TRANSPUBLIKA
Precise. Resilience. Felicitous.

Journal of Humanities, Social Sciences and Business
https://ojs.transpublika.com/index.php/JHSSB
Online ISSN 2810-0832

https://doi.org/10.55047/jhssb.v4i3.1768

Original Article

Analyzing Consumption Patterns of Low-Income Households Receiving Direct Cash Assistance from Village Funds (BLT-DD): Evidence from Labuan Lelea Village, Donggala District

Nur Ainun Ma'rifah[1*], Santi Yunus[2], Eko Jokolelono[3], Rita Yunus[4], Failur Rahman[5]

[1-5]Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Tadulako, Indonesia
Email: [1)] marifahainun398@gmail.com, [2)] santishelo@yahoo.co.id

Received : 17 May - 2025
Accepted : 20 June - 2025
Published online : 24 June - 2025

Abstract

Despite receiving Direct Cash Assistance from Village Funds (BLT-DD), low-income households in Labuan Lelea Village, Donggala Regency, continue to struggle with meeting their basic living needs. They have a limited understanding of how the assistance is divided between expenses for food and other necessities. This research aims to analyze the Consumption Patterns of Low-Income Households Receiving Direct Cash Assistance from Village Funds in Labuan Lelea Village, Donggala Regency using Poverty Gap Index Analysis. The research employs descriptive methods with quantitative and qualitative approaches. This study uses the poverty gap index (Poverty Gap Index-P1) analysis method. The research sample consists of 30 respondents receiving BLT-DD (Direct Cash Assistance from Village Funds) who are outside the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) or are unregistered. Data collection methods used in this research include literature study through written document collection, particularly documents, articles, scientific works, books, survey methods, and interview methods. The research results show that the expenditure pattern of 30 households receiving BLT Village Fund assistance is used more for food at 70.20 percent while non-food items only account for 29.80 percent. This indicates that BLT assistance funds are primarily used to fulfill basic needs in the form of food, which is characteristic of low-income households where most income or assistance received is focused on meeting daily basic needs, especially food consumption. This research suggests strengthening productive economic programs such as skills training and business capital assistance. Regular evaluation is also needed to ensure proper targeting and program effectiveness in reducing poverty.

Keywords: BLT-DD, Consumption Patterns, Donggala Regency, Low-Income Households, Poverty Gap Index.

1. Introduction

Poverty issues are equivalent to the loss of welfare among the low-income community because their basic needs are not met. Poverty is a condition of inability of individuals or community groups to fulfill their living needs, both physical and economic conditions (Amanda, 2024). Poverty remains an important topic receiving attention from various circles because it involves many aspects and is multidimensional. In the economic dimension, the concept often used to identify poverty is the number of community groups living below the poverty line (Harmiati et al., 2019). The economic condition of the population is a situation that describes human life that has economic value. Economic conditions are assessed through three variables, namely livelihoods, income, and ownership of valuables (Devinta et al., 2021).

Copyright: © 2025 by the authors.
This is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the CC BY 4.0.

The basis for measuring poverty according to BPS is the poverty depth index. The poverty depth index (Poverty Gap Index-P1), is a measure of the average expenditure gap of each poor person against the poverty line. The higher the index value, the further the average expenditure of the population is from the poverty line.

The following figure presents data on the poverty line, the number of poor people and the poverty depth index in Donggala Regency in 2020-2025. this aims to provide an overview of the poverty conditions in the Donggala Regency area. More details can be seen in the following figure:

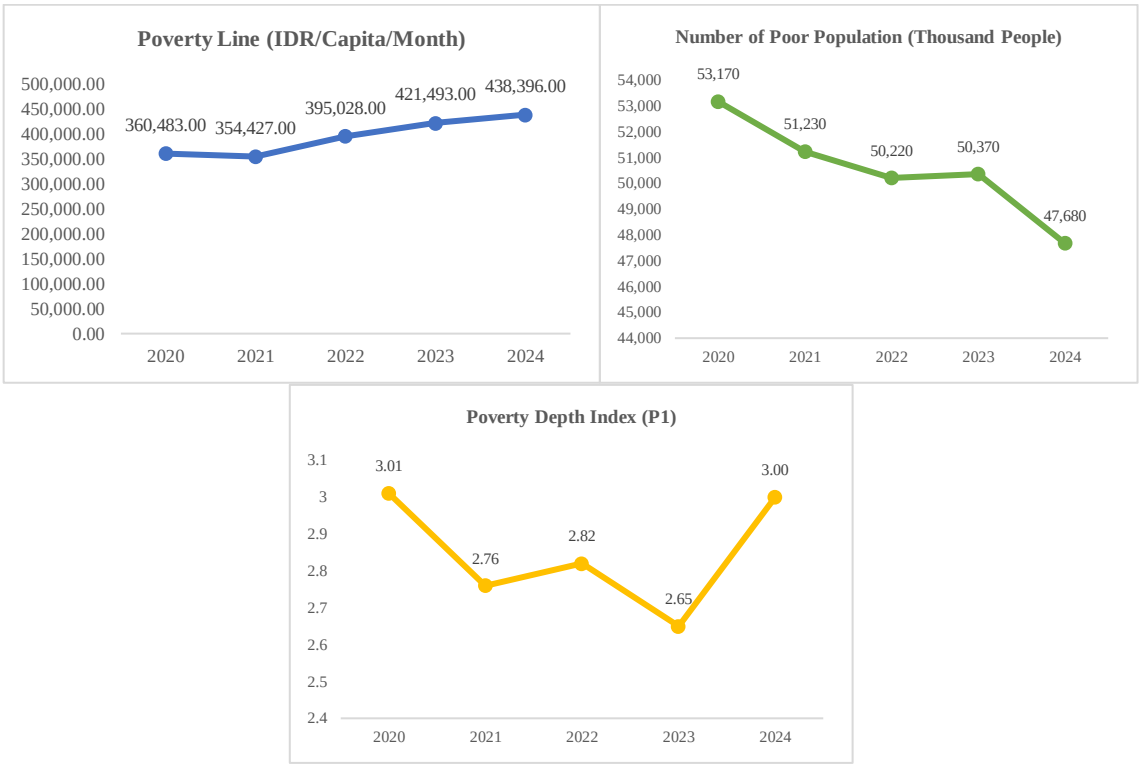


Figure 1. Poverty Line, Number of Low-Income Community and Poverty Gap Index in Donggala Regency in 2020-2024
Source : Badan Pusat Statistik, 2025

Based on Figure 1, the graph above shows poverty in Donggala Regency during the 2020-2024 period through three main indicators. The number of low-income individuals shows a consistent declining trend from 53.70 thousand people in 2020 to 47.68 thousand people in 2024, with a slight increase in 2023. This decline indicates the success of poverty alleviation efforts in the regency. However, the poverty line actually experienced a significant increase from IDR360,483/capita/month in 2020 to IDR438,396/capita/month in 2024, reflecting inflation and rising prices of basic necessities that affect the minimum living standards of the community. Meanwhile, the poverty gap index shows a fluctuating pattern with a declining tendency from 2020 to 2023 (from 3.01 to 2.65), but increased again in 2024 to 3.00. This shows that although the number of low-income people has decreased, the income gap of the poorest groups against the poverty line has actually widened. This phenomenon indicates the need for policies that not only focus on reducing poverty figures but also improving the income of groups still categorized as low-income.

