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Analysis of the Relationship Between Household Income of Rice Farmers and Farmer Welfare in Tanah Sepenggal District, Bungo Regency

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the relationship between household income of lowland rice farmers and their level of welfare in Tanah Sepenggal District, Bungo Regency. A descriptive quantitative approach was employed, and the Chi-Square test (2x3 contingency) was used for data analysis. Data were collected from 65 farmer respondents selected using simple random sampling, based on Slovin's formula with a 12% margin of error. The results showed that: (1) Lowland rice farming is the primary source of household income for farmers in the study area; (2) Farmers' income is derived from three sources: on-farm (rice farming), off-farm (non-rice farming), and non-farm (non-agricultural activities), with average incomes above the regional minimum wage; (3) In general, farmers' welfare is categorized as moderate, indicated by a high proportion (40%–75%) of income spent on food consumption; (4) There is a significant relationship between household income and farmer welfare, as shown by the results of the Chi-Square test. These findings suggest that improving household income significantly contributes to enhancing farmers' welfare.

Keywords: Household income, farmer welfare, lowland rice, Chi-Square, Tanah Sepenggal.

INTRODUCTION

Jambi Province is one of the provinces in Indonesia that cultivates rice farming. The rice farming in this region is classified into two types based on land characteristics: wetland rice farming (paddy fields) and upland rice farming. Jambi Province predominantly focuses on wetland rice farming compared to upland rice farming. This is evident from the significantly larger harvested area and production of wetland rice than that of upland rice. In 2020, the harvested area of wetland rice in Jambi Province reached 78,996 hectares, with a total production of 370,033 tons. Meanwhile, the harvested area for upland rice was only 5,693 hectares, with a production of 20,305 tons (Department of Food Crops and Horticulture of Jambi Province, 2021). The development of wetland rice harvested area and production in Jambi Province from 2019 to 2023 has experienced fluctuations. In 2019, the harvested area was 69,536.95 hectares, which increased in 2020 to 84,772.93 hectares. However, there was a significant decline in 2021, dropping to 64,412.26 hectares. Jambi Province consists of 11 regencies and cities that cultivate wetland rice, one of which is Bungo Regency.

In terms of rice productivity, Bungo Regency ranks fifth highest in Jambi Province, with a productivity rate of 4.03 tons/ha. Bungo Regency contributes 8.16% to the total harvested area of wetland rice in Jambi Province, with an area of 5,008 hectares, a total production of 20,188 tons, and a productivity rate of 4.03 tons/ha. Administratively, Bungo Regency consists of 17 subdistricts (kecamatan), 12 urban villages (kelurahan), and 141 rural villages (desa). Out of the 17 subdistricts, 11 are engaged in wetland rice farming. One of these is Tanah Sepenggal Subdistrict, which has the largest land area and rice production compared to other subdistricts, with a total area of 2,000 hectares and a production of 11,471 tons. However, the main issue is that its productivity is relatively low compared to other subdistricts such as Jujuhan Ilir, Tanah Tumbuh, Jujuhan, and Bathin III. This low productivity is primarily due to inefficient use of production inputs, which negatively impacts rice yields in Tanah Sepenggal Subdistrict.

The harvested area, production, and productivity of wetland rice in Tanah Sepenggal Subdistrict have experienced fluctuations with a tendency to decline. From 2019 to 2020, there was an increase in land area of 4.62%, resulting in the highest production over the past five years, reaching 19,955 tons in 2020. However, from 2020 to 2023, both the harvested area and production declined steadily.

This decline directly affects the income of farmers in Tanah Sepenggal. The results of the study by Nainggolan *et al*. (2024) indicate that the determining factor of production efficiency is the use of production inputs. This condition serves as a determining factor for farmers' income, which in turn is a determinant of household welfare. Farmers often face a significant gap between expectation and reality. While they have high hopes of improving their income through farming, the reality often falls short. Low farmer income is caused by several factors, such as low commodity prices, high production costs, and limited access to modern technology and market information. This gap leads to disappointment and demotivation among farmers, which in turn hinders their efforts to improve income and welfare. The occurrence of efficiency in farming is significantly influenced by the low income from farming activities. Farm income is often insufficient to cover household needs, capital formation, business expansion, and savings for the farmer's family (Nainggolan *et al*., 2019). Income is one of the key indicators in assessing the level of farmer welfare. While farmer income tends to remain static, their household expenses—especially for basic necessities—continue to rise. Farmers cannot be considered prosperous if they are unable to meet their household needs. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct a study titled: "Analysis of the Relationship Between Household Income of Wetland Rice Farmers and Farmer Welfare in Tanah Sepenggal Subdistrict, Bungo Regency."

