



The Effectiveness and Impact of Salary Subsidy Program on Community Purchasing Power

Rachmaniar Myrianda Dwiputri^{1*}, Eka Pariyanti², Eman Sulaiman³, Vigory Gloriman Manalu⁴

¹Faculty of Economics, Krisnadwipayana University, Bekasi, West Java

²Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Lampung Timur, Lampung

³Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Cirebon, West Java

⁴Faculty of Economics, Kuningan University, Kuningan, West Java

¹Jatiwaringin Street, Pondok Gede, Jaticempaka, Kota Bekasi, West Java

²Labuhan Ratu Dua Street, Way Jepara, East Lampung Regency, Lampung

³Karyamulya, Kesambi, Cirebon City, West Java

⁴Cut Nyak Dhien Street No.36A, Cijoho, Kuningan, West Java

*E-Mail: rachmaniarmd@unkris.ac.id

Abstract

The Covid-19 pandemic not only affected health, but also the economy and community purchasing power to decrease, this was due to the many reductions in salaries and job layoffs made by companies. To overcome this, the government created a salary subsidy assistance program, with the hope of increasing community purchasing power. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness and impact of the salary subsidy program on community purchasing power that using the inflation indicator. This study uses descriptive analysis to explain the effectiveness of the salary subsidy assistance program and its impact on community purchasing power. The results show that, so far, the salary subsidy program has been effective and can increase community purchasing power.

Keywords: *effectiveness, salary subsidy, BLT, community purchasing power*

INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 pandemic or the corona virus has short-term and long-term effects on national macroeconomic indicators. During the Covid-19 pandemic, there was a decline in community purchasing power. Not only that, there is also a decrease in inflation, this also illustrates that community purchasing power is weakening. The pandemic is still spreading and it is not known when it will end, resulting in a decrease in demand for goods and services by consumers. The spread of the Covid-19 virus that continues to spread and begins to affect consumer confidence in the domestic economy has made consumer optimism continue to shrink.

Compared to the first quarter of last year (up 5.02%), household consumption spending during the Covid-19 pandemic only increased by around 2.84%, or almost half. So far, the main driver of economic growth has come from household consumption which reached 58.14%. The slowdown in household consumption is the main cause of the slowdown in economic growth. Regarding the latest Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) data, it turns out that compared to the fourth quarter of 2019, economic growth in the first quarter of 2020 will only reach a contraction of 2.97 or -2.41%. The decline in household consumption growth needs attention, because it will have an impact on decreasing purchasing power. In the current economic situation, hard work is needed to maintain purchasing power in order to maintain people's welfare.

Termination of employment or layoffs is one of the causes of the decline in community purchasing power, due to the impact on loss of income. In addition, because

the company was hit by the pandemic and the existence of workers affected by salary cuts, these workers had to lose some of their income. Later, during the pandemic era, they were unable to find work, causing more people to lose their income. This encourages the government to act quickly to address the welfare of the affected people, one of which is by providing salary subsidies.

The government through the Regulation of the Kementrian Ketenagakerjaan Republik Indonesia number 14 of 2020, provides government assistance to workers in the form of salary or salary subsidies in response to the impact of the Coronavirus disease in 2019 (Covid-19). Article 2 states that government assistance in the form of salary subsidies is intended to protect, maintain, and improve the economic capacity of workers or laborers in dealing with the effects of the 2019 Coronavirus disease (Covid-19). Employment and registered with BPJS Ketenagakerjaan, and have a salary of under 5 million rupiah.

According to BPJS Ketenagakerjaan data, the number of formal workers who meet these criteria is 13.8 million workers, this group does not include BUMN employees and civil servants. Thus, the total assistance distributed has reached 12,166,471 beneficiaries or 98.09% with the following details:

Table 1 Number of beneficiaries

Stages	Number of recipients (people)	Percentage (%)
Stage I	2.485.678	99,43
Stage II	2.981.532	99,38
Stage III	3.476.120	99,32
Stage IV	2.620.665	94,09
Stage V	602.468	97,39

* Source: Kementerian Ketenagakerjaan Indonesia (2020)

Providing cash assistance in the form of salary subsidies is one of the government's programs to increase community purchasing power, especially among workers who are unable to deal with the impact of the corona virus pandemic through assistance packages. This assistance is expected to increase consumption and boost economic growth in the third and fourth quarters of 2020. However, it should be noted that workers who receive this salary subsidy are the middle class who are likely to tend to suppress consumption during the pandemic crisis. If they received a salary subsidy of 2.4 million rupiah, would they prefer to save the subsidy funds as a reserve to deal with uncertain economic times like today or spend it. If the subsidy money runs out, it is also possible that they will not use it for their daily food needs, but for education, health, or entertainment costs.

