

## The Efect Of Giving Money, Goods, And Materials On The Electability Level Of Legeislative Candidates 2024 In Surabaya City

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the extent to which the provision of money, goods, and materials influences the electability of legislative candidates in the 2024 Election in Surabaya City. The research approach used is a quantitative approach with data collection through the distribution of questionnaires to 100 respondents domiciled in Wonokromo and Sukolilo Districts. The data obtained were analyzed using multiple linear regression methods with the help of SPSS software version 26. The results of the analysis show that the three independent variables, namely the provision of money ( $X_1$ ), the provision of goods ( $X_2$ ), and the provision of materials ( $X_3$ ), have a positive and significant influence on the dependent variable, namely the electability of legislative candidates ( $Y$ ). Among the three, the provision of goods variable has the strongest influence. These findings indicate that the practice of money politics in its various forms still plays an important role in shaping voter behavior in urban areas such as Surabaya City.

**Keywords:** Money politics, goods distribution, material assistance, electability, legislative candidates.

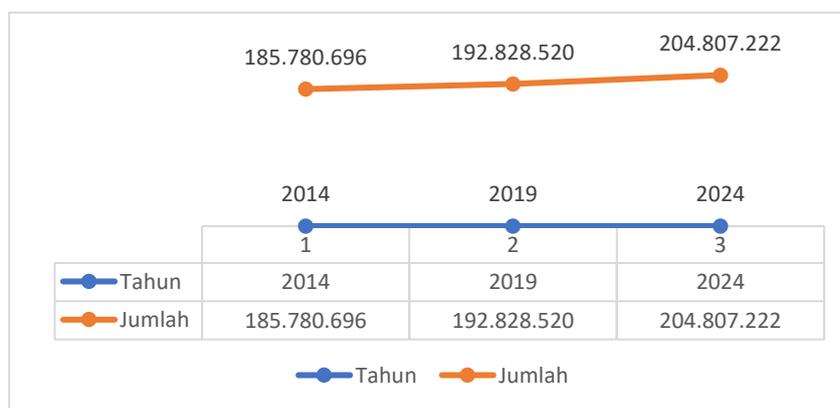
### A. INTRODUCTION

Elections are one of the primary means of a democratic system, used to channel the people's sovereignty. In democratic countries, elections play a crucial role as a forum for gathering and expressing the political will of the people. (Nugroho & Sukmariningsih, 2020). In Indonesia, the implementation of elections is clearly regulated through Law Number 7 of 2017, which covers the election of the president and vice president, members of the House of Representatives (DPR), the Regional Representative Council (DPD), and the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD). These elections are conducted directly, publicly, freely, secretly, honestly, and fairly in accordance with democratic principles. In other words, the general principle guarantees that every citizen has the same right to vote without any discrimination. The principle of freedom means that every voter has the freedom to make their choice without pressure from any party (Yusuf et al., 2024). Meanwhile, the principle of secrecy ensures that each voter's choice remains protected, thus avoiding any form of



intimidation or external influence. This aligns with one of the values of Pancasila, the fourth principle, "democracy guided by the wisdom of deliberation or representation." (Wibowo P, 2022).

There are two levels of elections in Indonesia: national elections and local elections. National elections are held to elect central or national-level institutions such as the President and Vice President, members of the House of Representatives (DPR), and members of the Regional Representative Council (DPD). Meanwhile, regional elections are held to elect the Governor and Vice Governor, the Regent and Vice Regent, or the Mayor and Vice Mayor. (Asriana et al., 2022). The mechanism for implementing elections at the national and central levels is almost the same, in this case the General Election Commission (KPU) is the national, permanent, and independent executor, and is supervised by the General Elections Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) (Umy et al., 2025). The election process begins with planning and establishing regulations and candidate pairs, in this case the General Elections Commission (KPU) has the authority, but the implementation of the national level election, namely the 2024 Presidential and Vice Presidential Election, concluded public debate, by amending the provisions in Article 169 letter q of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning elections, changing the age requirements for presidential and vice presidential candidates. Previously, the minimum age limit was 40 years, but after the Constitutional Court (MK) ruling, an additional rule was added that allows candidates under 40 years of age if they have or are currently serving as regional heads elected through elections. This change creates space for political interests to be drawn. (Munawaroh N, 2023). The election process continues with the registration of political parties and legislative and executive candidates. Following this, participants participate in a campaign period to convey their vision and programs to the public, then enter a quiet period before voting day. (Patricia & Yapin, 2019). During the process, especially during the quiet period, if fraud is found, a sentence of 4 years and/or a fine of up to IDR 48,000,000 will be imposed. This is in accordance with Article 280 paragraph 1 letter j. (Widiastanto et al., 2021).



