are usually packed in rattan and mica materials, that each pack contains six eegs. The number of respondents purchasing native chicken eggs presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Distribution of Native Chicken Eggs Purchases by Respondents

Type of Packaging	Number of Respondents	Average Purchases by Respondents each supermarket
	people	%
Rattan	31	7.75
Mica	69	17.25

The number of respondents who bought rattan packaging is as many as 31 people with an average purchase of respondents 7.75% each supermarket; and the number of respondents who bought with mica packaging as many as 69 people with an average purchase of respondents 17.25% each supermarket.

The number of respondents who bought native chicken eggs in rattan packaging is fewer because its price is more expensive. Rattan packaging takes additional costs incurred from bamboo materials and is considered more environmentally friendly. This

finding confirms (Hantoro & Soewito, 2018) and (Fakhruzzy, 2018) which states that packaging with natural materials (bamboo and leaves) is made without using chemicals hence environmentally friendly and the strength of bamboo is not inferior to synthetic packaging.

Table 3. Characteristics of Respondents Based on WTP at higher prices for Native Chicken Products

Variable	Yes	No
 People
Age		
Less than 25 year	5	9
25 – 50 year	47	3
More than 50 year	35	1
Sex		
Female	76	12
Male	11	1
Level of education		
Elementary School	3	9
Junior and Senior High School	34	3
University	50	1
Number of family members		
Less than 4 people	54	5
5 – 6 people	29	1
More than 6 people	4	7
Income		
Less than 2.5 million rp/month	2	10
2.5– 3.5 million rp/month	37	2
More than 3.5 million rp/month	48	1
Price of the native chicken egg		
< 25 thousand rp/pack	67	11
25 – 30 thousand rp/pack	19	2
> 30 thousand rp/pack	1	0
Packaging type		
Rattan	28	3
Mica	59	10
Motivation		
Ownself	25	5
Family	62	8
Frequency of purchase		
1 times per week	44	5
2 times per week	17	3
More than 3 times per week	26	5

Willingness to Pay

The result of the study (Table 3) shows that the older people indicates the higher WTP than the normal price, because they have the better environmental awareness and healthy lifestyle (Lediyanca & Yuliana, 2014). Likewise, the higher the education level of respondents, the higher the level of knowledge and awareness about the importance of health (Hidayati, 2013) The higher the respondent's income, the respondent shows the more concerned with the health benefits obtained from a

product he consumes and the price paid (Rahayu et al., 2017).

In summary, the result shows that 87 respondents show WTP more than the current price to get a native chicken egg product. The higher WTP is described by the respondents are in the age range of 25-50 years, have the number of family members is fewer than or equal to 4 people, graduated the college/university, have a monthly income of more than 3.5 million rupiahs, buy native chicken eggs at 25 thousand rupiahs per pack, purchase in mica packaging, buy as the motivation family reason, and go shopping in once a week.

Table 4. Number of Respondents Who are WTP Additional Price

Additional Price of WTP	Respondents
%	people
5	35
10	23
15	9
20	20
Total	87

Furthermore, this study shows that the magnitude of WTP (87 respondents) of native chicken egg ranged from 5% to 20% higher than the existing price, with the distribution presented in Table 4. The WTP range between 5% - 10% was found to be the highest, while respondents' responses to the WTP more than 10% displays a sharp decrease. The results of this study are similar to (Hamzaoui & Zahaf, 2012), which states that most consumers do not respond on WTP more than 10% of the normal price.

However, Table 4 also shows that there is a significant response, where respondents show WTP at higher prices for native chicken eggs up to 20%. This group of respondents is mostly college university graduates, in which the influence in purchasing decisions is related to the level of knowledge and awareness in consuming healthy foods and can provide benefits to the body. According to (Hidayati, 2013) and (Sumarwan, 2015), the higher a person's education, the better the way of thinking in dealing with a problem or decision in purchasing an item.

Maximum Willingness to Pay

Analysis of consumers' WTP for native chicken egg products is done using the contingent valuation method (CVM) to determine the average WTP of

consumers. The results of the calculation of the average of maximum WTP for native chicken egg consumers are presented in Table 5.

