

Determinants of Food Expenditure for Households Recipient of Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) (Case Study: Lubuk Seberuk Village, Lempuing Jaya District, Ogan Komerling Ilir District, South Sumatra)

Rico Prasetya Putra¹, Firsty Romadhona Amalia Lubis², Indanazulfa Qurrota A'yun³

Ricoprasetiaputra8@gmail.com, firsty.ramadhona@ep.uad.ac.id, indanazulfaqurrota82@gmail.com

Development Economics Department, Universitas Ahmad Dahlan, Yogyakarta, Indonesia^{1,2,3}

Abstract. This study aims to examine the determinants of food expenditure for Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) recipient households in Lubuk Seberuk Village, Lempuing Jaya District, Ogan Komerling Ilir District, South Sumatra. The employed research methodology involved conducting a survey through the distribution of structured questionnaires to a total of 90 households in Lubuk Seberuk Village who are recipients of the PKH program. Using multiple linear regression techniques, the collected data were analyzed to identify factors influencing household food expenditure. The findings of this study indicate that categories of employment, family size, and marital status have a positive and significant effect on the food expenditures of PKH recipient households in Lubuk Seberuk Village. However, the education variable has no significant effect. It is thus anticipated that the study's findings would help the government and other key players develop policies aimed at improving the welfare and access to food of PKH recipient households.

Keywords: Conditional Cash Transfers, Food Expenditure, Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH).

1 Introduction

Food availability is a major issue that must be considered. Not only food availability at the national level but also at the individual or household level. Easy access to food is one of the priorities made by the government to ensure food security. Indonesia has carried out several programs to increase food production through the ministry of agriculture which have yielded results but in several places we often encounter food security problems. In this case it illustrates that the focus on increasing food production is not enough to meet the food needs of people in rural areas, in villages where people work as farmers who can produce their own food there are still frequent problems with food security.

Part of the Ogan Komerling Ilir Regency is Peatland, this type of soil is not very suitable for use as a rice field area because it has a low PH level. The area of peat land in Oki Regency reaches 769 thousand hectares and the land that can be used until now is only 192 thousand hectares, the OKI Regency area with an average land height of 10 meters above sea level, most of the OKI

plains are wetlands covering 75% of the Regency area Ogan Komering Ilir in research [12].

Different land typologies have the potential to cause a difference in production, this can have an impact on income and consumption, [20]. This problem also occurs in Lubuk Seberuk Village, where part of the land has been used as a settlement, there are areas that are currently used for gardening, namely rubber plantations because the location of the land does not allow it to be used as rice fields and vegetables. We refer to these locations as closed, this designation is more to a closed location, which in fact is still a production forest area.

2 Literature Review And Hypothesis Development

Food security

Basically, food security consists of 3 basic things which include food availability, food price stability, and food accessibility ([18], Suprapti Supardi, 2018). Food consumption patterns can be used as information to determine household welfare and living standards. The income of an individual or family can determine the consumption expenditure used to achieve food security. Based on the explanation above, food availability, consumption needs, and equitable distribution must be fulfilled. Several indicators to determine the level of food security, one of which is the share of food expenditure, the ratio of food expenditure is food expenditure for food and total household expenditure in a month [7].

Share of Food Expenditure

According to (Suhardjo, 1989) the share of food expenditure is an indicator of household food security. Working Law (1943) in his statement the share of food expenditure has a native relationship with food security. Which means when the share of food expenditure is greater, the food security will be lower as cited by Pakpahan et al., (1993) in research [3].

Poverty

The statement submitted by Chambers that poverty is divided into various dimensions, namely, 1) poverty (proper), 2) Powerless, 3) Vulnerability in facing an emergency situation (state of emergency), 4) dependence, 5) alienation (isolation) that includes geographically and sociologically conveyed in research conducted by ([22], 2005).

Length of Household Education

Housewife education has an important role, because a mother has a big role in spending on food needs, the mother determines what to buy besides that housewives also manage many things in the household starting from food distribution, managing finances from expenses, and many more. Besides that, housewives also play a role in compiling consumption patterns in the family [4].

Type of work

Work as a person's livelihood in maintaining the continuation of his life. Work in a broader sense is the most important activity of an individual, in the narrow sense that work can be interpreted as the task of each individual to earn income in the form of money. in a society there are several types of work, including teachers, farmers, farm laborers, traders and there are many other types of work. In the goal of working to earn money [24].

