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## **DETERMINANTS OF CONSUMPTION LEVEL OF POOR FAMILY IN SOUTH LEITIMUR DISTRICT, AMBON CITY**

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### **Abstract**

*This study aims to analyze (1) the effect of income on the level of consumption, (2) the effect of the number of family members on the level of consumption, (3) the effect of the level of education on the level of consumption. The study was conducted in the South Leitimur District of Ambon City for 2 (two) months, from March to April 2022. The population used in this study were all the heads of poor families in the South Leitimur District of Ambon City as many as 1355 people. The sample is determined by simple random as much as 10% of the population as many as 135 people. The results of the study conclude that (1) there is a significant positive effect of income on the level of consumption, (2) there is a significant positive effect of the number of family members on the level of consumption, (3) there is a significant positive effect of the level of education on the level of consumption.*

*Keywords: income, number of family members, education level, consumption level*

### **Abstrak**

*Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis (1) pengaruh pendapatan terhadap tingkat konsumsi, (2) pengaruh jumlah anggota keluarga terhadap tingkat konsumsi, (3) pengaruh tingkat pendidikan terhadap tingkat konsumsi. Penelitian dilakukan di Kecamatan Leitimur Selatan Kota Ambon selama 2 (dua) bulan yaitu bulan Maret sampai dengan bulan April 2022. Populasi yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh kepala keluarga miskin di Kecamatan Leitimur Selatan Kota Ambon sebanyak 1355 orang. Sampel ditentukan secara acak sederhana sebanyak 10 % dari populasi yakni sebanyak 135 orang. Hasil penelitian menyimpulkan bahwa (1) terdapat pengaruh positif signifikan pendapatan terhadap tingkat konsumsi, (2) terdapat pengaruh positif signifikan jumlah anggota keluarga terhadap tingkat konsumsi, (3) terdapat pengaruh positif signifikan tingkat pendidikan terhadap tingkat konsumsi.*

**Kata kunci: pendapatan, jumlah anggota keluarga, tingkat pendidikan, tingkat**

konsumsi

## BACKGROUND

The issue of poverty is a central and important issue for all central and local government policy programs, because most of Indonesia's homework is how to reduce poverty, unemployment, and how to reduce the level of dependence of human resources on the state. According to Nelawati Tamawiw (2015), poverty in general is a state of not having wealth, low income and complete deprivation in living their daily lives and is a very complex social problem.

Institutionally, efforts to address poverty reduction are still being carried out by the government, but the poverty rate is still relatively high. Ambon City is one of the areas in Maluku Province which has a poor population. Based on data from the Ambon City BPS in 2022, the number of poor people is 20,237 people. One of the sub-districts that contributes to the poverty rate in Ambon City is the South Leitimur District as many as 1,355 households or 6.69 percent of the total poor families in Ambon City.

One of the most frequently used indicators to determine poor criteria for the community is the level of household consumption expenditure. Therefore, a comprehensive approach is needed to alleviate poverty through the identification of factors that influence consumption expenditures of poor households in the District of South Leitimur, Ambon City. According to Masykur, Syechalad, & Nasir (2015), the poverty depth index is a measure of the average gap in consumption expenditure of poor households to the poverty line or poverty line. The higher the value, the greater the average gap in consumption expenditure of poor households to the poverty line. The concept of household consumption was put forward by Herman (2020) dan Machmud & Ahman, (2019) as expenditures made to fulfill the purchase of goods and services to get satisfaction and to meet their needs..

Several researchers have studied the problem of poverty with mixed results. Niswati (2014) found that the high poverty rate in Yogyakarta was caused by low education and health which led to low labor productivity. In addition, the variables of health and labor productivity have a negative effect on poverty and the regional minimum wage has a positive effect on poverty. Meanwhile, the focus on the level of expenditure or consumption level is also a concern of several researchers. Sari & Prishardoyo (2019) found that income, education and ownership of productive assets have a negative effect on food insecurity in Wiru Village, Bringin District, Semarang Regency, meaning that the higher the level of income, education and asset ownership, the lower the food insecurity. Likewise Masykur et al. (2015) concluded that income and number of family members have a positive and significant effect on consumption expenditure of poor households, while the level of education has a negative and

significant effect on consumption expenditure. In line with this also found that income and number of hours worked had a positive effect on consumption expenditure of poor households. It is also relevant to the research that has been conducted in Nusapenida District, Klungkung Regency by Vidiawan & Tisnawati (2015) which found that the variables of income, number of family members and education partially have a positive and significant effect on consumption patterns of poor households.

In contrast to Etavianti, Syechalad, & Syahnur (2014) ho found that income, age and education level had a positive and significant effect on health consumption expenditures for poor households, which means that the higher the income and education level and the older the head of the poor household. , it will further increase consumption expenditure. Similarly, H. Sari, Syahnur, & Seftarita (2017) who also found that cigarette consumption expenditures in poor households in Aceh Province were negatively affected by income, expenditure on education, food consumption expenditure and health expenditure. This is also in line with the research by Kemala Sari & Seftarita (2018) which found that the variable price of cigarettes, education and age had a negative and significant influence on cigarette consumption in poor and non-poor households in Aceh Besar District.

This research was conducted based on the gap research described above, by placing the dependent variable on the consumption of poor households and the independent variables, namely income, number of family members and education level.

