International Journal of Academic Research and Development
www.multidisciplinaryjournal.in
ISSN: 2455-4197
Received: 18-02-2024, Accepted: 12-03-2024, Published: 04-04-2024
Volume 9, Issue 2, 2024, Page No. 17-23

Structure of household consumption expenditure: An analysis according to level of multidimensional poverty

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Abstract

The fight against poverty is a major preoccupation concern for developing countries, especially those in the South like Benin. An effective fight against poverty must be based on the proper identification of the populations concerned. The aim of this article is to establish and to establish and critically analyze the structure of household consumption expenditure in the context of poverty reduction in Benin. It was carried out on a sample of 1,261 households in three (3) communes of Benin Cotonou (richest commune), Savè (middle commune) and Karimama (poorest commune). A multidimensional descriptive method established the structure of household consumption expenditure. It poorer households spend a higher proportion of their budget on food their budget to food (70.16%) than wealthier households (36.03%). Depending on the commune, Karimama had the highest rate (63.16%) and Cotonou the lowest (41.03%). Cotonou the lowest (41.18%). Considering average expenditure per head, households living in urban areas have a higher monthly expenditure, valued at at 618.34 FCFA than rural households at 364.28 FCFA. The public social policies must take into account in their priorities, food subsidies as a priority, in order to alleviate the expenses of poor households.

Keywords: Consumption expenditure, Multidimensional poverty, Households, Benin

Introduction

Ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity are two objectives pursued by States, international institutions such as the World Bank and in particular by developing countries. Recent decades have been marked by significant progress in reducing poverty, which today constitutes the first of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set by the United Nations. A recent estimate reveals that 10% of the world's population lived on less than $1.90 per day in 2015, while this rate reached 36% in 1990 (World Bank, 2020).

In Benin, according to statistics put forward by the National Institute of Statistics and Demography (INStaD) (2023), the incidence of monetary poverty is 38.5% nationally. The extent of monetary poverty differs from one department to another. Thus, the departments of Ouémé (18.3%) and Littoral (18.9%) have the lowest poverty rates and stand out clearly from all the other departments. Atacora (60.5%), Borgou (53.3%) and Couffo (52.3%) are the departments where poverty is most prevalent.

According to the same source, on a non-monetary level, poverty affected 26.1% of the Beninese population in 2019. Strong regional disparities in this form of poverty are also noted. The departments of Atacora (49.6%), Mono (44.9%), Couffo (40.9%) and Plateau (36.8%) are the most affected. The lowest rates are recorded in the departments of Atlantique (14.5%) and Alibori (16.3%).

But there is no miracle cure for poverty and strategic policies intended to reach the poorest must be adapted to the national context, based on up-to-date data and analyses, and corresponding to the needs of the population. Therefore, good targeting of the most disadvantaged populations constitutes an essential element for achieving the objectives of these national policies and strategies. Household consumption being a key indicator among many others in recognizing the level of economic well-being of populations (Hadrachi *et al*., 2023 [5]; Mabali *et al*., 2022 [10]; Madec *et al*., 2022) [11], this study therefore set itself the objective of carrying out a critical analysis of the structure of household consumption expenditure in Benin in a dynamic of poverty reduction in the municipalities of Cotonou (reputed to be the richest), Savè (average standard of living) and Karimama reputed to be the poorest in Benin.

The remainder of this article is organized into three sections. Section 1 presents the methodology, section 2 the results and discussion and section 3 concludes with the social and policy implications.

Methodology

This study is descriptive and multidimensional in nature. The data used come from a random sample survey carried out in three (03) municipalities (Cotonou, Savè and Karimama) in 2020 thanks to the technical assistance of the National Institute of Statistics and Demography (INStaD) of Benign. These municipalities were selected on the basis of a

reasoned choice taking into account the objectives of the study and the standard of living characteristics of each of them. Indeed, in Benin, Cotonou is considered a municipality with the highest standard of living, Savè has an average standard of living while that of Karimama is considered the lowest.

