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The Impact Of The Covid-19 Pandemic On Expenditure Household Of Dusung Farmers: A Case Study In Rutong Country, South Leitimur District, Ambon City.

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Abstract

The Covid-19 pandemic has disrupted various development sectors, especially health, education and transportation in villages and cities. The purpose of this study is to look at the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on household expenditures in Rutong Country. The research method used surveys and interviews with 40 heads of households. The results showed that food expenditure was greater than non-food, namely food expenditure was 59% higher than non-food 41%, indicating that the standard of living of most households was at the poverty line. The Covid-19 pandemic has had an impact on household food expenditure. This has implications for the importance of government attention in strengthening household food security based on local resources.

Keywords: Covid-19, Impact, Food expenditure, Ambon.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an agricultural country that has agricultural land that is large enough so that the average Indonesian people work in the agricultural sector. The agricultural sector is also one of the economic sectors that has the potential to be developed more widely in order to support people's income in Indonesia and become a source of state income. Agricultural development is expected to help meet domestic food needs and can improve the welfare of farmer households in Indonesia (Akbar, 2017).

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Farmer households are households where most of their income is obtained from their farming. The level of welfare of farmer households can be seen from the large level of income and expenditure. With the income generated, the community must process and manage their expenses every month. Revenue generated to regulate food and non-food consumption. Food consumption includes basic foodstuffs, side dishes, vegetables, fruits while non-food consumption includes education, electricity, clothing, housing, health and transportation costs.

At the beginning of 2020, the world was shocked by the incidence of severe infections with unknown causes, which began with China's report to the World Health Organization (WHO). On January 10, 2020, the cause began to be identified and obtained the genetic code, namely the coronavirus, and on February 11, 2020, WHO named it as COVID-19. Indonesia reported its first case on March 2, 2020, suspected to have been contracted from foreigners visiting Indonesia. Indonesia's mortality rate is 9%, including the highest mortality rate (Handayani, 2020). The spread of Covid-19 has also begun to enter the Maluku province through the city of Ambon since March 2020.

Rutong Country is a country located in South Leitimur District, Ambon City. Since the pandemic took place, it is not known whether the Covid-19 pandemic has had a positive or negative impact on farmers' household expenditures, due to large-scale social restrictions (PSBB), the COVID-19 pandemic has affected farmers' activities in marketing their agricultural products, thus impacting farmers' income and expenditure.

The implementation of policies regarding Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) causes limited human activities, where this situation causes changes to occur in household food and non-food expenditures. Based on the background that has been described, the purpose of this study is to determine the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the household expenditure of dusung farmers in Rutong Country, South Leitimur District.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted in Rutong State, South Leitumur District, Ambon City. This location was chosen intentionally (*Purposive).* Consideration in choosing a research location for several reasons, namely Rutong Country is one of the countries located in Ambon City and is a center for producing agricultural commodities, besides that accessibility from and to other districts is well available so that people go to food centers and to the center of Ambon City more smoothly.

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Population is a generalized area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics that are determined by researchers to be studied and then drawn conclusions (Sugiyono, 2018). The population in this study is farmers in Rutong Country with a population of 40 farmers. Samples taken using the ***purposive*** sampling method **where** researchers determine sampling by determining special characteristics in accordance with the research objectives so that they are expected to answer research problems.

The type of data used in this study consists of primary and secondary data. The data analysis used in this study is as follows:

Qualitative Descriptive Analysis

This study used qualitative descriptive analysis method. The qualitative descriptive analysis method is research intended to collect information about the status of an existing symptom, namely the state of symptoms according to what they are at the time the research is conducted (Arikunto, 2005). This analysis method is used to determine the characteristics of farming households in coastal areas and the structure of food and non-food expenditure.

Uji Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test

Understanding the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test according to Sugiarto (2017) is a test that is included in non-parametric statistical tests. This test is used to analyze data related to various conditions or treatments. In this study, the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test was used to determine changes or differences in farmers' perceptions of expenditures before and during the Covid-19 Pandemic.

Decision Making in the Wilcoxon Test is as follows:

1. If the value of Asymp. Sig (2-tailed) < 0.05 then the Hypothesis is accepted
2. Vice versa, if the value of Asymp.Sig. (2-tailed) > 0.05 then the Hypothesis is rejected.

With the provision of the test hypothesis, namely:

H_0 : There is no significant difference between household expenses farmers before and during the Covid-19 pandemic.

H_1 : There is a significant difference between farmers' household expenditures before and during the Covid-19 pandemic.

