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ANALYSIS OF FACTORS INFLUENCING CONSUMPTION RATES BY VOTING COMMITTEES

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Abstract:

Every household will not be separated from consumption behavior, both to meet primary needs and secondary needs in the survival of the household. The purpose of this study was to find out what factors and how influential they have on the consumption level of the Voting Committee (PPS) of 13 villages in Kotaanyar Kabupaten Probolinggo District. This study uses a quantitative approach with primary data. This study used multiple regression tests. The results of this study show that the salary variable and the side income variable have a positive and significant effect while the variable number of family dependents has no significant effect on consumption.

Keywords: *Household Consumption, Salary, Side Income, Number of Family Dependents*

INTRODUCTION

Consumption is the total expenditure to obtain goods and services in an economy within a certain period. Consumption expenditure is the main component of the Gross National Product; therefore, immediate attention needs to be paid to and focused on analysing the factors determining consumption expenditure. Particularly for household consumption expenditure, the most determining factor is household income. The higher the household or community income as a whole, the higher the level of consumption (Suyuti in Masagus, 2007:5).

Consumption expenditure includes spending on food, clothing, housing, various goods and services, and other needs. Food consumption consists of rice, side dishes, fruits, oil, sugar, cigarettes, etc. Clothing consumption consists of clothing, shoes, sandals, socks and others. Consumption for housing includes house rent, lighting costs, house maintenance costs and fuel (including charcoal and firewood) and others. Consumption of various goods and services consists of the expenses for education, transportation, health, and durable goods. While other consumption, namely television taxes, vehicle taxes, land and building taxes and social and other funds, have not been listed (Andrianni in Dian, 2007:3).

Factors for consumption expenditure are income, tastes, socio-cultural factors, wealth, government debt, capital gains, interest rate, price level, money illusion, distribution, age, geographic location, and income distribution. The factor that has the most influence on consumption is income, but it cannot be influenced by other factors that strongly influence public consumption (Naga, 2001).

A person's income is one factor that significantly influences consumption activities because consumption is directly proportional to income. The higher the income a person receives, the greater the expenditure used for consumption. Likewise with savings behaviour, if a person's income increases, consumption and savings will increase equally, but this applies to people with a relatively well-established economic life. The yearly economic growth rate also influences the consumption expenditure that the community

will carry out. The rapid development of technology also affects people's attitudes and consumption behaviour.

The amount of income a household receives can describe society's welfare. Although accurate income data is challenging to obtain, household expenditure data consisting of food and non-food expenditures can explain how residents allocate their household needs. Even though prices are different between regions, the value of household expenditure can still show differences in the level of welfare of the population between areas, especially from an economic perspective.

Keynes made several conjectures regarding the consumption function, including the marginal propensity to consume and the average propensity to consume. The marginal propensity to consume (MPC) is a concept that illustrates how consumption will increase if disposable income increases by one unit. According to Sukirno (2007), if income increases, the level of consumption will also increase, but the amount is smaller than the increase in income.

Keynes explained that current consumption is strongly influenced by current disposable income. According to Keynes, there is a minimum consumption limit that does not depend on income level. The consumption level must be met, even though the income level is zero. That is what is called autonomous consumption (autonomous consumption). If disposable income increases, consumption also increases. It is just that the increase is less significant than the increase in disposable income.

$$C = a + bY_d$$

C : Consumption
a : Autonomous consumption
b : (Marginal Propensity to Consume/MPC)
Yd : Disposable Income

Consumer behaviour is a dynamic process that includes the behaviour of consumers, groups and members of society who are constantly changing. The American Marketing Association defines *consumer behaviour* as a dynamic interaction of feelings, behaviour and the environment in which individuals exchange various aspects of their lives. Consumer behaviour studies how individuals, groups, and organizations select, buy, use and dispose of goods, services, ideas or experiences to satisfy needs and wants.

Consumer behaviour is a dynamic process shown in the form of behaviour shown by consumers both individually and in groups in searching for, evaluating, buying, using and disposing of products, services and ideas that are expected to satisfy. 3 Efforts made by consumers to obtain goods and services can be initiated by searching for information, either via the internet or by neighbours. If the product is at high risk, consumers will seek more information to avoid mistakes in making decisions. If consumers believe in the superior benefits of a product, then consumers will buy and consume the product.