RESEARCH METHOD

This research was conducted in Tanah Sepenggal District, Bungo Regency, with the research focus in three villages, namely Sungai Gambir Village, Empelu Village, and Teluk Pandak Village. The selection of these villages was carried out purposively (intentionally), based on the consideration that these villages are centers of wetland rice production, and the majority of the population work as wetland rice farmers. Based on calculations using the Slovin formula, the number of samples used in this study was 65 respondents. Furthermore, in each village, the sample was determined using the proportional allocation sampling method referring to the formula by Sugiyono (2019), resulting in 25 farmers from Sungai Gambir, 12 farmers from Empelu, and 28 farmers from Teluk Pandak. Sampling was conducted using the Simple Random Sampling method, with a random number table.

The data analysis in this study used quantitative descriptive analysis. To address the first objective, a descriptive method was applied. The quantitative analysis was carried out using a calculator, Microsoft Excel, and SPSS software to determine the income level, welfare status, and the relationship between the household income of wetland rice farmers and their welfare.

- **Income Analysis**

According to Hastuti (2008), household income is obtained by summing the income earned from farming activities and income earned from non-farming activities. It is calculated using the following formula:

P_{rt} = Pon-farm + Poff-farm + Pnon-farm

Explanation:
P_{rt} = Household income of wetland rice farmers
P_{on}-farm = Income from wetland rice farming
P_{off}-farm = Income from other agricultural activities (outside wetland rice)
P_{non}-farm = Income from non-agricultural activities

The researcher classified household income based on the average income value of farming households obtained from field survey results. This approach was taken because, to date, the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) or other official institutions have not established a specific classification system for farming household income levels. Respondents with income below the average were categorized as low-income, while those above the average were categorized as high-income. The income from oil palm plantations for farming households whose main source of income is solely from oil palm has a significant effect on welfare, whereas in wetland rice farming, the effect is positive but not significant (Nainggolan *et al*., 2024).

- **Analysis of Farmers' Welfare Level**

Farmers' welfare is measured using the approach adopted by the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), which is based on household expenditure indicators, particularly expenditures on food and non-food needs.This classification of welfare is in line with the criteria proposed by Gilarso (1992), who divides the level of welfare into three categories. First, high welfare is indicated when food expenditure is less than 40% of total income. Second, moderate welfare occurs when food expenditure ranges between 40% and 75% of total income. Third, low welfare is identified when food expenditure exceeds 75% of total income.

- **Analysis of the Relationship Between Income and Farmers' Welfare**

To determine the relationship between income and farmers' welfare, the Chi-Square test, also known as the χ^2 test, was used.

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{(fo_{i-} fh_i)^2}{fh_i}$$

Explanation:
χ^2 = Chi-Square value
fo(i) = i-th observed value
fh(i) = i-th expected value.

To determine the value of the Chi-Square table (X^2 table), the significance level (α) = 0.05 and degrees of freedom (d.f) are used, calculated as:
(number of rows – 1) × (number of columns – 1).
The testing criteria are as follows:

1. If X^2 calculated ≤ X^2 table, then accept H_0, reject H_1
2. If X^2 calculated ≥ X^2 table, then reject H_0, accept H_1

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- **Overview of Wetland Rice Farming in the Research Area**

Wetland rice farming in Tanah Sepenggal District, particularly in Empelu Village, Teluk Pandak Village, and Sungai Gambir Village, is one of the main livelihood activities for local communities in fulfilling their economic and food needs. The farming system applied by farmers in these three villages is the tegel planting system, and in terms of irrigation, each village relies on natural irrigation sources from different river streams. Empelu Village depends on the Telentam Beras River, Teluk Pandak Village sources water from the Talang Cabuk River, while Sungai Gambir Village relies on rainwater. The land used for wetland rice farming is generally privately owned, with land areas ranging from 0.5 to 3 hectares, and the average landholding per farmer is 1.12 hectares. The cropping pattern involves two planting seasons per year (Cropping Index/IP = 2). The first planting season (MT 1) in Empelu and Sungai Gambir takes place from May to August, while in Teluk Pandak, MT 1 starts earlier, from April to July. The second planting season (MT 2) in Empelu and Sungai Gambir runs from September to December, whereas in Teluk Pandak, MT 2 occurs from November to February.

- **Farmers' Household Income**

The total household income of wetland rice farmers reaches IDR 74,696,096.46 per farmer per year. This income is derived from three main categories: on-farm, off-farm, and non-farm activities. The largest source of income comes from on-farm activities, contributing IDR 50,010,038.46, or approximately 66.95% of the total annual income. Income from off-farm activities, which refers to agricultural work outside of wetland rice farming, contributed IDR 11,793,750, or approximately 15.79%. This indicates that some farmers engage in agricultural diversification to supplement their household income. On the other hand, income from non-farm activities—such as trading, providing services, or other jobs outside the agricultural sector—contributed IDR 12,892,308, or 17.26%. The significant contribution from the non-farm sector serves as an indicator that several farmers also rely on economic activities outside of agriculture as a strategy to increase their income.