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Respondents

The characteristics of respondents' households are important indicators to know and understand the socio-cultural context and life of coastal villagers at the study site. The results showed that there were five indicators of characteristics of farmer households found in Rutong village. All these characteristics are related to each other and need to be viewed holistically, comprehensively and intact to understand village households. The following will be analyzed the characteristics of such households.

Age

Table 1. Distribution of Farmers by Age Level in Rutong Country

No	Age (Years)	Number (People)	Percentage (%)
1	Very Young (<35 years old)	2	5
2	Young (35-49 years old)	12	30
3	Old (50-64 years old)	16	40
4	Very Old (>64 years old)	10	25
Total		40	100

Source : Processing Questionnaire Data, 2022

Based on table 1, it can be seen that the distribution of farmers based on age level in Rutong Country is the smallest at the age of <35 years. While at the largest age level there is at the age of 50-64 years. This proves that farmers in Rutong Country are at a productive age. In Rutong Country, the average farmer who is active in farming activities is mostly in the old age range because of the lack of interest of young people in this field, where a person's age also determines work performance. The heavier the physical work, the older the workforce and the lower the achievement. However, in terms of responsibility, the older the age of the workforce will not affect because the justrus is more experienced, while for easy farmers it may be poorer experience and therapy but usually

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more progressive towards new innovations and relatively stronger(Suratiyah,2015).

Education

The level of education referred to in this study is formal education that has been taken by farmers. Formal education is also something that can affect income, and expenditure where the higher the level of education taken, it will allow them to more easily make innovations in increasing production output. because the education achieved is related to work so that it affects income (Russicaria and Djayastra, 2014). The following will be shown a table of the education level of farmers.

Table 2. Distribution of farmers based on education level in Rutong Country.

No	Education Level	Number (People)	Percentage(%)
1	No School	2	5
2	SD	14	35
3	Junior High School	11	27,5
4	High School	13	32,5
	Total	40	100

Source : Processing Questionnaire Data, 2022

From the table above, it can be seen that the distribution of farmers in Rutong Country, the largest level of education is at the elementary level. While the smallest distribution is at the junior high school education level. This proves that farmers in general have compatibility with the type of work in accordance with their intellectual abilities. Most of the farmers who had the last education of elementary school, junior high school, not even school are those who used to have limitations in costs. However, the farmers there are quite skilled in their field of work, because they feel that farming is a skill inherited by the ancestors that can not only be obtained through education.

Home Location

The location of respondents' houses was differentiated in three places, namely the beach, near the river and the highlands. The purpose of knowing the location of the housing includes understanding access to the center of economic activity, available

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facilities and facilities, and possible risks that may be faced when natural disasters occur, both from the sea, landslides and floods from rivers.

Table 3. Location Distribution of Farmhouses in Rutong Country

No	Home Location	Number(people)	Percentage(%)
1	Beachfront	5	12,5
2	Near the River	7	17,5
3	Plateau	28	70
Total		40	100

Source : Processing Questionnaire Data, 2022.

Table 3 shows that 28 farming households located at high altitudes are relatively safer from risks that may arise from the sea in the form of large waves, abrasion or flooding. However, locations in the highlands are prone to landslides in the heavy rainy season and more difficult transportation and communication access to economic centers in villages and sub-districts. In addition to the highlands, 7 respondent households lived on the banks of rivers. This is at risk of flooding and dumping household waste into rivers. Furthermore, there are 5 households living near the coast that are at risk of high ocean waves. The location of settlements is of course determined by many factors, including strategic location to markets and easy access to transportation and communication. The choice of home location can also be sourced from parents' inheritance, village gifts and buying from others. Regardless of the location, respondents' homes are at risk of natural disasters, so they need to be arranged properly, avoid erosion and flooding, and avoid the impact of natural and non-natural disasters.

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Number of Family Dependents

Table 4. Farmer distribution based on the number of dependents of the family.

No	Number of Family Dependents	Number (People)	Percentage(%)
1	1-2	6	15
2	3-4	12	30
3	5-6	10	25
4	7-8	12	30
	Total	40	100

Source : Processing Questionnaire Data, 2022.

Based on Table 4, it can be seen that the distribution of fishermen based on the largest number of family dependents is 3-4 and 7-8 people, while the least number of family dependents is with 1-2 dependents. According to Priyono and Yasin (2016), large family dependents are a very dominant factor affecting expenses, the more the number of family dependents, the more expenses spent on family needs, so that family needs are increasingly unmet.

