EXPENDITURE PATTERNS OF THE POOR IN CENTRAL SULAWESI

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ABSTRACT

Eradication of poverty is one of the SDG's Goals. Increase in regional income and economic growth of Central Sulawesi has continued to occur in the last 5 years. However, Central Sulawesi still has poverty rates above the national average and relatively higher than other regions. Permendagri No. 53 of 2020 notes that one of the strategies related to poverty reduction is reducing the burden of spending on the poor. This study aims to explain how poor people allocate their expenditures. So it is hoped that it can add alternative regional poverty reduction policies. The data used is household expenditure data with the criteria below the Central Sulawesi Poverty Line. The database is sourced from raw data Susenas 2020. This study analyzes spending patterns, both food and non-food consumption components of the poor. The results showed that the consumption pattern of the poor was relatively larger for food consumption, namely 64 percent compared to non-food consumption at 36 percent. As for the details of the 5 largest food and non-food expenditure components, there are the Housing and Household Facilities component, the Grain component, the Prepared Food and Beverage component, the Miscellaneous Goods and Services component and the Cigarette and Tobacco component. This study recommends the interventions to reduce regional poverty through assistance in reducing the expenditure burden of the poor based on their needs according to the results of the study.

| KEYWORDS	*Expenditure, Consumption Pattern, Poverty*

INTRODUCTION

Central Sulawesi's regional income has continued to increase in the last 5 years and in 2020 it will experience positive growth of 4.86 percent when national

economic growth is negative at -2.07 percent (Sumarwan & Hira, 1993). Regional income is one measure of economic success. At the same time, poverty in Central Sulawesi, which is quite high, is still a polemic in regional development. It is known that the poverty rate in Central Sulawesi in 2020 is at 12.92 percent. This figure is above Indonesia's poverty rate which is at 9.79 percent (Safitri & Yusuf, 2020). Poverty in Indonesia and more specifically in Central Sulawesi has indeed decreased in the last 5 years, but in terms of the East Indonesia region in terms of numbers it is still the third highest after Papua and South Sulawesi (BPS, 2020). This shows that there is economic improvement but is still not able to have a significant impact on poverty alleviation in the regions (Yunus et al., 2022).

Poverty is an important issue not only for Indonesia but also an international issue as outlined in a historic agreement regarding universal goals and targets known as the 2030 agenda.(Djunaedi, 2002). The 2030 Agenda recognizes that eradicating poverty in all its forms, including extreme poverty, is an absolute requirement for sustainable development (SDGs). The Central Bureau of Statistics (2022) on the website released data on household consumption patterns in Indonesia as shown in the following figure (Prasetyo, 2021).
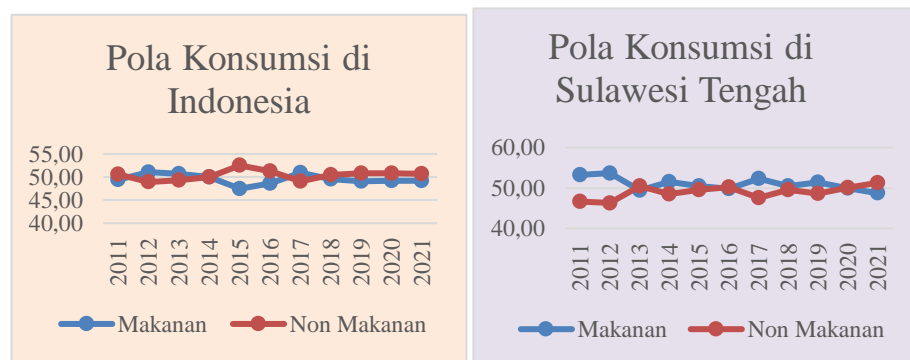
Figure 1
Consumption Patterns in Indonesia and Central Sulawesi

The figure above shows the pattern of household consumption in Central Sulawesi which tends to be greater for food consumption. However, in 2020 it has increased until 2021 with a larger portion of spending on non-food consumption which shows an improvement in the level of welfare (Mahi, 2016). At the same time, the fact that the poverty rate in Central Sulawesi is quite high is still a polemic in regional development. This means that there is a need for special interventions in dealing with poverty (Baja, 2012).

