

Analysis of the Effect of Inflation and Per Capita Income on Household Consumption Expenditure in South Sulawesi Province

Dini Indah Lestari¹, Basri Bado², Sri Astuty³, Irwandi⁴, Shadry Andriani⁵

^{1,2,3,4,5}Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Negeri Makassar, Indonesia

Email: diniindahlestari25@gmail.com¹ basri.bado@unm.ac.id², sri.astuty@unm.ac.id³, irwandi@unm.ac.id⁴, shadry.andriani@unm.ac.id⁵

Correspondence: diniindahlestari25@gmail.com

Article history: Received February 01 2026; revised March 03, 2026; accepted April 02, 2026

This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License



ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the effect of inflation and per capita income on household consumption expenditure in South Sulawesi Province for the period 2015–2024. The research method used is a quantitative approach with a panel data regression model, using secondary data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) covering 12 districts/cities. The results of the Chow and Hausman test indicate that the most appropriate model to use is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM). The results of the regression analysis show that inflation has no significant effect on household consumption expenditure, while per capita income has a significant effect on household consumption expenditure. Simultaneously, both variables have a significant effect on household consumption with an Adjusted R² value of 50.72%, meaning that variations in consumption expenditure can be explained by inflation and per capita income. These findings indicate that increasing community income is the main factor driving consumption, while stable inflation helps maintain purchasing power and household economic balance in South Sulawesi.

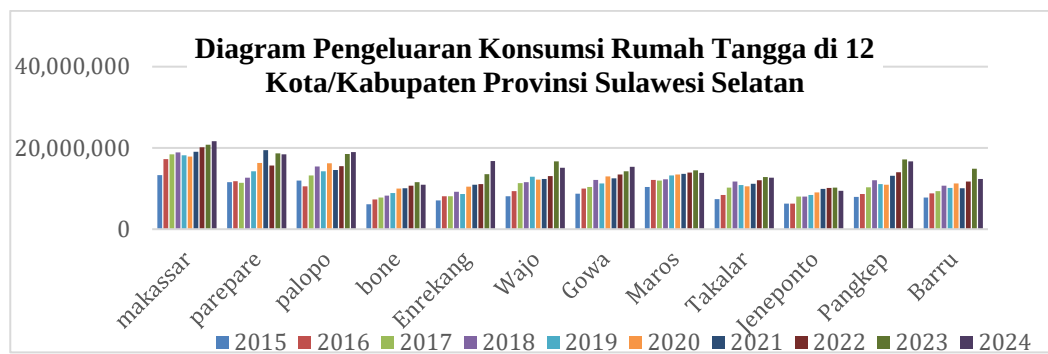
Keywords: *Inflation, Per Capita Income, Household Consumption Expenditure*

INTRODUCTION

Household consumption, which is the largest component of gross domestic product (GDP), challenges the stability of the Indonesian economy. Household consumption reflects people's purchasing power and economic well-being. People's consumption patterns are largely influenced by fluctuations in macroeconomic variables, such as inflation and per capita income. High inflation reduces purchasing power and hinders economic growth, whereas increases in per capita income theoretically encourage increased consumption. However, depending on the economic structure and level of societal welfare, the effects of both are not always linear and can vary across countries (Yuni et al., 2020).

In South Sulawesi, particularly in the cities of Makassar, Parepare, and Palopo, and the regencies of Bone, Takalar, Jeneponto, Pangkep, Barru, Enrekang, Maros, Wajo, and Gowa, the problem of household consumption is very real. Although local governments have attempted to improve the economy through development programs, increase per capita income, and control inflation, household consumption levels remain high (Zulkarnain & Murwiati, 2023).