Number of Family Members

In the household members there are several individuals, according to the Indonesian Ministry of Health, the family is the smallest part of the community layer in which it consists of several individuals who gather and live together under one roof and are interdependent. The number of family members in each family varies. Family members are a group of individuals who have family relations. The number of family members plays a role in the amount of consumption carried out by the family unit. [27].

Marital status

Sulistyowati (2014) marital status will have an impact on family consumption with cooperation between husband and wife having the potential to increase income so that consumption patterns will increase [2].

3 Research Methods

This study will find out the level of food security in Lubuk Seberuk Village using food security as an indicator of household food security levels and using multiple regression analysis methods to determine the effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable.

Share of Food Expenditure

The method used is an analysis of the food expenditure share of recipient households of the Family Hope Program in Lubuk Seberuk Village, this food security indicator is used by Jonnson and Toole [11]. However, due to research limitations, these calculations are not related to equivalent energy consumption in research by Ilhan and Sinaga (2004) stating that the share of food expenditure can be used as an indicator to measure food security and the calculation uses the formula: $PF = PP / TP \times 100\%$

With description:

PPP = Share of Household Food Expenditures (Rp/7 days)

PP = Household Food Expenditures (RP/7 days)

TP: Total Household Expenditures (Rp/7 days)

Multiple Regression

By using the data that has been obtained from the respondents will be analyzed through multiple regression analysis, and will use the f test as a hypothesis test, and descriptive statistical analysis. The model equation to be used

$$FE = \beta_0 + \beta_1 TW_i + \beta_2 FM_i + \beta_3 MS_i + \beta_4 Ed_i + e \quad (1)$$

Where FE is foof expenditure, TW is types of work, FM is number of family member, MS is marital status, and Ed is education.

3.1 Equations, formulas and code

Equations and formulas. All equations and formulas should be referred to in the text using consecutive numbers in parentheses, see equation (1) for an example. Displayed equations or

formulas should be centered and set on a separate line with an extra space above and below. They should be numbered for reference and the numbers should be consecutive, with numbers enclosed in parentheses and set on the right margin.

4 Results And Discussion

Results of Calculation of Food Expenditures Share

Table 1. Calculation Results for the Level of Food Security

Pangsa Pengeluaran Pangan	Frekuensi (Keluarga)	Persentase (%)
< 60%	17	19
≥60%	73	81
Jumlah	90	100

The table above provides an explanation that only 19% of the respondent's families studied had a share of food expenditure below 60% and the remaining 81% had a share of food expenditure of ≥60%. It provides an understanding that most of the respondent's families are in the category of food insecure families. This can be interpreted that some of the respondent's families with most of the work outside of farming have to pay more to fulfill their food needs, while the remaining 18% get rice.

Table 2. Regression Estimation Analysis Results

FE	Coef.	Std. Err.	t-Statistic	P>[t]
Ed	0.00148	0.006256	0.237462	0.8129
TW	0.163996	0.038541	4.258117	0.0001***
FM	0.116106	0.015914	7.295958	0.0000***
MS	0.116206	0.042332	2.745128	0.0074***
_cons	4.711248	0.090070	52.30632	

Based on the table above, it can be observed that variables types of work, number of family member and marital status have p-values smaller than 0.05. This indicates that those variables have a significant impact on food expenditure when considered individually. However, the education of mother's education does not have a significant effect on food expenditure.

The significant influence of types of work suggests that the type of occupation plays a role in determining household food expenditure. Different occupations may have varying income levels, job stability, or access to resources, which can impact the amount spent on food. For example, individuals with higher-paying jobs may have more disposable income to allocate towards food expenses.

The variable number of family members shows a significant influence on food expenditure. This finding aligns with the expectation that larger households require more food to meet their nutritional needs. As the number of family members increases, the overall food expenditure tends to rise to accommodate the larger demand.

R[3]rding marital status, it demonstrates a significant impact on food expenditure. This suggests that married households may have higher food expenditures compared to single or unmarried households. Married couples typically have shared responsibilities and may need to allocate more resources to meet the needs of their family, including food expenses.