Permendagri No. 53 of 2020 notes that one of the strategies related to poverty alleviation is reducing the expenditure burden of the poor. The poverty alleviation strategy by reducing the expenditure burden of the poor can be pursued if there is a study related to the consumption patterns and components of the population of Central Sulawesi who are below the poverty line. Therefore, this research is expected to provide data related to consumption patterns and components of the poor in Central Sulawesi so that they can provide additional knowledge and input

in formulating policies and interventions that can be carried out by stakeholders to help reduce poverty in Central Sulawesi. (Rustiadi et al., 2011).

The benefits of this research are as follows:

1. As a contribution of information and reference for further research in the form of developing scientific insights.
2. It is hoped that the results of this study will be useful for local governments in planning and implementing development in the future to improve the quality of life and welfare of the people of Central Sulawesi Province.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a quantitative research with descriptive analysis method. The object of research is household expenditure for both food and non-food consumption as well as income (from the expenditure side) of households in Central Sulawesi Province in 2020 based on the sampling technique carried out by BPS Indonesia in the 2020 Susenas. The consumption component used is the consumption component in questionnaire "2022 National Socioeconomic Survey" (SUSENAS) code VSEN20.KP.

The selected data are expenditure and consumption data from people with income below the poverty line, which is Rp. 483,662 (BPS, 2010). The number of households is 754 households and 4,023 people have income below the poverty line.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Description of Poverty in Central Sulawesi Province

The poverty rate for Central Sulawesi Province in the last 10 years has tended to decrease, but is still above the national poverty rate. The following is data on the development of the poverty rate of Central Sulawesi Province. The data shows that the number of poor people in Central Sulawesi in 2020 is 398,730 people (Adhihapsari et al., 2014). This number is quite high and is the second highest at the Sulawesi regional level after South Sulawesi Province. The number of urban poor people in Central Sulawesi in 2020 is 80,730 people, while the number of poor rural people is 318,000 people (BPS, 2021). The data shows that pockets of poverty in Central Sulawesi are in rural areas. The following figure shows the percentage of poor people in Central Sulawesi (Rustiadi, 2018).
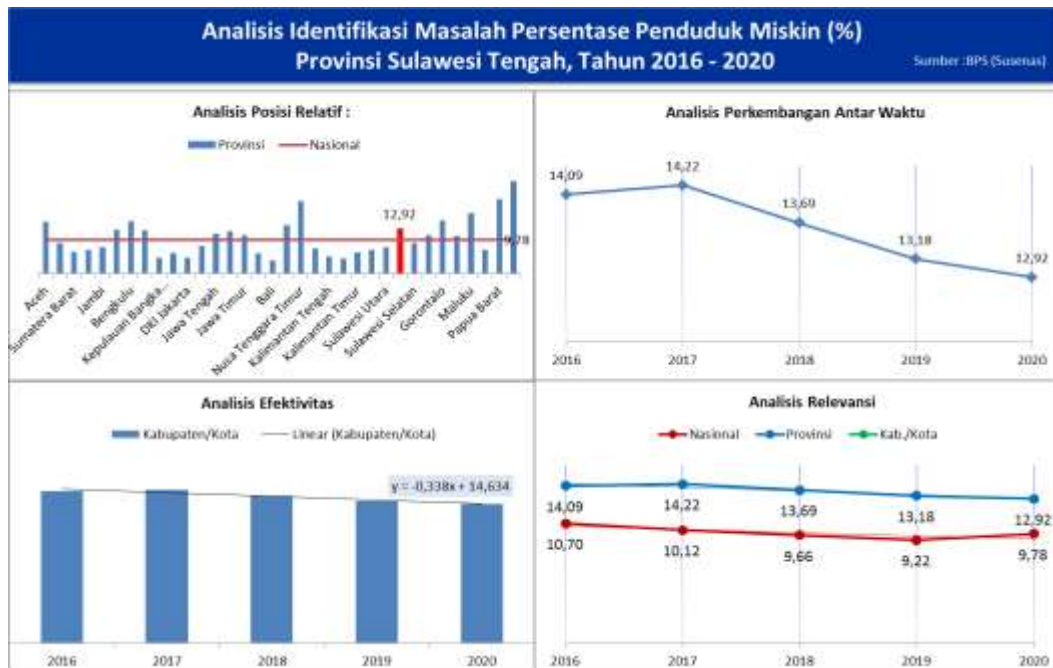
Figure 2
**Identification of Problems with the Percentage of Poor Population in Central
Sulawesi Province for the 2016-2020 Period**
Source: RPKD Central Sulawesi Province, 2021

