

## **THE ANALYSIS OF FACTORS INFLUENCING LOCAL FOOD CONSUMPTION (KAMBUSE) IN LATOMPE VILLAGE LAWA DISTRICT WEST MUNA REGENCY**

**Agustina<sup>1\*)</sup>, Rosmawaty<sup>1)</sup>, Wa Ode Yusria<sup>1)</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Agribusiness Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Halu Oleo Kendari 93232

\*Corresponding author: [inangrajaali98@gmail.com](mailto:inangrajaali98@gmail.com)

### **To cite this article:**

Agustina, A., Rosmawaty, R., & Yusria, W. O. (2023). The Analysis of Factors Influencing Local Food Consumption (Kambuse) in Latompe Village Lawa District West Muna Regency. *Buletin Penelitian Sosial Ekonomi Pertanian Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Haluoleo*, 24(2), 158–162.  
<https://doi.org/10.37149/bpsosek.v24i2.80>

**Received:** September 09, 2022; **Accepted:** January 29, 2023; **Published:** February 10, 2023

### **ABSTRACT**

This research is motivated by the fact that several factors influence the consumption of Kambuse in Latompe Village. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to ascertain the characteristics that affect how much local Kambuse cuisine is consumed in Latompe Village, Lawa District, and West Muna Regency. Research data collection took place in September 2021 until the completion of results in June 2022. The population in this study were households in Latompe Village, totaling 258 households, with a total sample of 72 households, which were determined by simple random sampling. The data used in this study are primary data and secondary data, using interview techniques. The data analysis used is multiple linear regression analysis. The results showed that the factors influencing local Kambuse food consumption, namely income, and number of family members, had an effect on household consumption of local Kambuse food, while in Latompe Village, Lawa District, West Muna Regency, the amount of consumption of native Kambuse food was unaffected by the education of the head of the household.

**Keywords:** household; kambuse; local food consumption.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Food includes all processed and unprocessed agricultural, forestry, fisheries, animal husbandry, and plantation products that are derived from biological sources and intended for consumption as food and beverages. Processed food is the result of processing a food ingredient that can be obtained from vegetable or animal products with the presence of technology. The need for food is very important and essential for human life, and food products can be used to maintain survival. This condition is a necessary effort to avoid food shortages so that food safety can be guaranteed with good quality and does not endanger human health. This research is motivated by the fact that several factors influence the consumption of Kambuse in Latompe Village. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to ascertain the characteristics that affect how much local Kambuse cuisine is consumed in Latompe Village, Lawa District, and West Muna Regency. Research data collection took place in September 2021 until the completion of results in June 2022. The population in this study were households in Latompe Village, totaling 258 households, with a total sample of 72 households, which were determined by simple random sampling. The data used in this study are primary data and secondary data, using interview techniques. The data analysis used is multiple linear regression analysis. The results showed that the factors influencing local Kambuse food consumption, namely income, and number of family members, had an effect on household consumption of local Kambuse food, while in Latompe Village, Lawa District, West Muna Regency, the amount of consumption of native Kambuse food was unaffected by the education of the head of the household.

Everyone, regardless of economic level, must provide for their basic dietary needs. Food sources of carbohydrates are obtained from grains (rice, wheat, and corn) and various tubers (cassava, sweet potatoes, potatoes, and other tubers). The food consumption culture of most Indonesian people so far is still in an effort to fulfill energy needs for physical activity. The notion of

food is frequently restricted to the main source of carbs, which is rice. This mistake must be corrected immediately because when the state is unable to provide enough rice for the people, it is said that the people are short of food even though the source of carbohydrates is not only rice. Rice can still be substituted for other traditional local staple foods that are sources of carbs (Hanafie, 2010).

Local food is usually also a little dependent on the use of added sugar to be consumed because of its sweet taste and distinctive taste, which is not too much added to various flavors. At the same time, there is no need for coloring agents and preservatives because of easy availability and easy way to store because it can be stored directly in nature (Utami & Dumasari, 2014). Commodities such as tubers and grains, other sources of carbohydrates that were commonly consumed by people in the past, are increasingly being shifted in line with economic or technological developments. Meanwhile, diversity in types and nutritional balance in food consumption is needed for a healthy, active, and productive life (Handayani et al., 2019).

Local food, corn, and tubers are the staple food for the people in West Muna Regency, especially in Latompe Village, Lawa District. However, the people in Latompe Village are now experiencing a change in consumption caused by government assistance called rice for people experiencing poverty (*Raskin*) as their staple food, which is generally not the original food of the Muna tribe. Therefore, with assistance in the form of rice for people experiencing poverty (*Raskin*), then consumption

West Muna Regency people, especially in Latompe Village, tend to consume more rice than West Muna Regency's staple food. This will result in the loss of local food culture, even though without realizing it, local food for each region is cultural wealth for that region while reducing dependence on one type of food (especially rice) (Barakati, 2012). Therefore, various efforts are needed to maintain these various local foods, starting from raising awareness in the community and even marketing local food to the general public by making innovations or adding variations and improving the quality of regional food ingredients so that all people can well receive them.