**Figure 1. Data on the Number of Permanent Voters on the Election List**  
**Source: General Elections Commission, 2024**

Based on the data displayed in the graph above, it can be seen that the number of voters in Indonesia has increased consistently in the last three general election periods. In the 2014 election, the number of voters was recorded at 185,780,696. This number increased to 192,828,520 people in the 2019 election, and again increased to 807,222 people in the 2024 election. The increase in the number of voters indicates a growth in political participation of



the community, as well as reflecting an increase in the number of residents who have met the requirements as permanent voters (DPT), namely every citizen who is at least 17 years old has the right to use their vote (Budhiarti, 2024).

The increasing number of people with the right to vote reflects the fact that each year, there are people who place high hopes in the government to advance the country and make it more prosperous. In other words, through elections, people can fight for their interests as representatives of the people who will channel their aspirations. High participation in elections shows that people are beginning to understand the importance of their voices in the nation's progress. A developing and developed country thus encourages the progress of its regions, including the 3T (Highest, Frontier, and Outermost) regions and large cities (Djufri, 2023).

Surabaya is known as the second largest metropolitan city after Jakarta, with a population of 3.02 million people and 31 sub-districts, according to data from the Surabaya Statistics Agency (BPS). Surabaya plays a strategic role as an economic center in Eastern Indonesia. Rapid population growth, including the influx of immigrants from various regions, makes Surabaya a region with a very large number of voters in every election (Daniel et al., 2024). The diversity of social and economic backgrounds creates complex political dynamics. However, in the 2024 regional elections, Surabaya City created a unique political situation due to the presence of an empty box in the election of mayor and deputy mayor, namely the Eri-Armuji pair (Koso et al., 2025). This incident demonstrated the limitations of political competition because there was only one candidate pair running, so voters were faced with the choice between supporting the sole candidate or choosing the empty box as a form of rejection. The recapitulation results, through information from the Surabaya General Elections Commission (KPU), recorded that the Eri-Armuji pair received 980,380 votes, while the empty box managed to collect 224,340 votes. Although the empty box did not win, it was apparent that some people preferred the empty box. (Mulyadi et al., 2024). This condition reflects an imbalance in the local democratic process, which does not appear to be fully realized through healthy competition.

The existence of the mayor is highly interdependent with the legislative body. Therefore, the relationship between the legislative body and the mayor must be sustainable. Both must be able to collaborate in formulating policies and other public interests (Abraham, 2025). Legislative members generally come from political parties with specific interests and ideologies, although independent candidates also exist. This political party affiliation often influences the dynamics of the relationship between regional heads and the legislature, particularly in policymaking. In the context of national politics, this is also related to the presidential threshold policy, namely the minimum threshold for political party support of 20% of DPR seats or 25% of the national vote for presidential and vice presidential nominations. (Setiawan, 2023). This policy demonstrates the powerful role of political parties in determining leadership direction. However, the dominance of political parties in the government system creates opportunities for unfair competition.

In a democratic system, unhealthy political competition is a crucial indicator of the implementation of democratic values. Unhealthy competition occurs when each candidate does not have an equal opportunity to compete openly based on the vision, mission, and work programs offered to the public, or when there is a dominance of power through practices that lead to transactional political manipulation (Ferguson et al., 2020). Several previous studies have highlighted this phenomenon, including research by Putra (2025). Through the distribution of questionnaires, his research found that vote-buying is still practiced in Padang City, conducted directly by candidates through intermediaries. This condition is influenced by several factors, including the community's economic limitations and educational quality.