General Election, in the future referred to as Election, is a means of people's sovereignty to elect members of the People's Legislative Council, members of the Regional Representatives Council, the President and Vice President, as well as members of the Regional People's Representative Council, which is carried out directly, publicly, freely, confidentially, honestly and fairly in The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The General Election Commission, from now on abbreviated as KPU, is an election management body that is national, permanent and independent in conducting elections.

Ad hoc bodies are members and secretariat of the District Election Committee, members and secretariat of the Voting Committee, Voting Organizing Groups, Overseas Election Committees, Overseas Voting Organizing Groups, Voter Data Updating Committee/Voter Data Updating Officer, Overseas Voter Data Updating Committee and Orderliness Officers of Voting Places in the Implementation of Elections and Elections.
Voting Committee, in the future abbreviated as PPS, is a committee formed by Regency/Municipal KPU to organize Elections and Elections at the sub-district/village level or what is referred to by another name.

PPS was formed to organize elections and elections at the sub-district/village level or what is called by another name. PPS is domiciled in the sub-district/village or what is called by another name. Article 15 PKPU number 8 of 2022 PPS is formed by Regency/Municipal KPU 6 (six) months before the Election or Election and is dissolved by 2 (two) months after the Election or election vote.

Duties, Authorities and Obligations of the Voting Committee in Article 18 of PKPU number 8 of 2022, In organizing elections, PPS has the following duties: a. announcing the provisional voter list; b. receive input from the public regarding the provisional voter list; c. carry out repairs and announce the results of repairs to the provisional voter list; d. announcing the final voter list and reporting it to the Regency/Municipal KPU through the PPK, e. carry out all stages of the Election at the sub-district/village level or what is referred to by other names determined by the KPU, Provincial KPU, Regency/City KPU, and PPK; f. collect vote counting results from all polling stations in its working area; g. submit the vote count results of all TPS to PPK; h. evaluate and prepare reports for each stage of the General Election in their working area, i., carry out the dissemination of election administration and related to PPS duties and authorities to the public; j. carry out other tasks assigned by the KPU, Provincial KPU, Regency/City KPU, and PPK by the provisions of laws and regulations; and K. carry out other tasks by the provisions of the legislation.

Relationship of Consumption to Income (Salary of the voting committee)

One of the variables that can affect the level of household consumption (micro) and the state (macro) is income. Income is an essential factor influencing consumer behaviour. Income can describe a person's ability to consume in quality and quantity. A person's ability to meet food and non-food needs will increase if the income earned is more significant, and vice versa.

Relationship between consumption and other income (by-side)

The level of income obtained from side jobs can also increase income in the household itself. Side income can help influence the increase in household consumption expenditure. The more side income collected, the more variation in consuming goods/services will be diverse. When a household faces variations in consumption decisions, it will pay more attention to non-food consumption expenditures such as health, education, entertainment, etc.

Consumption Relationship with Total Family Dependents

The number of dependents or family members in a household can affect the level of consumption that must be spent by the household concerned because it relates to their increasing needs. Mapadin (2006), in his research, explained that one of the factors that influence the level of household consumption is the number of dependents of family members. In this study, he explained that social linkages positively correlated with household consumption. The more the number of family dependents, the more household consumption expenditure will increase or increase.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Approach

In this study the authors used a type of quantitative research with a descriptive approach. Quantitative research is intended to determine the size of the variables (in the form of numbers). These variables are arranged into a model which is estimated by means of regression analysis. The descriptive approach is intended to describe these results. Where this research is research on primary data through questionnaires through questionnaires, namely the voting committee in Kotaanyar District. While the secondary data used comes from various related sources.

Operational Definition and Measurement of Research Variables

The variables used in this study include:

A. The dependent variable: Consumption by the Voting Committee (Y) is spending by households on goods and services with the aim of meeting needs where public consumption is measured in rupiah units.

B. Independent Variables, consisting of:

i. Salary or Honor (X1). The income received is in the form of basic salary and other benefits for a certain period, measured in rupiah units.

ii. Side Income (X2). Those who earn income from work other than as a member of the Voting Committee

iii. The number of household dependents (X3) is the number of family members living in one house, measured in units of people/person.

