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Analysis of Consumption Patterns of Poor Households in Bone Bolango Regency

Suriati[1]*, Sri Endang Saleh[2], Sri Indriyani S. Dai[3]
[1,2,3]Study Program of Development Economics, Department of Economics, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo
*Email Corespondence: sur23am@gmail.com

Article Info	ABSTRACT
Article history: Received 19 Sep, 2025 Revised 18 Nov, 2025 Accepted 02 Jan, 2026 *Keywords:* Consumption Patterns, Poor Households, Food and Non-Food Expenditures	This study aims to analyze the Consumption Patterns of Poor Households in Bone Bolango Regency and examine the effect of household expenditures on food and non-food needs on poverty levels. The approach used is quantitative with binary logistic regression analysis. Secondary data sourced from the 2023 National Socioeconomic Survey (SUSENAS) obtained through the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Bone Bolango Regency are used. The test results show a positive effect on the consumption patterns of poor households, while the expenditure variable has no significant effect.

INTRODUCTION

Poverty continues to be an issue of major concern and has become a central focus for many countries, including Indonesia. Poverty is not only about the inability to meet basic needs but is also related to the capacity to withstand various changes in socio-economic conditions that occur due to economic transitions or instability. Fundamentally, poverty arises when individuals are unable to meet the essential needs required for survival.

Poverty is a condition of inability to meet the minimum demands of life, especially in terms of consumption and income. Poverty is a cross-sector, cross-area, and cross-generation problem; therefore, addressing it requires an integrated, comprehensive, and sustainable approach. To ensure the success of poverty-reduction acceleration programs, strong political will is needed (Anuz et al., 2024).

The ability to meet basic needs is key to human survival and has major implications for surrounding social and economic dynamics, which can subsequently influence poverty levels. Poverty presents challenges for families in fulfilling their primary needs in daily life. Families living in poverty often face limitations in obtaining basic food, clothing, and shelter. To design policies that effectively improve the welfare of households living in poverty, a comprehensive understanding of how they consume goods and services is required.

Improving community welfare is a central goal and primary focus in a country's development efforts to reduce and overcome poverty. Poor households remain a vulnerable group facing economic and social challenges. One key aspect for understanding how to improve the welfare of poor households is their consumption patterns.

Consumption patterns among poor families not only reflect the fulfillment of basic needs but also depict other aspects of daily life, such as access to education, health services, and employment opportunities. Thus, a deeper analysis of consumption patterns among poor households can provide a holistic picture of the challenges faced by this group in achieving a better level of welfare.

Poor households often face limited resources, forcing them to make strategic consumption choices. Therefore, analyzing consumption patterns does not only provide insight into whether basic needs are met or unmet but also helps identify potential opportunities for improving welfare through more efficient allocation of resources.

Gorontalo Province, which also faces significant poverty issues resulting in a high number of poor residents, is an important case study for analyzing consumption patterns among poor families due to its unique

socio-economic characteristics. As one of the provinces in Indonesia, Gorontalo has a significant poverty rate and several challenges in achieving inclusive development.

Gorontalo's unique geographical and demographic characteristics may influence how poor households consume goods and services. Diverse geographical conditions can affect resource availability and accessibility, while demographic diversity may influence consumption preferences and spending priorities. Economic aspects in Gorontalo also deserve special attention; high unemployment rates and dependence on the agricultural sector in some areas can affect the economic resources of poor households. Cultural diversity in Gorontalo further shapes consumption patterns, including local food traditions, community consumption habits, and unique lifestyles. These conditions have placed Gorontalo as the 5th poorest province in Indonesia.

Poverty levels in Bone Bolango Regency are one of the main indicators used to assess the welfare of households in the region. Poverty rates are often used as a measure to evaluate the level of welfare in a given area. Therefore, poverty remains one of the factors hindering development in the region.

The welfare level of Bone Bolango Regency is one of the benchmarks for evaluating regional development outcomes, and consumption serves as one of its parameters. Geographically, Bone Bolango Regency is located in Gorontalo Province and has unique socio-economic characteristics. Factors such as education level, accessibility to health services, and local economic potential play an important role in determining the welfare conditions of society, especially for poor households.