1. Sampling, processing and analysis of data

The unit of analysis consists of households represented by their heads selected randomly. The sample size (n) in each municipality was calculated using the Sloven formula (Cochran, 1963; Yamane, 1967). This formula is n=N/ (1+N*e^2) where n is the sample size, N is the population size (here it is the total number of households in each commune), and the margin of error used is e = 5% (conventionally retained in economic and social sciences). Taking into account demographic developments, the sample size was increased by 10%. Thus the size (n) of the sample is 1292 households including 440, 430 and 422 respectively for Cotonou, Savè and Karimama.

The sample was constituted using the two-stage cluster area sampling technique. The primary sampling units (PSU) are the enumeration zones (ZD) defined during the census mapping work carried out within the framework of the RGPH-4 of 2013. The secondary units (SU) are made up of households living in the ZD drawn. After enumeration, the households were selected by systematic sampling. In total, 1,261 households were actually surveyed using a digital questionnaire and an observation grid.

In order to guarantee the validity and reliability of the data, the questionnaire was drawn up based on the questionnaires used during the modular surveys periodically carried out by INStaD and the questionnaires of the "health and social protection surveys" carried out periodically in France by IRDES (IRDES, 2019). In total, 58 questions were proposed in this questionnaire. Based on the questionnaire, a data entry application with CsPro software (version 7.3.1) was created, which enabled digital data collection using smartphones. In addition to this, direct observation was carried out by the investigators using an observation grid designed from the EDS and MICS survey questionnaires usually used by INStaD in Benin, in order to observe the characteristics socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the households surveyed.

The various data from this survey were processed and then analyzed using uni- and multidimensional descriptive analysis methods. The univariate descriptive analysis made it possible to describe the variables of the study taken individually using graphs and tables. For the bivariate analysis, contingency tables and cross-graphs were used. As for the multidimensional analysis, in particular the ACM, it was possible to design the IPM.

2. Assessment of the multidimensional standard of living of households

The standard of living of households was assessed using the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). It is a composite statistical indicator which aims to reflect the phenomenon of poverty in three of its dimensions: health, education and standard of living. This index simultaneously takes into account the monetary and non-monetary aspect of poverty. The MPI has three equally weighted dimensions. It is made up of ten indicators. This index for each household reflects the profile of deprivations through these ten indicators considered. The table below presents the dimensions, indicators, deprivation thresholds and coefficients of the MPI. We assign each household a score based on the number of deprivations experienced per household for each of the ten component indicators. The maximum score is 100, with each dimension given equal weighting.

In other words, the maximum score for each dimension is 1/3%. The education and health dimensions each have two indicators; each indicator therefore has a value of 1/6. For its part, the dimension of the standard of living is based on six indicators; therefore, each indicator is equal to 1/18%. The thresholds are defined as follows: (i) education: no member of the household has completed five years of schooling and at least one child of school age (under 14 years old) is not attending school; (ii) health: at least one person in the household suffers from malnutrition, and one or more children have died; (iii) standard of living: no electricity, no access to clear, potable water, no access to adequate sanitation facilities, use of "dirty" cooking fuels (animal excrement, wood or charcoal of wood), dirt floor in the house; the household does not own a car, van, or similar motorized vehicle, but has at most one of the following: bicycle, motorcycle, radio, refrigerator, telephone or television.

To determine the households in multidimensional poverty, 'c', the sum of the deprivations of each household is established in order to obtain the level of deprivations per household. The threshold value of 33.3%, which corresponds to one third of the weighted indicators, is used to distinguish between the poor and the non-poor. A household (and each person in it) is considered "multi-dimensionally" poor if it is equal to or greater than 33.3%. A household whose level of deprivation is between 20% and 33.3% is vulnerable to multidimensional poverty or at risk of finding itself in this situation. Households whose level of deprivation is greater than or equal to 50% are in a situation of severe multidimensional poverty. The MPI value corresponds to the product of two measures, the multidimensional poverty rate and the severity (or extent) of poverty.

The poverty rate H represents the proportion of the population in a situation of multidimensional poverty: where q corresponds to the number of people in a situation of multidimensional poverty and n to the total population.

$H = q/n$ (1)

Poverty severity A, reflects the proportion of weighted component indicators in which, on average, poor people suffer from deprivation. In the case of poor households only, we sum the levels of deprivation and divide them by the total number of poor people:

$A = \sum_{i=1}^{q} c_i / q$ (2)

where c corresponds to the level of deprivation suffered.