One of the areas still experiencing poverty levels in Donggala Regency is Labuan Lelea Village. Based on the latest data, 115 out of 2,636 residents in this village fall into the low-income category (Labuan Lelea Village Office, 2025). Poverty has been present in the reality

of human life in very concerning forms and conditions, because poverty indeed cannot be eliminated just like that. With the existence of problems for developing countries, especially poverty, the government creates policies or programs to eradicate these problems (Akib & Risfaisal, 2015). Poverty alleviation programs have been widely implemented by the government such as: Underdeveloped Village Presidential Instruction (IDT), Family Hope Program (PKH), Prosperous Rice Program (Rastra), Direct Cash Assistance Program (BLT), People's Business Credit (KUR), and Joint Business Credit (KUBE), Rice for Low-income Families (Raskin), Smart Indonesia Card (KIP), etc. (Harmiati et al., 2019). One of the government's efforts to overcome poverty problems is through the Direct Cash Assistance program, which aims to help low-income people meet their basic needs (Akib & Risfaisal, 2015). BLT, in Article 1 Number 28 of Village Minister Regulation Number 6 of 2020, BLT is defined as assistance for low-income residents sourced from Village Funds. BLT, which was first implemented in 2005, is a social assistance program in the form of cash provision to low-income people to fulfill daily living needs under certain conditions (Awalia & Sumayya, 2024).

BLT is often focused on rural areas for several strategic reasons and fundamental needs, seen from vulnerable economic conditions, poverty rates in rural areas are generally higher than in urban areas. Many rural residents depend on the agricultural sector or informal work with irregular income. Rural residents often have limited access to economic resources such as jobs, education, and adequate health services (Awalia & Sumayya, 2024)

The basis for establishing Direct Cash Assistance from Village Funds is Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No.1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy for Covid-19. The BLT-Village Fund policy is one of the policies regulated in Village Minister Regulation PDTT No.6 of 2020 concerning Amendment to Village Minister Regulation PDTT No. 11 of 2019 concerning Priority Development of Village Funds in 2020. This Village Regulation regulates BLT recipient targets, data collection mechanisms, BLT allocation calculation methods in Village Funds, as well as the duration and amount of Direct Cash Assistance from Village Funds. Both the Government Regulation in Lieu of Law and the Minister Regulation explain that Village Funds can be used to organize Direct Cash Assistance from Village Funds. This statement is understood that Villages have choices in organizing Direct Cash Assistance from Village Funds. Direct Cash Assistance from Village Funds are organized in the form of Cash Benefits with the principle of Selectivity that applies mean-tested programs through the use of assistance recipient criteria (Fetomalae et al., 2024). The implementation mechanism is carried out with a Coordination-Centralization strategy for Village Fund use, assistance calculation methods, as well as assistance duration and amount, and a Citizen Participation strategy in data collection conducted by Villages (Onibala & Setyari, 2023).

The Indonesian government disburses Direct Cash Assistance from Village Funds to all Indonesian people. Based on the Legal Basis of Village Government Number 6 of 2020 concerning Amendment to Village Minister Regulation, Underdeveloped Regional Development, and Transmigration Number 11 of 2019 concerning Priority Use of Village Funds in 2020. Therefore, this becomes the legal basis and implementation of BLT for low-income people in villages. Therefore, village officials need to be ready and alert to immediately distribute BLT in an orderly, fair, correct, targeted, right person, right time, right process and right administrative reporting manner (Anang et al., 2022).

The criteria for BLT-DD recipients are low-income families both registered in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) or unregistered who meet the following criteria: Not receiving PKH/BPNT/Pre-employment assistance; Experiencing loss of livelihood (not having sufficient economic reserves to survive for the next three months); and having chronically ill

and disabled family members. While the duration of assistance provision is for 12 full months with a distribution system every 3 months and consists of four periods (Madhania et al., 2023).

The existence of Direct Cash Assistance from Village Funds is expected to maintain people's purchasing power which is currently declining, especially people in rural areas. With increased people's purchasing power, it can help restore the economy of people in villages to some extent. If the economic circulation at the lowest layer of society can move, then ultimately it can strengthen the economy at the national level. The relaxation policy for Village Fund distribution including Direct Cash Assistance from Village Funds is implemented so that these funds can quickly reach people who need them and be immediately used to meet daily living needs (Sofi, 2021).

Based on interview results from the Head of Welfare Section (*kasi kesra*) at the Labuan Lelea Village office, in 2024 the number of BLT recipients in Labuan Lelea Village was recorded as 40 households designated as prospective Beneficiary Families (KPM) of BLT-DD prioritized for low-income families domiciled in Labuan Lelea village and registered in decile 1 (one) families. BLT recipients change annually with criteria agreed upon and decided through village deliberation (Labuan Lelea Village Office, 2025).

The reality of poverty in Labuan Lelea Village makes several community members receive assistance through social programs organized by the village government. The following Table 1 depict the number of BLT DD Recipients in Labuan Lelea Village, Donggala Regency in 2024.

Table 1. Number of BLT DD Recipients in Labuan Lelea Village

No	Village	Number of BLT DD Recipients
1	Laiba Village	11
2	Surudeka Village	14
3	Lenturu Village	10
4	Tarabu Village	5
	Total	40

Source: Labuan Lelea Village Office, 2025

The BLT-DD program that started in 2020 has been implemented in Labuan Lelea Village, Donggala Regency as an effort to help low-income households. The assistance provided is IDR300,000/month for 12 months. Although this program has been running for several years, there is still limited understanding of how low-income households receiving assistance allocate their income for various daily living needs. The consumption patterns of low-income households in Labuan Lelea Village, including the proportion of expenditure for food and non-food needs, have not been clearly identified since the BLT-DD program was implemented in 2020. This proportion is important because it can be an indicator of household welfare levels. The higher the proportion of food expenditure usually indicates a lower welfare level. Additionally, it is not yet known to what extent the expenditure of low-income households receiving BLT-DD in Labuan Lelea Village compares to the poverty line applicable in Donggala Regency during the assistance period since 2020.

