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Cigarete Consumption and Poverty Case Study: Poor Smoker Households in Bangka Belitung Islands

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Abstract

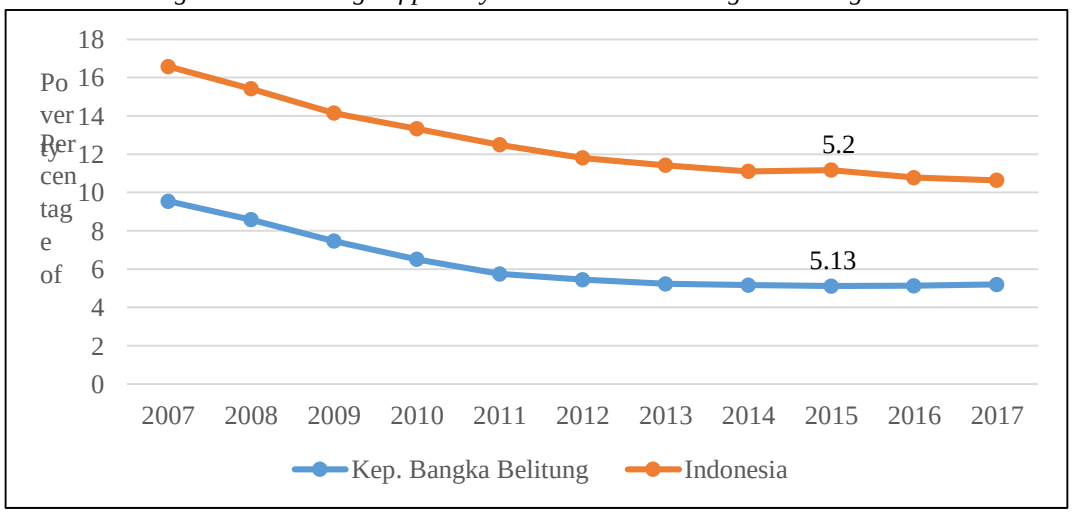
Amongst the compositions of poverty line in Bangka Belitung Islands, cigarette consumption expenditure had the second largest percentage for the poverty line, while rice as staple food only occupied the fourth position. Cigarettes do not contain calories, so it is possible for someone who has an expenditure above the poverty line to remain poor because a lot of expenditure are spent to consume cigarettes. The purpose of this study was to analyze the impact of cigarette consumption on poverty status, with a simulation of converting cigarette expenditure into spending on other foods containing calories. In particular, it was to study whether there is a change in poverty status after conversion of cigarette expenditure and analyzing the influence of social, economic, and demographic characteristics on changes in poverty status. This study focused on poor households that consumed cigarettes. This study used 7,080 household data from all regencies and cities in Bangka Belitung province, which was collected from the field study by students of Polytechnic of Statistics STIS in 2017. The simulation results showed that there is a significant change in poverty status when converting cigarette expenditure. Furthermore, the results of binary logistic regression analysis showed that households with a higher level of education, status of head of household as employee or having a business, non-agricultural employment, and an increase in per capita income have a greater tendency to change the poverty status of the households. Thus, cigarette expenditure can change poverty status if it can be used for better needs.

Keywords: Basic needs approach, Binary Logistic regression analysis, poverty line, poverty status

1. Introduction

Poverty is still a problem that has not been resolved in all provinces in Indonesia. Various efforts had been made through government programs, which included improving the system to fulfill basic needs such as food, health services, sanitation counseling, and other programs. Bangka Belitung Islands as a province in Indonesia has a relatively low poverty rate compared to other provinces. Figure 1 presents the percentage of poor people in the Bangka Belitung Islands and Indonesia in 2007-2017. In general, the percentage of poor people in Indonesia and Bangka Belitung has decreased. In that period the percentage of poverty in the Bangka Belitung was always below the national poverty percentage, but it increased in 2013 to 2017.

Figure 1. Percentage of poverty in Indonesia and Bangka Belitung in 2007-2017.