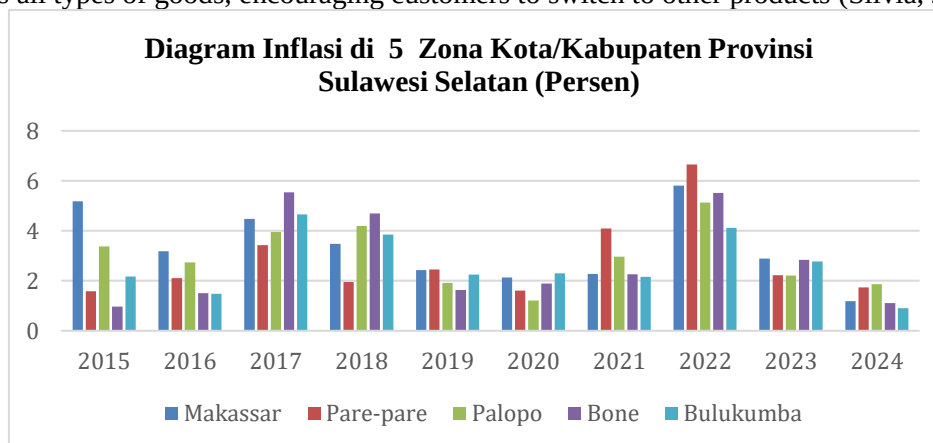
Humans constantly consume to meet their basic needs, such as food, clothing, housing, healthcare, education, and other necessities. Given its significant contribution to national aggregate demand, household consumption is an important indicator for assessing economic stability in a macroeconomic context (Ningsih et al., 2020). Similarly, Keynes's theory states that disposable income, or after-tax income, determines the level of household consumption. Although not proportional, income and consumption increase. In other words, people tend to spend part of their increased income on savings, and the rest on savings.



Gambar 1.1 Kondisi Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga di 12 Kota/Kabupaten Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan (Rupiah)

Household consumption expenditure in 12 districts/cities in South Sulawesi Province generally shows an increasing trend during 2015–2024, although several regions experience fluctuations at certain times. Overall, expenditure levels in 2024 are higher than those in 2015 across almost all regions. Makassar City recorded the highest household consumption expenditure, increasing from Rp13,338,444 in 2015 to Rp21,644,520 in 2024, followed by Parepare City and Palopo City, which also showed strong consumption growth. Meanwhile, Jeneponto and Takalar Regencies recorded relatively lower consumption levels, although they experienced increases during the same period. Other regions, such as Pangkep, Barru, Gowa, Maros, Bone, Enrekang, and Wajo, also demonstrated significant growth in household consumption expenditure. Overall, the increase in household consumption reflects improvements in community income, the development of economic activities, and the influence of inflation. However, disparities in consumption levels among regions remain evident, indicating that economic growth in South Sulawesi Province has not been evenly distributed.

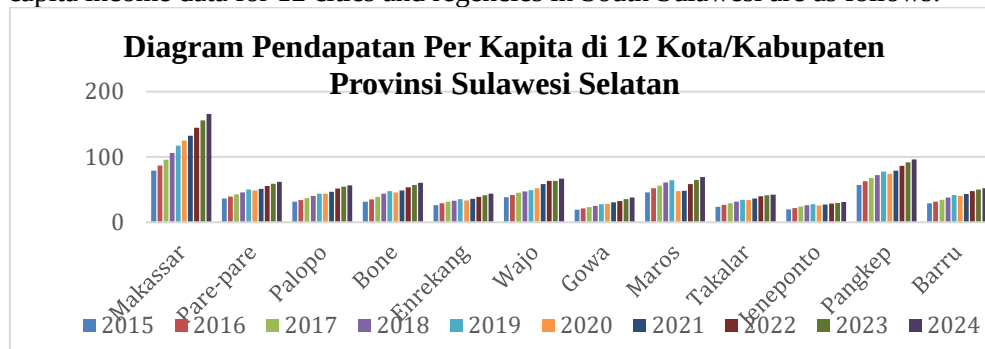
This variation reflects differences in purchasing power across regions; urban areas with dense economic activity experience faster consumption increases than rural areas that still rely on conventional agriculture. One of the main components influencing household consumption patterns is inflation. When the prices of goods and services rise faster than income growth, people's purchasing power declines because the real value of their income is reduced. According to classical economics, uncontrolled inflation impacts income and reduces people's consumption activity. However, in reality, the correlation between inflation and consumption is not always direct. This occurs because general price increases are not always evenly distributed across all types of goods, encouraging customers to switch to other products (Silvia, 2021).