Based on these problems, this research aims to analyze the consumption patterns of low-income households receiving BLT-DD in Labuan Lelea Village, Donggala Regency. This research will identify expenditure structure for food and non-food needs and measure the poverty gap index of assistance-receiving households since this program was launched in 2020. Based on the background description above, this research aims to analyze the Consumption Patterns of Low-Income Households Receiving BLT-DD in Labuan Lelea Village, Donggala Regency. This research aims to analyze the consumption patterns of low-

income households receiving Direct Cash Assistance from Village Funds (BLT-DD) in Labuan Lelea Village, Donggala Regency, and identify the proportion of their expenditure for food and non-food needs. Through this analysis, it is hoped that a more comprehensive picture can be obtained regarding the expenditure allocation of low-income households receiving BLT-DD in meeting daily living needs.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Poverty

The general concept of poverty can be categorized into two types: absolute poverty and relative poverty. Absolute poverty is where someone is unable to meet their living needs including clothing, food, shelter, health, housing, and education (Muhaimin & Jamaludin, 2024). BPS defines poverty as economic inability to meet basic food and non-food needs. In measuring poverty levels, BPS uses a basic needs approach based on data from the National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas). Survey data periods are divided into two periods: March and September each year. For provincial poverty levels, it is divided into two: urban poverty levels and rural poverty levels (Otheliansyah & Hizwar, 2023).

Poverty or being low-income is a condition of shortage that occurs not by the will of the person concerned. A population is said to be low-income if their life shows a circle of powerlessness, which can be seen through low education, work productivity, income, nutritional health and life welfare (Nurfadillah, 2024). The Food Poverty Line (GKM) is the value of minimum food needs expenditure equivalent to 2100 kilocalories per capita per day. Basic food commodity packages include grains, tubers, fish, meat, eggs and milk, vegetables, legumes, fruits, oils and fats, and others (BPS, 2020). Meanwhile, the Non-Food Poverty Line (GKNM) is the minimum need for housing, clothing, education and health. Basic non-food commodity packages are represented by 51 types of commodities for urban areas, and 47 types of commodities for rural areas (BPS, 2020).

Poverty is caused by 4 factors: (1) Individual factors, caused by behavior, choices or abilities in facing life; (2) Social factors, which are conditions that trap them into poverty, such as discrimination based on age, social status, gender, ethnicity; (3) Cultural factors, due to conditions or cultural qualities such as laziness, fatalism or surrendering to fate, lack of entrepreneurial spirit, and lack of respect for work ethics; (4) Structural factors, which refer to unfair, insensitive and inaccessible structures or systems (Madhania et al., 2023).

According to Edi Suharto in (Muhaimin & Jamaludin, 2024), poverty can be recognized through several main criteria. First, the inability of individuals or households to meet basic consumption needs such as food, clothing, and shelter. Second, physical or mental conditions that cause someone to be unable to work or make efforts. Third, social inability and misfortune, such as experienced by abandoned children, women victims of domestic violence, low-income widows, and marginal and isolated groups. Fourth, lack of access to decent and sustainable employment or livelihoods. Finally, poverty is also characterized by lack of access to other basic needs, including health services, education, clean water, sanitation, and transportation.

Engel's Law states that the smaller the income, the larger the share of income spent on food consumption. And vice versa, the greater the income, the smaller the share of income used for food consumption. This is in line with the lower a person's income, the greater the proportion of income used for food needs. Conversely, the higher a person's income, the proportion of expenditure on food decreases while expenditure on non-food needs increases.

Further, Engel stated four conclusions put forward (Fadhli et al. 2021), namely: 1) If income increases, the percentage of expenditure on food consumption is getting smaller; 2) The percentage of expenditure on clothing consumption is relatively fixed and does not depend on the level of income; 3) The percentage of consumption expenditure for housing expenses is relatively fixed and independent of income level; and 4) If income increases, the percentage of expenditure on education, health, recreation, luxury goods, and savings increases.

2.2. Direct Cash Assistance from Village Funds Program

Direct cash assistance programs are government or other institutional programs that provide assistance in the form of cash to specific individuals or groups (Nisak & Satar, 2024). The definition of village funds according to the government contained in Law No. 06 of 2014 concerning Villages is funds originating from State Budget (APBN) allocations intended for each village transferred through Regional Budget (APBD) of respective regencies/cities aimed at use for activities conducted by the government to achieve village community welfare (Sutanto & Hardiningsih, 2021).

BLT-DD is assistance for low-income residents sourced from Village Funds, provided in the form of cash funds to beneficiary families with criteria agreed upon and decided through village deliberation. In the provisions for Village Fund use in 2022, BLT-DD is included as an instrument to realize villages without poverty in the context of mitigation and handling natural and non-natural disasters, as regulated in Village Minister Regulation, Underdeveloped Regional Development, and Transmigration Number 7 of 2021 (Mardhotillah et al., 2024).

2.2.1. Legal Basis of BLT

The Indonesian government disburses BLT through village funds to all Indonesian people. Based on the Legal Basis of Village Government Number 6 of 2020 concerning Amendment to Village Minister Regulation, Underdeveloped Regional Development, and Transmigration Number 11 of 2019 concerning Priority Use of Village Funds in 2020. Therefore, this becomes the legal basis and implementation of BLT for low-income individuals in villages. Therefore, village officials need to be ready and alert to immediately distribute BLT in an orderly, fair, correct, targeted, right person, right time, right process and right administrative reporting manner (Anang et al., 2022).

2.2.2. BLT Recipient Criteria

Prospective recipients of BLT Village Funds are low-income families both registered in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) or unregistered who meet the following criteria (Yendra & Wetsi, 2021):

1) Not receiving PKH/BPNT/Pre-employment Card assistance.
2) Experiencing loss of livelihood (not having sufficient economic reserves to survive for the next three months).
3) Having family members vulnerable to chronic/long-term illness.
4) Low-income families headed by women, elderly, and people with disabilities registered as prospective Beneficiary Families (KPM) of BLT DD.

