

Consumption Pattern and Poverty in Central Java

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Abstract: *Economic crisis occurring in 1998 leads Indonesia to occupy the dullest side of economy. The people's decreased purchasing ability indicates that this condition impacts on the people's welfare level. Poverty, indicated with the decreased ability of fulfilling human's basic need, increases dramatically. This research, in addition to studying the consumption pattern in urban and rural areas, also will find out the relationship between poverty and consumption pattern of community in Central Java. The analysis method used was descriptive quantitative one by calculating rank spearman's correlational coefficient test value. The result of research showed that food consumption pattern in urban areas tends to be lower than that in rural areas. From the result of rank spearman's correlational coefficient test value, it could be seen that there is a relationship between the proportion of poor population and the expenditure per capita of population. It could be assumed that the higher the consumption of an area, the more prosperous is the people in the area or the higher is the income of the people in the area.*

Keywords: consumption pattern, poverty, rank spearman.

1. Introduction

Indonesia is an archipelago country with diverse natural wealth within. However, economic depression in 1998 led Indonesia to its dullest point during economic history. Economic achievement that has been achieved in two decades sank suddenly. The impact of crisis was the reduced welfare of community and the national development regression, resulting in the change of consumption behavior within community due to increased prices of product and others. In a state's economic activity, consumption plays an important part and contributes considerably to economic stability. The higher the consumption level, the higher is the change of economic activity and the change of a state's national income. Family's consumption is one of family's economic activities to meet a variety of product and service needs. The commodities consumed will result in distinctive satisfaction. Therefore, consumption is often made an indicator of family's welfare.

In daily life, everyone will always relate to consumption, whether to meet the needs for food, clothing, entertainment or others. Community's expenses for food, clothing, and other needs are called expenditure or consumption. Consumption expenditure is inherent to everyone from birth to death, meaning that everyone does consumption activity along his life. A variety of products and service are produced and offered to the people to be used to meet their life need. Production activity emerges due to the presence of consumption activity. On the contrary, consumption activity occurs because there is production. Therefore, household's decision in consumption highly affects economic behavior in both short and long terms.

A state's welfare level is one of parameters used to find out a state's successful development and consumption becomes one of its supporting factors. Generally, it can be stated that the problem the people are facing originates from the unlimited number of needs. Human usually never feels satisfied with any thing and achievement he has obtained. When the past wish and need has been met, the new ones will appear. The low food consumption and the inadequate

housing have encouraged the people to achieve higher standard of life. Sukirno in Mizkat (2005) stated that even in the rich states, like Japan and United States people still want to achieve higher prosperity than that they have achieved today.

Consumption pattern is often used as an indicator to measure the welfare level. It can be said as well that a community's welfare level improves and some of income is used for non-food consumption, and vice versa. The shift of expenditure pattern for domestic consumption from food to non-food can be an indicator of people's improved welfare, with an assumption that after the food need has been met, the income surplus will be used for non-food consumption.

Human life need always develops in line with the time's demand, not only to meet its biological need but also pertaining to other needs such as clothing, house, education, health, and other needs. The economic growth not followed with an even distribution process will result in gap between families. On the one hand, household with higher income tends to consume excessively; on the other hand the poor household cannot meet their basic needs.

Considering its number of populations, Central Java Province is the third largest province in Indonesia. The result of Demographic Census in 2010 shows the number of populations in Central Java Province is 32,382,657 people, the third largest one following West Java and East Java of 43,053,732 people and 37,476,757 people, respectively (BPS, 2014). This high number of population makes the author is interested in finding out more in-depth how the consumption pattern is in Central Java Province consisting of 33 regencies, either food or non-food consumption, and per-regency consumption sorted based on city, village, and community's consumption pattern with certain expenditure group. This research also studies the relationship between poverty and community's consumption pattern in Central Java.

2. Theoretical Framework

2.1 Definition of Consumption

In macroeconomics, "Consumption is all of individual or state expenditures for consuming products for a certain period of time". Firmly, it is the consumption pertaining to the product used up, enjoyed, or eaten during corresponding period. In practice, many consuming products like clothing, bag, or car, surpassing the periods.

Mankiw (2000) said "Consumption is product or service bought by household, consumption consists of *Non-Durable Goods* constituting the goods used up in short time such as food and clothing and *Durable Goods* constituting the long-lived product such as car, television, electronic appliance, cellular phone, and etc. Thirdly, services include the job conducted by individual or company for the consumers, e.g. haircutting, and going to physician to have treatment or to take medicine.