Not all assistance programs are implemented properly and efficiently. The implementation of the Kube program for residents in Palu City has not run optimally and efficiently (AA Putra, 2018), while one of the non-cash food programs whose implementation has been efficient occurred in Gulak Galik Village, Teluk Betung Utara District, Bandar Lampung City in 2018 (Dini, AR, Nurmalisa, Y., & Halim, 2018). The effectiveness of the implementation of the non-cash food program in Wonocolo District based on accuracy of goals is considered to be still not effective (Rosaliana, Ana and Hardjati, 2019), the effectiveness of the non-cash food program in Patuk District, Gunugkidul Regency 2018, is less effective with indicators of target accuracy, timeliness, and accuracy of goals (RA Putra & Dwi Retnandari, 2019). Some of these studies describe

different research results, there are studies that find that the program has been carried out effectively and some have been ineffective.

Based on the phenomena and gaps in the research results that have been described previously, the researchers intend to find out and test the effectiveness of government assistance provided in the form of a salary subsidy of Rp. 600,000 (six hundred thousand rupiah) per month for 4 (four) months and its effect on community purchasing power in Banyumas, Central Java.

LITERATURE REVIEW & HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

1). Economic growth

Economic growth is an economic problem in the long term. According to Sadono (2010), if the actual remuneration of production factors in a certain year is greater than in previous years, it can be said that the economy has grown. Aggressive reflection on the dimensions of a country's economic development usually imposes the level of GDP achieved by that country (Sedyaningrum et al., 2016). The focus is on 3 aspects, namely process, per capita results and the long term. Economic development is a process, not a reflection of the state of the economy at all. Here we have looked at all aspects of economic development, namely how the economy grows or changes over time. The pressure is in the change or growth itself (Adisasmita, 2013). Markers of Economic Development that can be used as benchmarks to view the economic development of a region, are income imbalances, changes in economic structure, development of job opportunities, levels and distribution of facilities, and gross regional domestic product (Adisasmita, 2013).

2). Community Purchasing Power

Christopher and Lowes (1994) define community purchasing power as the quantity of goods or services purchased with a certain amount of money at a certain price. On the same occasion, Horne and Wachowicz (2007) show that community purchasing power is the ability of the surrounding community to spend money to meet people's needs for goods or services. It can be said that community purchasing power reflects the economic level of the community.

Community purchasing power is defined as the ability of the community as consumers to buy the goods or services they need. Community purchasing power is marked by an increase or decrease in community purchasing power which is higher than the previous period, the community purchasing power will increase and community purchasing power decreases, this is indicated by the higher purchasing power of the people in the previous period (Pawenang, 2016).

Purchasing power is the ability of consumers to buy a large number of products in an exclusive market during an exclusive income level and period of time. The purchasing power of a country depends on the level of per capita income. The higher the per capita income of a country, the higher the prosperity and welfare of its people. Based on the opinions of these experts, it can be concluded that community purchasing power is the ability to buy goods or services that are adjusted to the level of people's income (Putong, 2010). Community purchasing power can be measured using the amount of household consumption and inflation (Burmansyah & Nasution, 2019).

3). Household consumption

Household consumption is divided into 2 types, namely food consumption and non-food consumption. On the basis of a certain income level, the family will allocate income to meet these two needs. The amount of spending on food consumption in a family can be used to show the level of welfare of the family. In other words, the

expenditure on food consumption continues to be large, so that the level of household welfare continues to be low. On the contrary, the expenditure on food consumption continues to be small until the household continues to be prosperous (Mulyanto, 2005).

4). Inflation

The price level in the definition of inflation is conceptually the level of the weighted average price of goods and services in the economy. In practice, the price level is measured by a price index, both the consumer price index (CPI) and the producer price index (PPI). The opposite of inflation is deflation, which is the shrinking of the universal price level (Nordhaus, 1997). The rate of inflation is a mixture of prices, a large inflated price is reflected in high inflation. Meanwhile, relatively normal prices are reflected in the low inflation rate. This price increase is measured using a price index. Some price indices that are not often used to measure inflation include the cost of living index (consumer price index), wholesale price index (wholesale price index), and GNP deflator (Sadono, 2010).