2.2.3. Purpose and Implementation Mechanism of BLT

The purpose of BLT DD is first, to help low-income individuals continue to meet their basic needs and prevent the decline in welfare of low-income people due to economic difficulties. Naturally, the government's role is very much needed in an economy. The expected role is a positive role in the form of moral obligation to help realize everyone's welfare by ensuring balance between private and social interests and maintaining the economic wheel on the right track (Marwiyah et al., 2021).

The evaluation process (data collection) for Direct Cash Assistance from Village Funds is carried out with the following mechanism. The first BLT data collection is conducted by village volunteers. After data is collected, data collection is then focused on RT (neighborhood units), RW (community units), and village offices. Subsequently, the data collection results are discussed in general meetings or joint discussions with village councils. In this discussion, one agenda will be discussed, namely verification and final data decisions. After validation and finalization, the next step is the village fund data acquisition mechanism, then the village head signs the documents obtained as data collection results. The inspection results of these documents are then reported to higher levels, namely the regent or mayor through the sub-district head. Finally, the BLT-DD program will be implemented immediately within 5 working days since received at the district level (Ulya et al., 2023).

2.3. Previous Research

Murajid & Hasan (2022) have determine the policy implementation and impact of the 2020 BLT program on poverty reduction in Anrihua Village, Kindang District, Bulukumba Regency. This research is included in the type of Qualitative Descriptive research. Based on the results of interviews, the implementation of the BLT program in Anrihua Village has been running smoothly so far because the local government always tries to maximize the BLT program and find solutions to problems in the community. In addition, the BLT program in Anrihua Village has a positive impact because it can increase the community's income for additional business capital, capital for the community's daily basic needs, and increase the community's purchasing power.

Likewise, Muhaimin (2024) also determine and analyze the effectiveness of Village Fund Cash Assistance (BLT-Dana Desa) for the Poor Affected by Covid-19 in Barimbun Village, Tanta District, Tabalong Regency. The method used in this research is Descriptive-Qualitative. The data sources used are Primary Data and Secondary Data. The techniques used for data collection are observation, interview and documentation. While data analysis uses an interactive analysis method with four procedures, namely Data Collection, Data Condensation, Data Presentation and Conclusion Drawing. The results of this study indicate that the effectiveness of Village Fund Cash Assistance (BLT-Dana Desa) for the Poor Affected by Covid-19 in Barimbun Village, Tanta District, Tabalong Regency can be categorized as quite effective

Further, Onibala & Setyari (2023) have analyze the effect of Village Fund Cash Assistance (BLT-DD), Working Status, and Income simultaneously and partially on Poor Household Expenditures in Pelaga Village, Petang District during the Covid-19 Pandemic. The population in this study were poor households receiving BLT-DD benefits in Pelaga Village. The sample size was 130 beneficiary households. The sampling technique is a non-probability sampling technique, namely accidental sampling. The data analysis technique used was multiple linear regression analysis. The results showed that Village Fund Cash Assistance (BLT-DD), Working Status, and Income simultaneously influenced the Expenditures of Poor Households in Pelaga Village, Petang Subdistrict during the Covid-19 Pandemic. Village Fund Cash Assistance (BLT-DD), Working Status, and Income partially have a positive effect on the Expenditures of Poor Households in Pelaga Village, Petang Subdistrict during the Covid-19 Pandemic.

Moreover, Rizki (2021) investigate the impact of social protection programs in overcoming poverty amid the Covid-19 pandemic". In this study the author aims to discuss the impact of the PEN program on the social protection sector on poverty based on observations from several sources. The results showed that the pandemic handling program had been realized and had an impact, indicated by the small number of increases in the percentage of poor people during the pandemic. However, the government needs to improve the

effectiveness of social assistance because it is still very necessary to reduce the burden of household expenses, especially poor households, in the current situation.

Lastly, Amanda (2024) has figure out the effectiveness of the village fund cash transfer program in alleviating extreme poverty in the Cisitu sub-district of Sumedang Regency. The study concluded that the effectiveness of the BLT-DD Program in reducing extreme poverty in Cisitu District, Sumedang Regency as a whole was not effective enough. There are obstacles faced in the implementation of the program, including uneven targeting due to inaccurate administrative and data completeness, uneven distribution of information that causes a lack of public understanding, lack of understanding and education about the purpose of the program so that it creates dependence resulting in ineffectiveness of program objectives, and supervision and evaluation that are not in-depth and not responsive. Efforts made to overcome these obstacles include thorough data collection and verification, equitable distribution of information, increased community participation, education and guidance related to the use of assistance, and continuous monitoring and evaluation of the program.

2.4. Research Framework

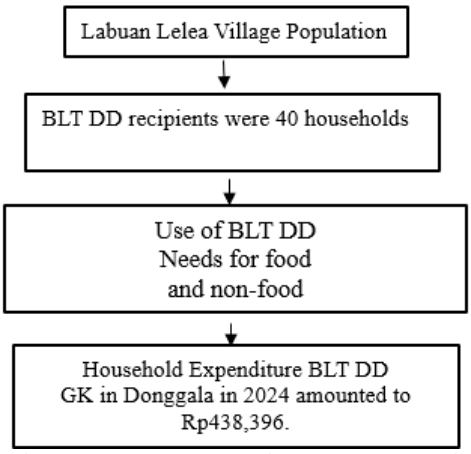


Figure 2. Research Framework

3. Methods

3.1. Research Type

The method used in this research is a descriptive method with quantitative and qualitative data approaches. The mixed-method approach was chosen as the research design to enable deeper exploration of the consumption patterns of low-income households receiving Direct Cash Assistance from Village Funds (BLT-DD) in Labuan Lelea Village, Donggala Regency (Creswell & Creswell, 2017).

3.2. Research Location

The research was conducted in Labuan Lelea Village, Labuan District, Donggala Regency, Central Sulawesi. The reason for selecting this location is that it is one of the villages in Donggala Regency where poverty levels are still quite high, prompting the government to implement various measures including Direct Cash Assistance sourced from Village Funds.

3.3. Data Sources

This research uses both secondary and primary data. Secondary data was obtained from the Central Sulawesi Statistics Agency website, while primary data was obtained through

interviews with village secretaries, welfare section heads, government section heads, BLT-DD recipient, and non-recipients of BLT-DD.

3.4. Data Collection Methods

The data collection methods used in this research include observation, interviews, and literature study. Observation involves studying phenomena according to field conditions. Interviews were conducted with low-income families residing in Labuan Lelea Village, Labuan Subdistrict, Donggala Regency, targeting 30 people out of 40 BLT-DD recipients. Literature study involves collecting data by analyzing actual phenomena through documents, articles, scientific works, and books to obtain secondary data.