The figure above shows that in the last five years the percentage of poor people in Central Sulawesi has tended to decrease from 14.09 percent in 2016 to 12.92 percent in 2020. BPS data shows the percentage of urban poor is above the average achievements at the national level. The percentage of urban poor in Central Sulawesi in 2020 is 9.21 percent, which is higher than the percentage of urban poor at the National level which is 7.88 percent.

The percentage of rural poor in Central Sulawesi in 2020 is 14.76 percent or greater than the percentage of rural poor in the National which is only 13.20 percent. In other words, both in urban and rural areas, the percentage of poor people in Central Sulawesi is generally in the top 10 nationally or in the high category. The high percentage of poor people in rural areas shows that program interventions and activities over the last five years have not significantly reduced the poverty rate in villages. This shows that the development of transportation and economic infrastructure in rural poverty enclaves still has little contribution in reducing the cost of living of rural communities and increasing people's income. When viewed according to the Poverty Depth Index (P1) and Poverty Severity Index (P2) indicators, Central Sulawesi also experienced an increase compared to the previous year. it can be concluded that the poverty indicator numbers in Central Sulawesi are still at a serious level to be addressed (Reksoprayitno, 2000).

Research Findings

This research uses raw data from the results of the 2020 National Socioeconomic Survey (SUSENAS), which has a total sample of 7,418 households. The number of poor households sampled in this study went through a screening

process to find as many as 754 or 10.16 percent of the sample poor households. The data screening process was carried out using data on the amount of per capita household expenditure per month below the 2020 Central Sulawesi poverty line, which is IDR 483,662 (BPS, 2020). Of the 754 households, there are 4,023 household members who fall into the category of poor people with an average household member of 5 to 6 people in 1 household. The majority of the sample poor households are in rural areas as shown in the figure below (Stiglitz et al., 2011).
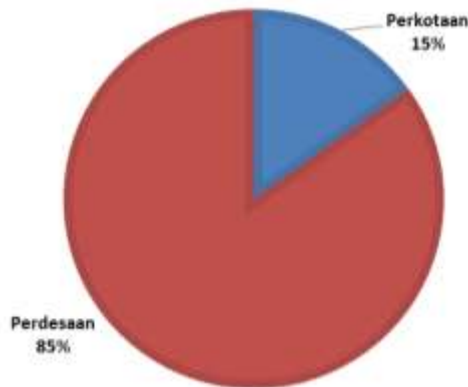
Figure 3

Percentage of Poor Households Sample

The results showed that 85 percent of the poor live in rural areas and 15 percent live in urban areas. This shows that there are more pockets of poverty in rural areas which have limitations in various basic service facilities both in terms of infrastructure, Human Resources (HR) and access to other sources of livelihood.
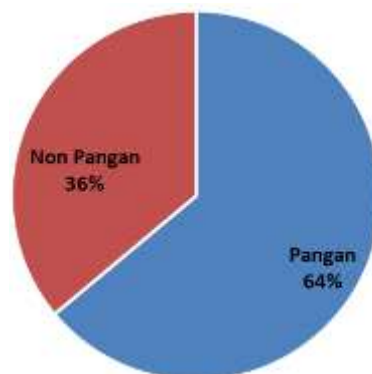
Figure 4
Consumption Pattern of the Poor Sample

64 percent of the expenditure of the poor is allocated for food consumption and 36 percent for non-food consumption. This shows the low level of community welfare because most of the expenditure is only to meet food needs. The details of the components of food consumption are shown in the following figure.