Gambar 1.2 Inflasi di 5 Kota/Kabupaten Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan (Persen)

South Sulawesi inflation data from 2015 to 2024 show varying fluctuations across economic regions. Makassar experienced the highest inflation rate due to active trade and transportation activities, which increased significantly in 2015 and 2022. Due to rising food prices and intercity distribution of goods, the Parepare area also experienced high inflation. Conversely, the Palopo and Bulukumba areas tended to be more stable because their economies rely on agriculture and plantations. This indicates that urban areas are more vulnerable to inflation than agricultural areas.

Per capita income is another important factor influencing household consumption levels, in addition to inflation. A positive relationship is observed between an individual's or family's income and their purchasing power. The higher a person's income, the greater their purchasing power. Purchasing power is reflected in per capita income, which is also an important benchmark for measuring a region's economic well-being. The per capita income data for 12 cities and regencies in South Sulawesi are as follows:



Gambar 1.3 Pendapatan Perkapita 12 Kota/Kabupaten di Sulawesi Selatan (Juta Rp)

Despite this, per capita income in South Sulawesi shows a consistent upward trend, although the growth rate varies by region. Makassar City has the highest per capita income, increasing from IDR 78.94 million in 2015 to IDR 165.95 million in 2024. Other regions, such as Parepare and Palopo, increased from IDR 36.5 million and IDR 31.68 million, respectively, in 2015 to IDR 61.97 million and IDR 56.64 million in 2024. Conversely, Jeneponto and Takalar still have low per capita incomes, with IDR 31.97 million and IDR 42.36 million, respectively, in 2024.

Empirically, two main factors, namely, rising per capita income and local economic development, can explain the upward trend in household consumption in most areas of South Sulawesi. However, declining purchasing power can hamper real consumption growth due to high inflation in some areas. Previous studies, such as those conducted by (Nailufar et al., 2022) and (Soleh et al., 2023) found that per capita income has a significant positive impact on household consumption, whereas inflation tends to have a negative impact.

Therefore, further analysis is needed to understand how the interaction between inflation and per capita income affects household consumption expenditure in South Sulawesi Province. Using data from 12 districts/cities during the 2015–2024 period, this study empirically examines the relationship between these two macroeconomic variables and household consumption levels.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Household Consumption Expenditure

Household consumption expenditure refers to household spending on goods and services to meet daily needs, including food and non-food items. Consumption is closely related to household income, with higher income generally leading to higher consumption levels. According to Keynesian consumption theory, income is the main determinant of consumption, although not all additional income is spent because some is saved. In addition, Friedman's permanent income hypothesis explains that consumption decisions are influenced by expected long-term income rather than temporary income changes. Thus, household consumption reflects the level of income, purchasing power, and economic conditions within a region (Silvia, 2021).

Inflation

Inflation is a condition of a general and persistent increase in the prices of goods and services over a period of time. This price increase can reduce people's purchasing power because the same amount of money can buy fewer goods and services. In macroeconomic theory, inflation can influence household consumption behavior because price changes affect people's ability to meet their needs. However, according to Keynes, household consumption levels are more influenced by income levels than by price changes. Therefore, when income increases, households tend to maintain their consumption levels despite inflation (Franali, 2025).

Income Per Capita

According to John Maynard Keynes, income is the primary factor determining a person's consumption level. In Keynes's consumption theory, when income increases, consumption also increases, although the increase is not as large as the increase in income because some income is saved. Therefore, a higher per capita income reflects a person's better economic capacity and tends to encourage increased household consumption spending. This theory emphasizes the positive relationship between income and consumption; thus, changes

in income levels can influence the level of well-being and consumption patterns within a region (Amaliah, 2021).

METHOD

This study aims to examine the relationship and influence of inflation and per capita income on household consumption expenditure in South Sulawesi Province. This study uses a quantitative, associative approach because it provides an empirical and measurable picture of the regional economic phenomena studied.

The data used are from official publications of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of South Sulawesi Province for the period 2015–2024. This data consists of three main variables:

1. Household Consumption Expenditure (Y): The total value of consumption by households in South Sulawesi Province in one year, measured in Rupiah.
2. Inflation (X_1): The annual inflation rate in South Sulawesi Province, expressed as a percentage, represents the change in the general price level from year to year.
3. Per capita income (X_2): The average income per individual in one year in South Sulawesi Province, expressed in millions of Rupiah.