5). Effectiveness

Effectiveness refers to the use of consciously scheduled resources, facilities and infrastructure to form a large number of jobs on time (Abdurahmat, 2003). This is in accordance with the notion of effectiveness (Siagian, 2014) which refers to the use of a consciously determined number of resources, vehicles, and infrastructure to form the number of goods used to perform the service. In the opinion of experts, it can be seen that effectiveness is a very critical concept because it can provide an overview of the success of the organization in achieving its goals, or it can be said that effectiveness is based on activation compared to the use of predetermined goals. Reach the level of goal achievement. The level of usability can also be measured by equating the plans that have been inaugurated with the actual results achieved. However, if the effort or the results of the work and the actions taken are not appropriate, causing the goals that cannot be achieved or the expected goals cannot be achieved, then this is invalid.

According to Daft (2006) shows that effectiveness is the level of goals achieved by the organization. Mahmudi (2010) suggests that effectiveness refers to the relationship between outputs and goals to be achieved. Budiani (2017) shows that the effectiveness of a program can be measured using the following variables:

1. Program objectives

The extent to which the results of program implementation are in accordance with predetermined program objectives.

2. Accuracy of plan goals

The extent to which program participants correctly achieve the goals that have been determined.

3. Plan outreach

The ability of the plan manager to plan social interactions so that information about the implementation of the plan can be communicated to the wider community, especially the target audience.

4. Monitoring Program

Activities carried out after the plan is implemented are the participants' attention to the plan.

Based on the opinions of the experts above, it can be concluded that effectiveness is the effort of many people to achieve the expected goals (in line with expectations), and the target group (ie. the community) can feel it.

6). Recipients of Government Assistance in the Form of Salary Subsidies

Article 3 section (1) provides government assistance to workers / laborers in the form of "salary subsidies". The worker/worker as referred to section (1) must meet the following requirements: a. Indonesian citizen with a population identification number; b. Registered as an active participant in the BPJS Ketenagakerjaan social security program and obtain a membership card number certification; c. Salary / salary of workers / laborers; d. Participate until June 2020; e. Active employment social security participants, based on the latest salary/salary reported by the employer to BPJS Ketenagakerjaan and recorded at BPJS Ketenagakerjaan. Payment is based on less than Rp 5,000,000.00 (5 million Rupiah) salary/salary calculation. f. Have a valid bank account. Article 4 section (1) regulates the amount of government assistance provided in the form of salary / salary allowances. Government assistance in the form of salaries/salary allowances is given in the form of money in the amount of Rp 600,000.00 (six hundred thousand rupiahs) per month for a certain period of time (four months). (2) Government assistance as referred to section (1) is provided based on the following provisions: the number of workers/workers who meet the provisions of Article 3 section (2); and b. Availability of the upper limit of the budget in the list of budget implementers of the Kementerian Ketenagakerjaan.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is a quantitative descriptive research that uses primary and secondary data sources to be analyzed, so that it can answer research questions. The effectiveness of aid funds and community purchasing power are the research variables used. Indicators of program objectives, accuracy of program plans, socialization of program plans, and program plan monitoring indicators are used to measure the effectiveness of the salary subsidy program. Meanwhile, the inflation indicator is used to measure the variable of community purchasing power. The data sources used in this study are primary data and secondary data. Inflation data for 2020 during the Covid-19 pandemic.

a. Population and Sample

The population is an area consisting of objects or subjects, has certain qualities and characteristics that have been determined by researchers to be studied, and then conclusions are drawn (Sugiyono, 2018). This study uses workers who receive a salary subsidy of Rp 600,000 as the study population.

The sample is a small part of the population that represents the description of the population (Sugiyono, 2018). The sample in this study amounted to 324. The sample used is a sample that has been sorted according to the criteria of the research subject. Due to the fact that the number of workers who receive the salary subsidy program is not known for certain, the researchers used the Lemeshow formula to determine the minimum sample size for the study.

Figure 1 Lemeshow Rumus formula

$$n = \frac{Z\alpha^2 \times P \times Q}{L^2}$$

The variable used in the Lemeshow formula is n which describes the number of samples, the value of $Z\alpha$ is the standard value of the distribution according to the value of (0.05) which is 1.96. Then the P variable which shows the prevalence of the outcome, using a value of 50%. The value of Q which is a reduction from the value of 1 minus the value of P , and the variable L which is the level of accuracy of 10% or 0.01.

Based on the calculation of the formula, to obtain a sample value of 96.04. This case shows that the minimum number of illustrations required in this research is 96 respondents, so it can be said that the number of illustrations obtained by the research, as many as 324 respondents have met the minimum criteria for research illustrations.