Sukirno in Julian (2016) mentioned that household consumption expenditure is the value of expense made by household to buy a variety of needs in a certain year. The income the household receives will be used to buy food, to fund transportation service, to pay child's tuition, to pay house rent, and to buy motor vehicle. Those goods are bought by household to meet its need, and the expenditure is called consumption.

Not all transactions made by household are categorized into (household) consumption. The household's activity of buying house is categorized into investment. Then, some of their expense, such as paying insurance and sending money to parents (or child who is studying) are not categorized into consumption as they are the expenditure over product or service produced in economy.

2.2 Basic Need Concept

Foreign aid indeed successfully improves the economy in developing countries but poverty gap between populations keeps widening; in other words, the economic growth-oriented development strategy has not been able to distribute income evenly, to reduce poverty, and to provide wide broad job opportunity to cope with unemployment. It is this strategy's failure that leads to the search for new strategy and the selection of basic need model as an alternative attempt. Basic need is the one a very important to human survival, consisting of both individual need or consumption and social service need.

Meanwhile, human life consists of some levels. At the first level, it is primary needs, in which people need clothing, food, and shelter. When this primary needs have been met, an idea appears in human mind to meet secondary needs constituting the needs for utility goods such as shoes, education, and etc. If possible (the people are getting richer), a wish arises to meet the third-level need (tertiary needs) consisting of the need for luxury goods, the fourth-level need (quartary need) consisting of actually unnecessary goods and etc.

2.3 Poverty

Poverty is one of problems the human always faces. The poverty problem has been as old as the human and the implication of problem can involve all aspects of human life, although corresponding human often is not aware of its presence. Poverty, according to Rais in Wiradinata (2016), is a condition of depreciation in the basic need fulfillment sources including clothing, food, shelter, and basic education, while gap is uneven access to economic resource owned.

The substance of poverty, according to Sudibyo in Meri Lawani (2012), is condition of depreciation in the basic need fulfillment sources including clothing, food, shelter, and basic education. Meanwhile, the substance of gap is uneven access to economic resource. The problem of gap is the justice problem related to social problem.

2.4 Engel's Theory

Meiler and Meineres in Meri Lawani (2012), as the pioneer of research on household expense, Engel's study resulted in four items of conclusion later known as Engel's Law. Those four conclusion items are formulated as follows:

- 2.4.1 If income increases, the proportion of expense for food consumption would be smaller.
- 2.4.2 Proportion of expense for clothing consumption is relatively constant and not dependent on income level.
- 2.4.3 Proportion of consumption expense for house expense is relatively constant and not dependent on income level. If income increases, the proportion of expense for education, health, recreation, luxury goods, and saving would increase.

3. Research Method

This research employed descriptive and quantitative method, describing a problem and analyzing data and any thing related to numbers or calculation formulas used to analyze the problem studied.

Meanwhile, to find out the relationship between an area's poor population number and expenditure per capita of the area, Spearman's rank analysis technique would be used. This analysis technique was used because it was considered as the most appropriate one to test the correlation between X and Y variables. Spearman's rank correlational coefficient, r_s , is the measure of whether or not the relation between two ordinal variables are close; meaning that r_s is the measure of the degree/level of relation between ranked data. Spearman's coefficient is calculated using rank value for X and Y (J.Supranto, 1988: 337). Thus, it can be formulated as follows:

$$\rho = 1 - \frac{6 \sum d_i^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$$

- where: ρ = spearman's rank correlational value
 d^2 = difference of each rank couple
 n = number of rank couple for spearman

4. Result and Discussion

4.1 Descriptive Analysis

Household consumption, in a survey conducted by BPS (Central Bureau of Statistics) on National Social-Economic Survey activity, is divided into food and non-food groups thereby can be used to find out the population's expenditure pattern. In limited income condition, the fulfillment of food need will be the main priority, so that in the community group with low income it can be seen that most of income is used to buy food. As the income increases, there is a shift of expenditure pattern gradually, the decreased portion of income spent for food and the increased portion of income spent for non-food.