- **Farmers' Welfare**

Farmer welfare is measured using the approach applied by the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), which is based on household expenditure indicators, particularly expenditures on food and non-food needs. The lower the proportion of household expenditure on food, the greater the indication that the household is in a state of well-being, as it suggests that basic needs have been met and there is remaining income available for other necessities. Food expenditure refers to the spending used to meet the daily needs of farming households, which includes expenditures on rice, fish, cooking oil, tea, sugar, coffee, eggs, chicken, beef, vegetables, tofu, tempeh, fruit, milk, and cigarettes. Non-food expenditure includes costs beyond daily food needs, such as electricity, education, taxes, gas, healthcare, clothing, fuel, mobile credit/internet (Wi-Fi), recreation, and ceremonial events or traditional feasts.

Table 1. Average Food and Non-Food Consumption of Farming Households in the Study Area in 2024

No	Pengeluaran Pangan (PP)		Pengeluaran Non Pangan (PNP)	
	Penggunaan Pangan	Biaya (RP/Tahun)	Penggunaan Non Pangan	Biaya (RP/Tahun
1	Beras (kg)	5.704.467,69	Listrik	1.191.692,31
2	Daging Ayam	1.087.864,62	Pendidikan	4.975.384,62
3	Telur	941.538,46	Kesehatan	2.887.692,31
4	Daging Sapi	1.908.000	Pajak	501.333
5	Ikan Basa	1.092.000,00	Gas	498.461,54
6	Ikan Asin	1.926.927,69	Bensin	4.816.985
7	Tahu	296.307,69	Pulsa / wifi	2.684.307,69
8	Tempe	247.384,62	Pesta, kenduri dan kemalangan	2.654.769,23
9	Sayur	1.440.000		
10	Bumbu Dapur	1.506.462		
11	Buah	867.784,62		
12	Bubuk Teh	89.723,08		
13	Kopi	396.923,08		
14	Minyak Goreng	910.523,08		
15	Gula	850.707,69		
16	Susu	484.615,38		
17	Rokok	5.763.692		
Total PP		**25.514.921,54**	**Total PNP**	**20.210.625,38**
Total Pengeluaran				**45.725.546,92**
PKP (%)		**55,800**	**PKNP (%)**	**44,200**

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

As shown in Table 1, the average food and non-food expenditures of farming households in the study area in 2024 differ in proportion. Food expenditure accounts for 55.800%, while non-food expenditure is 44.200%. This indicates that farming households allocate a larger share of their spending to food consumption than to non-food needs.This is because food is the primary need that must be fulfilled first. Food serves as the main source of energy for humans. When food needs are met, people can then think clearly and work effectively. Moreover, the high proportion of food consumption is due to the low income level of farmers, resulting in relatively smaller non-food expenditures. The largest portion of non-food spending goes toward children's education, as many farmers have children who are still in school, and some even have children pursuing higher education. The proportion of food and non-food expenditures in Tanah Sepenggal Subdistrict is not significantly different from the proportion found in Pusakanagara Subdistrict, Subang Regency, as reported by Fatimah and Syamsiyah (2018), where household food expenditures accounted for 60% and non-food expenditures for 40%. The higher food expenditure compared to non-food expenditure indicates that the rice farming households in the study area are still at a moderate level of welfare. According to Trisnowati and Budiwinarto (2013), the smaller the proportion of food expenditure, the better the level of household welfare. The proportion of food and non-food expenditures in Tanah Sepenggal Subdistrict is not significantly different from the proportion found in Pusakanagara Subdistrict, Subang Regency, as reported by Fatimah and Syamsiyah (2018), where household food expenditures accounted for 60% and non-food expenditures for 40%. The higher food expenditure compared to non-food expenditure indicates that the rice farming households in the study area are still at a moderate level of welfare. According to Trisnowati and Budiwinarto (2013), the smaller the proportion of food expenditure, the better the level of household welfare.

- **The Relationship Between Income and Household Expenditure of Farmers**

To determine the relationship between indicator X and Y—in this case, wetland rice farming income and farmers' welfare in Tanah Sepenggal District, Bungo Regency—the Chi-square test analysis was used. This analysis is a type of non-parametric comparative test applied to two variables where the data scale for both variables is nominal.

Table 2. Income Categories of Wetland Rice Farming Households in 2024.

Golongan Pendapatan	Jumlah Petani	Persentase (%)
Rendah	35	53,85
Tinggi	30	46,15
Jumlah	**65**	**100**

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

Table 2 shows the income categories based on the average household income per year, indicating that 53.85% of farmers fall into the low-income group. Meanwhile, 46.15% are in the high-income group, consisting of 30 farming households. The table illustrates that the majority of farming households have low income, or income that is below the average household income of wetland rice farmers.