Samples were taken using a non-probability sampling technique with purposive sampling type. This technique takes a sample by considering certain criteria (Sugiyono, 2018) and is adjusted based on the criteria for recipients of the salary subsidy assistance program.

b. Data analysis technique

The analytical technique used in this study is a quantitative descriptive analysis method. This analysis is useful for answering research questions. Quantitative descriptive data analysis was carried out by collecting data, critiquing and compiling research results which were then analyzed systematically.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research was conducted in Banyumas, Central Java, with the following characteristics of respondents:

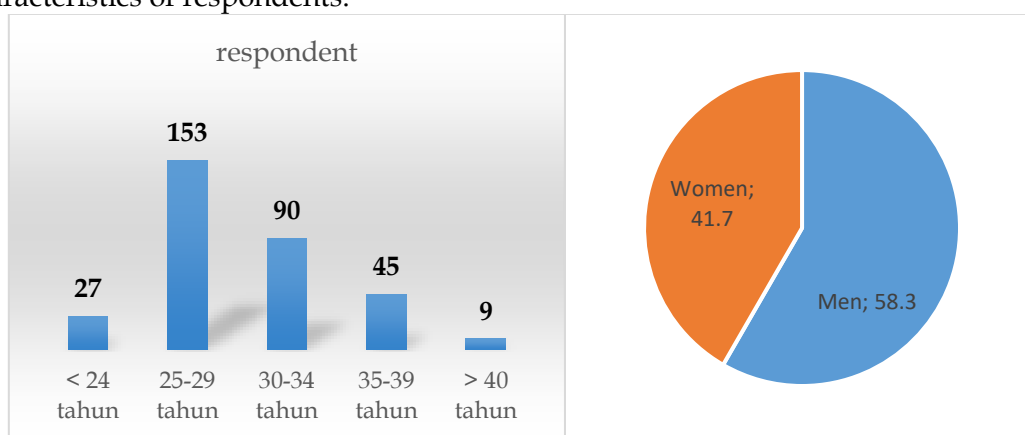


Figure 1. characteristics of respondents

The graph shows that the majority of respondents were 153 people (47.2%) aged between 25 to 29 years. Then there are 90 people between the ages of 30 to 34 years, 45 people aged between 35 to 39 years, 27 people aged less than 24 years, and the rest are over 40 years old. The data shows that the majority of beneficiaries are in the productive age group.

The majority of respondents were men, amounting to 189 people or 58.3%, while women were 135 people or 41.7%. This number illustrates that workers/employees who receive salary subsidies are still dominated by men, so it can be said that female labor force participation is still lower than that of men.

55.6% of respondents or 180 respondents have dependents in the family of one to three people, and 36 respondents who have more than three dependents. The rest, as many as 108 respondents stated that they had no dependents. The graph above shows that the majority of respondents have families categorized as small families.

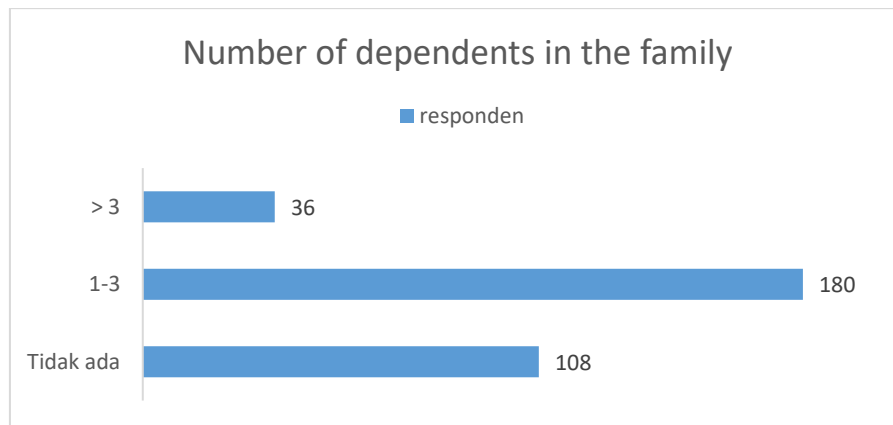


Figure 2. Number of dependents in the family

a. Salary subsidy program effectiveness for workers

The results of the analysis carried out in this study became the basis for researchers to explain the situation and conditions in the field. The data obtained by this study is data regarding the effectiveness of the implementation of the salary or salary subsidy assistance program held to reduce the negative impact of Covid-19. The indicators used to see whether the program has been effective, consist of 4 indicators, namely program objectives, program target accuracy, program monitoring (Budiani, 2017).