$IPM = H * A$ (3)

Table 1: Dimensions, indicators, deprivation thresholds and MPI coefficients

Dimension	Indicator	Is helpless if…	Relative weight
Education	Years of schooling	No member of the household aged 10 or over has completed five years of study.	1/6
	School attendance	A child of school age does not go to school until the age where he can finish grade 8.	1/6

Health	Infant mortality	The household has experienced a child death in the last 5	1/6
	Nutrition	A child or adult in the household for whom nutritional information is available is malnourished.	1/6
Living conditions	Electricity	The household does not have electricity.	1/18
	Sanitary equipment	Household sanitation facilities are not adequate or are used commonly with other households.	1/18
	Potable water	Potable water	1/18
	Flooring	The floor of the accommodation is made of mud, dung or sand.	1/18
	Cooking energy	The household uses dung, wood or charcoal as cooking fuel.	1/18
	Capital goods	The household does not own more than one of the following goods: radio, TV, telephone, bicycle, motorcycle, refrigerator and does not have a car or truck.	1/18

Source: https://cutt.ly/2wHQahir

Results

According to the OECD (2020), household expenditure is the final consumption expenditure made by resident households to satisfy their daily needs: food, clothing, housing (rent), energy, transport, durable goods (notably cars), health, leisure and various services. In Benin, the structure of household consumption expenditure is made by INStaD according to 12 functions, namely: Food and non-alcoholic beverages, Transport, Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics, Communication, Clothing and footwear, Leisure and culture, Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels, Education, Furniture, household items and routine home maintenance, Restaurants and hotels, Health, Miscellaneous goods and services. This INStaD structure is the one used in this article.

Before presenting the results obtained in detail, it is important to zoom in on the results obtained on an overall level in order to explain some arrangements observed in the processing of the data.

1. Household spending

The results show that on average a household spends 123,843 FCFA per month, or 1,486,116 FCFA per year. In the commune of Cotonou, the average household expenditure is estimated at 310,684 FCFA. In Savè the average consumption expenditure amounts to 246,761 FCFA per month and in Karimama it is 98,253 FCFA.

In order to avoid bias and facilitate comparisons, we use per capita consumption expenditure as an indicator in the rest of the article. It is obtained by dividing household consumption expenditure by household size. Indeed, the analysis of consumption expenditure per household presents a lot of bias because it does not take into account the size of the household. However, the latter greatly influences consumer spending. A household with a single individual cannot have the same expenses as a household with 12 individuals. Therefore, this ratio is a "normalized indicator" which allows comparisons between households without worrying about their size.

Taking the analysis again, it is noted that in a household, a person spends on average 23,574 FCFA per month. Dispersion indicators are now reduced compared to previous ones. From a spatial point of view, the average expenditure per household per capita amounts to 57,834 FCFA in Cotonou; 28,345 FCFA in Savè then 15,146 FCFA in Karimama.

The analysis of consumption expenditure according to the level of multidimensional poverty shows that an individual living in an extremely poor household spends on average 11,853 FCFA per month while another from a rich household spends on average 81,618 FCFA. A significant difference of 69,765 FCFA is noted here. In poor households (level of deprivation between 33% and 60%), the average monthly consumption expenditure per capita is estimated at 19,278 FCFA.

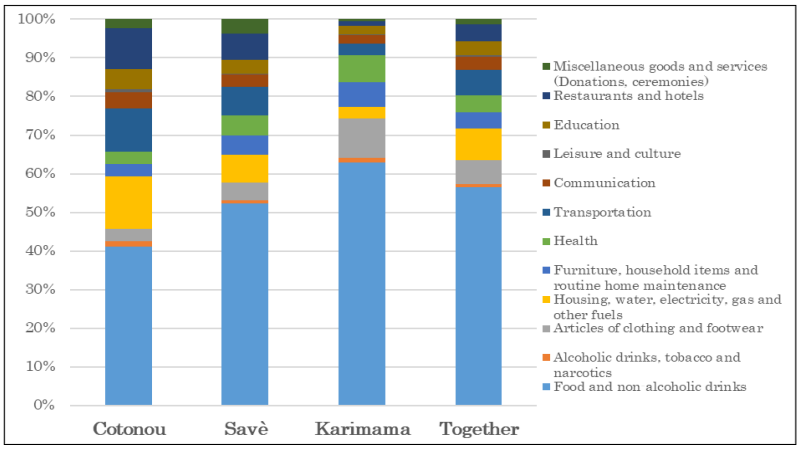
Consumption expenditure also varies according to the gender of the household head. Indeed, households headed by men spend on average 22,067 FCFA per person compared to 26,453 FCFA in households headed by women.