This study involved all 12 regencies/cities in South Sulawesi Province: Makassar, Parepare, Palopo, Bone, Enrekang, Wajo, Gowa, Maros, Takalar, Jeneponto, Pangkep, and Barru. The study used a census method and sampled the entire population because all regions had complete data for the study period.

Furthermore, this study analyzed the effect of inflation and per capita income on household consumption expenditure in the 12 regencies/cities in South Sulawesi Province from 2015 to 2020. This was done using a panel data regression model. Compared to conventional regression models, panel data models produce more accurate and efficient estimates by combining features from time series and interregional data.

Mathematically, the panel data regression model in this study can be expressed as follows:

$$Y_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 X_{1it} + \beta_2 X_{2it} + \varepsilon_{it}$$

Description

Y_{it} = Household consumption expenditure in city/district i and year t.

α = Constant

X_{1it} = Inflation rate

X_{2it} = Per capita income

β_1, β_2 = Regression coefficients

ε_{it} = Error

1. Panel Data Model Selection Test

- a. The Chow test compares the common effects model with the fixed effects model. This is the simplest method, which combines only cross-section and time-series data without considering individual or time dimensions (Rifkhan, 2022).
- b. The Hausman test compares a fixed-effects model with a random-effects model. According to the fixed-effects model approach, there are differences in the intercept between individuals. By contrast, the slope is assumed to be the same for each object and individual (Pambuko et al., 2023).

2. Classical Assumption Analysis

In the classical assumption test, there are several important tests that need to be carried out to ensure the validity of the regression model, namely the normality test, heteroscedasticity test, multicollinearity test, and autocorrelation test, which will be explained as follows:

- a. A multicollinearity test was conducted to determine whether there was a relationship between the inflation variable and per capita income in the regression model. A good regression model will not show a relationship between the two. The symptoms of multicollinearity can be identified by the tolerance value and the difference inflation factor (VIF) (Nugraha, 2022).
- b. Heteroscedasticity testing is a part of the classical assumption tests in regression analysis, which aims to determine whether there is unequal variance of residuals across observations in a regression model. One method used to detect heteroscedasticity is the Park test, which involves regressing the logarithm of the squared residuals on the logarithm of the independent variables to determine whether the residual variance depends on the independent variables. If the probability value is greater than 0.05, it can be concluded that the regression model does not experience heteroscedasticity (Fatika, 2025).
- c. Autocorrelation testing determines whether there is a correlation between residuals in consecutive

observations within a regression model. This test ensures that residuals are independent, as required by the classical assumptions of regression. If autocorrelation occurs, the model estimates may become less efficient and may lead to biased statistical conclusions (Sopiyanti, 2022)

3. Hypothesis Testing

- The partial effect of each independent variable is tested using a t-test.
- The simultaneous effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable is tested using an F-test, and
- The coefficient of determination (R²) is used to determine how much variation can be explained by the independent variables in the model.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Panel data regression methods were used to analyze the effects of inflation and per capita income on household consumption expenditures in South Sulawesi Province. The estimation model combined time series and cross-sectional data for 12 cities/regencies in South Sulawesi Province from 2015 to 2024.

Table 1 Results of Panel Data Regression Analysis Estimation and Hypothesis Testing

Variabel Bebas	TH	B	T _{hitung}	T _{tabel}	sig	Vif
Inflasi	-	-77327.22	-0.505103	1.980	0.6144	1.000152
Pendapatan Per Kapita	+	91456.28	11.15267	1.980	0.0000	1.000152
Konstanta						7888115.
Adjusted R ²						0.507206
F _{hitung}						62.23999
Prob F _{hitung}						0.000000
Prob-Chi Square						0.0616
Obs Prob-Chi Square(2)						0.4630
Uji Chow						0.0000
Uji Hausman						0.0408
N						120

1. Results of Panel Data Regression Analysis

The results of panel data regression data processing carried out using Eviews 13, the following equation can be formulated:

$$Y_{it} = 7888115.- 77327.22X_{1it} + 91456.28_{2it} + \varepsilon_{it}$$

The results of the panel data regression show that household consumption expenditure is influenced by the inflation rate and per capita income.