3.5. Population and Sample

The population in this research consists of BLT-DD recipients in Labuan Lelea Village who are low-income families outside the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS), totaling 40 people. The sampling technique used is non-probability sampling using the Purposive Sampling method. Purposive sampling is a sampling technique that deliberately selects research subjects based on specific criteria established by the researcher according to research objectives.

3.6. Analytical Tools

To conduct this research, the author uses the poverty depth index as the analytical research tool. The Poverty Depth Index (Poverty Gap Index/P1) serves as a measure of the average shortfall in expenditure of the low-income population relative to the poverty line. A higher P1 value indicates that, on average, the expenditures of the low-income are further below the poverty threshold, reflecting the severity of poverty among those classified as low-income. The formula used to calculate this index captures the intensity of poverty beyond mere incidence. The primary data source for this analysis is the National Socioeconomic Survey (Susenas) panel, specifically the Consumption and Core Module.

Calculation Formula:

$$P_\alpha = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{q}\left[\frac{z - y_i}{z}\right]$$

Where:

α = 1

z = poverty line

yi = average per capita monthly expenditure of the population below the poverty line (i=1,2,3,...,q) yi < z

q = number of people under the poverty line

n = total population

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Research Results

4.1.1. Socioeconomic Profile of BLT Recipient Households in Labuan Lelea Village, Donggala Regency

This study analyzed the socioeconomic conditions of 30 BLT DD recipient respondents in Labuan Lelea Village who were successfully interviewed and used as research samples from a total of 40 recipients. The sampling technique was carried out using a purposive sampling method, namely by selecting poor families who live in Labuan Lelea Village and meet the criteria for beneficiaries based on the results of village deliberations or determination mechanisms that apply at the village level. The BLT DD program itself has been implemented since 2020 in Labuan Lelea Village, Donggala Regency as one of the government's efforts to help poor households in facing economic pressures. The assistance provided is IDR 300,000 per month and is distributed for 12 consecutive months.

Based on the results of the interviews, it was found that most respondents allocated the assistance received only to fulfill their basic needs, especially food. This shows that the additional income from BLT DD has not been able to significantly improve their welfare. This finding is in line with Engel's Law, which states that the lower a person's income, the greater the proportion of expenditure used for food needs. In other words, the high allocation for food needs indicates that these households are still at a low level of welfare.

In addition, the interview results also revealed that most BLT DD recipients had other sources of income such as small businesses, day jobs, or financial support from working family members. These additional sources of income helped to support their daily needs. On the other hand, there were still other poor people in the village who were actually eligible to receive assistance but did not receive BLT DD due to various obstacles. Some of these were caused by a lack of information, non-involvement in the village deliberation process, or inaccuracies in the distribution mechanism and the determination of beneficiaries. This condition shows that the challenge in the distribution of assistance lies not only in the amount of funds provided, but also in the accuracy and fairness of its distribution. The results of the analysis of the socioeconomic characteristics of BLT DD recipient households in Desa Labuan Lelea show several important aspects as described below:

1) Characteristics of Respondents Based on Age Group

Table 2. Respondents by age level of BLT recipients in Labuan Lelea Village, Labuan Sub-District, Donggala Regency in 2025

Age	Amount	Percentage (%)
45 – 54 years	12	40
>54 – 64 years	12	40
>64 – 74 years	5	17
>74 years	1	3
Total	30	100

Source: Data Processed, 2025

Looking the table 2, BLT DD recipients in Labuan Lelea Village, Labuan Subdistrict, Donggala Regency in 2025 show that out of a total of 30 respondents, the majority were in the 45-54 age group as many as 12 people, then the age group of more than 54-64 years as many as 12 people, the age group of more than 64-74 years as many as 5 people and finally the age group of more than 74 years as many as 1 person. this assistance program is focused on the late productive age group and pre-retirees who need economic support.

2) Characteristics of Respondents Based on Gender

Table 3. Gender of BLT recipients in Labuan Lelea Village, Labuan Sub-District, Donggala Regency

Gender	Amount	Percentage (%)
Male	8	26,67
Female	22	73,33
Total	30	100

Source: Data Processed, 2025

Table 3 shows that the majority of BLT DD recipients in Labuan Lelea Village are women with 22 people while there are only 8 male recipients. The dominance of women as beneficiaries indicates the higher economic vulnerability of female-headed households, including widows and elderly women who live alone.

3) Respondent Characteristics Based on Number of Dependents

Table 4. Average number of dependents among BLT recipients in Labuan Lelea Village, Labuan Sub-district, Donggala Regency

Number of Dependents	Amount	Percentage (%)
1	3	10,00
2	6	20,00
3	10	33,33
4	8	26,67
5	3	10,00
Total	30	100

Source: Data Processed, 2025

Table 4 depicts that a total of 30 respondents, the majority have 3 family dependents as many as 10 people, followed by 4 dependents as many as 8 people, 2 dependents as many as 6 people, and 1 and 5 dependents each 3 people.

4) Characteristics of Respondents Based on Occupation

Table 5. Respondents by Occupation of BLT Recipients in Labuan Lelea Village, Labuan Sub-District, Donggala Regency in 2025

Occupation	Amount	Percentage (%)
Labor	7	23,33
Trader	2	6,67
Housewife	17	56,67
Unemployed	4	13,33
Total	30	100

Source: Data Processed, 2025

Table 5 shows that most of the BLT DD recipients in Labuan Lelea Village are housewives with 17 people, followed by laborers with 7 people, unemployed with 4 people, and small traders with 2 people, which significantly indicates the large number of vulnerable women, especially widows and the elderly who live alone. Meanwhile, some recipients who work as laborers show income instability due to the irregular nature of their work and are highly dependent on the availability of employment in the agricultural or construction sectors.