While previous research focused solely on descriptive aspects of the practice of money politics, the differences in regional characteristics prompted further research. Therefore, this study presents a novelty by selecting Surabaya, Indonesia's second-largest city, as the object of research. This study, with two distinct regions, is focused on Wonokromo District, renowned as a trading center, and Sukolilo District, home to a large number of immigrants due to the presence of several universities. This allows for the measurement of the extent to which the provision of money, goods, and materials impacts the electability of legislative candidates.

## **B. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **1. Critical review**

Based on an analysis of various previous researchers, the majority of studies show that the practice of money politics has a significant influence on voter turnout and the level of public political participation. Research by Hawing & Hartaman (2021) For example, it was found that money politics is a determining factor in voter satisfaction, especially in communities with low socioeconomic conditions. Meanwhile, (Alifah Nurul Nadya, 2020) and (Irawatiningrum & Rohid, 2021) highlights that this practice is often perceived as normal in local political culture, thus reinforcing the view that money politics is not merely an economic issue, but also concerns the public's awareness and democratic values. In line with this, international research such as Le T (2024) and Guerra & Justesen (2022) shows that the influence on election results also occurs in developed countries, indicating the universal nature of transactional political events in modern democratic systems.

However, there are differences in the research that forms the basis for the current study. Most previous studies were conducted in rural areas with low levels of education and only examined the influence of money politics on voter behavior. Unlike that, this study focuses on the influence of giving money, goods, and materials on the electability of legislative candidates in Surabaya, a metropolitan city with high socio-economic complexity.

### **2. Giving Money**

Giving money is the most common form of vote-buying, occurring in every election contest in Indonesia. This term refers to the act of giving money directly to voters with the aim of influencing their political choices, praktik pemberian uang biasanya dilakukan menjelang masa kampanye atau saat masa tenang dengan harapan pemilih akan memilih calon yang memberikan imbalan tersebut. Peristiwa ini menjadi salah satu tantangan terbesar dalam mewujudkan pemilu yang jujur dan adil, karena keputusan pemilih tidak lagi didasarkan pada pertimbangan rasional seperti visi, misi, dan program kerja calon legislatif, melainkan pada imbalan sesaat yang bersifat materi

In the context of Surabaya, a metropolitan city with a high level of social inequality, the practice of giving money is often associated with efforts to win the sympathy of the lower-middle class. Difficult economic conditions make some people more susceptible to financial assistance given in the lead-up to elections. As found Cash gifts have a strong influence on voter behavior, particularly in areas with low levels of education and economic well-being. Thus, cash gifts can be a significant factor in increasing the electability of legislative candidates, even though this normatively contradicts democratic principles.

### **3. Giving Away Goods**

Besides money, another form of money politics is often used: the gift of goods. The gifts typically include basic necessities, clothing, household items, or small items of economic value. This strategy is used because it's more easily accepted by the public and less obvious than giving cash. By Patricia & Yapin (2019), Giving goods is used as a sign of a candidate's



attention to the needs of the less fortunate, as well as a means of building an image as a caring and generous candidate. Through giving goods, candidates hope to create an emotional connection with voters. This act creates a sense of reciprocity, where voters feel compelled to repay the candidate's kindness by voting during the election. Therefore, giving goods also influences the electability of legislative candidates because it creates an emotional connection and a sense of "gratitude" from the public.

#### 4. Provision of Materials

Material donations are more substantial than cash or goods because they are usually collective and often linked to the interests of the wider community. These donations can take the form of road construction assistance, repairing places of worship, renovating village buildings, or supporting community social activities. Material donations are often used as a strategy to build a positive image for legislative candidates in the eyes of the public, especially in areas with high development needs. Candidates who are able to provide tangible assistance are perceived as caring about public welfare.

