

## EXPENDITURE ON ANIMAL PROTEIN CONSUMPTION OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS' FAMILY AT THE CITY OF YOGYAKARTA, INDONESIA

*R. Ahmad Romadhoni Surya Putra<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> Department of Socio-Economics, Faculty of Animal Science, Gadjah Mada University, Jl. Agro Karangmalang, Yogyakarta, 55281. Indonesia

### ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to evaluate the expenditure on animal protein consumption (milk, egg, and meat). The respondents were the senior high school teachers' family at the city of Yogyakarta. The number of the sample was 60 families. Purposive sampling method was applied to select the respondents. The total amount of animal protein consumption was 1.39 kg/cap/year. Protein consumption of milk, beef, chicken meat, and egg was 0.25, 0.28, 0.74, and 0.18 kg/cap/year, respectively. Teachers' household income was Rp. 565,756 /cap/month and consumption expenditure of animal protein was 12.19% of the total.

*Keywords : consumption, expenditure, animal protein*

### INTRODUCTION

Monetary crisis in Indonesia had happened since July 1997 (BPS, 2003). It made instability of our economics condition. At 2004, Inflation reached 6.95% totally and 10.58% for food in Yogyakarta (BPS, 2003). It influenced preference of consumers to consume goods and services because of real income were decreasing. It would influence the ability of buying and consuming animal protein. Based on economics theory, consumption will be influenced by income function (Sudarsono, 1986).

Food sufficiency criteria includes enough for caloric and protein (BPS, 1997). Most of proteins are provided by animal (such as egg, meat, and milk) and fish. Developed countries have some experiences decreasing carbohydrate consumption to be replaced by protein consumption (Husodo, 2000). Indonesia is the lowest in animal protein consumption (Table 1). It has something to do with the expenditure on protein consumption. As a developing country, Indonesian has lower income than those of developed country. Yogyakarta, one of provinces in Indonesia, the decreed minimum provincial salary has been the lowest among other provinces. It was Rp. 194.500/month in 2000, then went up to Rp. 237.500/month in 2001 and Rp. 321.800/month in 2002 (BPS, 2003).

This study was conducted to observe the expenditure on consumption of animal protein of Yogyakarta residents, especially senior high school teachers' family. It is hope to

be useful for giving information to Yogyakarta local governments who have responsibility on human resources development.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sixty senior high school teachers holding bachelor degree and differing in income levels were taken as samples. A survey was done during 2 months from September 2003 to November 2003. Including in-depth interviews using questionnaires and observations. Descriptive analysis was used to analyze both primary and secondary data.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Characteristic of respondents

The respondents were assumed to be rational about protein requirement of human. Based on their both education and income levels, respondents were found to be in the middle up level of community. As a civil servant, they get salary monthly. Average of respondent's family member was 4.13, which is higher than provincial figures (3.6) (BPS, 2003).

### Income Levels

As civil servants, they get fixed monthly salary, which varies based on their education levels and experience. Higher income (take home pay) can be earned if they have other job as source of additional income. Most income fell between Rp. 2.000.000 and Rp. 3,000.000 earned by 50% of total respondents. The second level of the income was between Rp. 1.000.000 and Rp. 2.000.000 (36.57%). The average income was Rp. 2.336.573 or Rp. 565.756 /cap/month, which is higher than provincial minimum salary (Rp. 321.800) (BPS, 2003).

### Animal Protein Consumption

*Table 1. Animal protein consumption per capita per year, 1999*

| Country       | Animal protein consumption (kg) |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| Argentina     | 69,5                            |
| North America | 43,6                            |
| Australia     | 36,3                            |
| West Europe   | 20,2                            |
| Hong Kong     | 12,0                            |
| South Korea   | 8,4                             |
| Japan         | 9,3                             |
| Egypt         | 9,6                             |
| Arab Saudi    | 4,3                             |
| Indonesia     | 1,95                            |

Husodo, 2000

Animal protein consumption at Yogyakarta Province reached 1.44 kg/cap/year (BPS, 2003). Milk, meat and egg consumption reached 0.07, 0.98, and 0.39 kg/cap/year,

respectively. Family consumption for animal protein was 1.39 kg/cap/year. The highest animal protein consumption was from chicken meat (0.74 kg/cap/year or 53.24%), then from milk, beef and egg . These figures are still lower than standard of animal protein consumption according to National Widya Karya Food and Nutrition which is 2.19 kg/cap/year (Sudardjat, 2000).

*Table 2. Member of respondents' family by their age*

| Ages            | Average of family members |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 0 – 5           | 0.25                      |
| 6 – 12          | 0.55                      |
| 13 – 18         | 0.55                      |
| 18 – 25         | 0.65                      |
| Greater than 25 | 2.13                      |
| Total average   | 4.13                      |

*Table 3. Respondents' income*

| Income levels, Rp/month | Total respondents | Percentage |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| 0 - 1.000.000           | -                 | 0          |
| 1.000.001 - 2.000.000   | 22                | 36.57%     |
| 2.000.001 - 3.000.000   | 30                | 50%        |
| 3.000.001 - 4.000.000   | 7                 | 11.67%     |
| Greater than 4.000.001  | 1                 | 1.67%      |
| Total                   | 60                | 100%       |

*Table 4. Animal protein consumption*

| Product      | Total consumption (kg) | Dry matter (kg) | Animal protein contents | Animal protein consumption (kg) | Percentage |
|--------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|
| Milk         | 7.32                   | -               | 3,4%                    | 0.25                            | 17.98%     |
| Beef         | 5.14                   | 1.29            | 17%                     | 0.22                            | 15.83%     |
| Chicken meat | 12.60                  | 3,54            | 21%                     | 0.74                            | 53,24%     |
| Egg          | 11.65                  | 1.51            | 12%                     | 0.18                            | 12.95%     |
| Total        |                        |                 |                         | 1.39                            | 100%       |

*Table 5. Family expenditure on food containing animal protein*

| Consumption  | Total amount  | Percentage |
|--------------|---------------|------------|
| Milk         | Rp. 15.805.09 | 22.91%     |
| Beef         | Rp. 14.567.88 | 21.11%     |
| Chicken meat | Rp. 28.200.16 | 40.87%     |
| Egg          | Rp. 10.422.51 | 15.11%     |
| Total        | Rp. 68.995.64 | 100%       |

### **Expenditure on Animal Protein Consumption**

Animal protein consumption depends on the ability of families to expend their income on consumption of animal products. Besides, it also depends on price level of food containing animal protein. Table 5 presents the family expenditure on food containing animal protein. The biggest expenditure was on chicken meat which was about Rp. 28,200.16/cap/month or 40.87% of total income, followed by milk Rp. 15,805.09/cap/month or 22.91%, beef Rp. 14,567.88/cap/month or 21.11%, and egg Rp. 10,422.51/cap/month or 15.11%. Total expenditure on food containing animal protein was Rp. 68,995.64/cap/month or 12.19% of total average income. National figure was 19.34% (BPS, 2003), which is a little bit higher.

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