

V. CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATION

A. Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis conducted it can be concluded as follows:

1. The food consumption still dominates in consumption expenditure of boarder students. It means that the the consumption pattern of boarder students who majoring at S1 Ekonomi Pembangunan International Program on students year 2014-2016 which is still dominated by food consumption proves that boarder students are only able to meet daily food consumption and for the non-food consumption is still low because the boarder students do not have the residual of pocket money that is enough. The income of boarder students is still earned from parents, so their consumption is limited to some commodities. Then, the pocket money variable has a positive and significant effect to consumption expenditure. It is known that the MPC (Marginal Propensity to Consume) of boarder students is Rp0,694, it will be effect to the increase in the amount of consumption expenditure on boarder students.
2. The pocket money of boarder students who majoring at S1 Ekonomi Pembangunan International Program on students year 2014-2016 is sufficient for living cost. But just enough to meet daily food consumption only and the residual of pocket money can be used to increase the non-food consumption but can not in large quantities. When the pocket money is insufficient to meet

a living cost, boarder students can borrow money from other students or ask for extra money from their parents.

3. The portion of food and non-food consumption expenditures on female is more than male boarder students who majoring at S1 Ekonomi Pembangunan International Program on students year 2014-2016. Female spend 96.24 percent of their pocket money for consumption while male spend 88.25 percent of their pocket money for consumption. Based on the absolute and relative figures, so the female boarder students has a portion of consumption expenditure was greater than male. Between male and female boarder students have the different combinations of goods and services in their consumption portion, this is based on their tastes and budget lines.

B. Implication of Research

1. In regulating consumption patterns on boarder students, preferably to considering the order of goods and services (food and non-food) to be selected for consumption. The efforts that can be made is to adjust between income and consumption expenditure.
2. In an effort to increase the sufficiency on pocket money for living cost of boarder students, preferably should be oversee the management of pocket money in choosing the type and amount of goods (food and non-food) that can be consumed in order to obtain a maximum satisfaction. The efforts that can be made is to increase consideration of pocket money use in consumption activities.

3. In an effort to regulate the portion of consumption expenditure on boarder students, preferably to considering and calculate for advance in allocating each part of pocket money for consumption activities. The efforts that can be done is to regulate combination of goods and services (food and non-food) will be consumed, along choose based on tastes and budget lines.

C. Limitation of Research

Some of the things according to researchers become limitations in this research are as follows:

1. Consumption expenditure is a thing that is personal, so not all of the respondents want to publicly reveal the actual conditions. However, the data obtained can explain about the general overview of the living cost on respondents.
2. This research is still reviewed in general. The researcher has not conducted a more detailed and in-depth discussion of boarder students consumption expenditure because the data to be studied is a person's privacy rights and the existence of time constraints.