2. Structure of consumption according to municipality

Table 2: Budget coefficient allocated to household consumption expenditure by municipality according to the twelve items.

N°	Posts	Residential commune			Together
		Cotonou	Savè	Karimama	
1	Food and non-alcoholic drinks	41,18%	52,32%	63,16%	56,43%
2	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and drugs	1,42%	0,78%	1,08%	0,91%
3	Clothing and footwear	3,12%	4,61%	10,26%	6,14%
4	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels	13,62%	7,12%	3,18%	8,27%
5	Furniture, household items and routine home maintenance	3,34%	5,07%	6,27%	4,18%
6	Health	3,17%	5,21%	7,14%	4,28%
7	Transportation	11,24%	7,43%	3,01%	6,63%
8	Communication	4,25%	3,11%	2,16%	3,51%
9	Leisure and culture	0,72%	0,24%	0,11%	0,28%
10	Education	5,27%	3,64%	2,32%	3,69%
11	Restaurants and hotels	10,51%	6,82%	1,21%	4,31%
12	Miscellaneous goods and services (Donations, Ceremonies, etc.)	2,34%	3,65%	0,47%	1,37%

Source: Authors, 2024; from the data collected.



Source: Authors, 2024; from the data collected.

Graph 1: Household consumption expenditure by study municipality according to the different consumption items.

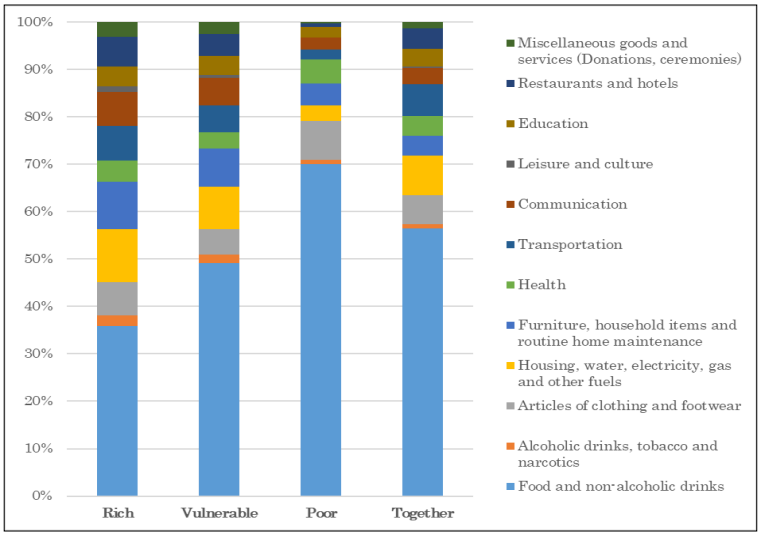
Graph 1 shows the structure of consumption nationally and in the three municipalities according to the 12 consumption items considered. Examination of the graph reveals that overall and in each municipality, the highest budgetary coefficient is for food, which indicates that the share devoted to food in total consumption expenditure is the highest. In fact, more than half of expenses (56.43%) are reserved for food. The lowest coefficient was observed in Cotonou and the highest in Karimama.

Compared to other municipalities, the inhabitants of Karimama spend more on clothing and footwear, then on furniture, household items and routine household maintenance. Indeed, housing expenses are higher in Cotonou than in other cities, which reflects the expensive cost of housing in the said city. Table 2 presents the budgetary coefficients assigned to each item of household expenditure according to standard of living.