Many studies discuss local and non-local food in an area, but these studies usually only focus on non-local food and how local food influences it. (Baransano et al., 2019) And (Afriansyah, 2020) in research shows that changes in local food consumption patterns to rice food resulted in a decrease in the level of preference for local food consumption. Even more, (Utami & Budiningsih, 2014), in his research showed that food sources of non-rice carbohydrate sources potential in society, such as corn, cassava, and sweet potatoes. Even more, (Mutakin, 2016), in his research showed that the intensity of consumption of local food sources of non-rice carbohydrates is still very low or not in accordance with the recommended figures. Furthermore, (Tangkilisan et al., 2013), The results of the study show that local corn rice is still in demand for consumption as a food ingredient cooked with rice. Furthermore, (Martianto et al., 2009), the results of his research indicate that the role of local food in the community's food consumption pattern is perceived to be less and less. Even more, (Anita & Sutrisno, 2022), In contrast to the results of people's preferences, which were in the average category, his research demonstrated that people's views of local cuisine for the prevention of stunting were in the good category. Referring to the phenomena in the field, it shows that local food has an important role in household food consumption. The aim of this study is to identify the factors that influence the consumption of local kambuse cuisine.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research was conducted in Latompe Village, Lawa District, West Muna Regency, which took place from May until the results were completed in June. The choice of research location was determined purposively based on the consideration that most people in Latompe Village, Lawa District, West Muna Regency consume local food such as *kambuse*. The population in this study was 258 households in Latompe Village, with a total sample of 72—households determined by simple random sampling. The variables in this study are age, education level, and factors that influence local food consumption, which include income, number of family members, and education of the household's head. Based on the problem formulation and research objectives, Multiple linear regression analysis using equations was the method of data analysis adopted in this investigation (Faradina, 2018):

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + e \quad (1)$$

Information: Y = Household Food Expenditures (IDR/month), a = Constant,  $b_1 \dots b_2$  = Regression, Coefficient,  $X_1$  = Household Income (IDR/month),  $X_2$  = number of household members (people),  $X_3$  = education of head of household (year), e = Error (team error)

The F test is used to examine the combined or simultaneous impact of the independent factors on the dependent variable. The T-test is used to look at the independent factors' partial effects on the dependent variable.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Respondent Identity

This section describes the results of research related to the features of the study's respondents, as for the identity of the research respondents, namely age, education level, and occupation.

Table 1. Identity of respondents in Latompe Village, Lawa District, West Muna Regency.

No	Description	Number of People	Percentage (%)
1	Age (Years)		
	<20	0	0,00
	20-55	53	73,61
	>55	19	26,39
2	Level of education		
	No school	2	2,78
	Primary School	24	33,33
	Junior High School	13	18,05
	Senior High School	28	38,89
	Bachelor	5	6,94
3	Journey		
	Civil servant	3	4,16
	Pension	1	1,39
	Housewife	19	26,39
	Entrepreneur	10	13,89
	Farmer	39	54,17

Table 1 shows that households that consume local Kambuse food are predominantly at a productive age, namely 20-55 years. Age is the vulnerable age of the head of the household, in which a person's age will not affect local food consumption in the household, both the type and frequency of local food consumed. In line with research (Masitoh et al., 2018), which says that age has no significant effect on the level of consumption expenditure.

The level of education of the respondents shows varying data values. The most dominant respondents were at the high school level of education, as many as 28 people. According (Simbolon, 2016), in his research stated that the level of formal education of a mother is often positively associated with an increase in household food consumption.

Respondents in Latompe Village had a variety of jobs, but the most numerous were respondents working as farmers, namely 39 people. Working as a farmer in Latompe Village is a familiar thing because, in rural areas, in general, people work as farmers, either side jobs or jobs to support their families. In line with (Yuliana et al., 2013), their research said that work is the most important factor in households because a person's job determines how much income he has. The higher the income, the better the level of consumption.

### Factors Affecting Consumption of Kambuse

This study examined the relationship between consumption of regional Kambuse food (Y) in Latompe Village, Lawa District, West Muna Regency, household income ( $X_1$ ), household size ( $X_2$ ), and women's educational attainment ( $X_3$ ). The results of multiple linear estimations can be seen in Table 3.