Work Experience

Table 5. Distribution of farmers by work experience.

No	Work Experience	Number (People)	Percentage(%)
1	1-4	12	30
2	5-10	6	15
3	11-14	1	2,5
4	15-19	3	7,5
5	20-24	3	7,5
6	25-29	1	2,5
7	>29	14	35

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Total	40	100

Source : Processing Questionnaire Data, 2022.

Based on Table 5 above, it can be proven that the average farmer in Rutong Country has a fairly high experience in agriculture, it can be seen from the distribution results based on the level of experience that has the highest number is >29 years. The level of experience greatly influences the process in farming. Farmers who have the highest level of experience are usually able to cope and master various circumstances that occur in their work

Household Expenditure Structure in Rutong Country

Farmer household income is used to meet the basic needs of farmer households, namely, food, clothing, shelter, health, and employment. Farmer household income from the agricultural sector and non-agricultural sector is used to meet the basic needs of households which are grouped into food and non-food sectors. Household consumption is spending on the purchase of final goods and services to obtain satisfaction or meet household needs. Households that have high incomes, then tend to consume high and vice versa households that have low incomes tend to consume low as well.

Table 6. Average food and non-food expenditure in Rutong Country.

No	Description	Rp/month	Rp/Year	Percentage (%)
1	Food	1.365.270	16.383.240	59
2	Non Food	931.436	11.171.232	41
Total		2.296.706	27.554.472	100

Source : Processing Questionnaire data, 2022.

Based on Table 6, it can be seen that the amount of food and non-food expenditure is different. The percentage of food expenditure is 59% greater than non-food expenditure of 41%. This means that food consumption is greater than non-food. This is because food needs are the main needs that must be met first. Food or food is a source of human energy.

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Farmer Household Food Expenditure

Expenditure for food consumption of farmer households in Rutong Country is grouped into rice, tubers, fish, meat, milk, vegetables, nuts, fruits, coconut oil, spices, other consumption. The following is a table of food expenditure in Rutong country.

Table 7. Food Expenditure of Farmer Households in Rutong Country

No	Types of Expenses	Value (Rp/Month)	Value (Rp/Year)	Percentage(%)
1	Rice	360.875	4.330.500	26
2	Cigarette	234.050	2.808.600	17
3	Fish	206.250	2.475.000	15
4	Spices	89.700	1.076.400	7
5	Cooking oil	84.100	1.009.200	6
6	Sugar	79.525	954.300	6
7	Vegetable	75.725	908.700	6
8	Milk	56.900	682.800	4
9	Tuber	47.875	574.500	4
10	Sago	39.750	477.000	3
11	Meat	38.475	461.700	2
12	Fruit	27.750	333.000	2
13	Alcohol	10.125	121.500	0,8
14	Bean	5.275	63.300	0,4
15	Drinking Water	5.000	60.000	0,4
16	Coffee	2.100	25.200	0,2
17	Breadfruit	1.795	21.540	0,2
Total		1.365.270	16.383.240	100

Source : Processing Questionnaire Data, 2022.

Based on Table 7, it can be seen that the largest food expenditure of farmer households in Rutong Country is expenditure on rice consumption by 26%, then the second largest expenditure is cigarette consumption by 17%, while forthe smallest expenditure is coffee and breadfruit expenditure which is 0.2%.

Non-Food Expenditure of Farmer Households

Non-Food Expenditure is divided into housing and household facilities including (home repair, kerosene, electricity payments), Education (school fees, book money,

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pocket money, school supplies), Health (Puskesmas, BPJS Fees), Religion. The following Non-Food expenditures of farmer households can be seen in table 8.

Table 8. Non-Food Producers of Farmer Households in Rutong Country

No	Types of Expenses	Value (Rp/Month)	Value (Rp/Year)	Percentage(%)
1	Transportation	280.750	3.369.000	30
2	Religious	153.250	1.839.000	17
3	Electricity	92.900	1.114.800	10
4	Kerosene	92.000	1.104.000	10
5	Education	89.750	1.077.000	10
6	Pulse	82.300	987.600	9
7	Soap	41.775	501.300	5
8	Home Renovation	32.500	390.000	3
9	Diesel/Gasoline	23.500	282.000	2
10	Clothes	23.500	282.000	2
11	Socio-Cultural	9.211	110.532	1
12	Shoe	7.500	90.000	0,8
13	Health	2.500	30.000	0,2
Total		931.436	11.171.232	100

Source : Processing Questionnaire data, 2022.