Central Bureau of Statistics Indonesia measures poverty based on the concept of ability to meet basic needs (basic needs approach), the poor are defined as residents who have an average expenditure per capita per month below the poverty line. The poverty line is defined as the value of rupiah that must be spent by someone in a month in order to meet the basic needs of calorie intake of 2,100 kilo calories per capita per day, that is known as food poverty line, plus the minimum non-food needs which are a person's basic needs that is known as non-food poverty line.

Based on Table 1 that presents the poverty line components of Bangka Belitung in September 2016, it can be seen that for urban areas the role of non-food commodities (50.24%) is greater than food commodities (49.76%), while for rural areas the role of food commodities (56.1%) is still greater than non-food commodities (43.9%). The food commodities which contributed the most were processed foods and beverages. Furthermore, cigarettes became the second largest contributor to the poverty line, 6.68% in urban and 7.84% in rural areas, while rice is in 4th position for the poverty line.

Table 1. Percentage of average expenditure per capita per month by commodity and regions, in Bangka Belitung Island in 2016

Commodity Type	Urban	Commodity Type	Rural
Food	**49.76**	**Food**	**56.1**
Cigarette	**6.68**	**Cigarette**	**7.84**
Fish / shrimp / squid /scallops	6.13	Fish / shrimp / squid / scallops	7.4
Grains	5.23	Grains	6.63
Non Food	**50.24**	**Non Food**	**43.9**
Housing and household facilities	27.6	Housing and household facilities	25.1
Various goods and services	10.46	Various goods and services	8.34
Taxes, fees and insurance	4.25	Taxes, fees and insurance	4.37
Durable goods	3.21	Durable goods	2.72
Clothing, footwear and headgear	2.87	Clothing, footwear and headgear	2.68
The need for parties and ceremonies	1.85	The need for parties and ceremonies	1.62
Total	100		100

Source: BPS of Bangka Belitung, 2016

Cigarettes do not contain calories (cigarette calories = 0). So, no matter how much expenditure is spent to consume cigarettes, they will not add calories to those who consume them.

It is possible for someone who has expenses above the poverty line to remain poor because a lot of expenditure are spent to consume cigarettes. If the household did not allocate one of its expenses for cigarette expenditure and diverted to other food expenditure that has a calorie value, the household could avoid the lack of basic needs or could even be saved to be used to meet future needs (Sari, 2017).

Spending on education and health sectors are an important investment for national development. The cost of education takes an important role in the sustainability of education. The education level of human resources will affect the level of the country's economy. With a higher level of education, they will have better jobs and wages. Likewise, with spending on health investment, health is the basis for work productivity and the capacity to study in school. Workers who are physically and mentally healthy will be more productive, and earn higher incomes (Atmawikarta, 2009). So, if household expenditure for cigarette consumption could be diverted to health and education expenditure, it will increase investment which will improve the welfare of the Indonesian people in general.

This research aimed to determine the impact of cigarette expenditure on poverty status, by conducting a simulation of converting cigarette expenditure into other food expenditures that contain calories. Furthermore, it aimed to see whether there is a change in poverty status after the conversion of cigarette expenditure. In addition, this study also observed the effect of social, economic, and demographic characteristics on changing poverty status. This study specialized in the level of poor smoker's households, i.e. poor households that consumed cigarettes.

2. Study of Literature

The calculation of poverty rates is done by using an approach to fulfill basic needs consisting of food and non-food needs arranged according to urban and rural areas taken based on the National Social and Economic Survey. With this approach, poverty is seen as the inability of the economic side to meet the basic needs of food and non-food measured from the expenditure side, hereinafter referred to as the Poverty Line. The poor are residents who have an average expenditure per capita per month below the poverty line.

The consumption theory used was the Marshallian demand function theory. The Marshallian request function is obtained by reducing the utility function, by maximizing the utility that can be obtained and limited by a certain income (budget).