Table 5. Average of Maximum WTP of Native Chicken Eggs in Supermarkets

Supermarket and packaging type	Initial Price	Average of Maximum WTP	Additional increase
	.. thousand rupiahs..		%
Giant			
Rattan	23.50	25.51	8.57
Mica	20.90	24.36	16.55
Gelael			
Rattan	20.95	24.97	19.16
Mica	17.95	20.74	15.55
Superindo			
Rattan	24.99	26.79	7.22
Mica	18.95	20.47	8.00
ADA			
Rattan	23.10	25.41	10.00
Mica	18.00	19.38	7.64
Average			
Rattan	23.14	25.67	11.23
Mica	18.95	21.24	11.93

The result of the study (Table 5), shows that the maximum value of WTP for native chicken egg products varies depending on the price and the willingness of consumers to pay higher than the current price. The average maximum WTP value for all packages (rattan and mica) is 23.45 thousand rupiahs. The highest average of maximum WTP found in rattan packaging in Superindo is 26.79 thousand rupiahs, while the lowest average maximum WTP discovered in mica packaging in ADA is 19.37 thousand rupiahs.

Table 4 also presents the additional increase in maximum WTP compared to the initial price. An additional increase of WTP from all native chicken products ranged from 7.22% to 19.16%, with an average increase of 11.58%. According to (Krystallis & Chryssohoidis, 2005), the maximum WTP that is willing to be issued or paid more by consumers depends on the type and price of the food product. Furthermore (Eka et al., 2019) reveal that the average maximum WTP of the organic egg is Rp 29.5 thousand rupiahs per pack (10 eggs).

Willingness to Pay Curve

The respondent's WTP curve is formed from the X and Y axes, where the X-axis represents the cumulative number of respondents who choose a WTP and the Y-axis represents the WTP itself. The

presentation of graphic images on the X-axis is presented upside down to show an estimate of the aggregate amount of consumer surplus.

The results (Figure 1) show that the WTP curves of the native chicken egg in the mica (right) and rattan (left) packages in the Semarang City supermarket, respectively. The figure shows that the curve move from top left to bottom right resembles

the shape of the demand curve. WTP curves illustrate the amount of accumulation of people to the value of WTP for a product. The WTP curve has a negative slope, which means that the higher the value of the WTP the less the number of people who shows WTP. Conversely, the lower the WTP, the more people state their WTP to get a certain product.

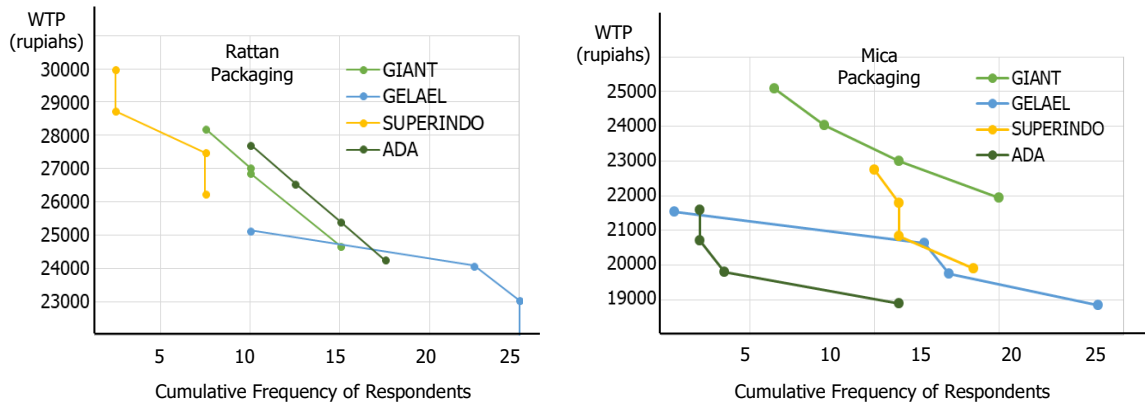


Figure 1. WTP curves of native chicken eggs (left: rattan packaging; right: mica packaging)

Respondents assume that the benefits of native chicken eggs consumed are more valuable than the money being paid, therefore respondents show their WTP at higher price. This is following the statement of (Prayana & Yuliarmi, 2020) which states that consumers take WTP more for a product because of their high level of awareness and health care. This is also supported by the study of (Aufanada et al., 2017), who shows the movement of the WTP curve for describing the situation where respondents are ready to pay a higher price. The finding of Mengistie (2020) reveals that the willingness to pay about 5-50% above the premium price of organic products can be viewed as the cost of investment in human health.