Material donations can influence public perception of candidates. Voters who directly witness the benefits of these donations tend to consider the candidate "electable" because they have proven to work for the public interest. Although legally, this action could be considered a campaign violation, in practice, it is still difficult to distinguish between social activities and covert political efforts. Therefore, material donations have the potential to increase the electability of legislative candidates by creating a sustained positive perception among the recipient community. Material donations are more substantial than cash or goods because they are usually collective and often linked to the interests of the wider community. These donations can take the form of road construction assistance, repairing places of worship, renovating village buildings, or supporting community social activities. Material donations are often used as a strategy to build a positive image for legislative candidates in the eyes of the public, especially in areas with high development needs. Candidates who are able to provide tangible assistance are perceived as caring about public welfare.

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#### 5. Level of Electability of Legislative Candidates

##### Votting Behavior

Voting behavior is the study of how individuals and groups make political choices during general elections. This behavioral pattern is not solely influenced by rational considerations such as the vision, mission, and programs of legislative candidates, but also by psychological, sociological, and socio-economic factors of voters. In the context of the 2024 Legislative Election in Surabaya, voting behavior can be interpreted as the tendency of people to make political choices that are potentially influenced by the practice of money politics. Voters may make their choices for pragmatic reasons, such as material gifts, or reject them for moral reasons, level of political awareness, and trust in the candidate's integrity. Therefore, voting behavior in this study serves as a conceptual framework to examine the extent to which money politics practices influence the electability of legislative candidates in Surabaya. This approach



uses the framework of rational choice theory, social norms theory, and the theory of planned behavior to explain that voting decisions are not solely influenced by material factors, but also by social pressure and perceptions of political legitimacy. The Voting Behavior approach has several indicators: psychological, rational, and sociological approaches. (Frank & Martínez i Coma, 2023)

## C. METHOD

### Data Source

This research uses quantitative methods. According to Bambang et al. (2023) in his book entitled "Quantitative Research Methods" states that quantitative methods are methods that emphasize objective measurements of social phenomena and are used to research certain populations or samples by testing predetermined hypotheses. This type of descriptive research was chosen because this research focuses on efforts to systematically and factually describe the influence of giving money, goods, and materials and their relationship to the level of electability of legislative candidates in the 2024 Election in the City of Surabaya, through the distribution of questionnaires carried out directly in the form of measurement sheets or indirectly through questionnaires along with the creation of documentation.

### 1. Variables

This study uses multiple linear regression analysis techniques, which aims to determine the extent to which the types of independent variables, with independent variables (X1) giving money, (X2) giving goods (X3) giving material. These three variables are assumed to have an influence on the dependent variable, namely the level of electability of legislative candidates (Y). This approach was chosen because it is capable of explaining the relationship and influence between variables. Through this analysis, the relationship between variables can be explained measurably based on empirical data. To clarify the direction of measurement of each variable in this study, the following table of operational definitions of variables is compiled.

**Table 1. Operational Definitions**

No	Variables	Indicator	Operational Definition	Items
1	Giving Money	Frequency of giving money	All forms of cash given by legislative candidates to the public with the aim of influencing political choices.	Average amount received Rp 25,000 Rp 50,000 Rp 100,000
2	Gift of Goods	Intensity of receiving goods	Gifts in the form of consumer goods or daily necessities by legislative candidates to attract public support	Types of goods received 1. Basic necessities



No	Variables	Indicator	Operational Definition	Items
				2. Clothing and household items 3. Prayer supplies
3	Procurement of materials	Intensity of goods receipt	The provision of large amounts of material assistance by legislative candidates or their campaign teams for the purpose of building or supporting community activities, with the aim of gaining political sympathy.	Types of material assistance provided: 1. Building materials 2. Agricultural and fishing equipment 3. Equipment for social or religious activities 4. Public facilities or equipment
4	The electability level of legislative candidates	Sociological approach	Sociological approach	1. Voters tend to choose legislative candidates who align with their religious beliefs. 2. There is a link between an individual's economic condition and the political decisions they make. 3. A person's political preferences are influenced by their surrounding social environment.
		Psychological approach	A social characteristic or character that is inherent in a person	1. Racial similarities between legislative candidates 2. Similar religious beliefs