Derivative is used to get extreme points (peak or maximum). Assuming consumers have a certain or constant income and spend all of their income (money income-held constant). Furthermore, maximizing consumer utilities with certain income, then these equations can be rearranged in a Lagrangian equation model, to get the consumer balance (consumer equilibrium), which is a condition where the will (indifference) equals or intersects with the ability (budget).

Smokers' households are households whose expenditure is spent on consumption of cigarettes. Household members are all people who usually reside in a household, both those who were in home at the time of enumeration or temporarily absent. Household members who have been traveling for 6 months or more, and household members who have traveled less than 6 months but intend to move / will leave the house, are not considered as household members. People who have lived in a household for 6 months or more, or who have lived in a household for less than 6 months but intend to stay in that household are considered as household members. Per capita income is income earned by a household for a month divided by the number of household members.

Research on the relationship of poverty and cigarette consumption included research from Siahpush (2003) who conducted research on households in Australia. This study is related to the socioeconomic status of the pattern of cigarette consumption. The results showed that households with low socioeconomic status spend more of their income on cigarette expenditure.
Hu, et al (2005) research in China, aimed to look at differences in smoking behavior and cigarette expenditure among low and high income households. Variables used include food expenditure, home spending, clothing shopping, and education spending. The results showed that households with low income has much lower expenditure on cigarettes than households with high income, especially for households in rural areas. However, based on allocation of cigarette expenditure to their income, poor households have a higher percentage of cigarette expenditure allocation compared to non-poor households.

The result of Ulfah's research (2012) stated that one of the factors that causes the high consumption of cigarettes is the inadequate knowledge capacity about the negative impact or danger of smoking to health. This is based on data on the growth rate of cigarette consumption from the elite to the bottom. There has been a decline in cigarette consumption in the elite community with adequate knowledge capacity. Conversely, cigarette consumption patterns increase in the lower strata of society plus their low education. Suggestions conveyed in this study is the best way to be able to suppress the problem of smoking is to aggressively provide more counseling to the community, especially the middle to lower levels of society.

Firdaus and Suryaningsih (2010) research on cigarette consumption in poor households was associated with social demographic variables in Java. The results showed the factors that influenced cigarette consumption in poor households are household income, the number of adult household members, and the magnitude of non-smoking consumption of poor households. The research of Chriswardani, et al (2012) said that the variable price of cigarettes, per capita expenditure, food expenditure, and age at the beginning of smoking influence the expenditure of cigarette consumption in poor households.

The results of Triana's research (2011) showed the factors that influence cigarette consumption in poor households are the number of household members, the type of residential area, and the education of head of household as control variables in the cigarette consumption model. Surjono and Handayani's research (2013) showed that smoking is a normal activity for poor households, so that when there is an increase in income, cigarette consumption will increase. While the demand for cigarettes in poor households is inelastic, when there is an increase in cigarette prices, the consumption of cigarettes in poor household's decreases.

The results of correlation analysis in the research Sugiharti, et al (2015), showed that smoking behavior has a negative correlation with the health status of respondents. Individuals who smoke have a tendency to state that their health is generally not good. While the results of the probit regression analysis found that smoking behavior in Indonesia based on IFLS data for 2000 and 2007, is inversely proportional to the level of education, where individuals with primary school equivalent have a greater tendency to smoke than individuals with higher education levels. Associated with the level of income and status of home ownership shows that smoking behavior in Indonesia is related to low and middle income population.

Djibuti, et al (2007), analyzed social, economic, and demographic factors that influence household expenditure on cigarettes in Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, and Tajikistan. The results showed that there are significant differences found between the average expenditure on cigarettes between rich and poor households. In absolute terms, the rich spend far more than the poor. Poor households allocate a higher portion of their monthly consumption for cigarette products. There is a negative relationship between the level of tertiary education and expenditure on cigarette consumption. Furthermore, there is a positive relationship between household spending on cigarettes with alcohol consumption.