Aggregation of Willingness to Pay

Aggregation of the total WTP native chicken eggs is the overall value of the values willing to be paid by all respondents in the study. Aggregation of WTP is obtained by using the average value of WTP multiplied by the number of respondents who are willing to pay. The results of the calculation of aggregate WTP native chicken eggs are presented in Table 6.

Table 6. Aggregate WTP of Native Chicken Eggs in Supermarket

Supermarket	Aggregate WTP by Packaging	
	Mica	Rattan
 thousand rupiahs....	
Giant	341	158
Gelael	373	149
Superindo	204	241
ADA	329	152

The aggregate WTP has different values in each location and packaging type. The highest aggregate WTP value is sold in Gelael with mica packaging at the 373 thousand rupiahs. Meanwhile, the lowest aggregate WTP is found in Gelael with rattan packaging at 149 thousand rupiahs. The high value of aggregate WTP in Gelael with mica packaging is due to high product prices and the frequency of respondents who pay more than the current price, which is as many as 18 people. While native chicken eggs in Gelael with rattan packaging have low purchase frequency, which is only 6 of 100 respondents. Different aggregation values are caused by differences in prices and the maximum value that respondents are ready to pay. This is following the opinion of (Krystallis & Chryssohoidis, 2005) which states that the value of maximum WTP and

aggregation value of WTP is very dependent on the price of the product and the type of product.

Research Implication

First, the perception of the price of native chicken eggs that is considered expensive is an obstacle for producers. In determining the selling price, therefore, it is important to know how much consumers purchase native chicken eggs. This study emphasizes that consumer market segmentation includes geographic, demographic, psychographic, and behavioral segmentation. Consumer market segmentation can be a reference and substantial evaluation for supermarkets to understand consumer perceptions so that products can meet the needs and desires of consumers precisely. (Gil Roig et al., 2000) in his research on market segmentation and consumers' WTP for organic food products in Spain stated that high production costs and distribution margins lead to high selling prices, therefore information on the maximum value of WTP is needed. This information can support producers to implement an adequate pricing strategy for food products. The native chicken farm business is fundamentally relatively profitable from the producer side. Native chicken farmers relatively do not hold on production costs as broiler chicken businesses, which require the supply of feed, seed, and cage maintenance (Suwarta & Hanafie, 2018).

Second, variables such as age, gender, income, and education are the most important factors affecting WTP analysis of native chicken egg. Other main factors affecting WTP including the number of family members, product prices, product packaging, motivation, and lifestyle. The older people are, the higher the WTP compared to the existing price. In general, older people show better environmental awareness and a healthy lifestyle. Also, more WTP will be exhibited by the higher the education level, knowledge, and awareness about the importance of health. The higher the respondent's income will see the importance of the health benefits obtained from a product disregard the price side. (Aufanada et al., 2017) states that among the factors found to affect WTP include gender, age, income, and education.

Third, consumers consider native chicken eggs as healthy, nutritious, and delicious food. In this study, 87% of respondents present WTP more to purchase native chicken eggs. This can reinforce the finding of (Inanc & Luca, 2019) which the motivation to

consume organic accordance with the individual benefits that have a greater impact than collectivist benefits on consumer choices for buying organic eggs. Furthermore, native chicken eggs as a source of healthy and nutritious food ingredients need more attention. This implication can affect various parties in the native chicken egg business chain. The government can take a role in terms of education and health to encourage the formation of healthy and quality human resources. Native chicken farmers need to be encouraged to innovate to increase chicken egg production that meets the standards of poultry farming. Supermarkets as hubs of the trade chain can play a role in implementing quality standards for quality native chicken egg products.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Consumers characteristics based on the geographical, demographic, psychographic, and behavioral segmentation can be viewed as important for research analysis of WTP of the native chicken egg. The distance of domicile to the supermarket becomes the consideration of consumers to buy native chicken eggs in Semarang city. Consumer respondents of the native chicken egg show primary characteristics such as majority (50%) in between 25-50 years old, female (89%), the number of family members of fewer or 4 people (59%), university graduate (50%), go shopping as family motivation (70%), go supermarket once a week (85%). Meanwhile, the maximum WTP for native chicken egg consumers is 23.45 thousand rupiahs per pack (@ 6 eggs). The highest of maximum WTP found in rattan packaging in Superindo is 26.79 thousand rupiahs per pack. The highest aggregate WTP value is found in Gelael with mica packaging at the 373 thousand rupiahs.