No	Variables	Indicator	Operational Definition	Items
				3. Similar ethnic backgrounds between voters and candidates 4. Similar regional origins that foster closeness between voters and candidates
		Rational approach	The decision to vote is based on considering the potential advantages and disadvantages of the legislative candidates.	1. Voter interest in the vision offered by the candidate 2. Voter attraction to the mission being promoted 3. Voter interest in the programs or policies planned by the legislative candidate

Source: Data processed by the author, 2025

### 3. Research Subjects

The study population comprised all eligible voters in each sub-district. Wonokromo had 120,136 residents and Sukolilo had 87,547 residents. The sample was selected using proportionate random sampling, involving 100 respondents, with a 10% margin of error. Inclusion criteria included individuals aged 17 years and older, married, and registered voters in the 2024 general election. Wonokromo and Sukolilo sub-districts were selected as research locations based on strategic and representative considerations, as well as their easy accessibility, facilitating field data collection, and the unique characteristics of both regions.

A sample is a subset of the population used as the primary data source in a study. This is a group of individuals or objects considered representative of the total population. This study applies a random sampling method with proportional distribution based on the Wonokromo and Sukolilo Districts, so that the sample can represent the population in each district, through the sample distribution formula so that 99.9 participations are obtained, thus rounded up to 200 participations from the two districts, with the following explanation..

$$N = \frac{N}{(1+(Nxe^2))}$$

$$= \frac{207.683}{1+(207.683 \times 0,01^2)}$$

$$= \frac{207.683}{1+(207.683)}$$



$$\frac{207.683}{2077.83}$$
$$=99,9$$

## 1. Data Analysis Techniques

The data in this study were analyzed using a quantitative approach through the distribution of questionnaires assisted by SPSS software version 26 as a statistical data processing tool. This approach was chosen because it is able to provide objective and measurable analysis results based on the figures produced, through several research tests as follows.

### Validity Test

Validity testing is a data-testing process aimed at determining the validity of a questionnaire. A questionnaire is considered valid if its questions accurately measure the aspects being studied. Validity is tested by correlating the scores for each statement with the overall total score. If the correlation value is greater than 0.3, the statement is considered valid; if the value is less than 0.3, it is considered invalid.

### Reliability Test

Reliability testing is a method that measures the extent to which a questionnaire is a reliable indicator of the variables or constructs being studied. A questionnaire can be considered reliable or factual if the respondents' responses and answers demonstrate consistency and stability, using Cronbach's Alpha testing, which has a coefficient value of 0.060.

### Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test is conducted to determine whether or not there is inequality in the variance of the residuals in the study. A good regression model is characterized by the absence of heteroscedasticity, but rather by homoscedasticity. The test is performed by examining the distribution pattern on the scatterplot graph. If the points are randomly distributed without forming a specific pattern, such as a wave or a trumpet shape, then heteroscedasticity is not present. Conversely, if the distribution of points shows a specific pattern, such as a wave or a trumpet shape, then heteroscedasticity is indicated. The criteria are:

1. If the scatterplot forms a specific pattern (wave, trumpet shape, or other shape), then heteroscedasticity is indicated.
2. If the scatterplot shows a random pattern with points spread both above and below the number 0 (zero) on the Y-axis, then heteroscedasticity is not present..

### Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

The analysis technique used in this study is multiple linear regression analysis, which aims to determine the extent to which the independent variables, namely the provision of money (X1), the provision of goods (X2), and the provision of materials (X3), influence the related variable, namely the level of electability of legislative candidates (Y). Multiple linear regression analysis was chosen because it is able to explain the relationship and influence of more than one independent variable on a dependent variable simultaneously or partially. According to Sugiyono (2013) states that multiple linear regression is used to predict the state of related variables when two or more independent variables are manipulated. The analysis was



conducted using the IBM SPSS Statistics program version 26, with the stages of classical assumption testing, multiple linear regression, and other stages that can determine the extent of influence of all independent variables on the dependent variable..