Bazotti's research (2015) aimed to explain the characteristics of the Brazilian population who spend their money on cigarettes, using data from IBGE in 2008-2009. The results of the study showed 10 percent of the Brazilian population spends money on cigarettes. These smokers had an older age, low income, and low education compared to nonsmokers, as well as most men. For this population of smokers, 1.5 percent of their income was used for cigarette consumption. The expenditure of cigarettes in a household will be more useful if it is used to meet more important household needs.

Perera (2017), conducted research in Monaragala, a rural agricultural area in Sri Lanka. Using cross section data, the research aimed to explain the expenditure of cigarettes and their relationship with food expenditure and education expenditure at the household level. The results showed the poorest households had the highest allocation of expenditure for cigarettes. Household expenditure for tobacco is negatively related to education expenditure. In addition, the research by Beyer, et al (2001) showed that the implications of tobacco prevalence are high among men with low education and low income, which increases their relative risk of serious illness and early death. Policies and interventions to help smokers quit and to prevent others from starting, are an important part of national and international efforts to improve the health and welfare of the poor.

It could be concluded from previous studies that cigarette consumption is one of the causes of poverty and there are differences in the social, economic, and demographic characteristics of poor households against cigarette consumption patterns. Therefore, this study aimed to look at the impact of cigarette expenditure on poverty by converting cigarette expenditure to other food expenditures containing calories, as well as looking at the effect of social, economic, and demographic characteristics on changing poverty status of poor smokers in the Bangka Belitung Islands on 2017.

HYPOTHESIS

Based on the explanation of the study literature and previous studies, hypotheses of this research were:

Hypothesis 1 : Cigarette expenditure is the cause of many households becoming poor.

Hypothesis 2: Many households can actually avoid poverty if spending on smoking is diverted for consumption that has a caloric value.

Hypothesis 3: Social, economic and demographic characteristics have an influence on changes in the poverty status of poor smoker's households

3. Methodology

3.1 Data

This study used a sample unit of poor households that have cigarette consumption expenditure. The selection of the sample units of poor households used the poverty line in 2017 for each district/city in the Bangka Belitung Islands. The data used are data from the results of field practice of Polytechnic Statistics STIS students in Bangka Belitung Islands on 2017. The total sample were 7,080 households, which were interviewed with a questionnaire on Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI).

3.2 Poverty Status

Poverty status is measured by the ability of households to meet the needs of at least 2,100 kcalories per capita per day. Changes in poverty status can be seen from changes in the results of the conversion of food expenditure without cigarettes with the results of food expenditure conversion plus cigarette expenditure. If after entering the expenditure of calorie conversion and the result was more than 2,100 calories, then the household is categorized as successful in changing its poverty status, conversely if the calorie conversion result was still below 2,100 calories, the household fails to change its poverty status. How to convert the amount of food expenditure into the form of calorie needs, can be calculated based on the following formula:

Calorie requirements /capita = (Food Expenditure per capita * 2,100) / Food Poverty Line of Bangka Belitung

Calorie requirements /capita = (Food + cigarettes Expenditure per capita * 2,100) / Food Poverty Line of Bangka Belitung

3.3 Logistic Regression Analysis

Binary logistic regression analysis was used to determine the effect of social, economic, and demographic characteristics on changes in poverty status. Demographic characteristics of poor households were seen from age of head of household and the number of household members. Social characteristics were assessed based on the level of education, the work field, and the status of the work of the household head. Whereas economic characteristics were seen from per capita household income in a month, spending on health and on education.