Based on Table 8 above, it can be seen that the largest amount of non-food expenditure of farmer households in Rutong Country is transportation expenditure of 30%, then religious by 17%, and the smallest is health expenditure by 0.2%. It can be concluded that some farmers in Rutong Country have a Healthy Indonesia Card (KIS), so that farmer households get free medical treatment and the costs incurred are relatively small.

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Farmers' Perceptions of Household Expenditure

Table 9. Ranks Test Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test Rice Production

		N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks
During Covid-19 - Before Covid-19	Negative Ranks	16	8.50	136.00
	Positive Ranks	0	.00	.00
	Ties	24		
	Total	40		

Source: Processing Questionnaire Data, 2022

Based on table 9, it can be seen that 16 respondents in rice expenditure experienced an increase in expenditure during Covid-19 and 24 respondents had the same expenditure in rice expenditure before and during Covid-19. This indicates that the rupiah value spent by respondents' households during Covid-19 is higher than before Covid-19. This is due to the more expensive price of rice in connection with government policies limiting trade and transportation. As a result, the availability of rice has decreased and rice prices have increased so that household expenditure on rice is even greater, even greater than before Covid-19. Actually, Rutong Country is one of the villages producing sago and tubers as alternative food to complement and even replace rice. However, households in Rutong Country consume more rice even though it has to be at a higher price. The results of this study also indicate that the basic food habits have changed and depend on rice, especially among children and young people. Why is that? The reasons that are often mentioned and observed in Rutong Country are because it is difficult to get cheap and easy raw materials, processing and cooking them takes longer and costs longer, the price is often more expensive, tastes and perceptions that consider rice superior to sago and tubers, and government policy support for rice subsidies has been glorified from upstream to downstream, Rice-based or biased food policies exclude local foods such as sago, bananas and tubers (Louhenapessy, 2010).

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Table 10. Test Statistics Test Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test Rice Production

	During the Covid-19 Pandemic - Before the Covid-19 Pandemic
Z	-4.000
Asymp. Sig. (2- tailed)	.000

Source: Processing Questionnaire Data, 2022.

Based on the calculation results of the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test, the Z value obtained is -4,000 with p value (Asymp. Sig 2 tailed) of 0.000 which is less than the critical limit of 0.05 with a calculated Z value of -4.000<1.96 so that the hypothetical decision is that H_1 is accepted or which means that there is a real and significant difference between the expenditure of farmer households before Covid and during Covid.

Table 11. Ranks Test Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test Cigarette Dispensing

		N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks
During Covid-19 - Before Covid-19	Negative Ranks	29	15.00	435.00
	Positive Ranks	0	.00	.00
	Ties	11		
	Total	40		

Source: Processing Questionnaire Data, 2022.

Based on the results of hypothesis testing in table 11, it can be seen that there is a difference in expenditure where 29 respondents said that rupiah spending on cigarettes during Covid-19 has increased. Meanwhile, 11 respondents said that rupiah expenditure both before and during Covid-19 was the same. The high consumption of cigarettes has a serious negative impact on households, because the more cigarette consumption, the allocation of other expenditures will decrease. According to BPS (2022), cigarettes are the second highest component of household expenditure. This is in line with cigarette expenditure for farmers in Rutong Country, they are used to consuming cigarettes before work or not working because cigarettes have become the second food for them after rice.

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Table 12. Test Statistics Test Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test Cigarette Dispensing

	During the Covid-19 Pandemic - Before the Covid-19 Pandemic
Z	-5.385
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.000

Source: Processing Questionnaire Data, 2022.

Based on the calculation results of the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test, the Z value obtained is -5.385 with p value (Asymp. Sig 2 tailed) of 0.000 which is less than the critical limit of 0.05 with a calculated Z value of -5.385< -1.96 so that the hypothetical decision is to accept H1 or which means there is a significant difference between cigarette spending before and during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Table 13. Ranks Test Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test Transport Expenditure

		N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks
During Covid-19 - Before Covid-19	Negative Ranks	21	11.00	231.00
	Positive Ranks	0	.00	.00
	Ties	19		
	Total	40		

Source: Processing Questionnaire Data, 2022.

Based on table 13, it can be seen that 21 respondents in transportation expenditure were greater during Covid-19 than before Covid-19. And 19 people said that transportation spending before and during Covid-19 was the same. This is proven that in Rutong Country before Covid-19, farmers could still huddle together in public transportation to market agricultural products and young men or women in carrying out school and college activities by spending relatively small public transportation prices. However, with the Covid-19 pandemic through the PSBB to PPKM policies, drivers imposed social distancing with a capacity of 7 people and a large increase in angkot tariff

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prices where angkot rates before Covid ranged from 6,000-7000 and rates during Covid ranged from 10,000.