On the other hand, the variable mother's education does not show a significant effect on food expenditure. This implies that the education level of the mother, as a proxy for household knowledge or decision-making power, may not directly influence the allocation of funds towards food expenses. Other factors not captured in this study may play a more dominant role in determining household food expenditure.

In conclusion, the results suggest that occupation type, the number of family members, and marital status have a significant influence on household food expenditure among the beneficiaries of the Family Hope Program (PKH). However, the education level of the mother does not show a significant impact. These findings provide valuable insights for policymakers and relevant stakeholders to develop targeted interventions and policies aimed at improving the welfare and food access of PKH recipient households.

5 Conclusion

Based on the analysis conducted, it can be concluded that in the context of Lubuk Seberuk Village, the variables of occupation type, number of family members, and marital status have a significant influence on the food expenditure of households receiving the Family Hope Program (PKH). It was found that occupation type plays a crucial role in determining household food expenditure, with higher-income occupations tending to result in larger food expenses. Additionally, as the number of family members increases, there is a greater need for food expenditure to meet the nutritional requirements of larger households. Marital status also shows a significant impact, with married households tending to have higher food expenditures due to shared responsibilities in meeting family needs. However, this study did not find a significant relationship between the mother's education level and food expenditure. These findings provide valuable insights for the government and relevant stakeholders to formulate policies and programs aimed at improving the welfare and access to food for PKH recipient households in Lubuk Seberuk Village.

Reference

- [1] Algifari. (2016). *Statistika Induktif untuk Ekonomi dan Bisnis*. Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Manajemen YKPN.
- [2] Damayanti, V. L., & Khoirudin, R. (2016). Analisis Faktor - Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Ketahanan Pangan Rumah Tangga Petani (Studi Kasus : Desa Timbulharjo, Sewon, Bantul). *Jurnal Ekonomi & Studi Pembangunan*, 17(2). <https://doi.org/10.18196/jesp.17.2.3735>
- [3] Ega Noveria Putri Hernanda, Yaktiworo Indriani, U. K. (2017). Pendapatan Dan Ketahanan Pangan Rumah Tangga Petani Padi di Desa Rawan Pangan. *Jurnal Ilmu Ilmu Agribisnis*, 5(3), 283–291.
- [4] Faradina, R., Iskandarini, I., & Lubis, S. N. (2018). Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pangan Rumah Tangga (Studi Kasus : Desa Karang Gading, Kecamatan Secanggang, Kabupaten Langkat). *Talenta Conference Series: Local Wisdom, Social, and Arts (LWSA)*, 1(1), 284–295. <https://doi.org/10.32734/lwsa.v1i1.178>
- [5] Ghozali, I. (2009). *Aplikasi Analisis Multivariate dengan Program SPSS*. Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro.
- [6] Gujarati, D. N. (2003). *Basic Econometrics* (4th Editio). McGraw-Hill.
- [7] Ilham, N., & Bonar, D. a N. (2007). Penggunaan Pangsa Pengeluaran Pangan Sebagai Indikator Komposit Ketahanan Pangan. *SOCA (Socio-Economic of Agriculture and Agribusiness)*, 7(3), 1–22. ojs.unud.ac.id/index.php/soca/article/.../4217/3200
- [8] Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia. (2016). *Pekerjaan*. Badan Pengembangan Dan Pembinaan Bahasa, Kementerian Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Riset, Dan Teknologi Republik Indonesia.
- [9] Keynes, J. M. (1997). *The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money* (Great Mind). Prometheus Books. <https://id1lib.org/book/5098482/6a394b>
- [10] Lailatunnazmi, Kurniawan, A. Y., & Ikhsan, S. (2022). ANALISIS PANGSA PENGELUARAN PANGAN RUMAH TANGGA PETANI DI DESA HAKURUNG KECAMATAN DAHA UTARA KABUPATEN HULU SUNGAI SELATAN. *Frontier Agribisnis*, 6(September), 195–204.
- [11] Maxwell, D., Levin, C., Klemesu, M. A., Ruel, M., Morris, S., & Ahiadeke, C. (2000). *Urban Livelihoods and Food and Nutrition Security in Greater Accra, Ghana*. International Food Policy Research Institute.
- [12] Muslikah, S., & Yuliana, I. (2021). Karakteristik Sifat Fisik Tanah Gambut Ogan Komering Ilir. *Cantilever: Jurnal Penelitian Dan Kajian Bidang Teknik Sipil*, 10(2), 79–84. <https://doi.org/10.35139/cantilever.v10i2.107>
- [13] Purnamawati, D. L., & Khoirudin, R. (2019). Labor Absorption of Manufacturing Sector in Central Java 2011-2015. *Jurnal REP (Riset Ekonomi Pembangunan)*, 4(1), 41–52.
- [14] Rachmah, M. A., Mukson, & Marzuki, S. (2017). Analisis faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi pangsa pengeluaran pangan rumah tangga petani di Kecamatan Suruh Kabupaten Semarang. *Jurnal Pangan Dan Gizi*, 7(1), 1–11.
- [15] Sadevi, E. A., Hamidah, S., & Permai, N. M. S. Y. (2020). Analisis Ketahanan Pangan Rumah Tangga Di Desa Kalirejo Kecamatan Kokap Kabupaten Kulon Progo. *Jurnal Dinamika Sosial Ekonomi*, 21(2), 205. <https://doi.org/10.31315/jdse.v21i2.3956>
- [16] Saputro, W. A., & Fidayani, Y. (2020). Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Ketahanan Pangan Rumah Tangga Petani Di Kabupaten Klaten. *Jurnal Agrica*, 13(2), 115–123. <https://doi.org/10.31289/agrica.v13i2.4078>
- [17] Sihite, N. W., & Tanziha, I. (2021). Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Ketahanan Pangan Rumah Tangga di Kota Medan. *AcTion: Aceh Nutrition Journal*, 6(1), 15–24.
- [18] Siti Nur Fauziah, Suprapti supardi, S. N. A. (2018). Analisis Ketahanan Pangan Rumah Tangga Nelayan di Kecamatan Jepara Kabupaten Jepara. *Journal of Economic and Social of Fisheries and Marine*, 9(1), 16–29.
- [19] Statistik, B. P. (2006). *Kriteria Kleuarga Termasuk Kategori Miskin*.
- [20] Sugiarto, U., Karyani, T., & Rochdiani, D. (2019). Pangsa Pengeluaran Pangan Rumah Tangga Petani Padi-Terpadu Di Kecamatan Pangkalan Kabupaten Karawang. *Jurnal Agribisnis Terpadu*, 12(1), 25. <https://doi.org/10.33512/jat.v12i1.5532>
- [21] Sugiyono. (2013). *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan kuantitatif, kualitatif dan R&D*.
- [22] Suryawati, C. (2005). MEMAHAMI KEMISKINAN SECARA MULTIDIMENSIONAL UNDERSTANDING. 08(03), 585–597.