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + e$$

Information:

Y = Electability level of legislative candidates

a = Constant

b<sub>1</sub>, b<sub>2</sub>, b<sub>3</sub> = Regression coefficient of each independent variable

X<sub>1</sub> = Giving Money

X<sub>2</sub> = Giving Goods

X<sub>3</sub> = Provision of materials

e = Error Term

### Hypothesis Testing

In testing hypotheses in simple linear regression analysis, a t-statistical test is required. The t-test is used to determine the extent to which the independent variable influences the explanation of variation in the dependent variable. In this study, a significance level of 0.05 ( $\alpha = 5\%$ ) was used by comparing the calculated t-value and the table t-value, where the table t-value is obtained from the n-k-1 formula (distribution with a value of 0.025). The testing criteria are as follows:

- a) If the calculated t-value > table t-value, then H<sub>0</sub> is rejected and H<sub>a</sub> is accepted, indicating an effect.
- b) If the calculated t-value < table t-value, then H<sub>0</sub> is accepted and H<sub>a</sub> is rejected, indicating no effect.

## D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Validity Test

This is part of the test that examines whether a statement can be considered valid or not by comparing the results of the r-table and r-calculation. The r-table value obtained is 0.197, referring to the value in the r-table based on the number of respondents and the r-calculation obtained through SPSS analysis. Based on the tests conducted using SPSS, the author obtained the following data:

Table 2. Validity Test

Variable	Question Items	R-Table	Corrected Item Total Correlation – R-Calculate	Information
	X1	0,197	0,677	Valid
	X2	0,197	0,552	Valid
	X3	0,197	0,658	Valid
	X4	0,197	0,640	Valid
Variable X	X5	0,197	0,621	Valid
	X6	0,197	0,553	Valid
	X7	0,197	0,661	Valid



	X8	0,197	0721	Valid
	X9	0,197	0,563	Valid
	Y1	0,197	0,608	Valid
	Y2	0,197	0,657	Valid
	Y3	0,197	0,673	Valid
<b>Variable Y</b>	Y4	0,197	0,617	Valid
	Y5	0,197	0,608	Valid
	Y6	0,197	0,645	Valid
	Y7	0,197	0,391	Valid
	Y8	0,197	0,530	Valid

**Source: Data processed by the author, 2025**

Based on the data analyzed using SPSS 26, the test for the independent and dependent variables was declared valid because the calculated r-value was greater than the table r-value. The table r-value was 0.197, so it can be concluded that the calculated r-value  $> 0.197 = \text{valid}$ . With the validity test results stating that the data is valid, the next step can be carried out.

## 2. Realibility Test

In the reliability test, the testing section is used to indicate the stability of the questionnaire. In this section, the author uses a Cronbach's alpha reliability test with a value  $>0.6$  considered valid and a value  $<0.6$  considered invalid. The following is a reliability test table:

**Table 3. Realibility Test**

Variable	Cronbach alpha value	Minimum value	Information
Money (X1)	0,810	0,60	Realible
Goods (X2)	0,780	0,60	Realible
Materials (X3)	0,763	0,60	Realible
Electability level of legislative candidates (Y)	0,735	0,60	Realible

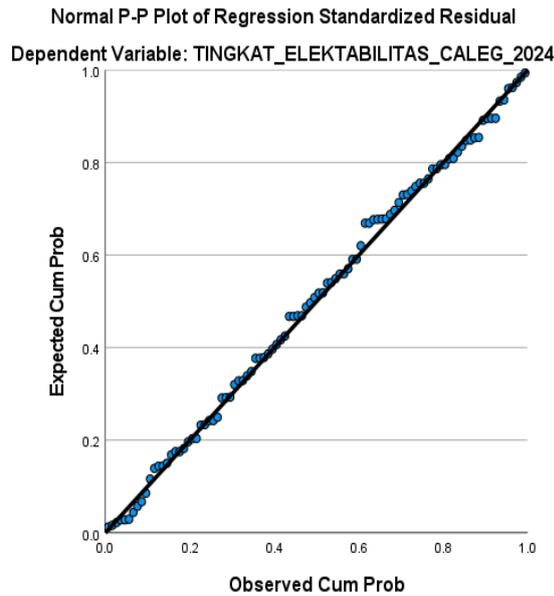
**Source: Data processed by the author, 2025**

Based on the results of the reliability test on SPSS 26 above, it shows that the Cronbach alpha value on variables X1, X2, X3 and variable Y shows a value above 0.60, these results indicate reliability.

