

INTISARI

Bantuan Langsung Sementara Masyarakat (BLSM) merupakan salah satu program *unconditional cash transfer* (UCT) di Indonesia. Program ini memberikan bantuan tunai sebesar Rp150.000 per bulan selama 4 bulan untuk rumah tangga miskin. BLSM bertujuan untuk mempertahankan daya beli rumah tangga miskin dan mencegah rumah tangga miskin dari menjual aset saat terjadinya kenaikan harga barang akibat kenaikan harga bahan bakar minyak (BBM). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi dampak BLSM terhadap konsumsi makanan dan nonmakanan. *Outcome* yang akan diukur adalah total konsumsi, konsumsi makanan dan konsumsi nonmakanan berdasarkan beberapa jenis kelompok makanan dan nonmakanan. Alat analisis menggunakan *Propensity Score Matching* (PSM).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa BLSM secara signifikan belum memberikan dampak yang positif terhadap total pengeluaran konsumsi, baik konsumsi makanan maupun nonmakanan. Namun, apabila dipilah berdasarkan jenisnya, terdapat pengeluaran konsumsi yang menunjukkan peningkatan maupun penurunan. Jika dilihat pada *p-value*, pengeluaran konsumsi jenis lauk pauk signifikan mengalami penurunan, sedangkan pengeluaran pendidikan signifikan mengalami peningkatan walaupun nilainya sangat kecil secara ekonomi.

Kata kunci: BLSM, *Unconditional Cash Transfer*, Konsumsi Makanan, Konsumsi Nonmakanan, *Propensity Score Matching*

ABSTRACT

Bantuan Langsung Sementara Masyarakat (BLSM) is one of unconditional cash transfer (UCT) program in Indonesia. The programme provides a four-month cash payment of Rp150.000 per month to poor household. It aims to support purchasing power of poor household and prevent them from selling their assets when inflation occurs caused by the hike in fuel prices. This study objects to evaluate the impact of BLSM on food and non food consumption. The outcome to be measured are the total of consumption, food consumption and non food consumption based on its categories. This study uses Propensity Score Matching (PSM) approach to estimate the causal treatment effects.

The results confirm that BLSM significantly does not have positive impacts on overall consumption such as total consumption, food consumption and non food consumption. Likewise, if we separate the results by its categories, there are varied impacts shown. According to p-value, there are significant negative impact on side dish category and significant positive impact but small in economic value on education expenditure.

Keywords: BLSM, Unconditional Cash Transfer, Food Consumption, Non Food Consumption, Propensity Score Matching.