Consumption patterns refer to the way or habits of households or individuals in spending their income to meet their daily needs for food and non-food items. Food refers to anything consumed to meet nutritional, energy, and health needs, including raw materials or ready-to-eat foods, while non-food items include all goods and services needed by households other than food, which support life needs, comfort, education, health, and social activities.

RESEARCH METHODS
Research Location and Period
The research location is an important aspect in determining where the study will be conducted. Selecting the research location is a crucial step. This study was carried out in Bone Bolango Regency. The selection of this location was based on phenomena that attracted the researchers' attention, motivating them to conduct this study. The purpose of the research is to understand the consumption patterns of poor households in Bone Bolango Regency. This study was conducted for more than five months, starting from January 2024 to June 2024. During this five-month period, all research stages—from preparation to implementation—were completed.

Research Approach and Design
The author used a quantitative analytical approach as the research method and design. According to Komara E. (2023), quantitative research excels in translating the complexities of the real world into measurable numbers, thus creating significant opportunities for knowledge development and problem solving.

This study employed a quantitative approach with a research design in the form of binary logistic regression analysis. The quantitative approach was chosen because this study emphasizes testing measurable relationships between variables and analyzing them using statistical methods.

Binary logistic regression analysis was used because the dependent variable in this study is categorical (low consumption pattern or high consumption pattern), while the independent variables consist of food and non-food expenditures.

Types and Sources of Data
The data used in this study are secondary data. Secondary data are main data that have been further processed and presented either by the primary data collectors or by another party, often in the form of tables or diagrams. In this study, the data were obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) of Bone Bolango Regency.

Sample
The population in this study consists of all poor households in Bone Bolango Regency included in the National Socioeconomic Survey (SUSENAS). SUSENAS is a survey conducted periodically by the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) to collect socio-economic data on households, including information on consumption, expenditure, education, health, and other welfare indicators (BPS, 2022).

The sample in this study consists of poor households recorded in SUSENAS 2022. The data used include 2,829 households: 568 households from the SUSENAS Food Consumption Module (SUSENAS KP), which contains detailed information on household food consumption expenditure, and 2,261 households from the SUSENAS Core Module (SUSENAS KOR), which contains general socio-economic information, including demographic characteristics, education, and non-food expenditures.

Data Collection Technique

The data collection stage is central to the research, as the core of research activities is obtaining data. The data used in this study are secondary data obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), specifically from the 2023 National Socioeconomic Survey (SUSENAS) KP and KOR, covering poor households in Bone Bolango Regency. These data include household expenditures for food and non-food needs, which were used as the basis for the analysis.

Data Analysis Techniques
Descriptive Analysis

Descriptive analysis is an empirical analysis used to describe the information obtained in order to provide an overview of an event (who/what, when, where, how, how many) based on data collected in the study. These data originate from responses provided by respondents to the items contained in the questionnaire. The researcher then processed the existing data by grouping, tabulating, and calculating the mean before providing an explanation.

Binary Logistic Regression Analysis

Logistic regression is an appropriate method to estimate the relationship between a categorical (binary) dependent variable and one or more independent variables that are either ratio-scaled or categorical (Hosmer & Lemeshow, 2013). This method was used to examine the influence of food and non-food expenditures on the consumption patterns of poor households.

RESULTS
Model Feasibility Test

To assess the feasibility of the logistic regression model, the Hosmer and Lemeshow test was used. Based on the processed data, the Chi-Square value obtained was 0.16 with a significance level of 0.68. A significance value greater than 0.05 indicates that the logistic regression model used in this study fits the data. Thus, the model is feasible for explaining the relationship between the independent variables (food expenditure and non-food expenditure) and the consumption patterns of poor households in Bone Bolango Regency. This can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Uji Hosmer & Lemeshow

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test		
Chi- Square	df	Sig
0.16	3	0.68

Results of Regression Analysis

The logistic regression analysis was used to identify the effect of food expenditure and non-food expenditure on the consumption patterns of poor households. In the following table:

Table 2. Logistic Regression Results

Variabel	*Z-Score*	P-Value
Food	-1.80	0.072
Non Food	5.55	0.000
Constant	-2.71	0.007

Food Expenditure

The food variable has a Z-value of -1.80 with a p-value of 0.072 (>0.05). This indicates that food expenditure does not have a significant effect on the consumption patterns of poor households. The negative coefficient suggests an inverse relationship; however, because it is not statistically significant, the effect cannot be generalized.