Table 3: Consumer spending according to standard of living in the study communes, Benin.

N°	Posts	Level of multidimensional poverty			Together
		Rich	Vulnerable	Poor	
1	Food and non-alcoholic drinks	36,03%	48,86%	70,16%	56,43%
2	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and drugs	2,19%	1,76%	0,79%	0,91%
3	Clothing and footwear	7,12%	5,43%	8,34%	6,14%
4	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels	11,16%	8,81%	3,28%	8,27%
5	Furniture, household items and routine home maintenance	10,18%	7,99%	4,53%	4,18%
6	Health	4,48%	3,41%	5,14%	4,28%
7	Transportation	7,21%	5,71%	2,11%	6,63%
8	Communication	7,34%	5,78%	2,45%	3,51%
9	Leisure et culture	1,05%	0,59%	0,08%	0,28%
10	Education	4,27%	3,97%	2,18%	3,69%
11	Restaurants et hotels	6,31%	4,64%	0,76%	4,31%
12	Miscellaneous goods and services (Donations, Ceremonies, etc.)	3,14%	2,53%	0,33%	1,37%

Source: Authors, 2024; from the data collected.



Source: Authors, 2024; from the data collected.

Graph 2: Consumption expenditure according to standard of living by study commune, Benin

The graph highlights a glaring difference in the structure of expenditures of poor households from that of non-poor households.

It is noted that poor households devote more than 70% of their budgets to food while non-poor households (vulnerable and rich) devote less than half of their budgets to it.

In addition, poor households run after four essential things and devote a good part of their budget to them. In descending order of their budgetary coefficients, these are food (70.16%), clothing and footwear (8.34%); health (5.14%); furniture, household items and routine household maintenance (4.53%).

The first four things that the rich give priority to are: food (36.03%); housing (11.16%); furniture, household items and routine household maintenance (10.18%); transportation (7.34%).

It is noted that the share that the rich spend on alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics is higher than that of other groups. As for the amount, a household belonging to the first decile spends on average around 783 FCFA per year on alcoholic beverages, tobacco and other narcotics while the consumption per person of a wealthier household is around 18,637 FCFA. Table 3 presents the distribution of average monthly consumption expenditure per capita according to some socio-economic characteristics of the households surveyed.

Table 4: Distribution of average monthly expenditure per capita in the target municipalities, Benin.

Variables		Average monthly expenditure per capita (FCFA)
Place of residence	Rural	364,28
	Urban	618,34
Gender of head of household	Male	552,31
	Female	832,84
Marital status of head of household	Bachelor	268,23
	Married	356,62
	Divorced/Widowed	196,43
Socio-professional category of head of household	Intellectual professions / Executives	2541,96
	Intermediate professions	1531,58
	Merchant	2734,41
	Employees / Workers	438,85
	Craftsmen	583,17
	Others	846,84
Access to drinking water	Yes	418,31
	No	371,20
Housing condition	Bad	287,34
	Acceptable	514,84
	Decent	958,56
Carrying out preventive care	No	220,41
	Yes, self-medication (medication or leaves)	309,48
	Yes, hospital consultation	2134,27
Age of head of household	Under 30	1734,12
	Between 30 and 40 years old	431,68
	Between 40 and 50 years old	481,36
	Over 50 years old	1692,63
Coverage by medical insurance	Yes	102,63
	No	839,15
Education level of head of household	None	324,73
	Primary	512,81
	Secondary	553,12
	University	1318,15

Source: Authors, 2024; from the data collected.

It appears from this table that households headed by a woman have a higher average monthly expenditure per capita than households headed by a man. As for the marital status of the head of household, it is noted that it is at the level of divorced/widowed heads that the lowest amount is observed. The data in this same table show that average monthly expenditure per capita is lower for an employee/worker head of household and higher for a trader head of household.

As for housing conditions, it is observed in the table that the average monthly expenditure per capita of households living in decent housing conditions is higher than that of households living in poor housing conditions. Table 4 presents a multidimensional analysis according to the level of poverty.