Population and Sample Determination

Population is the total number of objects whose characteristics are to be estimated. The population in this study is the voting committee in Kotaanyar District. The sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. In this study all members of the population were taken, because the voting committee only consisted of 39 people.

Method of collecting data

Data Types and Sources

A. Primary data is the data used in this study in the form of data from questionnaires or data obtained directly which is distributed to the Voting Committee in Kotaanyar District.

B. Secondary data is used as additional data to support the analysis. Secondary data includes quantitative data. Documents assisting in research (Government issued documents, reports and other archives).

Data collection technique

A. Observation, the observation method is a way of collecting data using the eye without the help of other standard tools for this purpose. Direct observation is carried out on objects where events occur or take place, so that researchers are with the object being investigated. Observations in this study were carried out by finding out and observing how consumption was carried out by the Voting Committee in Kotaanyar District.

B. Questionnaire, is a data collection technique by distributing questionnaires (a list of several questions) to the respondents who are the sample in the study. In this case the respondent is the Voting Committee in Kotaanyar District.

Analysis Method

Data analysis technique

Based on the theoretical basis and research objectives, the analytical method used in this study is multiple linear regression. This multiple regression analysis is to find out how much influence there is between the independent variables and the dependent variable, using the OLS (Ordinary Least Squere) approach. In this study using a computer application in the form of SPSS.

In this study, data will be analyzed using multiple linear regression analysis (multiple linear regression method). The goal is to find out the variables that can affect consumption patterns. The purpose of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis is to study how close the influence of one or more independent variables is with one dependent variable.

The data analysis model used to determine the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable and to test the correctness of the conjecture while using the Multiple Linear Regression Equation model, is as follows:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta 1X1 + \beta 2X2 + \beta 3X3 + \mu$$

Y = Respondents' Consumption (Rp)

A = Constant / Intercept

X1 = Voting committee salary

X2 = Other Income (side)
X3 = Total Dependents of Respondent's Family
β1β2β3 = Regression Coefficient
μ = Error Term

DISCUSSION

Overview of Research Locations

Government units in Probolinggo Regency consist of 24 sub-districts, 330 villages/kelurahan, 1,527 hamlets, 1,631 RW and 6,091 RT. Judging from the composition of the number of villages, Paiton District has the highest number of villages, namely 20. In contrast, the sub-district with the smallest number of villages is Kuripan District, namely seven villages.

The projected population of Probolinggo Regency was 1,165,298 people in 2018, an increase of 0.76% compared to 2017 of 1,158,653 people. Paiton District has the largest population, namely 74,215 people, followed by Kraksaan District, with 71,120 people and Tongas, with 67,718 people. Based on data from the Probolinggo Regency Population and Civil Registry Service, the majority of the population is Muslim, namely, 1,128,464 people (98.40%), followed by Hindus 1.35 per cent, Protestant Christians 0.15 per cent (Table 4.3.1).

Kotaanyar Sub-district is located in the South Central region of the Probolinggo Regency. Viewed from the height above sea level, Kotaanyar Sub-District is located at an altitude of 200 to 750 meters and consists of lowlands and some highlands. The climate in the Kotaanyar District area is like other Districts in Probolinggo Regency. Kotaanyar District has a tropical climate divided into two seasons, namely the rainy and dry seasons. The rainy season occurs from October to April, and the dry season from April to October.

Table 1. Total Population of Kotaanyar District

Village	Wide (Km2)	Resident	Density
1. Sumber Centeng	2,52	1 492	593
2. Sambirampak Kidul	1,50	3 364	2.247
3. Sidomulyo	6,53	2 447	375
4. Tambak Ukir	5,84	1 593	273
5. Curah Temu	4,55	705	155
6. Pasembon	2,81	1 485	528
7. Sidorejo	2,40	2 023	844
8. Sambirampak Lor	1,39	2 996	2.155
9. Sukorejo	2,43	3 684	1.514
10. Talkandang	1,74	4 950	2.846
11. Kedung Rejoso	2,07	3 017	1.459
12. Triwungan	1,92	4 817	2.510
13. Kotaanyar	3,81	4 196	1.101
Total 2018	39,50	36 769	931
Total 2017	39,50	36 044	913
Total 2016	39,50	35 862	908