Figure 5
Components of Food Consumption

Components of food consumption in poor sample households namely Grains, Tubers, Fish/Shrimp/Squid/Squishy, Meat, Eggs and Milk, Vegetables, Nuts, Fruits, Oils and Fats, Beverage Ingredients, Condiments -Seasonings, other consumption, prepared food and beverages as well as tobacco and betel nut. The three food components with the highest consumption are: (1). grains; (2). Prepared Food and Beverages; and (3). Cigarettes and Tobacco. As for non-food consumption can be seen in the image below.

Figure 6

Components of Non-Food Consumption

Non-food consumption components include housing and household facilities, various goods and services, clothing, footwear and headgear, durable goods, taxes, levies and insurance as well as party needs and religious ceremonies/festivals. The 3 components of the highest non-food consumption are: (1). Housing and household facilities; (2). Various goods and services; and (3). Taxes, levies and insurance.

Overall, the highest value of food and non-food consumption for the poor is for the consumption of housing and housing facilities by 19 percent. Consecutively the other 4 biggest components for food and non-food consumption are Grains, Prepared Foods and Beverages, Miscellaneous Goods and Services and Cigarettes and Tobacco. The following figure shows details of food and non-food consumption in poor household samples
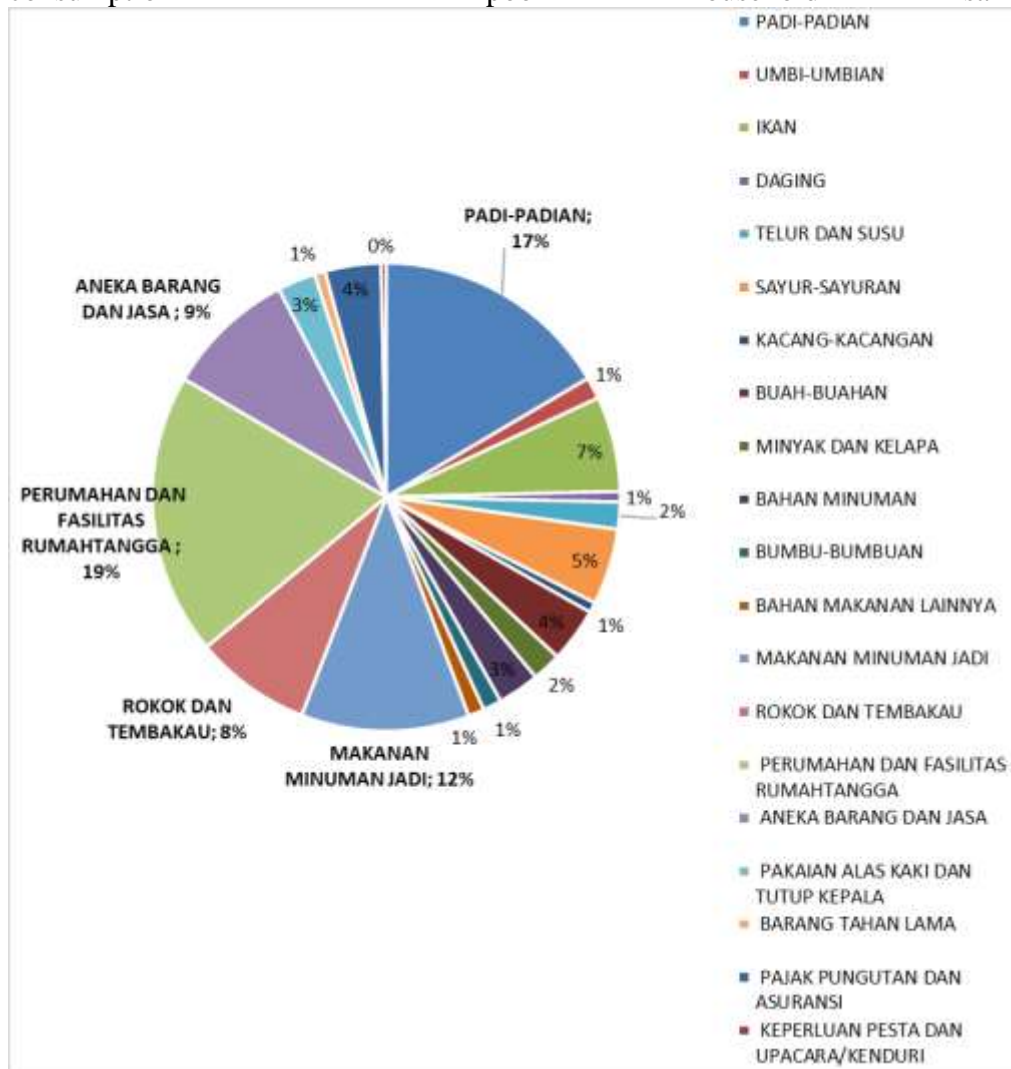