Table 14. Test Statistics Test Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test Transportation Expenditure.

	During the Covid-19 Pandemic - Before the Covid-19 Pandemic
Z	-4.491
Asymp. Sig. (2- tailed)	.000

Source: Processing Questionnaire Data, 2022.

Based on the calculation results of the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test, the Z value obtained is -4.491 with p value (Asymp. Sig 2 tailed) of 0.000 which is less than the critical limit of 0.05 with a calculated Z value of -4.491<1.96 so that the hypothetical decision is H_1 is accepted meaning that there is a real and significant difference in farmer household expenditure on transportation before Covid and during Covid.

Table 15. Ranks Test Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test Cooking Oil Dispensing

		N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks
During Covid-19 - Before Covid-19	Negative Ranks	38	19.50	741.00
	Positive Ranks	0	.00	.00
	Ties	2		
	Total	40		

Source: Processing Questionnaire Data, 2022.

Based on table 15, it can be seen that 38 respondents said that cooking oil expenditure during Covid-19 increased more than before Covid-19. while 2 respondents said spending before and during Covid-19 was the same. This indicates that the price of cooking oil during Covid-19 is more expensive than before Covid-19 where there is scarcity and limited space for movement in activities so that cooking oil prices have

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increased in price. As a result, farmers have to spend a lot of money to buy cooking oil. Though farmers can replace cooking oil with coconut oil or vegetable oil. However, households in Rutong Country prefer cooking oil at markets or kiosks even though it is at a higher price. The reason is because it is easy to get and easy to use directly in contrast to coconut oil or vegetable oil which must spend time and energy to produce.

Table 16. Test Statistics Test Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test Cooking Oil Dispensing

	During the Covid-19 Pandemic - Before the Covid-19 Pandemic
Z	-6.091
Asymp. Sig. (2- tailed)	.000

Source: Processing Questionnaire Data, 2022.

Based on the calculation results of the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test, the Z value obtained is -6.091 with p value (Asymp. Sig 2 tailed) of 0.000 which is less than the critical limit of 0.05 with a calculated Z value of -6.091<1.96 so that the hypothetical decision is that H_1 is accepted or which means that there is a real and significant difference between cooking oil production before Covid and during Covid-19.

Table 17. Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test Ranks Fish Expenditure Test

		N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks
During Covid-19 - Before Covid-19	Negative Ranks	9	5.00	45.00
	Positive Ranks	0	.00	.00
	Ties	31		
	Total	40		

Source: Processing Questionnaire Data, 2022.

Based on table 17, it can be seen that the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test Statistics Test for Fish Expenditure 9 respondents said that fish prices during Covid-19 were greater

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than before Covid-19. And 31 people said that the price of fish before and during Covid-19 was the same. This is due to the lack of fish production during the Covid-19 pandemic and restrictions on trade space, eventually fish prices increased. The results of this study also indicate that fish is a source of high protein and is one of the household needs that must be consumed daily so that consumption to spend rupiah in terms of fish expenditure farmers do not think about the expensive or low price of the fish but how they survive and consume fish.

Table 18. Test Statistics Test Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test Fish Removal

	During the Covid-19 Pandemic – Before the Covid-19 Pandemic
Z	-3.000
Asymp. Sig. (2- tailed)	.003

Source: Processing Questionnaire Data, 2022.

Based on the calculation results of the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test, the Z value obtained is -3,000 with p value (Asymp. Sig 2 tailed) of 0.003 which is less than the critical limit of the study of 0.05 with a calculated Z value of -3,000<1.96 so that the hypothetical decision is H_1 accepted meaning that there is a real and significant difference in farmer household expenditure on fish before Covid and during Covid.

Table 19. Ranks Test Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test Vegetable Production

		N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks
During Covid-19 - Before Covid-19	Negative Ranks	4	2.50	10.00
	Positive Ranks	0	.00	.00
	Ties	36		
	Total	40		

Source: Processing Questionnaire Data, 2022.

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Based on table 19, it can be seen that 36 respondents said that vegetable expenditure before and during Covid-19 was the same. And 4 people said that rupiah spending on vegetables during Covid was greater than before. The basic thing so that vegetable expenditure during the Covid-19 period increases is due to limited spending space when in fact farmers can replace the purchased vegetables by going looking in the forest or garden and by planting their own vegetables so that they are easier to get and easier to produce.

