

## **FOOD AND NON-FOOD EXPENDITURE PATTERNS IN PRE-PROSPEROUS AND PROSPEROUS FAMILIES-1 IN THE RURAL AREAS OF SEMIRINGKAI**

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**Abstract.** Observation of food and non-food expenditure patterns of families in semi-arid areas, East Nusa Tenggara Province is important, in order to evaluate the economic welfare of families. The focus of this research is to compare expenditure patterns between families who are in pre-prosperous conditions. A pre-prosperous family refers to a family with a low level of economic welfare or below the poverty line, while a prosperous family is a family that has a higher level of economic welfare and is sufficient to meet their basic needs. The research used 100 respondents consisting of 50 pre-prosperous families and 50 respondents from prosperous families. The data were analyzed using Chi Square to see differences in food and non-food expenditure patterns between the two levels of welfare. This research found that in underprivileged families the expenditure pattern for food was greater, namely 56.39%, compared to non-food expenditure of 43.61%. In a prosperous family, expenditure on food is greater, namely 56.75%, compared to non-food expenditure of 43.25%. This shows that the largest proportion of expenditure in both families is for food. However, there is a tendency that higher family income will increase non-food spending, even though it is relatively small. The various types of food and non-food consumed by pre-prosperous and prosperous-1 families show the same pattern. However, the proportions are different in the pre-prosperous and prosperous-1 family groups following differences in income. The variety of types of food and non-food commodities available in the Semiringkai area is relatively limited, because agricultural products are seasonal and economic activities have not yet been developed. It is necessary to develop community empowerment in accordance with regional potential for business diversification and build the community's local economy.

**Keywords:** Expenditure patterns, para-prosperous families, prosperous families-1, Chi Square, semiringkai

**Abstrak.** Pengamatan terhadap pola pengeluaran pangan dan non pangan keluarga di daerah semi kering, Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur penting dilakukan, guna mengevaluasi kesejahteraan ekonomi keluarga. Fokus penelitian ini adalah membandingkan pola pengeluaran antar keluarga yang berada pada kondisi pra sejahtera. Keluarga pra sejahtera adalah keluarga yang tingkat kesejahteraan ekonominya rendah atau berada di bawah garis kemiskinan, sedangkan keluarga sejahtera adalah keluarga yang tingkat kesejahteraan ekonominya lebih tinggi dan mampu memenuhi kebutuhan dasarnya. Penelitian ini menggunakan 100 responden yang terdiri dari 50 keluarga pra sejahtera dan 50 responden keluarga sejahtera. Data dianalisis menggunakan Chi Square untuk melihat perbedaan pola pengeluaran makanan dan non makanan antara kedua tingkat kesejahteraan. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa pada keluarga kurang mampu pola pengeluarannya untuk makanan lebih besar yaitu 56,39% dibandingkan pengeluaran non makanan sebesar 43,61%. Pada keluarga sejahtera pengeluaran untuk makanan lebih besar yaitu 56,75% dibandingkan pengeluaran non makanan sebesar 43,25%. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa proporsi pengeluaran terbesar pada kedua keluarga adalah untuk makanan. Namun terdapat kecenderungan semakin tinggi pendapatan keluarga akan meningkatkan pengeluaran non-makanan, meskipun relatif kecil. Berbagai jenis makanan dan non makanan yang dikonsumsi oleh keluarga pra sejahtera dan sejahtera-1 menunjukkan pola yang sama. Namun proporsinya berbeda pada kelompok keluarga prasejahtera dan sejahtera-1 karena adanya perbedaan pendapatan. Keanekaragaman jenis komoditas pangan dan non pangan yang tersedia di kawasan Semiringkai relatif terbatas, karena hasil pertanian bersifat musiman dan kegiatan perekonomian belum berkembang. Perlu dikembangkan pemberdayaan masyarakat sesuai dengan potensi daerah untuk diversifikasi usaha dan membangun perekonomian lokal masyarakat.

**Kata Kunci:** Pola pengeluaran, keluarga para sejahtera, keluarga sejahtera-1, Chi Square, semiringkai

## **INTRODUCTION**

Household consumption expenditures, particularly those concerning food and non-food items, are essential indicators of a family's well-being and quality of life. The way families distribute their income to accommodate daily necessities provides insight into their living conditions. This paper primarily focuses on the expenditure patterns of low-income families due to the unique challenges they confront in satisfying their basic needs. By shedding light on these patterns, this research seeks to highlight the global implications of these expenditure habits.

Low-income families often grapple with the dilemma of dividing their limited resources between food and non-food expenses. While they emphasize essential food items such as rice, sugar, and cooking oil to ensure adequate calorie intake, this often results in the neglect of non-food necessities that contribute to long-term quality of life. As a result, indispensable requirements like education, healthcare, decent housing, and access to public services like clean water and sanitation are often sidelined. This neglect can lead to enduring issues, such as restricted access to education affecting job prospects and potential health risks from inadequate sanitation facilities.