Logistic regression is an approach to making prediction models, with dichotomous scale dependent variables, namely nominal data scales with two categories, for example: Yes and No, Good and Bad, or High and Low. Logistic regression applies the maximum likelihood estimation (MLE) method in generating estimation values after transforming independent variables into a logit variable. Logistic regression estimates the probability of a particular event to occur. The logistic regression probability model meets the following formula:

$$E(Y|x)\ \pi(x) = \frac{\exp(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \ldots + \beta_p x_p)}{1 + \exp(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \ldots + \beta_p x_p)} \quad (1)$$

3.4 Specification Research Model

The form of the logistic regression model used in the research is as follows:

$$ln\left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Edu1 + \beta_2 Edu2 + \beta_3 LapUs1 + \beta_4 LapUs2 + \beta_5 Status1 + \beta_6 Status2 + \beta_7 SumART + \beta_8 AgeKRT + \beta_9 ExpHealth + \beta_{10} ExpEdu + \beta_{11} Incap \quad (2)$$

Where,

p	= Chance of household success to change poverty status
Edu1	= Secondary education
Edu2	= Higher education

LapUs1 = Employment of head of household in Mining and quarrying sector
LapUs2 = Employment of head of household in other sectors (besides agriculture and mining)

Status1 = Head of household 's employment status as a worker / laborer
Status2 = The work status of the head household has a busines
Sumart = Number of household members
AgeKRT = Age of head of household
ExpHealth = Expenditure of householed for health

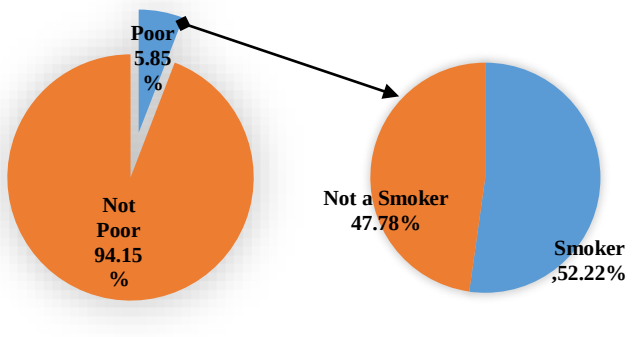
ExpEdu = Expenditure on householed for education Incap =
Income per capita βi =
Coefficient value of each independent variable, i =
0,1,2, ... 11.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Simulation of Poverty Status

Household poverty is measured by the ability to meet the needs of at least 2,100 kcalories per capita per day. Based on Figure 2, there are 5.85 percent of poor households, where if viewed from the presence or absence of cigarette expenditure in these households, it can be seen that poor households who smoke (have cigarette expenditure) amounted to 52.22 percent. In this case, it can be said that poor households are mostly smokers.

Figure 2. Percentage of households based on poverty status and smoking household in the Bangka Belitung Islands, 2017.

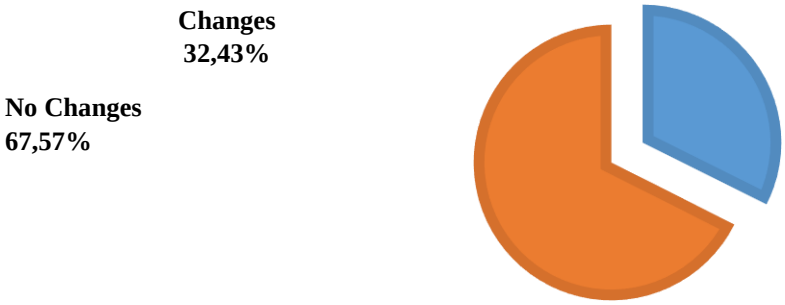


Cigarette expenditure has a major contribution in determining the poverty line, even though cigarettes themselves do not have a calorie contribution (cigarette calories = 0).

On average, the expenditure of poor households for their own cigarette needs is quite large, around 19.75 percent of their total food expenditure. If cigarette expenditure was diverted to food expenditure containing calories, by converting it to the calorie needs per capita per day (2,100 kcalories), then it can be seen how the poverty status of smoker's poor household's changes.