Table 20. Test Statistics Test Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test Vegetable Production

	During the Covid-19 Pandemic - Before the Covid-19 Pandemic
Z	-2.000
Asymp. Sig. (2- tailed)	.046

Source: Processing Questionnaire Data, 2022.

Based on the calculation results of the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test, the Z value obtained is -2,000 with p value (Asymp. Sig 2 tailed) of 0.046 which is less than the critical limit of 0.05 with a calculated Z value of -2.000<1.96 so that the hypothetical decision is H_1 is accepted meaning that there is a real and significant difference in farmer household expenditure on vegetables before Covid and during Covid.

Table 21. Ranks Test Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test Sugar Dispensing

		N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks
During Covid-19 - Before Covid-19	Negative Ranks	26	13.50	351.00
	Positive Ranks	0	.00	.00
	Ties	14		
	Total	40		

Source: Processing Questionnaire Data, 2022.

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Based on the calculation method carried out in the Wilcoxon signed rank test, 26 respondents said that sugar expenditure during Covid-19 was greater than before Covid-19. And 14 people said before Covid and during Covid-19 sugar production was the same. This is due to soaring sugar prices during the pandemic, this is due to closed trade access. For this reason, farmer households in Rutong Country must reduce the level of sugar consumption or by replacing sugar with water and sugar consumption 2 times a week in order to save sugar expenses.

Table 22. Test Statistics Test Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test Sugar Dispensing Test

	During the Covid-19 Pandemic - Before the Covid-19 Pandemic
Z	-5.099
Asymp. Sig. (2- tailed)	.000

Source: Processing Questionnaire Data, 2022

Based on the calculation results of the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test, the Z value obtained is -5.099 with p value (Asymp. Sig 2 tailed) of 0.000 which is less than the critical limit of the study of 0.05 with a calculated Z value of -5.099<1.96 so that the hypothetical decision is that H_1 is accepted or which means that there is a real and significant difference between the expenditure of farmer households before Covid and during Covid.

Table 23. Ranks Test Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test Seasoning Dispensing

		N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks
During Covid-19 - Before Covid-19	Negative Ranks	11	6.00	66.00
	Positive Ranks	0	.00	.00
	Ties	29		
	Total	40		

Source: Processing Questionnaire Data, 2022.

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Based on table 23, it can be seen that 11 respondents said that spending during Covid-19 was greater than before. And 29 people said seasoning production before and during Covid-19 was the same. In Rutong Country, the lives of farmers since the Covid-19 period have brought many changes inversely compared to before this pandemic. Since the enactment of PSBB in various regions, including Rutong Country, of course, it has affected the expenditure of higher food prices, including seasoning expenditure. As a result of this regulation, it makes it difficult for farmers to market garden products and also buy their daily necessities, one of which is buying spices, they finally buy from traders. This harms them as well as teaches farming households to be economical in the use of spices.

Table 24. Test Statistics Test Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test Seasoning Dispensing

	During the Covid-19 Pandemic - Before the Covid-19 Pandemic
Z	-3.317
Asymp. Sig. (2- tailed)	.001

Source: Processing Questionnaire Data, 2022.

Based on the calculation results of the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test, the Z value obtained is -3.317 with p value (Asymp. Sig 2 tailed) of 0.001 which is less than the critical limit of the study of 0.05 with a calculated Z value of -3.317<1.96 so that the hypothetical decision is that H_1 is accepted or which means that there is a real and significant difference between seasoning production before Covid and during Covid.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion above, it can be concluded that the characteristics of respondents to farmer households in Rutong country show that the age of dusung farmers is at a productive age. The average experience of farmers in farming or processing natural products is experienced. The level of education of farmers is relatively low due to limited costs. with a total of 7-8 family dependents. The average experience of farmers >29 years is 14 people with a percentage of 35%. This shows that the expenditure of houses in Rutong Country is very diverse, the highest expenditure of

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farmers in Rutong Country is food expenditure. The five largest food productions are rice, cigarettes, fish, seasonings, goring oil. While the five largest non-food expenditures are transportation, religion, electricity, kerosene, education. The results of different tests show that farmers' perceptions of the Covid-19 pandemic have an impact on farmers' household expenditures in Rutong Country, where after hypothesis testing proves that there is a significant difference between spending before Covid-19 and during Covid-19 on rice, fish, cigarettes, vegetables, sugar, goring oil, seasonings, meat and transportation.

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