Figure 7

Components of Food and Non-Food Consumption

CONSUMPTION PATTERNS OF POOR HOUSEHOLDS

According to districts/cities in Central Sulawesi, the poor population in 2020 is Donggala Regency with the highest percentage or 17.39 percent. Then followed by Tojo Una-Una Regency with 16.39 percent and Parigi Moutong Regency with 15.85 percent. However, when viewed based on population, Parigi Moutong Regency is ranked first in the area with the highest number of poor people, amounting to 78,760 people. Followed by Donggala Regency with 53,170 people

and Poso Regency with 40,200 poor people. This is in line with the distribution of the number of poor households in the sample that are below the 2020 Central Sulawesi Poverty Line. As shown in Figure 13 above, the largest sample of poor households is in Parigi Moutong Regency with 14.19 percent, followed by Buol Regency with 12.07 percent and Donggala Regency and Banggai Islands Regency each with 11.54 percent.

The data shows that the average expenditure of poor sample households is IDR 2,051,730 per household per month. The average expenditure for each household member is Rp. 384,580 per capita per month, with the lowest average expenditure being Rp. 154,435 per capita per month to Rp. 483,299 per capita per month. This value is below the provincial poverty line for 2020 of IDR 483,662 per capita per month.

A number of these expenditures are used for consumption expenditure both food and non-food. The average expenditure for food consumption is Rp. 245,837 per capita per month and for non-food consumption an average of Rp. 138,703 per capita per month. In other words, 64 percent of poor household expenditure is allocated for food consumption and 36 percent for non-food consumption (Figure 14). Meanwhile, food consumption has an expenditure component with the following details.

Table 1
Percentage of Food and Non-Food Consumption by Expenditure Component

Komponen pangan	Persentase	Komponen Non pangan	Persentase
Padi-padian	**25,87**	**Perumahan dan fasilitas rumahtangga**	**54,03**
Umbi-umbian	2,34	**Aneka barang dan jasa**	**24,94**
Ikan	10,31	Pakaian alas kaki dan tutup kepala	7,31
Daging	1,12	Barang tahan lama	2,06
Telur dan susu	2,94	**Pajak pungutan dan asuransi**	**10,69**
Sayur-sayuran	8,24	Keperluan pesta dan upacara/kenduri	0,98
Kacang-kacangan	1,10	**Total**	**100**
Buah-buahan	5,88		
Minyak dan kelapa	3,18		
Bahan minuman	4,52		
Bumbu-bumbuan	2,00		
Bahan makanan lainnya	1,75		
Makanan minuman jadi	**18,18**		
Rokok dan tembakau	**12,57**		
Total	**100**		

Source: Processed data, 2022

The results above show that for food consumption, the largest expenditure is the grain component (rice, corn, flour and others) with an average expenditure of IDR 63,586 per capita per month or 25.87 percent. Followed by the prepared

food and beverage component with an expenditure of IDR 44,703 per capita per month or 18.18 percent and the cigarette and tobacco component with an average expenditure of IDR 30,901 per capita per month or 12.57 percent. This shows that the poor people of Central Sulawesi obtain the largest source of carbohydrates from grains.