- The constant value of 7,888,115 indicates that when inflation and per capita income remain unchanged, household consumption expenditure is at 7,888,115 units. This value represents the baseline level of consumption before considering the influence of these two variables.
- The inflation coefficient of -77,327.22 indicates a negative relationship between inflation and household consumption expenditure. This means that a one-unit increase in inflation will reduce household consumption expenditure by 77,327.22 units, assuming that per capita income remains constant. Conversely, when inflation decreases, household consumption tends to increase because higher inflation reduces people's purchasing power, leading to lower consumption.
- The per capita income coefficient of 91,456.28 indicates a positive relationship between per capita income and household consumption expenditure. This means that a one-unit increase in per capita income will increase household consumption expenditure by 91,456.28 units, assuming that inflation remains constant. Conversely, a decrease in per capita income tends to reduce household consumption expenditure. This finding suggests that higher income levels increase people's ability and tendency to consume.

2. Model Feasibility Test

- The Chow test results show a probability value of 0.0000 (< 0.05), indicating that H₀ was rejected. Therefore, the fixed-effects model (FEM) is more appropriate than the common-effects model

(CEM) because it can account for differences in characteristics among cross-section units (cities/regencies) affecting household consumption expenditures.

- b. The Hausman test shows a probability value of 0.0408 (< 0.05), indicating that H_0 is rejected. Therefore, the fixed-effects model (FEM) is more appropriate than the random-effects model (REM) because differences among cross-section units are not random and may be correlated with the independent variables.

3. Classical Assumption Analysis

- a. The multicollinearity test shows that the VIF values for inflation and per capita income are 1.000152, which are below the threshold of 10. Therefore, there is no multicollinearity among the independent variables, indicating that the regression model satisfies the classical assumptions and is suitable for further analysis.
- b. The heteroscedasticity test shows a Prob. Chi-square value of 0.4630 (> 0.05), indicating that there is no heteroscedasticity problem in the regression model. Therefore, the assumption of constant residual variance is satisfied, and the model is appropriate for further analysis.
- c. The autocorrelation test shows a Prob. Chi-square value of 0.0616 (> 0.05), indicating that there is no autocorrelation problem in the regression model. Therefore, the assumption of residual independence is satisfied, and the model can be used for further analysis.

4. Hypothesis Testing

- a. The simultaneous test (F-test) results show an F-statistic of 62.23999 with a probability value of 0.000000 (< 0.05). This indicates that inflation and per capita income jointly have a significant effect on household consumption expenditure in the model.
- b. The t-test results show that inflation (X1) has a t-value of -0.505103 , which is smaller than the t-table value of 1.980, indicating that inflation does not have a significant partial effect on household consumption expenditure. In contrast, per capita income (X2) has a t-value of 11.15267, which is greater than the t-table value of 1.980, indicating that per capita income has a significant partial effect on household consumption expenditure. This means that higher per capita income leads to higher household consumption expenditure.
- c. The adjusted R-squared value of 0.507206 indicates that approximately 50.72% of the variation in household consumption expenditure can be explained by inflation and per capita income. The remaining 49.28% is explained by other factors outside the model that were not included in this study.

DISCUSSION

1. The Effect of Inflation on Household Consumption Expenditure in South Sulawesi Province

Based on the panel data regression estimation using the fixed effects model (FEM), the inflation coefficient is $-77,327.22$, with a t-value of -0.505103 and a probability value of 0.6144 (> 0.05). This result indicates that inflation does not have a significant partial effect on household consumption expenditure in South Sulawesi during the 2015–2024 period. Although the coefficient shows a negative relationship, meaning that theoretically, a 1% increase in inflation would reduce household consumption expenditure by 77,327.22 units, the effect is not statistically strong enough to explain changes in household consumption. This finding suggests that inflation fluctuations during the study period were relatively stable and controlled; therefore, they did not significantly reduce people's purchasing power. According to Keynesian consumption theory, household consumption is more strongly influenced by income levels than by price changes. In this study, the significant effect of per capita income supports this theory, indicating that increases in income can offset the impact of rising prices.