5) Characteristics of Respondents Based on Expenses

Table 6. Expenditure of BLT Recipient Households in Labuan Lelea Village, Donggala Regency 2025

Type of Food Expenditure	Total	Percentage (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Rice	7.404.000	31,85
Cassava	40.000	0,17
Fish	3.300.000	14,13
Chicken	260.000	1,12
Eggs	1.382.500	5,95
Milk	583.000	2,51
Vegetable	478.000	2,06
Tofu	655.000	2,82
Tempeh	633.000	2,72
Fruit	891.000	3,83
Oil	1.661.000	7,14
Sugar	1.277.000	5,49
Tea	350.000	1,51
Coffee	360.000	1,55
Kitchen Spices	1.014.000	4,36
Instant Noodles	871.500	3,75
Cake	680.000	2,92
Gallon Water	1.087.000	4,68
Cigarettes	421.000	1,81
Total	**23.348.000**	**100**
Type of non-food expenditure	**Total**	**Percentage (%)**
House Rental	0	0
Gas Cylinder	1.632.000	15,53
Cosmetics	690.000	6,57
Clothing	165.000	1,57
Gasoline	4.045.000	38,49
Electricity	1.718.000	16,35
Party Supplies	60.000	0,57
Children's Snacks	2.200.000	20,93
Total	**10.510.000**	**100**

Source: Data Processed, 2025

Table 6 illustrates that BLT DD recipients spent most of their money on basic food, especially rice 31.85 percent and fish 14.13 percent. This indicates that they focused more attention on basic food needs. For non-food expenditure, gasoline was the biggest need at 38.49 per cent, indicating the importance of transportation in their daily lives. The lowest expenditure is for tubers 0.17 percent, and chicken 1.12 percent, indicating that animal protein other than fish is still a luxury. Meanwhile, for non-food items, house rent is 0 percent, party needs are 0.57 percent and cosmetics 1.57 percent are the last priority. This pattern reflects that BLT DD recipients are still focusing on the most basic needs and have not been able to allocate expenditure for secondary needs.

4.2. Discussion

1) Poverty Line

Data from BPS Donggala Regency explains that the poverty line of Donggala Regency from 2020 to 2024 tends to increase. this increase was influenced by the renewal of Donggala Regency which was getting better, the effectiveness of the central government program in

terms of poverty alleviation and the improvement of the economic and social structure of Donggala Regency.

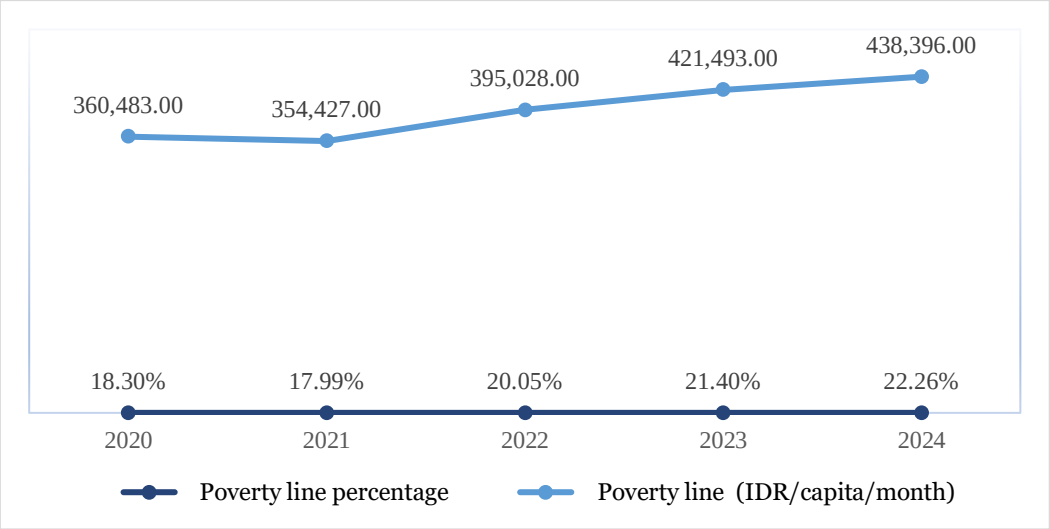


Figure 3. Poverty line/capita/month in Donggala Regency in 2020-2024
Source : Badan Pusat Statistik, 2025

Based on Figure 3 above, it shows that from 2020 to 2024 there were fluctuations in the percentage growth of the poverty line/capita/month in Donggala Regency. This change shows that the number of basic needs that must be met by the community continues to change every year. This can be influenced by the price of basic goods, economic conditions, and government policies.

2) Household Expenditure, Percentage and Per Capita Expenditure of BLT Recipients in Labuan Lelea Village, Donggala Regency in 2025

This section presents data on household expenditure, the percentage of expenditure allocation, and per capita expenditure of BLT-DD recipients in Desa Labuan Lelea in 2025. This information aims to provide an overview of the consumption patterns and economic welfare level of the beneficiary households. Details of this data can be seen as follows.

Table 7. Expenditure of BLT DD Recipient Households by Food and Non-Food Groups

Respondent	Food	Non-Food	Total	Percentage of Expenditure (%) Food	Percentage of Expenditure (%) Non-Food	Number of Family Members	Expenditure/capita/month
1	331.000	101.000	432.000	76,62	23,38	1	432.000
2	678.000	175.000	853.000	79,48	20,52	4	213.250
3	477.500	55.000	532.500	89,67	10,33	2	266.250
4	362.000	70.000	432.000	83,80	16,20	1	432.000

Respondent	Food	Non-Food	Total	Percentage of Expenditure (%) Food	Percentage of Expenditure (%) Non-Food	Number of Family Members	Expenditure/capita/month
5	484.500	55.000	539.500	89,81	10,19	2	269.750
6	687.000	580.000	1.267.000	54,22	45,78	3	422.333
7	738.000	274.000	1.012.000	72,92	27,08	3	337.333
8	1.162.000	266.000	1.428.000	81,37	18,63	4	357.000
9	716.000	214.000	930.000	76,99	23,01	3	310.000
10	1.725.000	440.000	2.165.000	79,68	20,32	5	433.000
11	509.000	192.000	701.000	72,61	27,39	2	350.500
12	716.000	672.000	1.388.000	51,59	48,41	4	347.000
13	633.000	661.000	1.294.000	48,92	51,08	3	431.333
14	718.000	460.000	1.178.000	60,95	39,05	3	392.667
15	1.342.000	503.000	1.845.000	72,74	27,26	5	369.000
16	953.500	186.000	1.139.500	83,68	16,32	4	284.875
17	1.042.000	426.000	1.468.000	70,98	29,02	4	367.000
18	775.000	296.000	1.071.000	72,36	27,64	3	357.000
19	814.500	296.000	1.110.500	73,35	26,65	3	370.167
20	510.500	84.000	594.500	85,87	14,13	2	297.250
21	752.000	550.000	1.302.000	57,76	42,24	3	434.000
22	335.000	57.000	392.000	86,17	13,83	1	392.000
23	721.500	84.000	805.500	89,57	10,43	2	402.750
24	989.000	456.000	1.445.000	68,44	31,56	4	361.250
25	1.321.000	568.000	1.889.000	69,93	30,07	5	377.800
26	757.500	672.000	1.429.500	52,99	47,01	4	357.375
27	881.000	663.000	1.544.000	57,06	42,94	4	386.000