Table 3. Welfare Categories of Wetland Rice Farmers Based on Household Food and Non-Food Expenditures 2024.

Kategori Kesejahteraan (Pengeluaran Pangan)	Jumlah Petani	Persentase (%)
Tinggi (<40%)	19	29,23
Sedang (50%-75%)	40	61,54
Rendah (>75%)	6	9,23
Total	**65**	**100**

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

Table 3 shows that the majority of respondent farmers fall into the moderate welfare category based on the percentage of food expenditure, with 40 farmers or 61.54%. Meanwhile, 19 farmers or 29.32% are categorized as high welfare, as their food expenditure is less than 40% of their total income. Farmers in the low welfare category number 6, characterized by food expenditures exceeding 75% of their total income. This study is in line with the research conducted by Anzaini et al. (2022), which found that most farming households fall into the moderate welfare category based on the proportion of food expenditure to total income. The results showed that the average food expenditure reached 59.74%, which falls within the 40%–75% range, according to Gilarso's welfare classification. This proportion indicates that although farmers are able to meet their basic needs, their level of welfare is not yet considered high.

Table 4. Cross Tabulation of Chi-Square Test Analysis with 2 x 3 Contingency Table

Pendapatan	Kesejahteraan			Jumlah
	Rendah	Sedang	Tinggi	
Rendah	6	29	0	35
Tinggi	0	11	19	30
Jumlah	6	40	19	65

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

Table 4 explains that differences in income groups can lead to differences in welfare categories. The majority of low- income respondent farmers fall into the moderate welfare category, while high-income farmers are generally in the high welfare category. The largest number of respondents are found in the moderate welfare category. This is in line with the study by Nainggolan *et al*. (2022), which states that there is a tendency where higher income levels do not always lead to higher welfare. Conversely, there are also cases where lower income levels result in higher welfare, and vice versa.

Tabel 5. The Relationship Between Household Income of Wetland Rice Farmers and Farmers' Welfare in Tanah Sepenggal District, Bungo Regency

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	32.910[a]	2	.000
Likelihood Ratio	42.671	2	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	29.891	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	65		

a. 2 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.77.

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

Based on a non-parametric statistical test using the Chi-Square test, the calculated Chi-Square value (X^2 hit) is 32.910[a], with a significance coefficient of 0.000, while the Chi-Square table value (X^2 table) at (α = 5%, df = 2) is 5.991. Since X^2 hit > X^2 table and the significance coefficient is smaller than the α value (t = 0.000 < α = 0.05), the decision is to reject H_0 and accept H_1. According to the decision rule, H_1 is accepted and H_0 is rejected, which means there is a significant and positive relationship between household income and the welfare of wetland rice farmers in Tanah Sepenggal District, Bungo Regency. This is in line with the study by Syahfitri (2024), which states that there is a relationship between income and the welfare level of rice farmers, as indicated by the chi-square test result being greater than 9.488, placing it in the moderate category.

Table 6. Correlation Coefficient Testing in the Research Area in 2024

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Contingency Coefficient	.580	.000
N of Valid Cases		65	

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

The correlation coefficient (r) is 0.580, which indicates a moderate degree of correlation between wetland rice farming income and farmers' welfare in Tanah Sepenggal District, Bungo Regency, with a relationship strength of 58.0%. The significance of the correlation coefficient (r) was tested using the t-test, where the calculated t-value was greater than the t-table value, meaning H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. This result indicates a significant relationship between household income and the welfare of rice farmers in Tanah Sepenggal District, Bungo Regency. This is consistent with the study by Syahfitri (2024), which stated that the degree of correlation between rice farming income and the welfare of rice farmers in Sri Agung Village, Batang Asam Subdistrict, is categorized as moderate, as the value falls within the range of 0 to 0.43.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and analysis, it can be concluded that lowland rice farming is the main source of income in Tanah Sepenggal District, Bungo Regency. The average land area owned by farmers is 1.12 hectares, and the Cropping Index (CI) in the study area is 2.00, indicating that farmers plant rice twice a year. The household income of rice farmers consists of three main components: on-farm (rice farming), off-farm (other agricultural activities), and non-farm (non-agricultural activities), with the majority of income still dominated by the on-farm sector. Farmer income is classified as high and exceeds the Minimum Wage of Bungo Regency. In general, the welfare level of farming households is considered moderate, as indicated by the high percentage of income allocated to food expenses. Most farmer households spend between 40% and 75% of their income on food consumption. There is a significant relationship between household income and the welfare level of rice farmers, as shown by the results of the Chi-Square statistical test.

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