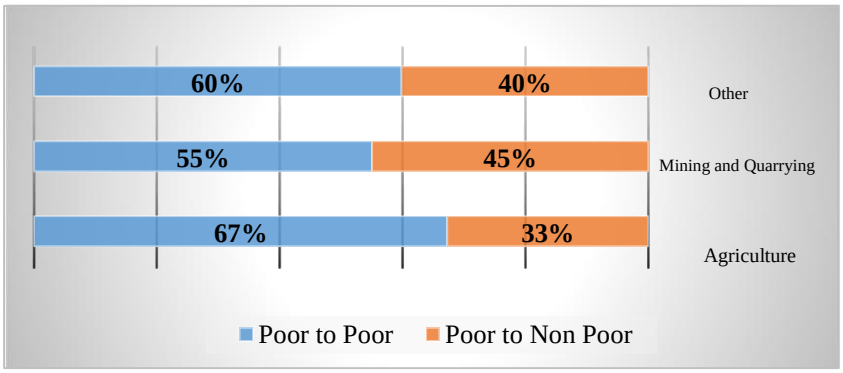
If cigarette expenditure was diverted for food needs that provide calories, then there are 32.43 percent of smoker's poor households that can change their poverty status, from poor to nonpoor households. While 67.57 percent do not experience changes in poverty status after diverting their cigarette expenditure for calorie food needs, as can be seen in Figure 3. In this case, it can be said that there are poor households in vulnerable positions, where if they could divert the expenditure of cigarettes to expenditures that are more useful, then it can change its poverty status. While most of them are acute poor households, even though their cigarette expenditure is diverted to more useful needs, they are still in the status of poor households. So, the policy that must be taken by the government will be different for these types of poor households

Figure 3. Percentage of change in poverty status of poor smoker's households.



Some poor households work in the agricultural sector. Figure 4 shows that in terms of employment types, 45 percent of households which worked in the mining and exclusion sector can change their poverty status and 40 percent of households which worked in other sectors can change their poverty status. Only 33 percent of households in the agricultural sector can change their poverty status, which is the lowest of all sectors. This is in line with the results of several previous studies which showed that the agricultural sector is the biggest contributor to poverty, which is known as the agricultural sector as a granary of poverty.

Figure 4. Percentage of change in household poverty status by employment sector.



4.2 The Effect of Social, Economic and Demographic Characteristics on Changes in the Poor Poverty Status

The results of model compatibility test on the Goodness of Hosmer & Lemeshow test table, shows that the statistical test value was 6.197 and the p-value was 0.625, then at the 0.05 significance level the model could be said to be fit, which means there was no difference between the observations and predictions of the model. Also based on the value of the hit ratio (overall percentage), the model could classify objects correctly by 67 percent. The statistical value of the test G = -2ln likelihood (2320,789) or could be seen from the p-value of the model in the omnibus table test of model coefficient, showed the p-value < 0.05. It means that there was at least one independent variable that had a statistically significant effect on the chance of poverty change status. The partial test used Wald test statistics that follow the chi-square distribution with free degrees 1 or can be seen from the significance value. The estimated coefficient of regression results can be seen in table 2.

Table 2. Estimated Regression Coefficient

Variabel	B	Wald	df	Sig	Exp (B)
Sum_ART	-.390	80.316	1	.000	.677
Age_KRT	.009	3.670	1	.055	1.009
Edu		6.920	2	.031	
Edu1	.235	4.575	1	.032	1.264
Edu2	.529	4.029	1	.045	1.697
LapUs		9.288	2	.010	
LapUs1	-.431	9.219	1	.002	.650
LapUs2	-.314	4.656	1	.031	.731
Status		8.231	2	.016	
Status1	.198	1.556	1	.212	1.218
Status2	.417	7.206	1	.007	1.517
ExpHealth	.007	.062	1	.804	1.007
ExpEdu	.005	.098	1	.755	1.005
InCap	.276	28.815	1	.000	1.318
Constant	.312	1.089	1	.297	1.366

The results of the estimated binary logistic regression analysis obtained the logit equation as follows:

$$ln\ ln\left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right) = 0.312 + 0.235Edu1^{*} + 0.529\,Edu2^{*} - 0.431LapUs1^{*} - 0.314\,LapUs2^{*} + 0.198\,Status1 + 0.417Status2^{*} - 0.390\,Sum_{ART}{}^{*} + 0.009Age_{KRT}{}^{**} + 0.007\,ExpHealth + 0.005\,ExpEdu + 0.27InCap$$

Based on the model can be interpreted as follows:

If education of head of household reaches secondary education, then poor households have a tendency to change poverty status from poor to non-poor by 1.264 times compared to households with low education, assuming the other variables are the same.