Data source: Secondary Data 2023. KotaAnyar Book in Figures 2019

Test results

Estimation of Research Results

Tabel 2. **Hasil Estimasi Penelitian**

Coefficients[a]						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	952427,472	1075900,565		,885	,380
	Gaji	,014	,818	,001	,017	,987
	Pendapatan Sampingan	,587	,055	,824	10,727	,000
	Jumlah Tanggungan	138140,413	82545,131	,115	1,674	,099
a. Dependent Variable: Konsumsi						

Source: Primary Data 2023, data processed

From the table above it can be obtained the form of the multiple linear regression equation model as follows:

Y = 952427.472 + 0.014X1 + 0.587X2 + 138140.413X3 + μ

Y = Respondents' Consumption (Rp)
A = Constant / Intercept
X1 = Voting committee salary
X2 = Other Income (side)
X3 = Total Dependents of Respondent's Family
β1β2β3 = Regression Coefficient

Classic assumption test

A. Normality Test

According to Ghozali (2013: 160) the normality test aims to test whether the confounding or residual variables in the regression model have a normal distribution. As it is known that the t and F tests assume that the residual values follow a normal distribution. If this assumption is violated, the statistical test becomes invalid for a small sample size. There are two ways to detect whether the residuals are normally distributed or not, namely by means of graphical analysis and statistical tests. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was performed at a significant level of 0.05. For simplicity, this test can be done by looking at the profitability of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z statistic. If the profitability of the Z statistic is less than 0.05, the residual value in a regression is not normally distributed (Ghozali, 2007 in Duitaningsih, 2012).

Table 3 **Normality Test**

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		65
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	452076,55190000

Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,080
	Positive	,080
	Negative	-,065
Test Statistic		,080
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,200[c,d]
a. Test distribution is Normal. b. Calculated from data. c. Lilliefors Significance Correction. d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.		

Source: Primary Data 2023, data processed.

In table 3, the Kolomorov-Smirnov test shows that the residual data obtained follows a normal distribution; based on the output results, it shows that the Kolmogorov-Smirnov value is significant at 0.200 > 0.05. Thus, the residual data is usually distributed, and the regression model meets the normality assumption.

B. Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test is used to determine whether there is a relationship between the independent variables. The expectation from this assumption is that the independent variables are not related to each other. The multicollinearity test can be carried out by looking at each independent variable's Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) value on the dependent variable. If the VIF value is not more than 10, then the model is declared to have no multicollinear symptoms. The results of testing the multicollinearity assumption can be seen in table 4.9 below:

Table 4. **Uji Multikolinearitas**

Coefficients[a]			
Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	Gaji	,771	1,298
	Pendapatan Sampingan	,627	1,596
	Jumlah Tanggungan	,788	1,269
a. Dependent Variable: Konsumsi			

Source: Primary Data 2023, data processed.

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the VIF value of each variable is less than ten, and the tolerance value of each variable is more than 0.01, so it can be concluded emphatically that there is no multicollinearity problem.

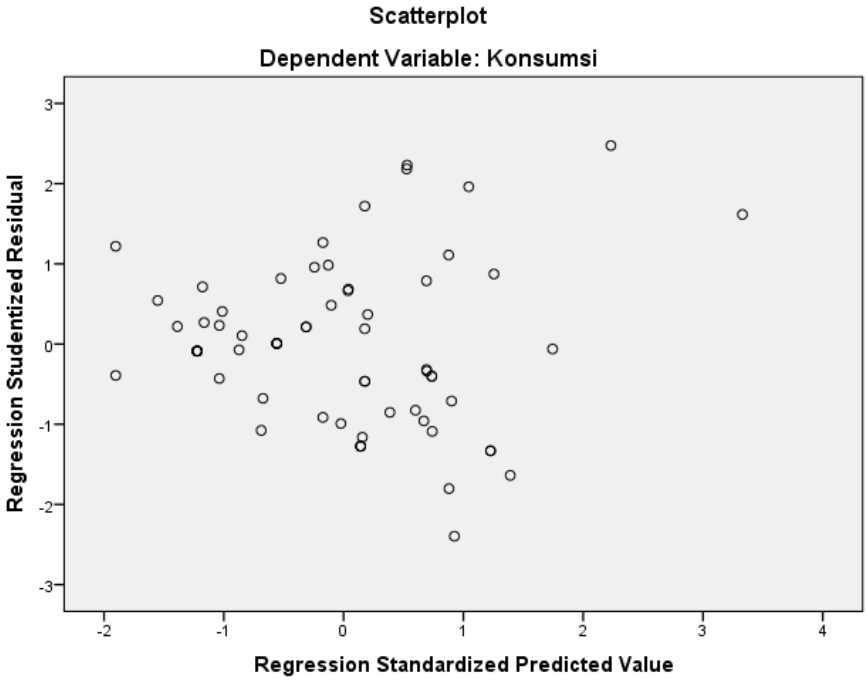
C. Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test is carried out if a disturbance appears in the regression function, which has unequal variances of the residuals, so the OLS estimation is inefficient, both in small and large samples (but can still be biased and