The results of multiple regression calculations show the largest constant value is 13,808, with a significance of 0.000, so the constant coefficient is significant. The income regression coefficient is -3,316 with a significant value of 0.000, so the income coefficient is significant. With a significance of 0.670 and a regression coefficient for the number of family members of 0.164, the number of family members coefficient is not significant. The household head's education degree is not statistically significant, as indicated by the regression coefficient of 0.118 with a significance level of 0.530. Factors that influence local food consumption include income, number of family members, and the level of education of homemakers on local food consumption.

Table 3. Multiple linear regression results

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		t	Sig.
	B			
(Constant)	13.808		5.434	0.000
Income	-3.316		-4.377	0.000
Number of family members	0.164		0.428	0.670
Education level of head of household	0.118		0.632	0.530

Table 3. shows that the results of multiple linear regression are as follows:

$$Y = 13.808 + (-3.316)X_1 + 0,164X_2 + 0,118X_3 \quad (2)$$

*Kambuse* in Latompe Village, Lawea District, West Muna Regency. The calculation results show that income and number of household members affect the level of local food consumption of *Kambuse* in Latompe Village. Meanwhile, the education factor of the head of the household has no significant effect because a highly educated person will have broad knowledge and insight in relation to consumption. Those who are highly educated realize the importance of education, so that consumption expenditure will be smaller. Meanwhile, according to the results of observations, local food is only used as a snack.

Many studies are in line with the results of this study, including research conducted (Novarista et al. 2013) (Alfiati, 2018) and (Eriawati, 2019). The findings of his study indicate that household food consumption is significantly influenced by the income component and the number of family members, which is because these factors dictate the amount and kind of food that will be consumed. Furthermore (Jacobus et al., 2018) in his research show that the level of income has a positive but not significant effect on household expenses because the total income of the respondents is greater and can cover their expenses. In contrast to research (Ramadanus et al., 2013) and (Ariani, 2014), The education of homemakers, household income, consumer spending, and place of residence were all identified by the researcher as factors that affect food consumption since they all play a significant role for the respondents. Similar research was also conducted (Simbolon, 2016). The results of the study show that partially, there is no real/significant influence between the education level variable of housewives ( $X_2$ ) on the food expenditure of poor households because the education of homemakers is only a measure in terms of education level, not about knowledge in the household.

## CONCLUSION

According to the research's findings, income has a substantial impact on how much local *Kambuse* food is consumed in a family. However, education has little bearing on how much local *Kambuse* food is consumed in Latompe Village, Lawa District, West Muna Regency.

## REFERENCE

- Afriansyah. (2020). Persepsi Masyarakat Terhadap Perubahan Pola Konsumsi pangan Lokal ke pangan Beras di Papua Barat6. *Jurnal Berbasis Sosial*, 1(2), 1-9. <https://jurnal.stkipalmaksum.ac.id/index.php/jbs/article/view/116>
- Alfiati, S. (2018). Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Pola Konsumsi Pangan Rumah Tangga. *Journal of Economics, Business and Accounting*, 2(1), 76-83. <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v2i1.369>
- Anggrahini, S. (2017). *Keamanan Pangan*. PT Kanisius Yogyakarta.
- Anita, A., & Sutrisno, E. (2022). Analisis Persepsi Masyarakat terhadap Pengolahan Pangan Lokal untuk Pencegahan Stunting di Jawa Timur. *Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan*, 4(1), 456-466. <https://edukatif.org/index.php/edukatif/article/view/1765>
- Ariani, D. (2014). Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Konsumsi di Kabupaten Nagan Raya. *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Kebijakan Publik Indonesia*, 1(1), 1-7. <https://jurnal.usk.ac.id/EKaPI/article/view/3712>
- Barakati, S. M. (2012). *Makanan Khas Kabupaten Muna*. Muna, Sulawesi Tenggara.
- Baransano, R., Windia, I. W., & Suardi, I. D. P. O. (2019). The Impact of Changes in Local Food Consumption of Sweet Potato and Sago into Rice Food, in Kampung Makimi, Makimi District, Nabire Regency, Papua Province. *Jurnal Agribisnis dan Agrowisata*, 8(2), 262-271. <https://doi.org/10.24843/JAA.2019.v08.i02.p15>