Table 1: Percentage of Average Monthly Expenditure Per Capita in Central Java by Commodity Groups
Source: BPS, National Social-Economic Survey

Year	Urban		Rural	
	Food	Non Food	Food	Non Food
2005	48.91	51.09	57.36	42.64
2008	52.16	47.84	59.72	40.28
2011	46.9	53.1	54.53	45.47
2012	47.8	52.2	53.73	46.27
2013	45.66	54.34	54.61	45.39
2014	46.74	53.26	54.42	45.58
2015	42.81	57.19	53.06	46.94
2016	45.84	54.16	53.17	46.83

Table 1 shows that the proportion of expense for food in rural areas is higher than that in urban areas. Otherwise, the proportion of non-food expense is higher in urban areas. It indicates that urban areas have higher tendency to secondary/tertiary (non-food) need than the rural areas do. During 2013-2016, the people's predisposition to consuming food is lower than non-food. A significant decrease occurs in urban areas, in which the mean proportion of per capita expense for food group is only 45.25 percents.

Percentage of average monthly expenditure per capita highly affects the expense for buying food and non-food in each region. In Cilacap Regency, the mean increase of monthly per capita income over years impacts on the decreased portion of income spent for food and the increased portion of income spent for non-food, as indicated with the mean monthly per-capita income of 190,762 rupiah in 2005: 56.49 percents for food expense and 43.51 percents for non-food. This data is presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Percentage of Average Monthly Expenditure Per Capita in Central Java by Commodity Groups and Regency/Municipality in Central Java, 2005

Regency/ City	2005		
	Percentage of Average Monthly Expenditure Per Capita (IDR)	Food	Non Food
Reg. Cilacap	190,762	56.49	43.51
Reg. Banyumas	2,03,186	56.97	43.03
Reg. Purbalingga	1,87,074	58.78	41.22
Reg. Banjarnegara	1,65,825	58.02	41.98
Reg. Kebumen	1,66,933	61.58	38.42
Reg. Purworejo	1,91,515	53.79	46.21
Reg. Wonosobo	1,73,066	59.13	40.87
Reg. Magelang	1,83,910	52.35	47.65
Reg. Boyolali	1,81,884	54.34	45.66
Reg. Klaten	2,71,992	51.36	48.64
Reg. Sukoharjo	2,19,985	53.96	46.04
Reg. Wonogiri	1,77,160	56.67	43.33
Reg. Karanganyar	2,31,639	49.96	50.04
Reg. Sragen	1,98,412	55.21	44.79
Reg. Grobogan	1,73,621	61.22	38.78
Reg. Blora	1,66,085	59.16	40.84
Reg. Rembang	1,62,028	62.33	37.67
Reg. Pati	2,03,783	55.23	44.77
Reg. Kudus	2,27,713	54.9	45.1
Reg. Jepara	2,31,508	53.24	46.76
Reg. Demak	2,13,435	53.85	46.15
Reg. Semarang	2,24,169	54.34	45.66
Reg. Temanggung	1,75,786	52.26	47.74
Reg. Kendal	2,14,564	53.45	46.55
Reg. Batang	1,56,626	59.12	40.88
Reg. Pekalongan	2,02,945	60.3	39.7
Reg. Pemasang	1,70,577	61.36	38.64
Reg. Tegal	2,10,499	56.68	43.32
Reg. Brebes	1,84,032	59.43	40.57
City Magelang	2,96,965	44.73	55.27
City Surakarta	3,04,384	44.47	55.53
City Salatiga	3,29,820	43.66	56.34
City Semarang	3,76,584	45.3	54.7
City Pekalongan	2,50,523	50.8	49.2
City Tegal	2,80,377	51.98	48.02

Source: BPS, National Social-Economic Survey

Meanwhile, Cilacap encounters the increase in monthly per capita income of 262,661 rupiah in 2008, resulting in the expenditure for food of 56.25 percents, for non food of 43.75 percents, increasing over years during 2011 and 2012. Other areas similar to Cilacap Regency are Banjarnegara, Kebumen, Wonosobo, Magelang, Karanganyar, Sragen, Grobogan, and Boyolali. In Purworejo, although the mean per capita income is 479,418 rupiah in 2011 decreasing to 470,637 rupiah in 2012, but it remains to lead the community to reduce the budget for food expense and increases that for non-food expense every year.

Purbalingga Regency can be said as inversely proportional to those regions, as in this region, the increase in the monthly mean per capita income impacts on the increase in food expense and the decrease in non-food expense. It is also different from other regions like Banyumas, Klaten, Sukoharjo, Wonogiri, Rembang, Blora, Pati, and Kudus with the ever increasing mean monthly per capita income, but the food-non food expense is still uncertain, it increases and decreases in certain year.