It is interesting that the poor population in the sample allocates quite a large amount of expenditure for prepared food and beverages. In line with research (Yunus et al., 2022) which shows that in general, people's consumption patterns in the digital era have shifted to consumption of prepared food and beverages. This is driven by the high level of mobility of the community, the increasing number of businesses selling prepared food and beverages, as well as the growing development of digital technology that supports the convenience of buying and selling processed food and beverage transactions online. As for the components of cigarettes and tobacco, they will be discussed further in the next sub-chapter.

Non-food consumption accounts for a small percentage of the total expenditure of poor households in Central Sulawesi, but has an interesting pattern for further review. Based on the table previously shown, the largest non-food expenditure is for the housing and household facilities component with an average expenditure of IDR 74,936 per capita per month or 54.03 percent. Followed by the Miscellaneous Goods and Services component with an average expenditure of IDR 34,589 per capita per month or 24.94 percent and Taxes, Levies and Insurance with an average expenditure of IDR 14,826 per capita per month or 10.69 percent.

The housing and household facilities component includes costs incurred for renting a house, maintaining a house, using electricity, water, fuel, repairing and maintaining motor vehicles, using a telephone account, credit, internet costs and other housing facility costs. Each item in this component is a very important requirement in supporting daily activities. The Components of Miscellaneous goods and services consist of goods and services attached to self-care, school fees, course fees, education support goods and services, health services, transportation, entertainment, financial services and other services. while the components of Taxes, Levies and Insurance consist of Land and Building Tax, Vehicle Tax, levies/levies, health insurance, life insurance and others.

Overall, if the combined weighting is carried out between the components of food and non-food consumption, there is a pattern that is slightly different, with the percentage values also having differences. The data shown in Figure 17 previously shows that the 5 components with the largest expenditure allocation, namely the first non-food consumption component for housing and household facilities, which is 19 percent. The second largest component is food consumption for Grains with an allocation of 17 percent, followed by the Prepared Food and Beverage component with 12 percent, non-food consumption for the Miscellaneous Goods and Services component with 9 percent and food consumption for the Cigarettes and Tobacco components with 8 percent.

Departing from the consumption component mentioned above, various policies in meeting the needs of the poor can be formulated. Policies in the form of poverty alleviation programs that are born from data on the needs of the poor

are expected to be more applicable as mandated in Permendagri Number 53 of 2020 concerning Work Procedures and Work Alignment as well as Institutional Development and Human Resources Coordinating Teams for Provincial Poverty Reduction and Coordination Teams Regency/City Poverty Management article 17 letter a). The regulation notes that one of the strategies related to poverty alleviation is reducing the expenditure burden of the poor.

CIGARETTE AND POVERTY

Food consumption still dominates the expenditure component of poor households. However, what is of concern is the high consumption of cigarettes and tobacco in Central Sulawesi Province. This component is the component of food consumption with the third highest proportion after grains, processed food and beverages. Cigarettes are actually not part of basic human needs, but are routine expenses so that expenses for consumption of basic needs should also be shared with cigarette consumption.

Expenditure allocations for cigarettes and tobacco have an impact on reduced or even non-existent allocations for fulfilling nutrition such as consumption of fish, milk and protein sources as well as consumption of fruits, vegetables and other sources of vitamins. On the other hand, the impact left on by smokers and their families can worsen welfare conditions, especially for poor households. A health study showed that there was a relationship between family members' smoking behavior and the incidence of ARI in toddlers (Safitri et al., 2022). The condition of the low quality of health of the poor as active smokers allows for additional spending on health services for personal and vulnerable families.