Likewise, if education of head of household reaches top education, poor households have a tendency to change poverty status from poor to non-poor by 1.697 times compared to low education, assuming the other variables are the same. This shows that poor households with higher education of head of household have a higher chance of changing their poverty status compared to poor households with lower education.

If the employment sector of the head of household is agriculture, then the household has a tendency to change its poverty status from poor to non-poor 0.650 times compared to households with head of household whose worked in sector mining and quarrying, assuming the other variables are the same. Likewise with other employment sectors (other than agriculture, mining and quarrying), these households have a tendency to change their poverty status 0.731 times compared to households with head of household who worked in mining and quarrying sector. In other words, the opportunity for households with mining and excavation employment sector to be able to change their poverty status is greater compared to households with agriculture and other head of household employment sectors.

If the head of household worked as labor worker or employee, then poor households have a tendency to change their poverty status from poor to non-poor by 1.517 times compared to households with a household head whose work status is free, assuming the other variables are the same. This means that the opportunity for households with employment status as workers or employees to change poverty status is greater than households with head of household work status of free workers.

If the number of household members increased by 1 person, poor households have a tendency to change poverty status by 0.677 assuming the other variables are constant. The opportunity for households with a greater number of household member to change their poverty status is smaller than households with a lower number of household member. If there was an increase in income per capita of 1 million rupiah, then poor smoker households have a tendency to change poverty status by 1.138 times assuming the other variables are constant. This means that poor households that can increase their income per capita have greater opportunities to be able to change their poverty status.

If there was an increase in health expenditure of 1 million rupiah, then poor smokers households have a tendency to change poverty status by 1.007 times assuming the other variables are constant. If there is an increase in education expenditure of 1 million rupiah, then poor smokers households have a tendency to change poverty status by 1.005 times assuming the other variables are constant. If the household head's age increases by 1 year, then poor smokers have a tendency to change poverty status by 1.009 times, assuming the other variables are constant.

The opportunity for households with older household head can change their poverty status more than households with younger household head. If the household head has a business, poor households have a tendency to change their poverty status from poor to non-poor by 1.218 times compared to households with a household head whose employment status is free, assuming the other variables are constant. This means that the opportunity for households with status the head of household that have a business to be able to change poverty status is greater than his work status as free workers. But in this study these variables were not significant at the 5 percent significance level.

5. Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis shows that poor households in Bangka Belitung Islands are mostly smokers. They allocated their expenditure for cigarette consumption quite large compared to other food expenditures. Furthermore, cigarettes became the second largest contributor to the poverty line in Bangka Belitung Island. The simulation results by converting cigarette expenditure into food expenditure containing calories, shows that some households can change their poverty status from poor to non-poor household. So education about the dangers of smoking for health needs to be increased. The government also has a role to play in reducing cigarette consumption, by limiting production and increasing cigarette taxes. However, most households do not change their status. In this case a household that cannot change its poverty status can be said to be an acute poor household. They need special attention from the government, because they cannot escape poverty by themselves.

The changes in the poverty status of a smoker household are influenced by the economic, social, and demographic characteristics of the household. Households with the head of household who have permanent jobs, work in the mining and quarrying sector, and have an increase in family income are more likely to change their poverty status. The higher education of head of household, is expected to provide a good influence for his family to better understand the dangers of smoking. In addition, families with fewer members have a greater chance of changing their status. In this case, it shows that home financing is less and can improve household welfare. The status of the head of household as a worker / employee has a tendency to change their poverty status. An increase in per capita income can change poverty status. Poor households with a greater number of household member have less chance of changing their poverty status. An increase in per capita income can change poverty status.

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