In Banyumas region the expense for food decreases and that for non-food increases during 2005-2011; on the contrary, the food expense increases by 50.08 percents while the non-food expense decreases to 49.92 percents. In Klaten, the mean monthly per capita income increases continuously, but

the food expense budget decreases by 49.67 percents in 2008 and the non-food expense budget decreases by 48.7 percents in 2011 formerly increasing by 49.67 percents and then increasing again by 48.89 percents in 2012.

The food expense budget in Sukoharjo decreases by 45.94 percents in 2011, followed with the decrease of non-food expense budget from 54.06 to 51.91 percents in 2012. Similarly, Wonogiri Regency encountered the decrease in food expense budget of 51.89% only in 2008 and also in non-food expense budget from 48.11 percents in 2011 and 49.23 percents in 2011 to 48.25 percents in 2012. Rembang and Blora Regencies have continuous increase in the mean monthly per capita income but the expense budgets for food and non-food are fluctuating. The food and beverage expense decreases in 2008, increases in 2011, and then decreases in 2012.

In Pati Regency, the food expense increases by 55.23 percents in 2005 and then decreases to 51.48 percents and 53.78 percents in 2011 and 2012. However, in reality the non-food expense seems to be fluctuating, 44.77 percents in 2005, increasing to 48.52 percents in 2008, and decreasing continuously of 47.15 percents and 46.2 percents in 2011 and 2012. Food-non food expense budget in Kudus region can be ascertained annually because the food expense decreases in 2008 and increases again in 2012; similarly non-food expense budget increases from 46.86 percents to 55.61 percents in 2011 and then increases to 51.86 percents in 2012. The data is presented in table below.

Table 3: Percentage of Average Monthly Expenditure Per Capita in Central Java by Commodity Groups and Regency/Municipality in Central Java, 2008

Regency/ City		2008		
		Percentage of Average Monthly Expenditure Per Capita (IDR)	Food	Non Food
Reg.	Cilacap	2,62,661	56.25	43.75
Reg.	Banyumas	3,70,878	48.76	51.24
Reg.	Purbalingga	2,57,463	58.29	41.71
Reg.	Banjarnegara	2,63,021	55.46	44.54
Reg.	Kebumen	2,84,425	58.33	41.67
Reg.	Purworejo	2,89,868	54.13	45.87
Reg.	Wonosobo	2,64,660	56.17	43.83
Reg.	Magelang	2,57,896	51.8	48.2
Reg.	Boyolali	3,02,120	50.84	49.16
Reg.	Klaten	4,28,437	50.33	49.67
Reg.	Sukoharjo	3,80,882	49.79	50.21
Reg.	Wonogiri	2,77,737	51.89	48.11
Reg.	Karanganyar	3,91,203	48.13	51.87
Reg.	Sragen	3,27,338	51.45	48.55
Reg.	Grobogan	2,81,135	56.32	43.68
Reg.	Blora	2,69,489	51.74	48.26
Reg.	Rembang	3,02,519	51.69	48.31
Reg.	Pati	3,70,099	51.48	48.52
Reg.	Kudus	3,83,498	53.14	46.86
Reg.	Jepara	4,02,658	50.26	49.74
Reg.	Demak	3,07,831	54.81	45.19
Reg.	Semarang	3,83,690	49.98	50.02
Reg.	Temanggung	2,60,345	53.85	46.15
Reg.	Kendal	3,57,168	54.14	45.86
Reg.	Batang	2,83,974	58.21	41.79

Reg.	Pekalongan	3,44,528	58.99	41.01
Reg.	Pemalang	2,74,197	60.83	39.17
Reg.	Tegal	3,51,300	59.42	40.58
Reg.	Brebes	3,03,727	59.06	40.94
City	Magelang	5,11,886	51.4	48.6
City	Surakarta	5,84,800	41.44	58.56
City	Salatiga	5,89,954	44.51	55.49
City	Semarang	6,05,051	43.45	56.55
City	Pekalongan	4,23,557	52.24	47.76
City	Tegal	5,51,767	49.99	50.01

Source: BPS, National Social-Economic Survey

Table 4: Percentage of Average Monthly Expenditure Per Capita in Central Java by Commodity Groups and Regency/Municipality in Central Java, 2011