Non-Food Expenditure

The non-food variable has a Z-value of 5.55 with a p-value of 0.000 (<0.01). This means that non-food expenditure has a significantly positive effect on the consumption patterns of poor households. The higher the non-food expenditure, the greater the likelihood of a shift in consumption patterns.

Constant

The constant has a Z-value of -2.71 with a p-value of 0.007, which is significant at the 5% level. The negative value of the constant indicates that, in the absence of both food and non-food expenditures, the probability of poor households falling into a particular consumption pattern category is very small.

Model Classification Test

Based on the classification test results, an accuracy rate of 95.31% was obtained. This indicates that the logistic regression model is capable of classifying the data very well. The high accuracy is supported by a sensitivity value of 96.65% and a specificity value of 89.36%, meaning the model is effective in identifying poor households with specific consumption patterns as well as those not included in that category. The table below presents the model classification results:

Table 3. Classification Test Table

Classification Table	
Correctly classified	95.31%

DISCUSSION

Consumption Patterns of Poor Households in Bone Bolango Regency

The consumption pattern of a household reflects how people allocate their income to meet various life needs. For poor households in Bone Bolango Regency, consumption patterns can also be considered as individual or group behavior in allocating income toward different types of goods and services based on income levels, preferences, and the prices of goods consumed. These patterns illustrate how households manage their expenditures between food and non-food items in accordance with their socioeconomic conditions.

Consumption itself can be interpreted as an economic activity carried out by individuals or households to use or exhaust the utility value of goods and services in order to meet personal life needs. Thus, consumption patterns can be defined as the ways or habits of people in spending their income to meet various types of needs—primary, secondary, and tertiary.

Based on the findings of this study regarding the consumption patterns of poor households in Bone Bolango Regency, it is shown that non-food expenditure is a significantly influential factor in shaping consumption patterns, whereas food expenditure does not show a statistically significant effect. This finding illustrates that although food remains a basic necessity, poor households in Bone Bolango Regency have begun to show a shift in consumption toward non-food items as their income or purchasing power increases.

This is consistent with a study conducted by Astri Zebua, Syaiful Hadi, and Djaimi Bakce (2019), which showed that many vegetable farmers had lower food consumption expenditures (KP) compared to non-food consumption expenditures (KNP). However, some farmers allocated their food consumption spending at similar levels to non-food consumption. Even so, the proportion of households with higher food consumption than non-food consumption remained considerable, referring to Engel's Law, which indicates that many vegetable-farming households were still not prosperous.

These findings align with Engel's Law, which states that as income increases, the proportion of income spent on food decreases while the proportion spent on non-food items rises (Banks et al., 2016; World Bank, 2017). Thus, the consumption patterns of poor households in Bone Bolango Regency tend to diversify toward non-food needs such as education, health, and other social necessities.

Empirically, the consumption patterns of poor households in Bone Bolango Regency are also influenced by several important factors, including income level, education, household size, and access to public facilities. Households with heads who have higher education levels tend to have more varied consumption patterns and are more oriented toward long-term investments such as children's education. Meanwhile, households with low income and large family size still maintain a high proportion of food

expenditure. Access to facilities such as markets, schools, and healthcare services also contributes to variations in consumption patterns across regions within Bone Bolango.

This finding is important because it shows that regional economic development strategies must consider efforts to increase the purchasing power of poor households so that their consumption patterns are not solely focused on food but also include non-food needs that support improved quality of life.

Increasing purchasing power enables poor households to allocate spending toward non-food consumption that supports social welfare, such as education and health. The shift from food to non-food consumption becomes a key indicator of improving social welfare and regional economic progress.

Economic development itself functions as a foundation for improving economic equality and inclusive growth. Higher purchasing power will change consumption patterns from subsistence-level survival toward human development, strengthening economic independence and improving the living standards of poor communities.