## 3. Normality Test

The normality test is a test to determine whether the distribution of data is normally distributed, which is one of the requirements for analysis. The author used the p-plot distribution below. Therefore, if the normality test results indicate normality, the next step is carried out.





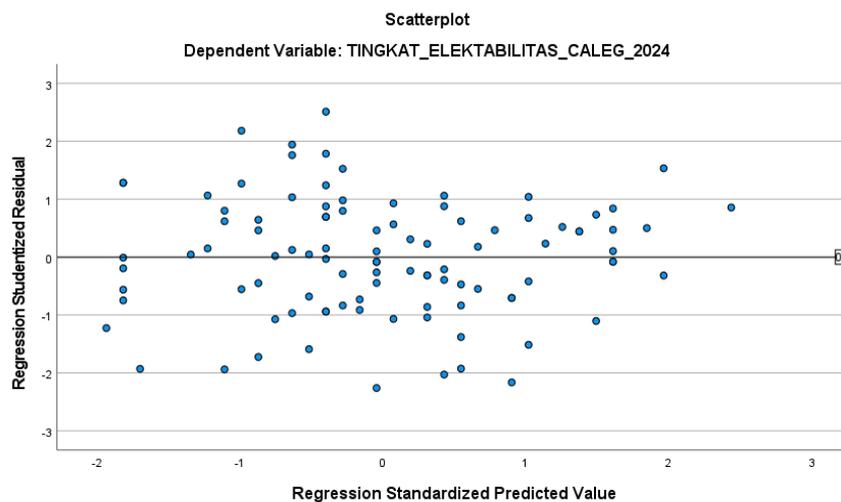
**Figure 2. Normal p-plot graph**  
Source: data processed by the author, 2025

The results of the normality test are presented in the form of a visual P-plot which shows that the residuals follow or approach the diagonal line, so that the residuals are normally distributed and meet the normality assumptions, then proceed to the next stage for testing.

#### 4. Heteroscedasticity Test

This test detects the presence of heteroscedasticity by observing the significance value of the regression results (p-value) or by visually assessing the distribution of the plot using a scatterplot model. The analysis is performed using the methods listed below:

1. The presence of a specific pattern that produces a wave or trumpet shape can indicate the presence of heteroscedasticity.
2. The presence of an abstract pattern and the presence of points scattered above and below the number 0 on the Y-axis indicates the absence of heteroscedasticity, as shown in the figure below.



**Figure 3. Heteroscedasticity Test**



Source: Data processed by the author, 2025

### 5. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Test

Multiple linear regression analysis is used to measure the extent of influence between independent and dependent variables, both simultaneously and separately. In this study, multiple linear regression analysis aims to identify the extent to which the variables of money ( $X_1$ ), goods ( $X_2$ ), and materials ( $X_3$ ) influence the electability level of legislative candidates in the city of Surabaya in 2024 ( $Y$ ). To determine the significance value, a test was conducted that showed the results of the known significant values as follows:

**Table 4. Simple Linear Regression Coefficient**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	
1	(Constant)	14.148	1.731		8.175	.000
	X1	.371	.148	.230	2.508	.014
	X2	.479	.231	.241	2.071	.041
	X3	.439	.216	.228	2.029	.045

Source: Data processed by the author, 2025

Based on the results of the multiple linear regression analysis using the SPSS program, the regression coefficient values obtained are as shown in the Coefficients Table above. From this table, the multiple linear regression equation can be constructed as follows:

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + e$$

$$Y = 14,148 + 0,371X_1 + 0,479X_2 + 0,439X_3$$

The constant value of 14.148 indicates that if the variables of giving money ( $X_1$ ), giving goods ( $X_2$ ), and giving materials ( $X_3$ ) are zero, then the electability level of legislative candidates ( $Y$ ) remains at 14.148. The regression coefficients  $X_1 = 0.371$ ,  $X_2 = 0.479$ , and  $X_3 = 0.439$  indicate that these three variables have a positive impact on the electability of legislative candidates in Surabaya City.