Regency/ City		2011		
		Percentage of Average Monthly Expenditure Per Capita (IDR)	Food	Non Food
Reg.	Cilacap	4,33,180	52.09	47.91
Reg.	Banyumas	4,73,229	49.98	50.02
Reg.	Purbalingga	3,89,565	55.1	44.9
Reg.	Banjarnegara	3,47,809	50.86	49.14
Reg.	Kebumen	4,09,988	53.26	46.74
Reg.	Purworejo	4,79,418	51.04	48.96
Reg.	Wonosobo	4,73,537	53.18	46.82
Reg.	Magelang	3,34,552	52.46	47.54
Reg.	Boyolali	4,68,479	47.73	52.27
Reg.	Klaten	4,56,126	51.3	48.7
Reg.	Sukoharjo	5,09,177	45.94	54.06
Reg.	Wonogiri	4,11,265	50.77	49.23
Reg.	Karanganyar	5,45,611	45.59	54.41
Reg.	Sragen	4,72,822	49.12	50.88
Reg.	Grobogan	3,95,469	55.11	44.89
Reg.	Blora	3,42,738	54.51	45.49
Reg.	Rembang	3,72,746	56.42	43.58
Reg.	Pati	4,18,353	52.85	47.15
Reg.	Kudus	4,91,856	44.09	55.91
Reg.	Jepara	4,24,344	50.17	49.83
Reg.	Demak	4,78,830	51.24	48.76
Reg.	Semarang	5,22,280	48.68	51.32
Reg.	Temanggung	4,38,172	46.42	53.58
Reg.	Kendal	4,88,708	48.08	51.92
Reg.	Batang	3,72,351	56.25	43.75
Reg.	Pekalongan	4,58,152	55.73	44.27
Reg.	Pemalang	3,04,991	61.74	38.26
Reg.	Tegal	4,06,959	58.91	41.09
Reg.	Brebes	4,22,801	51.96	48.04
City	Magelang	6,53,780	46.17	53.83
City	Surakarta	6,61,399	42.37	57.63
City	Salatiga	7,99,422	42.94	57.06
City	Semarang	7,49,403	40.75	59.25
City	Pekalongan	4,24,670	54.77	45.23
City	Tegal	6,14,203	47.15	52.85

Source: BPS, National Social-Economic Survey

Table 5: Percentage of Average Monthly Expenditure Per Capita in Central Java by Commodity Groups and Regency/Municipality in Central Java, 2012

Regency/ City		2012		
		Percentage of Average Monthly Expenditure Per Capita (IDR)	Food	Non Food
Reg.	Cilacap	4,64,011	52.42	47.58
Reg.	Banyumas	5,00,050	50.08	49.92

Reg.	Purbalingga	4,65,080	53.12	46.88
Reg.	Banjarnegara	3,82,286	53.09	46.91
Reg.	Kebumen	4,58,025	52.31	47.69
Reg.	Purworejo	4,70,637	53.79	46.21
Reg.	Wonosobo	5,52,525	49.57	50.43
Reg.	Magelang	3,72,410	51.73	48.27
Reg.	Boyolali	5,66,722	44.98	55.02
Reg.	Klaten	5,56,939	51.11	48.89
Reg.	Sukoharjo	5,83,952	48.09	51.91
Reg.	Wonogiri	4,59,558	51.75	48.25
Reg.	Karanganyar	6,43,036	43.84	56.16
Reg.	Sragen	5,54,822	47.42	52.58
Reg.	Grobogan	5,00,564	52.02	47.98
Reg.	Blora	3,99,226	51.98	48.02
Reg.	Rembang	4,72,521	51.17	48.83
Reg.	Pati	4,38,309	53.78	46.22
Reg.	Kudus	4,88,491	48.14	51.86
Reg.	Jepara	5,28,983	48.56	51.44
Reg.	Demak	5,03,444	51.55	48.45
Reg.	Semarang	6,61,908	45.93	54.07
Reg.	Temanggung	4,19,670	50.49	49.51
Reg.	Kendal	5,82,351	48.55	51.45
Reg.	Batang	4,32,758	57.66	42.34
Reg.	Pekalongan	4,85,938	57.25	42.75
Reg.	Pemalang	3,33,656	61.48	38.52
Reg.	Tegal	4,92,396	56.98	43.02
Reg.	Brebes	4,48,398	56.38	43.62
City	Magelang	8,22,561	42.47	57.53
City	Surakarta	6,85,221	39.9	60.1
City	Salatiga	9,26,617	43.23	56.77
City	Semarang	7,60,649	43.36	56.64
City	Pekalongan	4,42,725	54.34	45.66
City	Tegal	5,64,128	49.6	50.4

Source: BPS, National Social-Economic Survey

4.2 Spearman’s Rank Analysis.

From the data of poor people in 2012, it can be seen that Wonosobo, Kebumen, Rembang, Brebes, and Purbalingga Regencies are the ones with the largest population number in Central Java, higher than 20 percents. Meanwhile, Semarang City, Salatiga City, and Kudus Regency are the three regencies/cities with the lowest number of poor population in Central Java.