consistent). If the variance of the residual of one observation or other remains, it is called homoscedasticity; if it is different, it is called heteroscedasticity. The basis of the analysis is as follows:

I. If there is a specific pattern, such as the dots that form a particular regular pattern (wavy, widens and then narrows), then it indicates that heteroscedasticity has occurred.
II. There is no heteroscedasticity if there is a clear pattern and the points spread above and below the number 0 on the Y axis.

Figure 1: Heteroscedasticity Test



Source: Primary Data 2020, data processed.

From Figure 1 above, it can be seen that the distribution of points does not form an asleep of a particular pattern, so it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity or, in other words, there is homoscedasticity. The classical assumption about heteroscedasticity in this model is fulfilled; it is free from heteroscedasticity.

D. Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test aims to determine whether, in a linear regression model, there is a correlation between the confounding errors in period t and the interfering errors in the t-1 (previous) period. One way that can be done to identify the presence of autocorrelation is by using the Durbin-Watson test. The testing hypothesis used is as follows:

Ho : There is no autocorrelation; Ha : There is autocorrelation; Alpha : 0.05

If the value of the DW test statistic is close to 2, then there is sufficient evidence to state that there is no autocorrelation.

Table 5. **Autocorrelation Test**

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,880	,775	,764	463059,770	2,312
a. Predictors: (Constant), Jumlah Tanggungan, Gaji, Pendapatan Sampingan					
b. Dependent Variable: Konsumsi					

Source: Primary Data 2023, data processed.

From the table above, it can be obtained that the statistical value of the Durbin-Watson Test is 2.312 while the value of du = 1.479 and 4-du = 2.521. So that the statistical value of the Durbin-Watson test is between the du and 4-du values; therefore, it can be concluded that there is sufficient evidence to state that there is no indication of autocorrelation. So there is no autocorrelation in the linear regression model.

Research Hypothesis Test

A. t test (Partial Significance)

The t-test (Partial Significance) aims to determine the partial effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable. The guideline used to determine whether one variable has a partial effect is by looking at the count value and then comparing it to the table; if the count value is greater than the table, it can be said that the variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable. Another way is by looking at the significance (p-value) of each variable (if the sign value is <0.05, then the variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable).

Table 6. **T-test (Partial Significance)**

Coefficients[a]						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	952427,472	1075900,565		,885	,380
	Gaji	,014	,818	,001	,017	,987
	Pendapatan Sampingan	,587	,055	,824	10,727	,000
	Jumlah Tanggungan	138140,413	82545,131	,115	1,674	,099
a. Dependent Variable: Konsumsi						

Source: Primary Data 2023, data processed.

I. Income Variable (salary) Respondents (X1) Testing the significance of the partial (individual) income (salary) variable of respondents to household consumption yields tcount = 0.017 with a probability of 0.987. The test results show the probability count < level of significance (a = 5%). This matter means that it has a positive effect. However, there is no significant effect of the respondents' income

(salary) variable on the household consumption of the voting committee in Kotaanyar District, Probolinggo Regency.

