

Determinants of Food and Non-Food Consumption in Households of Muslim Communities in DKI Jakarta During The Covid-19 Pandemic

By Farhan Baihakki

Abstract

Changes in DKI Jakarta consumption patterns the number of food commodities decreased in 2019 to 2020, but increase was in non-food commodities, then morbidity rate, the increase in the number of households, and the burden of dependents that increased became a phenomenon of changing patterns. Consumption during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study aims to explain the determinants of household consumption patterns in the perspective of Islamic economics during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Population in the study was the people of DKI Jakarta. The sample was taken by non-probability sampling with the purposive sampling of this study totaling 180 respondents. The approach used is quantitative. Data collection techniques using a questionnaire. The data analysis technique uses the PLS. The data test uses the outer model, namely convergent and discriminant validity, and Cronbach alpha reliability. The inner model testing is the coefficient of determination, model fit, and q-square. Hypothesis testing used or the name t-test. The results of the hypothesis test are that income has a positive effect on food and non-food consumption patterns, the number of family dependents has a positive effect on food and non-food consumption patterns, and lifestyle has a negative effect on food and non-food consumption patterns.

Keywords: *consumption, income, Islam, lifestyle, number of families*

Determinan Pola Konsumsi Pangan dan Non Pangan Rumah Tangga Masyarakat Muslim DKI Jakarta pada masa Pandemi Covid-19

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Abstrak

Perubahan pola konsumsi pangan dan non pangan DKI Jakarta jumlah komoditas makanan menurun pada tahun 2020 ke 2021 tetapi peningkatan terdapat pada komoditas non makanan, selanjutnya angka morbiditas menurun, kenaikan jumlah penduduk muslim, dan beban tanggungan yang meningkat menjadi fenomena perubahan pola konsumsi tersebut pada masa pandemi covid-19. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan determinan pola konsumsi pangan dan non pangan masyarakat muslim pada masa pandemi covid-19. Populasi pada penelitian ini adalah masyarakat DKI Jakarta. Pengambilan sampel dengan non probability sampling dengan purposive sampling. Penelitian ini berjumlah 180 responden dengan kriteria penduduk muslim DKI Jakarta pada usia produktif. Pendekatan yang digunakan adalah kuantitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data dengan menggunakan kuesioner. Teknik analisis data menggunakan PLS. Hasil uji hipotesis yaitu pendapatan berpengaruh positif terhadap pola konsumsi pangan dan non pangan, jumlah tanggungan keluarga berpengaruh positif terhadap pola konsumsi pangan dan non pangan, dan gaya hidup berpengaruh negatif terhadap pola konsumsi pangan dan non pangan.

Kata Kunci: gaya hidup jumlah keluarga, konsumsi, islam, pendapatan