Another explanation is that most household expenditures are allocated to essential goods and services, such as food, housing, education, and transportation, which tend to be relatively inelastic to price changes. Consequently, households tend to maintain their consumption levels even when prices increase. Empirically, inflation dynamics across districts and cities in South Sulawesi vary depending on regional economic structures. For example, inflation in Makassar is often driven by high demand and changes in transportation costs, whereas regions with strong agricultural sectors, such as Bone, Wajo, and Enrekang, experience inflation influenced by harvest seasons, weather conditions, and production costs. However, local production and income growth help maintain household consumption levels despite price fluctuations. Overall, the study concludes that inflation did not significantly affect household consumption expenditure in South Sulawesi during 2015–2024 and that

variations in household consumption are more strongly influenced by income growth rather than inflation movements.

2. The Effect of Per Capita Income on Household Consumption Expenditure in South Sulawesi Province

Based on the panel data regression estimation using the fixed effects model (FEM), the coefficient of per capita income is 91,456.28, with a t-value of 11.15267, which is greater than the t-table value of 1.980 at the 5% significance level. The probability value of 0.0000 (< 0.05) indicates that per capita income has a positive and significant partial effect on household consumption expenditure in South Sulawesi during 2015–2024. This means that the hypothesis stating that per capita income influences household consumption expenditure is accepted. Economically, the positive coefficient indicates that an increase in per capita income will lead to an increase in household consumption expenditure, assuming that other variables remain constant. This result is consistent with Keynesian consumption theory, which states that income is the main determinant of consumption. When people's incomes increase, their purchasing power also increases, encouraging them to spend more. Therefore, per capita income is found to be the most dominant variable influencing household consumption compared to inflation, which was not statistically significant.

The findings also reflect an improvement in community welfare during the study period, as rising per capita income was accompanied by increased household consumption. The increase in consumption occurred not only in basic needs but also in non-essential goods and services, such as education, health, transportation, communication, and housing improvements, indicating a shift toward a higher quality of living. Empirically, the relationship between income and consumption is consistent across various districts and cities in South Sulawesi. In Makassar, economic growth in trade, services, and industry has increased people's income and household consumption. Similar trends are observed in Parepare and Palopo, where the development of regional trade and services has supported stable increases in income and consumption. In agricultural areas such as Bone, Wajo, and Enrekang, higher agricultural production has contributed to rising incomes and household consumption. Overall, the study concludes that per capita income has a positive and significant influence on household consumption expenditure in South Sulawesi during 2015–2024, indicating that increases in household consumption are largely driven by growth in community income.

3. The Simultaneous Effect of Inflation and Per Capita Income on Household Consumption Expenditure in South Sulawesi Province

Based on a 5% significance level, the simultaneous test (F-test) shows that the F-statistic of 62.23999 is greater than the F-table value of 3.09, with a probability value of 0.0000 (< 0.05). This indicates that inflation (X_1) and per capita income (X_2) jointly have a significant effect on household consumption expenditure (Y) in South Sulawesi during 2015–2024. Therefore, the regression model is statistically significant and can explain the relationship between the independent variables and household consumption. Although inflation was not significant individually, together with per capita income, it contributes to explaining variations in household consumption. Economically, this finding suggests that household consumption patterns are influenced not only by income growth but also by price stability. When income increases, households tend to increase their consumption, whereas high inflation may reduce purchasing power.

The Adjusted R^2 value of 0.507206 indicates that approximately 50.72% of the variation in household consumption expenditure can be explained by inflation and per capita income, whereas the remaining 49.28% is influenced by other factors outside the model, such as interest rates, fiscal policy, unemployment, inflation expectations, and socio-cultural factors. Empirically, income growth in urban areas, such as Makassar, Parepare, and Palopo, tends to increase household consumption despite inflationary fluctuations. Meanwhile, in regions such as Bone, Jeneponto, and Enrekang, higher inflation and relatively lower incomes may limit consumption growth. Overall, these findings highlight the importance of maintaining a balance between income growth and inflation control to support sustainable household consumption.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the research findings on the effect of inflation and per capita income on household

consumption expenditure in South Sulawesi during 2015–2024, it can be concluded that inflation does not have a significant effect on household consumption, indicating that price changes are not strong enough to influence consumption patterns because households are able to adjust their spending behavior. In contrast, per capita income has a significant effect on household consumption expenditure, showing that increases in income lead to higher purchasing power and greater household spending.