II. Income Variable (side) respondent (X2). Testing the significance of the respondent's partial (individual) side income variable on household consumption yields tcount = 10.727 with a probability of 0.000. The test results show the probability count < level of significance (a = 5%). This matter means that it has a positive effect, and there is a significant influence of the respondent's side income variable on household consumption of the voting committee in Kotaanyar District, Probolinggo Regency.

III. Variable Number of Family Dependents (X3) Testing the significance of the partial (individual) variable number of family dependents on household consumption yields tcount = 1.674 with a probability of 0.099. The test results show the probability count < level of significance (a = 5%). This matter means that it has a positive effect, but there is no significant effect on the household consumption of the voting committee in Kotaanyar District, Probolinggo Regency.

B. F Test (Simultaneous Significance)

F test (Simultaneous Significance) Simultaneous significance test is used to determine whether there is an influence of the respondent's salary income, (side) income and the number of family dependents jointly on household consumption. The test criteria stated that if the probability count < level of significance (a = 5%), then there is a significant effect simultaneously on the respondent's salary income, (side) income and the number of dependents of the respondent's family on household consumption.

Table 7. **Uji F (Signifikansi Serentak)**

ANOVA[a]						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	449687300200 00,000	3	1498957667 0000,000	69,9 06	,000[b]
	Residual	130798853600 00,000	61	2144243502 00,000		
	Total	580486153800 00,000	64			
a. Dependent Variable: Konsumsi						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Jumlah Tanggungan, Gaji, Pendapatan Sampingan						

Source: Primary Data 2023, data processed

Simultaneous significance testing produces a value of Fcount = 69.906 with a probability of 0.000. The test results show the probability count < level of significance (a = 5%). This matter means that there are simultaneously (together) significant variables of the respondent's salary, side income and the number of dependents of the respondent's family on the household consumption of the voting committee in Kotaanyar District, Probolinggo Regency.

C. R2 Test (Coefficient of Determination)

The magnitude of the contribution of the respondent's salary income, (side) income and the number of family dependents on household consumption can be seen through the coefficient of determination (R2), which is equal to 0.775.

Table 8. **Uji R^2 (Koefisien Determinasi**

Model Summary[b]				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,880	,775	,764	463059,770
a. Predictors: (Constant), Jumlah Tanggungan, Gaji, Pendapatan Sampingan				
b. Dependent Variable: Konsumsi				

Source: Primary Data 2023, data processed.

This matter means that the diversity in the amount of household consumption can be explained by the variables of the respondent's salary income, income (side) and the number of family dependents of 77.5% or, in other words, the contribution of the respondent's salary income, income (side) and the number of dependents of the family of the respondent to home consumption households by 77.5%. In comparison, the remaining 22.5% is the contribution of other variables not discussed in this study.

Discussion

The discussion focuses on explaining the research findings following this research and the theory that forms the basis for the formulation of the research model. The discussion of the results of the analysis is as follows:

Salary Variable

The effect of the Respondent's Income (Salary) (X1)) on household consumption (Y) has a coefficient of 0.014, which means that if the respondent's income increases per 1 rupiah, household consumption will increase by Rp. 0.014, assuming the other variables remain the same. The respondent's income variable shows a positive sign, which means it has a positive relationship to household consumption. This indicates that the more the income of the respondents increases, the more household consumption will increase.

This study's results can answer Keynes's theory which explains that current consumption is strongly influenced by current disposable income. However, there is a minimum consumption limit that does not depend on income level. The consumption level must be met, even though the income level is zero. That is what is called autonomous consumption (autonomous consumption). If disposable income increases, consumption also increases. The increase is not as significant as the increase in disposable income.

Based on the results of the primary research conducted by the researchers, the voting committee in Kotaanyar District, Probolinggo Regency, in reality, was not much influenced by the salary they received; this was because the salary received was not paid regularly every month. The voting committee used little of their salary for daily consumption. Most of their salaries have been used up for instalment needs, savings, and other dependents.

Side Income Variable

The effect of the respondent's (side) income (X2) on household consumption (Y) has a coefficient value of 0.587, which means that if the respondent's (side) income increases per 1 rupiah, household consumption will increase by Rp. 0.587 assuming other variables remain the same. The respondent's (side) income variable shows a positive sign, which means it has a positive relationship to household consumption.