This research suggests that the government can educate and disseminate information and benefits of native chicken eggs to the community. This socialization will increase public awareness and awareness to better understand the benefits and importance of native chicken eggs. Supermarkets as a link between supply chains and trade systems can pay more attention to applying quality standards for native chicken eggs, to protect the interests of consumers.

REFERENCES

- Astawan, M., & Kasih, A. L. (2008). *Khasiat Warna-Warni Makanan*. PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Aufanada, V., Ekowati, T., & Prastiwi, W. D. (2017). Kesiediaan Membayar (Willingness to Pay) Konsumen terhadap Produk Sayur Organik di Pasar Modern Jakarta Selatan. *AGRARIS: Journal of Agribusiness and Rural Development Research*, 3, 1-18. <https://doi.org/10.18196/agr.3246>
- Bishop, K. C., & Timmins, C. (2019). Estimating the marginal willingness to pay function without instrumental variables. *Journal of Urban Economics*, 109, 66–83. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jue.2018.11.006>
- Diana, F. M. (2013). Omega 3 Dan Kecerdasan Anak. *J.Kesehatan Masyarakat*, 7, 82–88. <https://doi.org/10.24893/jkma.v7i2.113>
- Dwirachmawati, M. (2014). Pengaruh Bauran Pemasaran Ritel terhadap Keputusan Pembelian Produk di Hypermart Ponorogo City Center. *Jurnal Pendidikan Tata Niaga*, 2, 47–57.
- Eka, O., Wibowo, R., & Mustapit. (2019). Analisis kesiediaan membayar (willingness to pay) produk telur organik srikandi di Kabupaten Jember. *Pertanian*, 16–23.
- Fadilah, R., & Fatkhuroji. (2013). Memaksimalkan Produksi Ayam Ras Petelur. PT AgroMedia Pustaka.
- Fakhrzy. (2018). Fibrilasi selulosa bambu ampel (*Bambusa vulgaris*). *Menara Ilmu*, 12, 227–230.
- Fernandez, A. M. (2020). Price sensitivity versus ethical consumption: a study of Millennial utilitarian consumer behavior. *Journal of Marketing Analytics.*, 8, 57–68.
- Fitriani, E. (2012). Pola Kebiasaan Makan Orang Lanjut Usia (Studi Kasus: Penderita Penyakit Hipertensi Sukubangsa Minangkabau di Jakarta). *Humanus*, 12(2), 134. <https://doi.org/10.24036/jh.v11i2.2162>
- Gil Roig, J. M., Gracia Royoz, A., & Sánchez García, M. (2000). Market segmentation and willingness to pay for organic products in Spain. *International Food and Agribusiness Management Review*, 3, 207–226.
- Hamzaoui, L., & Zahaf, M. (2012). Canadian Organic Food Consumers' Profile and Their Willingness to Pay Premium Prices. *Journal of International Food and Agribusiness Marketing*, 24, 1–21.
- Hanifawati, T., Suryantini, & Mulyo, J. H. (2017). Pengaruh atribut kemasan makanan dan karakteristik konsumen terhadap pembelian. *Sosial Ekonomi Dan Kebijakan Pertanian*, 6, 72–85.
- Hantoro, M. R., & Soewito, B. M. (2018). Eksplorasi Desain Kemasan Berbahan Bambu sebagai Produk Oleh-oleh Premium dengan Studi Kasus Produk Makanan UKM Purnama Jati Jember. *Jurnal Sains Dan Seni ITS*, 7, 1–4. <https://doi.org/10.12962/j23373520.v7i1.30041>
- Hidayat, C., & Asmarasari, S. A. (2015). Native Chicken Production in Indonesia: A Review. *Jurnal Peternakan Indonesia (Indonesian Journal of Animal Science)*, 17, 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.25077/jpi.17.1.1-11.2015>
- Hidayati, N. (2013). Analisis Willingness To Pay Untuk Sayuran Organik Di Toko All Fresh Bogor. Institut Pertanian Bogor.
- Ikasari, D. M., Deoranto, P., Lutfian, R., & Silalahi, R. (2016). Analisis faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi. *Jurnal Teknologi Pertanian*. 17, 69–78.
- Inanc, G. O., & Luca, G. (2019). Consumers' attitudes and willingness to pay for organic eggs: A discrete choice experiment study in Turkey. *British Food Journal*, 122, 678–692.
- Istiqomah, S., Ani, H. M., Studi, P., Ekonomi, P., Keguruan, F., & Ilmu, D. (2015). Pengaruh bauran pemasaran dan faktor perorangan terhadap pengambilan keputusan konsumen dalam berbelanja di matahari. 1, 1–12.
- Johnson, A. M., Abdoulaye, T., Ayedun, B., Fulton, J. R., Widmar, N. J. O., Adebawale, A., Bandyopadhyay, R., & Manyong, V. (2020). Willingness to pay of Nigerian poultry producers and feed millers for aflatoxin-safe maize. *Agribusiness*, 36, 299–317. <https://doi.org/10.1002/agr.21621>
- Krystallis, A., & Chrysosoidis, G. (2005). Consumers' willingness to pay for organic food. *British Food Journal*, 107, 320–343.
- Lediyanca, S., & Yuliana, L. (2014). Variabel-variabel yang mempengaruhi kesiediaan membayar (willingness to pay) masyarakat Bidaracina Jatinegara Jakarta Timur. *Ilmu Statistik*, 2, 41–47.
- Levy, M. (2012). *Retailing Mangement 8th edition*. Mc. Graw Hill/Irwin.
- Mengistie, B. (2020). Consumers' Awareness on Their Basic Rights and Willingness to Pay for Organic Vegetables in Ethiopia. *Journal of Socioeconomics and Development*, 3(1), 1-15. [doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.31328/jsed.v3i1.1278](http://dx.doi.org/10.31328/jsed.v3i1.1278)