Semarang City with the lowest number of poor population has expenditure per capita of IDR 760,649, still lower than Salatiga and Magelang Cities do. Although Wonosobo Regency is the one with the largest number of population, its expenditure per capita is still high, IDR 552,525. It is in line with James Dussenberry’s theory as cited in Kamaludin (2009) stating that an individual’s consumption expense is dependent not on his actual absolute income but on his relative income. In other words, the one with high income will not lower his consumption expense despite his lowered income.

Table 6: Proportion of Poor Populations and Expenditure Per Capita, 2012

Regency/City		Poor Population (%)	Per capita consumption (IDR)
Reg.	Cilacap	15.92	4,64,011
Reg.	Banyumas	19.44	5,00,050
Reg.	Purbalingga	21.19	4,65,080

Reg.	Banjarnegara	18.87	3,82,286
Reg.	Kebumen	22.4	4,58,025
Reg.	Purworejo	16.32	4,70,637
Reg.	Wonosobo	22.5	5,52,525
Reg.	Magelang	13.97	3,72,410
Reg.	Boyolali	13.88	5,66,722
Reg.	Klaten	16.71	5,56,939
Reg.	Sukoharjo	10.15	5,83,952
Reg.	Wonogiri	14.67	4,59,558
Reg.	Karanganyar	14.07	643.036
Reg.	Sragen	16.72	5,54,822
Reg.	Grobogan	16.13	5,00,564
Reg.	Blora	15.1	3,99,226
Reg.	Rembang	21.88	4,72,521
Reg.	Pati	13.61	4,38,309
Reg.	Kudus	8.63	4,88,491
Reg.	Jepara	9.38	5,28,983
Reg.	Demak	16.73	5,03,444
Reg.	Semarang	9.4	6,61,908
Reg.	Temanggung	12.32	4,19,670
Reg.	Kendal	13.17	5,82,351
Reg.	Batang	12.4	4,32,758
Reg.	Pekalongan	13.85	4,85,938
Reg.	Pemalang	19.27	3,33,656
Reg.	Tegal	10.75	4,92,396
Reg.	Brebes	21.12	4,48,398
City	Magelang	10.31	8,22,561
City	Surakarta	12	6,85,221
City	Salatiga	7.11	9,26,617
City	Semarang	5.13	7,60,649
City	Pekalongan	9.47	4,42,725
City	Tegal	10.04	5,64,128

Source: BPS, 2013

To find out the relationship between poor population number and expenditure per capita, the Spearman’s rank correlational coefficient test is conducted (r_s).

Table 7: Nonparametric Correlations Test

Spearman’s rho	Poor Standard	Consumption Standard	Significance
Poor Standard	0.000	0.013	Ho is not supported at $\alpha = 5\%$
Consumption Standard	0.013	0.000	Ho is not supported at $\alpha = 5\%$

At significance level, α , of 5%, it can be concluded that the result of Spearman’s rank correlational coefficient test shows that there is a relationship between proportion of poor populations and expenditure per capita of populations as shown in Table 5. The increase of poor population number in a region moves more quickly than that in other regions, so that it will likely reduce expenditure per capita in the region.

5. Conclusion

- 5.1 The mean consumption pattern of urban areas is higher than that of rural areas with the lower proportion of food consumption in urban areas (less than 50 percents). It indicates that urban areas have higher tendency to secondary/tertiary needs than rural areas do.
- 5.2 There is a sufficiently dramatic increase in per capita expense with the highest per capita expense of 926,617

rupiah in Salatiga City and the lowest one of 333,656 rupiah in Pemalang Regency in 2012.

- 5.3 Considering the result of spearman's correlational coefficient (r_s) test, it can be seen that there is a relationship between the proportion of poor populations and the expenditure per capita of populations. It could be assumed that the higher the consumption of an area, the more prosperous is the people in the area or the higher is the income of the people in the area.

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