Based on the results of primary research, the majority of the voting committee in Kotaanyar District, Probolinggo Regency, were farmers and cattle breeders. The agricultural products they get are indeed higher than their salary as a voting committee. The result of buying and selling livestock is also the same. Compared to the voting committee's salary, some still get more from their side jobs.

This phenomenon was obtained by researchers from the preliminary research results using interviews and questionnaires asked of the research sample. From the phenomena described above, the side income factor may significantly influence the preferences of the voting committee households in Kotaanyar District, Probolinggo Regency, in conducting consumption.

Variable Number of Family Dependents

The effect of the number of family dependents (X3) on household consumption (Y) has a coefficient value of 138140.413 which indicates that if the number of dependents of the voting committee's family in Kotaanyar District, Probolinggo Regency increases by one person, the household consumption will increase by Rp. 138,140.413, assuming other variables remain the same. The number of family dependents variable shows a positive sign, which means it has a positive relationship to household consumption. This indicates that household consumption will increase as the number of family dependents increases.

This study's results can also answer Keynes's theory which explains that there is a minimum consumption limit that does not depend on income level. The consumption level must be met, even though the income level is zero. That is what is called autonomous consumption (autonomous consumption). If disposable income increases, consumption also increases. It is just that the increase is not as significant as the increase in disposable income.

The results of the primary research conducted by the researchers showing the voting committee in Kotaanyar District, Probolinggo Regency, also showed that the average family dependents of the research sample were relatively minor. From the interviews, several research samples also stated that the family dependents factor was not too influential because the children who became dependents on average are still studying at SD-SMA plus schools in Kotaanyar District, Probolinggo Regency is not too burdensome for parents or the research sample. Another phenomenon is that the needs of those dependent on the family have remained independent of the research sample households or the voting committee in Kotaanyar District, Probolinggo Regency.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research and discussion that has been discussed, the following conclusions can be drawn:

A. The respondent's income level (salary) variable has a positive but insignificant effect on household consumption. The results of this estimate are by the existing hypothesis, namely the positive influence between the level of income of respondents and household consumption; this means that every time there is an increase in the income of respondents, household consumption will also increase, but the increase is relatively very small or not significant. Based on the results of primary research shows that the Voting Committee in Kotaanyar District, Probolinggo Regency, in reality, is not much influenced by the salary they receive; this is because the salary received is not paid regularly every month. The Voting Committee used little of their salary for daily consumption. Most of the salaries they receive have been used up for instalment needs and savings and other dependents;
B. Respondent's (side) income variable positively and significantly influences household consumption. The estimation results follow the existing hypothesis, namely that there is a positive and significant influence between the respondent's side income and household consumption; every time there is an increase in the respondent's side income, household consumption will also increase. Based on the results of primary research, the majority of the Voting Committee in Kotaanyar District, Probolinggo Regency, are farmers and cattle breeders. The agricultural products they get are indeed higher than their salary as a Voting Committee. The result of buying and selling livestock is also the same when juxtaposed with the salary of the Voting Committee; there is still more from his side job, especially since the salary as a Voting Committee is not paid regularly every month. This phenomenon was obtained by researchers from the preliminary research results using interviews and questionnaires asked of the research sample. From the phenomena described above that may be the cause of the side income factor that has a significant influence on the preferences of the Voting Committee households in Kotaanyar District, Probolinggo Regency, in conducting consumption;
C. The variable number of family dependents has a positive but not significant effect on household consumption. The results of this estimate are by the existing hypothesis, namely that there is a positive and significant influence between the number of family dependents and household consumption. This means that whenever there is an increase in the income of the respondent, household consumption will also increase, but the increase is relatively small or not significant. Based on the results of the primary research conducted by the researcher showing the Voting Committee in Kotaanyar District, Probolinggo Regency, the average family dependents of the research sample are pretty minor. From the results of the interviews also, some research samples state that the family dependent factor is not too influential because the child becomes the dependents on average are still studying at SD-SMA plus schools in Kotaanyar District, Probolinggo Regency are not too burdensome for parents or the research sample. Another phenomenon is that the needs of those dependent on the family are said to have not become a burden on the sample households or the Voting Committee in Kotaanyar District, Probolinggo Regency.

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