Respondent	Food	Non-Food	Total	Percentage of Expenditure (%) Food	Percentage of Expenditure (%) Non-Food	Number of Family Members	Expenditure/capita/month
28	378.500	79.000	457.500	82,73	17,27	2	228.750
29	673.500	204.000	877.500	76,75	23,25	3	292.500
30	746.000	396.000	1.142.000	65,32	34,68	3	380.667
Total	22.929.500	9.735.000	32.664.500	2.184	816	92	10.652.800
Percentage				70,20	29,80		

Based on the table 7, it shows that the expenditure of BLT DD recipient households is greater than the per capita expenditure of BLT DD recipient households. Per capita expenditure is the cost incurred for the consumption of all household members during the month, whether from purchases, gifts or own production, divided by the number of household members in the household in Labuan Lelea Village. This figure is used as an indicator of the level of community welfare, because the higher the per capita expenditure, generally indicates that the community has higher purchasing power. As in table 7, we can confirm that largest per capita expenditure is seen from the number of family members.

3) Poverty Depth Index for BLT Recipients in Labuan Lelea Village, Labuan Subdistrict, Donggala Regency

To analyze the expenditure patterns of poor BLT DD recipient households in Desa Labuan Lelea, the Poverty Gap Index (P1) method was used. This index measures the average expenditure of poor households against the poverty line. The higher the index value, the greater the gap between household expenditure and the poverty line.

Table 8. Poverty Depth Index of BLT DD Recipients in Labuan Lelea Village

Respondent	Poverty Line	Average Spending	z - yi	$\frac{z - yi}{z}$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	438.396,00	432.000	6.396	0,01
2	438.396,00	213.250	225.146	0,51
3	438.396,00	266.250	172.146	0,39
4	438.396,00	432.000	6.396	0,01
5	438.396,00	269.750	168.646	0,38
6	438.396,00	422.333	16.063	0,04
7	438.396,00	337.333	101.063	0,23
8	438.396,00	357.000	81.396	0,19
9	438.396,00	310.000	128.396	0,29
10	438.396,00	433.000	5.396	0,01
11	438.396,00	350.500	87.896	0,20
12	438.396,00	347.000	91.396	0,21
13	438.396,00	431.333	7.063	0,02

Respondent	Poverty Line	Average Spending	z - yi	$\frac{z - yi}{z}$
14	438.396,00	392.667	45.729	0,10
15	438.396,00	369.000	69.396	0,16
16	438.396,00	284.875	153.521	0,35
17	438.396,00	367.000	71.396	0,16
18	438.396,00	357.000	81.396	0,19
19	438.396,00	370.167	68.229	0,16
20	438.396,00	297.250	141.146	0,32
21	438.396,00	434.000	4.396	0,01
22	438.396,00	267.000	171.396	0,39
23	438.396,00	402.750	35.646	0,08
24	438.396,00	361.250	77.146	0,18
25	438.396,00	377.800	60.596	0,14
26	438.396,00	357.375	81.021	0,18
27	438.396,00	386.000	52.396	0,12
28	438.396,00	228.750	209.646	0,48
29	438.396,00	292.500	145.896	0,33
30	438.396,00	380.667	57.729	0,13
Average				0,19

Source: Data Processed, 2025

Based on the results of the calculation, the Poverty Depth Index (P1) value for poor BLT DD recipient households in Labuan Lelea Village was 0.19 or 19 percent. This value indicates that all respondents are still below the poverty line, which is set at IDR438,396 per capita per month. In other words, the BLT DD program has not had a significant impact on reducing the depth of poverty or lifting poor households to the minimum welfare line. The higher the value of this index, the greater the average expenditure of poor households compared to the poverty line. Conversely, the lower the index value, the closer their expenditure is to the poverty line and the greater their chance of moving out of that condition.

This condition illustrates that although the BLT program has helped, it has not been fully able to push poor households out of the poverty line. Therefore, several solutions are needed to reduce the depth of poverty. First, there is a need to strengthen productive economic programs such as skills training and business capital assistance. Secondly, the distribution of assistance must be better targeted so that those who receive it are really the groups that need it most. In addition, the village government can consider providing additional subsidies for basic needs such as food, clean water and education to ease the burden of expenditure. Finally, regular evaluation and monitoring needs to be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the program and ensure that beneficiaries show progress in terms of expenditure and welfare.

5. Conclusion

The results showed that the expenditure pattern of the 30 BLT DD recipient household respondents was used mostly for food, amounting to IDR22,929,500 or 70.20 percent, while non-food items only amounted to IDR9,735,000 or 29.80 percent. This shows that BLT DD funds were mostly used to fulfill basic needs in the form of food in accordance with the characteristics of poor households where most of the income or assistance received will be focused on meeting basic daily needs, especially food consumption.

Looking the findings, the study suggest that several solutions are needed to reduce the depth of poverty in Labuan Lelea Village. First, there is a need to strengthen productive

economic programs such as skills training and business capital assistance. Second, the distribution of assistance must be more targeted so that those who receive it are really the groups that need it most. In addition, the village government can consider providing additional subsidies for basic needs such as food, clean water and education to ease the burden of expenditure. Finally, regular evaluation and monitoring needs to be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the program and ensure that beneficiaries show progress in terms of expenditure and welfare.

The implications of these findings are the need to reformulate poverty alleviation strategies at the village level. Village governments must strengthen their data systems to ensure that BLT (Direct Cash Assistance) distribution accurately targets eligible recipients and effectively reaches the most vulnerable groups. Additionally, providing subsidies for basic needs such as food, clean water, and education is important to reduce expenditure burden on low-income households. Regular evaluation and monitoring of BLT program effectiveness needs to be conducted to ensure that assistance provided not only reduces temporary burden, but also promotes long-term welfare improvement.

6. References

Akib, I., & Risfaisal, R. (2015). Bantuan langsung tunai. *Equilibrium: Jurnal Pendidikan*, *3*(2).

Amanda, G. (2024). Efektivitas Program Bantuan Langsung Tunai Dana Desa Dalam Menanggulangi Kemiskinan Ekstrem di Kecamatan Cisitu Kabupaten Sumedang. *JRPA-Journal of Regional Public Administration*, *9*(2), 50–57.