The significance values for each variable are 0.014, 0.041, and 0.045 ( $<0.05$ ), indicating that all variables have a positive and significant influence on the electability level. Therefore, it can be concluded that the greater the amount of money, goods, and materials given by legislative candidates, the higher their electability.

### 6. Hypothesis Testing

The partial t-test is a test used to determine the extent of influence of each independent variable ( $X_1$ ,  $X_2$ , and  $X_3$ ) on the dependent variable ( $Y$ ). In this study, the significance value used was  $\alpha = 0.05$  (5%). The test results are shown as follows:

**Table 5. Hypothesis Testing**



Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta			
1	(Constant)	14.148	1.731			8.175	.000
	X1	.371	.148	.230		2.508	.014
	X2	.479	.231	.241		2.071	.041
	X3	.439	.216	.228		2.029	.045

Based on the t-test results obtained from SPSS output, it is known that:

- 1) The variable giving money ( $X_1$ ) has a calculated t-value of 2.508 with a significance level of  $0.014 < 0.05$ .
- 2) The variable giving goods ( $X_2$ ) has a calculated t-value of 2.071 with a significance level of  $0.041 < 0.05$ .
- 3) The variable giving materials ( $X_3$ ) has a calculated t-value of 2.029 with a significance level of  $0.045 < 0.05$ .

T- count > T- table

T- table =  $n-k-1$

=  $100-3-1$

= 96 at a significance level of 0.05, resulting in a t-table of 1.984.

For  $X_1$ : t count 2.508 > t table 1.984, then  $H_1$  is accepted and  $H_0$  is rejected.

For  $X_2$ : t count 2.071 > t table 1.984, then  $H_2$  is accepted and  $H_0$  is rejected.

For  $X_3$ : t count 2.029 > t table 1.984, then  $H_3$  is accepted and  $H_0$  is rejected.

Thus, it can be concluded that the three variables—giving money, giving goods, and giving materials—each have a positive and significant influence on the electability of legislative candidates in the 2024 election in Surabaya. This means that the greater the intensity of giving money, goods, or materials by legislative candidates, the higher their electability among the public.

The results of processing using the SPSS program indicate a positive and significant influence on the electability of legislative candidates in the 2024 election in Surabaya. These results indicate that the greater the intensity of giving by legislative candidates, the greater the likelihood of the public voting. This finding aligns with the theory of voting behavior, which asserts that individual political decisions are influenced not only by rational considerations of the candidate's vision, mission, and program, but also by the giving of money, giving goods, and giving materials. However, other factors, such as psychological factors such as a sense of "indebtedness" for the money given and social factors due to the similarity of residence of candidates, influence voters' votes. While the results of this study provide a fairly robust empirical picture of the relationship between money politics, goods, and material resources,



several limitations warrant consideration. The study's focus on two sub-districts in Surabaya, Wonokromo and Sukolilo, makes the results limited.

## E. CONCLUSION

The results of the study indicate that the provision of money, goods, and materials has a positive and significant effect on the electability of legislative candidates in the city of Surabaya in 2024. It can be concluded that the three independent variables—the provision of money ( $X_1$ ), the provision of goods ( $X_2$ ), and the provision of materials ( $X_3$ )—have a positive and significant effect on the electability of legislative candidates ( $Y$ ). The results of the multiple linear regression test indicate a constant value of 14.148 and a significance value of 0.014 for  $X_1$ , 0.041 for  $X_2$ , and 0.045 for  $X_3$ , all of which are less than 0.05. This indicates that the greater the intensity of the provision of money, goods, and materials to the public, the higher the electability of legislative candidates in the city of Surabaya.

Partially, the provision of money, goods, and materials variables all have a significant positive effect on increasing electability, with the provision of goods having the most dominant influence. These results indicate that the practice of money politics in its various forms remains a strategic factor influencing voter behavior in the 2024 elections, particularly in urban areas like Surabaya. Thus, this study confirms that the provision of money, goods, and materials plays a significant role in shaping voters' perceptions and decisions regarding legislative candidates, even though these practices are normatively contrary to the principles of free and fair elections.

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