A notable challenge for low-income households is restricted access to quality food. Their meager and inconsistent incomes render them susceptible to fluctuations in food prices. As a result, these families may not regularly obtain balanced and nutritious meals, leading to severe health repercussions, including malnutrition, stunted growth in children, and diminished productivity. Such nutritional problems bear significant economic and societal costs for both local communities and nations.

These challenges aren't confined to local contexts but resonate on a global scale. Several universal dimensions come into play, Economic Inequality, discrepancies in expenditure patterns and resource access can intensify economic inequality, stymieing sustainable growth and breeding social discord. Global Welfare, the prosperity of low-income families is intricately tied to global well-being. When these families can't engage in the global economy, it curves comprehensive economic progress. Sustainable Development Goals, The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals, especially those related to poverty, hunger, and family welfare, are intrinsically linked to these expenditure patterns. Achieving these goals mandates special attention to low-income families.

To delve deeper, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) serves as an insightful case study. This province, part of the Nusa Tenggara archipelago, is home to Kupang Regency, with Fatuleu Sub-District as one of its constituents. Two areas in this sub-district, Camplong 1 Urban Village and Sillu Village, display contrasting population densities, influencing land availability for activities like agriculture. The spending patterns in these regions, particularly between "pre-prosperous" and "prosperous 1" communities, offer a window into the disparities in well-being and food security.

Several studies have investigated these expenditure patterns. Mayangsari (2020) examined the prosperity of mango farmers in Situbondo Regency, while Gantini et al. (2020) aimed to discern the determinants of food security in improved families. Other research, such as those conducted by Djulius and Rostiana (2017), Suryahadi and Sumarto (2010), (Khoiriyah et al., 2020, 2023) and Forgenie et al. (2023), offers varying perspectives on the economic well-being, spending habits, and challenges faced by low-income families across different regions.

The intricacies of food and non-food expenditure patterns in low-income families carry broad implications on both local and global scales. Addressing this multifaceted issue demands a concerted effort from governments, international institutions, NGOs, and society at large. Only through comprehensive, sustainable solutions can we enhance the lives of these families, reduce inequalities, and contribute to worldwide sustainable development. This reorganization groups related ideas together, offering a clear progression from introducing the issue to discussing its implications and culminating with the conclusion.

## METHODS

This research was conducted in Camplong 1 Village and Sillu Village, Fatuleu District, Kupang Regency. The determination of the research area was carried out purposively (Suandi et al, 2014). Data collection was carried out from March to April 2023. The type of data collected was quantitative data using Chi-Square for two samples and qualitative information related to the research. Meanwhile, the data sources are primary data obtained based on a list of questions that have been prepared and secondary data obtained from related institutions, reference books.

### 2.1 Data Analysis

The data analysis method used in this research is a descriptive analysis method to describe the accurate conditions or facts of the objects observed, namely pre-prosperous and prosperous communities 1 which are adapted to the applicable theory. Both primary data and secondary data will be used to obtain information (Alfian, 2016).

1. To answer the first objective, researchers used descriptive analysis, namely describing food and non-food expenditure through the research results obtained.
2. To answer the second objective, researchers used a comparative analysis method of two independent samples.

1. Two sample chi-square test (Usman and Akbar, 2003)

Usman and Akbar (2003), Chi-square for two samples aims to determine whether there are differences and influences between two samples grouped according to certain categories or classifications.

2. The statistical tests are as follows:

- a. Determine the hypothesis formula

$H_0$ : There is no difference in food and non-food expenditure patterns between pre-prosperous families and prosperous families 1

$H_1$ : There are differences in food and non-food expenditure patterns between pre-prosperous families and prosperous families 1

- b. The statistical hypothesis:

$H_0 : \chi^2 = 0$

$H_1 : \chi^2 \neq 0$

- c. 2 x 2 contingency table

|   |                |                |                |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|   | I              | II             |                |
| A | a <sub>1</sub> | a <sub>2</sub> | N <sub>A</sub> |
| B | b <sub>1</sub> | b <sub>2</sub> | N <sub>B</sub> |
|   | N <sub>1</sub> | N <sub>2</sub> | N              |

- d. Chi-square is found using the formula:

$$\chi_{hitung}^2 = \frac{N(a_1b_2 - a_2b_1)^2}{(a_1 + b_1)(a_2 + b_2)(a_1 + a_2)(b_1 + b_2)}$$

- e. The significance level ( $\alpha$ ) = 0.05

- f. The test criteria are: If  $\leq$  then  $H_0$  is accepted.  $\chi_{hitung}^2 \chi_{hitung}^2 \chi_{tabel}^2$