- Pramudiana, D. (2017). Perubahan Perilaku Konsumtif Masyarakat Dari Pasar Tradisional Ke Pasar Modern. *Asketik*, 1(1), 35–43. <https://doi.org/10.30762/ask.v1i1.409>
- Prayana, I. M. D., & Yuliarmi, N. N. (2020). Factors Affecting the Purchase of Local Agricultural Commodities. *Russian Journal of Agricultural and Socio-Economic Sciences*, 101(5), 47–57. <https://doi.org/10.18551/rjoas.2020-05.05>
- Pusparini, A. (2014). Perilaku konsumen dalam pembelian telur ayam kampung di Malang. Universitas Brawijaya.
- Rahayu, A. D., Hapsari, T. D., & Adam, J. (2017). Analisis kesediaan membayar (willingness to pay) beras cerdas CV AN-Nahlah di Kabupaten Jember. *Journal of Social and Agricultural Economics*, 10, 17–30.
- Saly, J., Lupu, I., Wuri, D. A., & Detha, A. I. R. (2016). Disimpan pada suhu ruang dan suhu lemari pendingin ditinjau dari tinggi kantong hawa , indeks kuning telur , indeks albumin , haugh unit dan total plate count (tpc) the comparison of local chicken egg quality which stored at room temperature and refrige. *Journal Veteriner*, 1, 46–52.
- Sriwaranun, Y., Gan, C., Lee, M., & Cohen, D. (2015). Consumers' willingness to pay for organic products in Thailand. *Journal of Social Economics*, 42, 480–510.
- Statistik, B. P. (2015). Kota Semarang dalam Angka 2015. Badan Pusat Statistika Provinsi Jawa Tengah.
- Suardika, I., Ambarawati, I., & Sukaatmadja, I. (2014). Analisis Perilaku Konsumen terhadap Keputusan Pembelian Sayur Organik CV Golden Leaf Farm Bali. *Jurnal Manajemen Agribisnis*, 2(1), 480–510.
- Sumarwan, U. (2015). Perilaku Konsumen: Teori dan Penerapannya dalam Pemasaran. Ghalia Indonesia.
- Suwarda, S., & Hanafie, R. (2018). The Influence of Business Management on Income and The Risk of Income In The Broiler Chicken Farming. *Journal of Socioeconomics and Development*, 1(1), pp. 25-31. <http://dx.doi.org/10.31328/jsed.v1i1.520>
- Tooy, S. M. (2015). Analisis perbedaan perilaku impulse buying konsumen laki-laki dan perempuan berdasarkan proses afektif dan kognitif. *Riset Bisnis dan Manajemen*, 3, 111–126.