Local governments are recommended to strengthen inflation control policies by stabilizing the prices of essential goods, improving the efficiency of goods distribution, and monitoring strategic commodities that strongly affect people's purchasing power. Simultaneously, governments should promote economic diversification in regions with low per capita income so that communities have broader opportunities in the service and industrial sectors rather than relying solely on traditional agriculture. For society, the findings highlight the importance of wise income management, in which households should balance consumption and savings to maintain economic resilience during inflationary pressures and improve financial literacy to manage spending based on priority needs. For academics and future researchers, this study can serve as a basis for further research by incorporating additional variables such as education levels, urbanization, income distribution, and socio-cultural factors, as well as using more advanced econometric models or comparative studies across provinces to better understand the relationship between inflation, per capita income, and household consumption.

REFERENCES

- Amaliah, R. (2021). Pengaruh Pendapatan Per Kapita Pada Empat Sektor Unit Usaha dan Inflasi Terhadap Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga di Kabupaten Pangkajene dan Kepulauan.
- Fatika, S. (2025). Pengaruh Inflasi dan Pendapatan Per Kapita Terhadap tingkat Konsumsi Rumah Tangga Masyarakat di Provinsi Lampung.
- Franali, M. (2025). Faktor Determinan Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rokok Perkapita Dalam Seminggu Pada 25 Kota Besar Di Indonesia.
- Nailufar, F., Jannah, M., & Juanda, R. (2022). Pengaruh Inflasi dan Pendapatan Perkapita terhadap Konsumsi Rumah Tangga di Provinsi Aceh. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Terpadu (Jimetera)*, 2(2), 140. <https://doi.org/10.35308/jimetera.v2i2.5876>
- Ningsih, B. K., Juliprijanto, W., & Jalunggono, G. (2020). Analisis Pengaruh Pendapatan Per Kapita ,Inflasi,Tingkat Simpanan dan Nilai Tukar Terhadap Konsumsi Masyarakat di Indonesia Tahun 2000-2018. 2.
- Nugraha, B. (2022). Pengembangan uji statistik: Implementasi metode regresi linier berganda dengan pertimbangan uji asumsi klasik. Pradina Pustaka.
- Pambuko, Z. B., Masrini, N. L., & Dewi, V. S. (2023). Analisis Data Keuangan untuk Penelitian Mahasiswa Ekonomi. Unimma Press.
- Rifkhan. (2022). Membaca Hasil Regresi Data Panel (M. Dewi (ed.)). Cipta Media Nusantara.
- Silvia, R. O. (2021). Pengaruh Pendapatan, Suku Bunga, Dan Inflasi Terhadap Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga Di Indonesia. *Skripsi. Universitas Bung Hatta*, 7(2), 107–115.
- Soleh, A., Daniel, P. A., Said, M., & Agustina, K. (2023). Analisis Pengaruh Pendapatan Perkapita dan Inflasi terhadap Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga di Provinsi Jambi. *J-MAS (Jurnal Manajemen dan Sains)*, 8(2), 1980. <https://doi.org/10.33087/jmas.v8i2.1489>
- Sopiyanti, V. (2022). Pengaruh Inflasi Dan Pendapatan Terhadap Tingkat Konsumsi Rumah Tangga Di Kota Bandar Lampung Dalam Perspektif Ekonomi Islam Tahun 2013-2022. Doctoral dissertation, Uin Raden Intan Lampung.
- Yuni, R., Effendi, A. S., & Amalia, S. (2020). Pengaruh pendapatan perkapita dan jumlah penduduk serta inflasi terhadap konsumsi rumah tangga di provinsi kalimantan timur. 5. <https://doi.org/10.29264/JIEM.V5I1.6620>
- Zulkarnain, R., & Murwiati, A. (2023). Faktor – Faktor Yang Memengaruhi Konsumsi Rumah Tangga Di 34 Provinsi Indonesia. *Journal on Education*. <https://doi.org/10.31004/joe.v6i1.3963>