In general, smoking behavior has a short-term negative impact, namely reduced purchasing power for goods and services that can increase productivity, such as nutritious food or education. While the long-term impact of smoking is a decrease in health conditions which will then reduce the productivity of oneself and family members as passive smokers, so that they are unable to generate sufficient income to meet life's needs. This condition will certainly exacerbate efforts to break the poverty chain in poor families (Setianto & Susilowati, 2014).

The problem of high cigarette consumption requires government intervention through preventive and curative approaches. The Preventive Approach is an act of social control carried out to prevent or reduce the possibility of unwanted things happening in the future. While the Curative Approach is a guidance effort directed at individuals who experience problems. The purpose of this approach is to overcome the problems experienced by individuals.

A preventive approach can be carried out through a guidance and counseling system both in the health and educational environments, namely in schools at various levels (elementary, junior high and high school). Strict regulations need to be applied to students at all levels as well as socialization and strengthening of the health sector through health workers in every corner of the village.

A curative approach in dealing with poverty is carried out as a binding effort for smokers who still live below the poverty line. This approach can be carried out through local regulations or policies related to the requirements for beneficiaries

of poverty alleviation programs. Such as the requirement not to pass active smokers as recipients of the Direct Cash Assistance Program (BLT), Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) and the Family Hope Program. At the very least, prioritizing recipients of poverty alleviation program assistance for poor non-smoker households can become a priority. In addition, interventions can also be carried out by increasing the activities of the poor through institutional activities, training and providing employment opportunities. This is done as an effort to reduce free time which is usually used for smoking activities, and replace it with other activities that are more productive.

COMPONENTS OF THE BIGGEST CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES BY DISTRICT, CITY

The results of the data analysis show that the 5 components with the largest expenditure allocation are the first, non-food consumption for the housing and household facilities component, which is 19 percent. The second largest component is food consumption for Grains with an allocation of 17 percent, followed by the Prepared Food and Beverage component with 12 percent, non-food consumption for the Miscellaneous Goods and Services component with 9 percent and food consumption for the Cigarettes and Tobacco components with 8 percent. It is known that Central Sulawesi consists of 13 regencies and cities. Therefore, of course there are differences in consumption. The following figure shows the consumption of the poor in districts and cities.
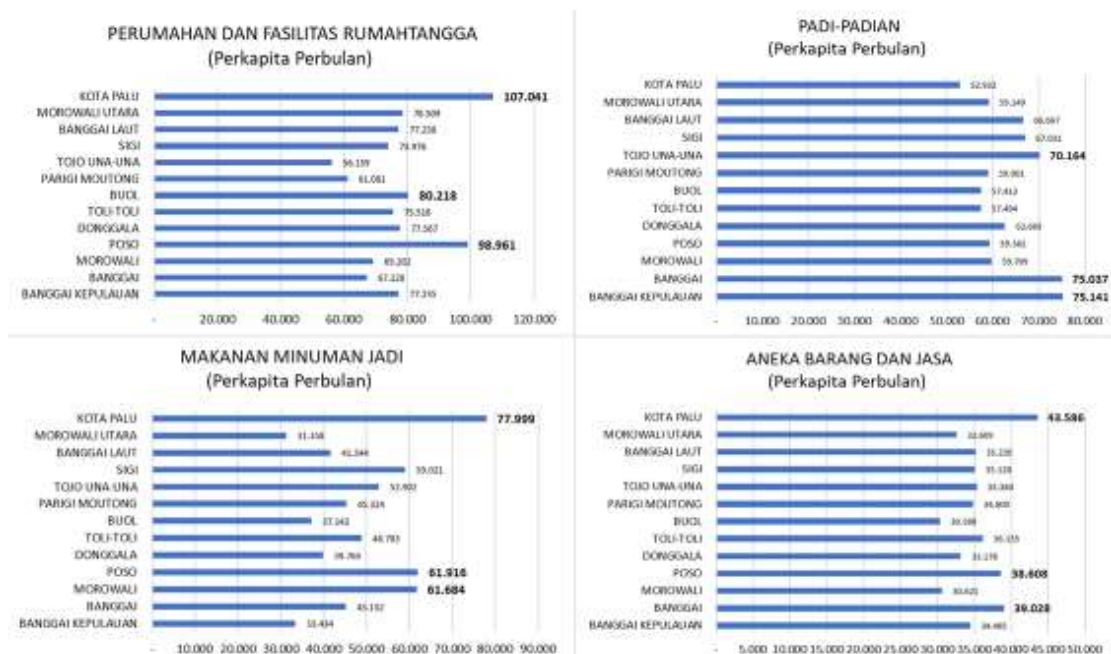
Figure 8
Components of Expenditures by Regency/City in 2020
Source: Processed data