## **METHODE**

This study uses a descriptive-quantitative approach with a causal correlational type, meaning that the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable is a cause-and-effect relationship. The study was conducted in the South Leitimur District of Ambon City for 2 (two) months, from March to April 2022. The population used in this study were all the heads of poor families in the South Leitimur District of Ambon City as many as 1355 people. The sample is determined by simple random as much as 10% of the population as many as 135 people. Data analysis techniques in this study, using descriptive analysis and multiple linear regression analysis.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

The effect of the independent variable income, number of family members and education level on the dependent variable, namely the consumption of poor households (Y) is known through multiple linear regression calculations. Based on the results of data processing using the SPSS 20.00 program, the following table is obtained:

**Table 1.**  
**Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Reg. Coefficient</b>	<b>t.count</b>	<b>t table df=135</b>	<b>Probability</b>	<b>r<sup>2</sup> Partial</b>
<i>Income</i> (X <sub>1</sub> )	0,452	5,382	2,011	0,001	0,540
<i>Number of Family members</i> (X <sub>2</sub> )	0,211	4,422	2,011	0,011	0,307
<i>Education Level</i> (X <sub>3</sub> )	0,290	4,501	2,011	0,005	0,332
Constanta	: 0,219		F. Ratio	: 227,752	
R square	: 0,932		Prob.	: 0,000	
Multiple R	: 0,928		n	: 135	

Based on the table above, it can be arranged a mathematical equation model as follows:

$$Y = b_0 + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + e$$

$$Y = 0,219 + 0,452 X_1 + 0,211 X_2 + 0,290 X_3 + 0,0110$$

Where:

Y = consumption of poor households

X<sub>1</sub> = Income

X<sub>2</sub> = Number of Family Members

X<sub>3</sub> = Level Education

b<sub>1</sub>, b<sub>2</sub>, b<sub>3</sub>, = Coefficient of influence

e = Prediction Error

The explanation of the mathematical model above is:

1. The value of  $b_0$  shows the household consumption forecast of 0.219 rupiah which is not influenced by the variables of income, number of family members and education.
2. The value of  $b_1$  shows that the income variable ( $X_1$ ) is positive, this means that if the family income increases, it will cause the consumption of poor households to increase. Furthermore, the magnitude of the regression coefficient of 0.452 means that every increase of one unit of income variable will result in an increase of 0.452 unit of consumption of poor households, if the other variables are constant.
3. The value of  $b_2$  shows that the variable number of family members ( $X_2$ ) is positive, this means that if the number of family members increases, the consumption of poor households will also increase. Furthermore, the magnitude of the regression coefficient of 0.211 means that each increase of one unit of the variable number of family members will result in an increase of 0.211 units of consumption of poor households, if the other variables are constant.
4. The value of  $b_3$  shows the education variable ( $X_3$ ) is positive, this means that if there is an increase in education, it will result in an increase in consumption of poor households. Furthermore, the magnitude of the regression coefficient of 0.290 means that every increase in one unit of the education variable will result in an increase of 0.290 units of household consumption, if the other variables are constant.

### **First, Second, Third Hypothesis Testing**

The first hypothesis states that the variable income, number of family members and education level affect the dependent variable, namely the consumption of poor households ( $Y$ ) partially. The test is carried out by confirming the t-count value with the t-table value in degrees of freedom ( $df=135$ ).

- a. The calculated t value for the income variable is  $5.382 >$  the t table value ( $df = 135$ ) is 2.011, so it can be concluded that  $H_0$  is rejected,  $H_a$  is accepted, which means that income has a partial effect on the consumption of poor households. (Hypothesis 1 accepted)
- b. The calculated t value for the variable number of family members is  $4.422 >$  the t table value ( $df = 135$ ) is 2.011, so it can be concluded that  $H_0$  is rejected,  $H_a$  is accepted, which means that the number of family members has a partial effect on the consumption of poor households. (Hypothesis 2 accepted)
- c. 2) The calculated t value for the education variable is  $4.501 >$  the t table value ( $df = 135$ ) is 2.011, so it can be concluded that  $H_0$  is rejected,  $H_a$  is accepted, which means that education has a partial effect on the consumption of poor households. (Hypothesis 3 accepted)

#### Fourth Hypothesis Testing

The fourth hypothesis which states that the variables of income, number of family members and education level have a significant effect on the dependent variable, namely the consumption of poor households (Y) simultaneously. The test is carried out by confirming the calculated F value with the table F value in df (3)(131). The table above shows the calculated F value of  $227.752 > F$  table in df (3) (131) of 8.57 ; so it can be concluded that  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted, which means that the variables of income, number of family members and education level have a significant effect on the dependent variable, namely the consumption of poor households simultaneously. The large influence of these three variables is 0.932 or 93.2% of the variable consumption of poor households is influenced by income ability, number of family members and education level and the remaining 6.8% (100%-93.2%) is influenced by other variables that are not included in the research model.

Table 1 shows the results of multiple linear regression analysis, which shows that the largest regression coefficient value is the income variable, as well as the t-count value and the partial  $r^2$  value, which shows that the biggest influence comes from the income variable with a large influence of 54.0%, because it has the largest correlation coefficient between the other two variables. The regression coefficient shows the influence of each independent variable (X1, X2, X3) on the dependent variable (Y) if the size of the other independent variables in the model remains.

The results of the study which show that the variable income, number of family members and education level affect the dependent variable, namely the consumption of poor households (Y) partially through the t test and simultaneously through the F test shows that these three variables contribute positively to the increase in the amount of public consumption. poor in South Leitimur District, Ambon City. This research is in line with several previous studies, namely: Sari & Prishardoyo (2019), Masykur et al. (2015), Achmad & Nasir (2016) and Vidiawan & Tisnawati (2015). However, this research is different from Etavianti, Syechalad, & Syahnur (2014), H. Sari, Syahnur, & Seftarita (2017) and Kemala Sari & Seftarita (2018).

#### CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion, the following conclusions are obtained:

1. There is a significant positive effect of income on the level of consumption
2. There is a significant positive effect of the number of family members on the level of consumption
3. There is a significant positive effect of education level on consumption level

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