Anang, A. R. D., Mulyanto, A., & Rohman, F. (2022). Konstribusi Bantuan Tunai Langsung Dana Desa (Blt-Dd) Bagi Masyarakat Miskin Terkena Dampak Covid-19 Di Desa Karang Pao Di Kecamatan Arosbaya Kabupaten Bangkalan: Konstribusi, Blt-Dd, Covid-19. *EBA Journal: Journal Economic, Bussines and Accounting*, *9*(1), 17–33.

Awalia, S., & Sumayya, S. A. (2024). Analisis Efektivitas Program Bantuan Langsung Tunai dalam Mengurangi Kemiskinan di Pedesaan. *JEKP (Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Keuangan Publik)*, *11*(2), 156–175.

Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. D. (2017). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches*. Sage publications.

Devinta, R. M., Muis, A., Jokolelono, E., Studi, P., Pembangunan, M., & Pedesaan, W. (2021). Analisis Dampak Sosial Ekonomi Pasca Bencana di Desa Sibalayya Utara Kecamatan Tanambulava Kabupaten Sigi. *Jurnal 217 Katalogis*, *9*(3).

Fadhli, K., Himmah, S. R., & Taqiyuddin, A. (2021). Analisis Perubahan Pola Konsumsi Masyarakat Penerima Bantuan Sosial Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19. *Jurnal Education and Development*, *9*(3), 110–117.

Fetomalae, M. A., Angi, Y. F., & Oematan, H. M. (2024). Pengawasan Inspektorat Daerah Dalam Mewujudkan Akuntabilitas Pengelolaan Dana Desa di Kabupaten Malaka. *TRANSEKONOMIKA: AKUNTANSI, BISNIS DAN KEUANGAN*, *4*(1), 78–86. https://doi.org/10.55047/transekonomika.v4i1.594

Harmiati, H., Mulyadi, M., Suri, E. W., & Triyanto, D. (2019). Analisis Pemberian Dana Desa Dalam Penurunan Angka Kemiskinan Di Provinsi Bengkulu. *MIMBAR: Jurnal Penelitian Sosial Dan Politik*, *8*(1), 23–30.

Madhania, I., Priyanto, H., & Hentika, N. P. (2023). Analisis Pada Upaya Pengentasan Masyarakat Miskin Melalui Program Bantuan Langsung Tunai Dana Desa Di Desa Pesucen Kabupaten Banyuwangi. *Nusantara Hasana Journal*, *3*(3), 145–155.

Mardhotillah, A., Firmansyah, R. R., Sisilia, D., Septiawan, H., & Dwicaksono, A. (2024). Evaluasi Program Bantuan Langsung Tunai Dana Desa Dalam Membantu Pemenuhan Kebutuhan Pokok Masyarakat Miskin:(Studi Kasus Di Desa Citali Kecamatan Pamulihan

Kabupaten Sumedang). *Kebijakan: Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi*, *15*(1), 25–39.

Marwiyah, S., Bella, A. S., & Zaini, M. (2021). Analisis Implementasi Kebijakan Pemerintah Terhadap Masyarakat Di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 (Study Kasus Bantuan Langsung Tunai Dana Desa (Blt-Dd) Di Desa Dringu, Kecamatandringu, Kabupaten Probolinggo). *Journal of Innovation Research and Knowledge*, *1*(7), 307–312.

Muhaimin, M. I. (2024). Efektivitas Bantuan Langsung Tunai Dana Desa (BLT-Dana Desa) Bagi Masyarakat Miskin Terdampak Covid-19 Di Desa Barimbun Kecamatan Tanta Kabupaten Tabalong. *JAPB*, *7*(1), 550–563.

Murajid, A., & Hasan, M. (2022). Analisis Dampak Bantuan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Terhadap Masyarakat Miskin di Desa Anrihua Kecamatan Kindang Kabupaten Bulukumba (Studi Pada Implementasi BLT). *Journal of Economic Education and Entrepreneurship Studies*, *3*(2), 381–395.

Nisak, K., & Satar, A. L. (2024). Evektifitas Program Bantuan Langsung Tunai (BLT) di Desa Bedadung Kecamtan Pakusari Kabupaten Jember. *FORMULA Jurnal Administrasi Publik*, *1*(1), 65–78.

Nurfadillah. (2024). Evaluasi Bantuan Langsung Tunai Dana Desa (BLT-DD) Dalam Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Miskin Di Desa Pakubalaho Kecamatan Bontotiro Kabupaten Bulukumba. *Inovasi Makro Ekonomi (IME)*, *6*(3).

Onibala, J., & Setyari, N. P. W. (2023). Dampak Bantuan Langsung Tunai Dana Desa (BLT-DD) Terhadap Pengeluaran Rumah Tangga Miskin Di Desa Pelaga Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19. *E-Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Universitas Udayana*, *12*(06).

Otheliansyah, G., & Hizwar, R. (2023). Pengaruh Bantuan Langsung Tunai Dana Desa dan Kemandirian Desa di Masa Pandemi terhadap Kemiskinan Desa di Indonesia. *Jurnal Manajemen Perbendaharaan*, *4*(2), 94–105.

Rizki, M. (2021). Dampak program perlindungan sosial dalam mengatasi kemiskinan di tengah pandemi Covid-19. *Jurnal Good Governance*.

Sofi, I. (2021). Efektivitas bantuan langsung tunai dana desa dalam pemulihan ekonomi di desa. *Indonesian Treasury Review: Jurnal Perbendaharaan, Keuangan Negara Dan Kebijakan Publik*, *6*(3), 247–262.

Sutanto, H., & Hardiningsih, P. (2021). Akuntabilitas pengelolaan BLT-Dana Desa pada masa pandemi covid-19. *InFestasi*, *17*(1), 1–10.

Ulya, D., Hasrul, H., Ananda, A., & Bakhtiar, Y. (2023). Keberhasilan Pelaksanaan Program Bantuan Langsung Tunai Tahun Dalam Upaya Pengentasan Kemiskinan Masyarakat Terdampak COVID-19. *Jurnal Ideologi Dan Konstitusi PKP UNP*, *3*(2), 143–151.

Yendra, M., & Wetsi, W. P. M. (2021). Dampak Bantuan Langsung Tunai (BLT) Dana Desa Covid-19 Terhadap Perekonomian Masyarakat. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekotrans & Erudisi*, *1*(2), 14–22.