The picture above shows that poor households in Palu City, district. Buol and Kab. Poso has the highest consumption expenditure on housing and household

facilities when compared to other districts. This shows that these three regions have relatively higher consumption costs for housing and household facilities than other regions. Therefore, district/municipality governments need to maintain price stability, the availability of supplies of goods and other poverty program assistance such as Livable House assistance with a wider and more targeted beneficiary.

The largest expenditure for components of prepared food and beverage consumption was made by poor households in the sample from Palu City, Kab. Poso and Morowali Regency. . These three areas have the characteristics of urban areas with a high level of mobility. Even though they are below the poverty line, residents in the areas mentioned above tend to have a high consumption of prepared food and beverages. This can be taken into consideration in encouraging the MSME-based culinary industry.

Rice is a staple food for most people in Central Sulawesi so that it becomes one of the largest consumption components for the general public, including the poor in Central Sulawesi. the largest consumption of grain components is in Tojo Una-Una Regency, Banggai Regency and Banggai Kepulauan Regency with an average amount of more than IDR 70,000 per capita per month. Therefore, it is important to maintain the availability of goods, stability of rice prices and rice assistance for the poor.

The largest components of Miscellaneous goods and services expenditure came from Palu City, Banggai Regency and Poso Regency. The Miscellaneous goods and services component consists of goods and services attached to self-care, school fees, course fees, education support goods and services, health services, transportation, entertainment, financial services and other services. This illustrates the need to improve services and programs for the poor in the areas of education, health, transportation and financial services. One example is increasing access to capital for poor people who meet the criteria for entrepreneurship.

The next expenditure component is the consumption of cigarettes and tobacco which is still a polemic amidst the high poverty rate in Central Sulawesi. The following figure shows the Expenditure of Cigarettes and Tobacco by Regency/City.

Figure 9
Components of Cigarette and Tobacco Expenditures by Regency/City

Cigarette and tobacco expenditure is one of the problems for the poor because it will reduce or even replace expenditure allocations that should be made for the consumption of other goods and services that have positive implications for productivity such as health and education. The figure above shows the high consumption of cigarettes and tobacco by the poor in Donggala, Toli-Toli and Tojo Una-Una districts. Therefore, local governments need to carry out appropriate interventions to break the chain of poverty and reduce cigarette consumption, especially among the poor.

CONCLUSION

As for some of the things that became the conclusion of the study, namely pockets of 85 percent poverty in rural areas. Consumption pattern of the poor population is 64 percent for consumption of food components of grains (rice, corn, flour and others) with an average expenditure of IDR 63,586 per capita per month or 25.87 percent. Followed by the prepared food and beverage component with an expenditure of IDR 44,703 per capita per month or 18.18 percent and the cigarette and tobacco component with an average expenditure of IDR 30,901 per capita per month or 12.57 percent. The largest non-food expenditure is for the housing and household facilities component with an average spending of IDR 74,936 per capita per month or 54.03 percent. Followed by the Miscellaneous Goods and Services component with an average expenditure of IDR 34,589 per capita per month or 24.94 percent and Taxes, Levies and Insurance with an average expenditure of IDR 14,826 per capita per month or 10.69 percent. Components with the largest expenditure allocations are (1) housing and household facilities components (2) food consumption for Grains (3) Prepared Food and Beverage components (4) Miscellaneous Goods and Services components (5) Cigarettes and Tobacco components.

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