Table 5: Multidimensional analysis in the target municipalities, Benin

Variables		**Level of multidimensional poverty**								
		Poor			**Vulnérable**			**Rich**		
		Average spend	**Coefficient budget (%)**	**% Non-Food Expenditures**	**Average Expenses**	**Coefficient budget (%)**	**% Non-Food Expenditures**	**Average Expenses**	**Coefficient budget (%)**	**% Non-Food Expenditures**
Place of residence	Rural	214,27	4,34	9,08	376,61	3,09	5,26	1002,48	2,21	3,48
	Urban	447,24	5,63	7,24	638,86	4,16	7,34	1263,72	1,14	2,14

Municipality	Cotonou	604,27	5,38	7,37	1463,27	3,37	4,62	4834,47	1,05	1,93
	Savè	418,38	6,57	9,14	594,43	3,42	4,31	967,37	2,63	3,45
	Karimama	173,16	8,61	11,38	303,89	5,61	9,27	630,14	3,58	5,63
Sexe du chef ménage	Male	356,54	4,52	9,37	836,47	2,55	4,13	983,52	1,37	3,73
	Female	494,27	5,54	9,53	1284,37	3,24	6,14	2346,54	2,46	4,67
Together		473	5,14	12,24	1124	3,41	5,84	2136	2,68	4,48

Source: Authors, 2024; from the data collected.

Note

Dep.avg: average monthly expenditure per capita

Coef.Budg: budgetary coefficient (% of health expenditure in total expenditure)

%Dep Non Alim: % of health expenditure in non-food expenditure

The table above presents the multidimensional analysis according to the area of residence, the municipality of residence and the sex of the head of household. According to this table, it is found that poor households living in urban areas have a higher average monthly expenditure per capita than poor households living in rural areas. The high average monthly expenditure per capita is observed among the rich living in urban areas, i.e. 1,263.72 FCFA. This highlights the effect of living environment on expenses regardless of position in general.

At the municipal level, it is noted that it is the rich households living in Cotonou who spend more on average per head per month, i.e. 4834.47 FCFA, while the lowest average monthly expenditure per head is 303.89 FCFA observed among households. vulnerable to poverty in the commune of Karimama.

In relation to the sex of the head of the household, women at the head of the household spend on average per month more than men at the head of the household in poor, vulnerable and rich households, i.e. 494.27 FCFA, 1284.37 FCFA and 2346 respectively. 54 FCFA; for male heads of household are respectively 356.54 FCFA, 836.47 FCFA and 983.52 FCFA.

Discussion

In summary, the results of the analyzes reveal that the structure of consumption expenditure varies significantly from one municipality to another and from one social class to another and from one sex to another. It is noted that in each municipality, the highest budgetary coefficient is for food, which indicates that the share devoted to food in total consumption expenditure is the highest. The majority of this consumer spending is therefore devoted to food. These results are in the same direction as those of certain authors who focused their reflection on the structure of consumption to classify households. They believe that the structure of consumption and poverty have a close link. The structure of consumption being the distribution of annual consumption expenditure, certain consumption functions are characteristic of the poor and others of the rich. The work of Caillavet and Darmon (2005) [2] shows in this sense that households spend a lower part of their budget on total food (at home and outside the home) as their standard of living increases. Which means that the poorer you are, the higher the share devoted to food in the consumption budget. Some authors have even suggested that this criterion could be an indicator of the household poverty rate. Which corroborates the reflections of Engel (1857) who put forward an empirical law which stipulates that: the share of income allocated to food expenses (or Engel coefficient) is all the lower the higher the income (Blancheton, 2020) [1]. Even if the proportion of a category of goods is deemed to be decreasing in a given consumption budget, this does not prevent the fact that if income increases, the expenditure allocated to food, expressed in absolute value, increases. It goes without saying that the consumption structure of a household is an indicator of its level of well-being. This analysis therefore confirms that the municipality of Karimama is indeed the poorest because it is the municipality with a greater share devoted to food, i.e. 63.16%.

The populations of the latter are poorer than those of the other municipalities in the study. It would therefore be important for the various poverty reduction policies carried out by international institutions and the State to have a significant effect that the study of the structure of household consumption expenditure be integrated into the targeting process.