The Influence of Household Expenditures on Food and Non-Food Needs on Family Poverty Levels in Bone Bolango Regency

Household expenditure reflects the level of poverty in a region. Poverty levels are not only affected by the amount of income received but also by how much of that income is allocated to meet daily needs. The pattern of expenditure on food and non-food items serves as an indicator of poverty and quality of life. Based on this study, non-food expenditure has a significant influence on the poverty level of households, while food expenditure does not show a statistically significant effect. This indicates that increased non-food expenditure—such as education, health, and social needs—reflects rising purchasing power.

Theoretically, food expenditure is a basic need that is elastic at low income levels but tends to decrease in proportion as income increases. This aligns with Engel's Law, which states that as income increases, the proportion of income spent on food decreases, while the proportion spent on non-food items increases.

In Bone Bolango Regency, the shift in expenditure from food to non-food items shows that poor households are experiencing an increase in purchasing power. As household income increases, more of the additional income is allocated to productive non-food needs such as children's education, healthcare, transportation, and social activities. Therefore, higher non-food expenditure increases the likelihood of a household moving out of poverty because it indicates their ability to meet needs beyond subsistence.

However, even though food expenditure does not significantly affect poverty levels, food remains a fundamental component of the consumption structure of poor households. Most poor households in Bone Bolango still allocate income for basic food needs—especially rice, fish, cooking oil, and vegetables. This indicates that food expenditure is elastic at low-income levels, meaning that additional income does not proportionally increase food consumption but is instead diverted to non-food needs. Therefore, maintaining food price stability and ensuring access to basic food assistance remain crucial for protecting the economic resilience of poor households.

Non-food expenditure has a stronger relationship with reducing poverty because it reflects a shift toward productive and social needs. Spending on education is a long-term investment that improves human capital and opens future employment opportunities. Likewise, expenditure on health maintains the productivity of poor households so they can continue participating in economic activities. In addition, increased spending on transportation, communication, and housing indicates better access to public facilities and improved economic mobility.

Thus, it can be concluded that household spending on non-food needs has a greater impact on reducing poverty compared to food expenditure. The shift from food to non-food expenditure shows that poor households in Bone Bolango Regency are beginning to experience improved purchasing power and quality of life. However, to ensure this improvement is sustainable, policy interventions are needed to strengthen household economic resilience through increased income, access to public services, and equitable educational opportunities across all regions.

CONCLUSION

The consumption patterns of poor households in Bone Bolango Regency show a shift from food expenditure toward non-food expenditure. Non-food spending has a significant influence on consumption patterns, while food spending has no significant effect. This shift occurs alongside increasing income and purchasing power among poor households. These findings align with Engel's Law, which states that as income rises, the proportion of food expenditure decreases while non-food expenditure increases.

Non-food expenditure has a significant effect on reducing poverty levels, whereas food expenditure does not show a statistically significant effect. Increasing non-food spending—such as on education, health, transportation, and social needs—serves as an indicator of improved household welfare. Although not significant, food expenditure remains a basic necessity that absorbs a large portion of poor households' income.

Additional income is not proportionally allocated to increasing food consumption; instead, it is more often directed toward non-food needs. Non-food spending reflects long-term investments and improvements in quality of life, such as children's education and family health. The shift in spending from food to non-food indicates increased purchasing power and the potential for households to move out of poverty status.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The local government needs to improve access to public facilities—such as markets, education, and health services—to support consumption diversification. Economic empowerment programs should focus on increasing the income of poor households so that they can meet needs beyond food. Financial literacy education is also necessary to help households direct spending toward productive needs. Strengthening women's empowerment and MSME (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises) programs is essential to create additional household income opportunities.

The government needs to encourage households to increase investments in education and health, as these areas directly contribute to long-term poverty reduction. Access to health and education services should be expanded through subsidies, scholarships, and social protection schemes.

In addition, it is important to strengthen price stabilization programs for food, food assistance, and subsidies for extremely poor families. Increasing job opportunities and skills training is also crucial to help poor households improve their income and shift their spending toward productive non-food needs. Regular monitoring and evaluation of household spending patterns are needed to assess policy effectiveness and track changes among poor households.

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