- [23] Ulfah Nurdiani; Tatang Widjoko. (2016). FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI KETAHANAN PANGAN RUMAH TANGGA MISKIN DI WILAYAH PERKOTAAN KABUPATEN BANYUMAS. *Stle*. 20(2), 169–178.
- [24] Wahyuni, & Sukarniati, L. (2018). Food Security Analysis of Poor Household (Analisis Ketahanan Pangan Rumah Tangga Miskin). *Jurnal Analisis Bisnis Ekonomi*, 16(1), 53–62.
- [25] Widyareni, A. Y. (2011). Analisis Hubungan Proporsi Pengeluaran Dan Konsumsi Pangan Ketahanan Pangan Dengan Ketahanan Pangan Rumah Tangga Petani Di Kabupaten Kulon Progo. *Uns*, 1–79. <https://digilib.uns.ac.id/dokumen/detail/18817/AnalisisHubunganProporsi-Pengeluaran-Dan-Konsumsi-Pangan-Dengan-KetahananPangan-Rumah-Tangga-Petani-Di-Kabupaten-Kulon-Progo%0A%0A>
- [26] Widyastuti, A. (2012). Analisis Hubungan Antara Produktivitas Pekerja Dan Tingkat Pendidikan Pekerja Terhadap Kesejahteraan Keluarga Di Jawa Tengah Tahun 2009. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan*, 1(1), 1–11. <http://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/edaj>
- [27] Wiratri, A. (2018). Menilik Ulang Arti Keluarga Pada Masyarakat Indonesia (Revisiting the Concept of Family in Indonesian Society) 13(1), 15–26.