If food expenditure is very high in Karimama (63.16%) despite the fact that the majority of the population practices subsistence agriculture, we could understand why consumer expenditure is very low in this locality. The situation of Cotonou (41.18%) would be due to a significant proportion devoted to restaurants and hotels (10.51%) than the other municipalities and also the expansion of female work. This observation was also made by Moutardier (1988) [12] in his work. The two main reasons for this phenomenon are the practice of the continuous day and the expansion of women's work. This last reason reinforces the phenomenon in two ways because the more women work, the more they eat lunch outside and the less they are available to prepare lunch for their spouse and children. These results are also in the same direction as the results found by INStaD (2015) which reported that, in Benin, 48.92% of consumer spending is allocated to food and non-alcoholic beverages compared to 38%. .5% in 2011, 10.60% for restaurant and hotel expenses, and 9.74% of household expenses for housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels. Health and education expenditures are estimated at 2.60% and 2.01% of total household expenditures respectively.

In the same vein, Gaudiaut (2020) [4], in “what food weighs on the budget of Europeans” finds that France is one of the high-income European countries where food-related expenses are the highest, i.e. 13 .1%. Also, Fogam (2015) [3], after establishing the structure of consumption in the main urban areas of the UEMOA, finds that in all the main urban areas the share devoted to the food and non-alcoholic drinks function in total consumption expenditure is the highest. high. In fact, it reaches its highest value in Bamako, representing 40.1% of total consumption. Next comes Niamey with 37.2%. The lowest proportion is observed in Abidjan with approximately 23.0% of total consumption. He also finds that the lower budgetary coefficient observed in Abidjan can undoubtedly be explained by the fact that Abidjan households devote a significant proportion to restaurants and hotels (14.5%) compared to other cities except Lomé.

Furthermore, the report (2009) from INStaD in Benin indicates that the higher the consumption expenditure of a household, the less the latter is affected by non-monetary poverty, poverty in terms of assets and poverty. in terms of living conditions. This is confirmed through the results of this research which shows that per capita consumption expenditure in urban areas is higher than in rural areas. The urban environment is considered to have a higher level of well-being than the rural environment. This is easily understood through Keynes' psychological law which states that: "on average and most of the time, men tend to increase their consumption as income increases, but in a lesser proportion than the increase income". In fact, consumption is a function of income. It appears that the consumption expenditure of rich households is significantly higher than the consumption expenditure of poor households. Thus, consumption is an indicator of the standard of living of households. It therefore becomes an essential element for characterizing households and therefore allows good targeting of poor populations.

In light of all these analyses, it appears that poor populations have a typical consumption structure. This typical structure is characterized by a significant portion of their budg*et al*located to food. Not having enough room for maneuver due to their unsatisfactory income, they prefer to prioritize food to the detriment of other consumption items. Also, poor populations have lower average consumption expenditure than the rich. Knowledge of the structure of consumption expenditure is therefore a no less negligible element for the identification of poor populations. It is therefore important to decision-makers for a good orientation of policies in the direction of poverty reduction.

Conclusion

This article draws its reliability from the fact that it was carried out in three communes of Benin which make it possible to highlight the structure of household consumption expenditure in the country. He highlighted municipalities with a high standard of living like Cotonou, those with an average standard of living like Savè and those with a low standard of living like Karimama. The objective of this research was to carry out a critical analysis of the structure of household consumption expenditure in Benin. Firstly, it was a question of establishing the consumption structure of households in the target municipalities according to 12 consumption functions and secondly, according to the level of multidimensional well-being. In short, the structure of household consumption expenditure is a determining indicator in the classification of households according to their level of multidimensional well-being. This indicator turns out to be an essential element contributing to the targeting of poor households in order to know where to direct poverty reduction policies in order to have a significant effect. The results showed that in the study population, across the entire sample, the majority of households allocate the largest share of their budget to food. A link is therefore established between the structure of household consumption expenditure and their positioning in the social hierarchy. Thus, the various poverty reduction policies would become more effective if they also take this aspect into account. Grassroots communities can only be reached by various public policy measures when they are taken in all their dimensions. Indicators of activities, performance and results of established policies must be clearly defined to facilitate the measurement of the achievement of objectives and their effect on the beneficiary populations.

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