- g.  $\chi_{tabel}^2$  with the formula:

$$dk = (B - 1)(K - 1)$$

Where: B = many rows

K = many columns

And by using the table the values are obtained  $\chi^2 \chi_{tabel}^2$

- h. Compare with  $\chi_{hitung}^2 \chi_{tabel}^2$

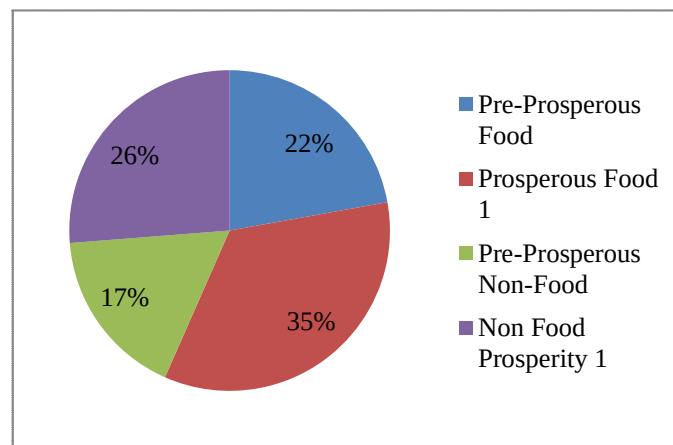
- i. Draw conclusions

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1 Total Food and Non-Food Consumption Expenditures in Pre-Prosperous and Prosperous Families 1

Consumption expenditure is expenditure to complete a household's consumption level in the form of goods or services. Therefore, households become the final users of goods or services in the economy. Expenditures incurred by a household to meet the main needs, namely food and housing (Prasetyoningrum, 2016).

To determine the consumption expenditure of pre-prosperous and prosperous families 1 using descriptive analysis. Expenditures made by a household depend on the amount of income earned. Household expenditure itself is the amount of expenditure spent to meet food and non-food needs in a household. Can be seen in the following diagram:



It can be seen in the diagram above that pre-prosperous and prosperous families 1 prioritize spending on food rather than non-food.

This research aims to determine the differences in food and non-food consumption patterns in Pre-Prosperous and Prosperous 1 families in Fatuleu District, Kupang Regency, using qualitative data and the Chi Square Test on food and non-food variables.

From the results obtained, there are differences in the food consumption patterns of pre-prosperous and prosperous families 1 with a food value of 1,000 and a non-food value of 0.728. Thus, there are significant differences in the food and non-food consumption patterns of the Pre-Prosperous and Prosperous 1 communities in Fatuleu District, Kupang Regency. Thus, there are significant differences in food and non-food consumption patterns in pre-prosperous and prosperous families 1 in Fatuleu District, Kupang Regency, indicating that people prioritize spending on food consumption compared to non-food consumption.  $\chi^2_{hitung} > \chi^2_{tabel}$

Hanum (2018), the welfare of a household can be seen from the size of the income earned. With low income, households will prioritize meeting their food needs first to overcome hunger. On the other hand, Prosperous 1 families who have a high income and a high level of welfare will be able to meet their food and non-food needs. Apart from that, with an increase in income or more, you will be able to consume quality food so that it not only serves to overcome hunger but also to meet the health needs of other household members.

Suyastiri (2009), for low-income households, food consumption patterns will lead to staple foods based on local potential, and food variations receive less attention so nutritional fulfillment still needs to be asked. It should be different from households with high incomes, they tend to consume a variety of foods and improve the quality of their food by purchasing foodstuffs with higher nutritional value. The size of food and non-food consumption will influence the size of household expenditure.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings on Food and Non-Food Consumption Patterns among Pre-Prosperous and Prosperous-1 Families in Fatuleu District, Kupang Regency, it was observed that the average expenditure for food consumption in pre-prosperous families was IDR 759,000, and IDR 587,000 for non-food items. In contrast, the prosperous-1 families spent an average of IDR 1,178,920 on food and IDR 898,480 on non-food items. This suggests that both pre-prosperous and prosperous-1 families prioritize food expenses over non-food expenditures. Furthermore, there are differences in food consumption patterns between the pre-prosperous and prosperous-1 families, with a food value of 1,000 and a non-food value of 0.728. These findings indicate significant variations in the food and non-food consumption habits between the two family categories in Fatuleu District. This highlights that families with lower incomes tend to prioritize essential food consumption over other needs, whereas higher income families have the capacity to access higher quality food and cater to non-food requirements as well.

These findings hold significant implications for regional development policies and social interventions. Governments and other stakeholders can utilize this information to design more targeted assistance programs, particularly in enhancing food accessibility and quality for pre-prosperous families. For future studies, it would be beneficial to delve deeper into the factors influencing the expenditure patterns for food and non-food consumption across various family categories. This would further elucidate the economic priorities and considerations of families at different prosperity levels and provide a more holistic understanding of the needs and aspirations of the community in the Fatuleu District.

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