- Eriawati, Y. (2019). Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Konsumsi Pangan di Indonesia. *Jurnal Education and Development*, 7(1), 58-62. <https://www.neliti.com/publications/561341/analisis-faktor-faktor-yang-mempengaruhi-konsumsi-pangan-di-indonesia>
- Faradina, R. (2018). Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Pengeluaran Konsusmsi Pangan Rumah Tangga (Studi Kasus : Desa Karang Gading Kecamatan Secanggang, Kabupaten Langkat) *In Talenta Conference Series: Local Wisdom, Social and Arts*, 1(1), 284-296. <http://dx.doi.org/10.32734/lwsa.v1i1.178>
- Hanafie, R. (2010). Peran Pangan Pokok Lokal Tradisional dalam Diversifikasi Konsumsi Pangan *Jurnal Sosial Ekonomi Pertanian*, 4(2), 1-7. <https://jurnal.unej.ac.id/index.php/JSEP/article/view/385>
- Handayani, M., Sayekti, W. D., & Ismono, R. H. (2019). Pola Konsusmi Pangan Rumah Tangga dan pada Desa Pelaksana dan bukan Pelaksana Program Percepatan Penganekaragaman Konsumsi Pangan (P2KP) di Kabupaten Pringsewu *Jurnal Ilmu-Ilmu Agribisnis* 7(1), 28-35. <http://dx.doi.org/10.23960/jiia.v7i1.28-35>
- Jacobus, E. H., Kindangen, P., & Walewangko, E. N. (2018). Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Kemiskinan Rumahtangga di Sulawesi Utara. *Jurnal Pembangunan Ekonomi dan Keuangan Daerah*, 19(3), 86-103. <https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/index.php/jpekd/article/view/32744>
- Martianto, D., Briawan, D., Ariani, M., & Yuliasni, N. (2009). Percepatan Diversifikasi Konsumsi Pangan Berbasis Pangan Lokal: Perspektif Pejabat Daerah dan Strategi Pencapaiannya. *Jurnal Gizi dan Pangan*, 4(3), 123-131. <http://dx.doi.org/10.25182/jgp.2009.4.3.123-131>
- Masitoh, H., Lubis, S. N., & Hasyim, H. (2018). Analisis Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Konsumsi Rumah Tangga Beras dan Non Beras. *Jurnal Fakultas Pertanian*, 1(1), 1-14. <https://repositori.usu.ac.id/handle/123456789/12349>
- Mutakin, M. D. (2016). Intensitas Konsumsi Pangan Lokal Sumber Karbohidrat Non Beras Dalam Upaya Diversifikasi Pangan di Desa Hargorejo Kecamatan Kokap Kabupaten Kulon Progo. *Jurnal Pendidikan Geografi*, 16(2), 92-104. <http://journal2.um.ac.id/index.php/jpg/article/view/640>
- Novarista, N., Syahni, R., & Jafrinur. (2013). Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Konsumsi Pangan Hewani pada Konsumen Rumahtangga di Kota Padang. *Jurnal Agribisnis Kerakyatan*, 3(1), 64-74. <https://doi.org/http://jak.faperta.unand.ac.id/index.php/jak/article/view/55>
- Ramadanus, R., Tarumun, S., & Elinur, E. (2013). Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Konsumsi Pangan Sumber Karbohidrat di Provinsi Sumatera Barat. *Jurnal Dinamika Pertanian*, 28(2), 121-130. <https://docplayer.info/207144572-Pola-konsumsi-dan-permintaan-protein-hewani-di-kota-malang-model-almost-ideal-demand-system-aids.html>
- Simbolon, F. J. (2016). *Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Pengeluaran Pangan Rumahtangga Miskin di Kecamatan Medan Tuntungan* [Skripsi, Universitas Sumatera Utara] Medan.
- Tangkilisan, A., Mamujaja, C. F., Mamahit, L. P., & Tuju, T. D. J. (3013). Pemanfaatan Pangan Lokal Beras Jagung (Zea Mays L) Pada Konsumsi Pangan di Kabupaten Minahasa Selatan. *Journal In Cocos* 3(6), 1-7. <https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/index.php/cocos/article/view/3341>
- Utami, P., & Budiningsih, S. (2014). Potensi dan Ketersediaan Bahan Pangan Lokal Sumber Karbohidrat Non Beras di Kabupaten Banyumas. *Jurnal Dinamika Ekonomi & Bisnis*, 12(2), 150-158. <https://ejournal.unisnu.ac.id/JDEB/article/view/374>
- Utami, P., & Dumasari. (2014). *Potensi Bisnis Pangan Lokal Olahan Ubi Kayu di Kabupaten Banyumas* [Prosiding, Universitas Muhammadiyah Purwokerto]. purwokerto.
- Yuliana, Bangun, P., & Mardiningsih. (2013). Beberapa Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pangan Rumahtangga Miskin (Studi Kasus di Kelurahan Sidomulyo Kecamatan Medan Tuntungan). *Saintia Matematika*, 1(3), 249-259. <https://www.neliti.com/publications/221405/beberapa-faktor-yang-mempengaruhi-pengeluaran-konsumsi-pangan-rumah-tangga-miski#cite>