1. Program objectives

The extent to which the results of the implementation of the plan match the objectives of the plan that had been inaugurated earlier. Respondents recognized that this push for salary subsidies was a form of government action in dealing with the effects of Covid-19. These findings all illustrate the understanding of citizens that there is a subsidy push that is in line with the objectives of the salary subsidy push program. The income is part of the stimulus plan of the Kementerian Ketenagakerjaan RI and the Satuan Tugas Pemulihan Ekonomi Nasional. This procedure is intended for BPJS Ketenagakerjaan participants who are affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. The salary subsidy policy is formulated in accordance with the policies contained in the Kementerian Ketenagakerjaan Regulation No. 14 of 2020. This regulation describes the provision of stimulus from the government in the form of salary subsidies to workers due to the Covid-19 disease. Based on information from the BPS, it can be seen in Table 3 that the inflation rate in August was -0.12, on the contrary the inflation rate in September was -0.04 which means that despite deflation in August the economy was facing deflation, but deflation reduced throughout the month. This means that in September the purchasing power of residents has increased since September, this could be due to the direct cash incentives given by the government to workers/employees/laborers whose salaries are at the base of 5 million rupiah distributed in the same month. Residents receiving subsidies also use their money according to the government's objectives, which are to use this encouragement (buying groceries, buying internet quotas, buying health needs (vitamin, medicines, hand sanitizers, masks, Covid-19 testing). Think about the size of the boost funds, the demand can be filled in weeks. The following is data on the time spent by salary subsidy recipients:

Table 2. Time period for spending subsidies

	Period of time	Frequency	Percent
Valid	1 week	81	25,0
	2 week	81	25,0

	3 week	36	11,1
	Run out right away	36	11,1
	1 month	90	27,8
	Total	324	100,0

Source: Primary Data processed (2020)

Table 2 illustrates that each respondent spends money or spends money at different times, there are those who spend money in one week as much as 25% of the total respondents, two weeks, three weeks, or one month as much as 27.8%, some even run out immediately. In general, it can be said that respondents can spend their money within one month. One of the obstacles to increasing community purchasing power is the massive savings made by the community. However, it appears that the results of this study provide an illustration that shows the implementation of the salary subsidy program is in line with the government's goal of increasing community purchasing power.

2. Accuracy of program targets

The accuracy of program targets is a step to determine the extent to which program participants are in accordance with the targets that have been set based on the criteria that have been made. The target of this salary subsidy program is workers with incomes below five million rupiah. Other criteria are workers from Indonesia (WNI) as evidenced by the ownership of a Population Identification Number (NIK), as well as being registered and active as BPJS Ketenagakerjaan participants. The next criterion is to have an active bank account. The research results also show that most respondents (80.57%) feel that the salary subsidy program is in line with the target, namely workers who have income or salary below five million rupiah per month and have complied with the provisions of Permenaker No. 14 of 2020. Workers Contract workers and permanent workers whose salaries are below 5 million rupiah, admit that their income has started to decline since the pandemic hit Indonesia, due to a reduction in working hours.

This aid program can be said to have been effective in terms of targeting the beneficiaries of the program, although in reality there are still people who need encouragement on the ground. There are still groups of residents who are currently inactive as active participants of BPJS Ketenagakerjaan because of the pandemic. Those who are affected by Termination of Employment Bonds (PHK), so they must withdraw BPJS Ketenagakerjaan savings to fulfill daily life. Furthermore, their information can also be tracked with BPJS. This group actually needs a buying energy boost as well. Finally, the implementation of the income subsidy program has been right on target and has really helped residents to meet some of their needs during the Covid-19 pandemic.

3. Program socialization

The socialization of a program aims to provide information related to a program by the organizer so that it can be conveyed to the wider community in general and program targets in particular. Socialization is a learning process carried out by a person to behave based on existing standards and is recognized in society. Socialization is defined as a process that is actively accompanied by two parties, with the first party being the party that socializes, and the second party being the party receiving the socialization. This salary subsidy program was launched by President Joko Widodo at the State Palace, which is located in Jakarta, then massive socialization of the program was encouraged to workers and laborers who are entitled to receive as the target target of this program. This program is socialized in various media, both

online and offline, namely television, online media, news messages/newspapers and others, the goal is for residents to recognize the program, and can register themselves, if they feel they fit the criteria that have been inaugurated by the government. With the number of respondents as many as 324 of the total respondents, in fact the provision of income/salary subsidies is known by 87.3 percent of respondents. Some respondents (87.13%) reported that they knew how to register in this encouragement program and knew it from data available on the internet, and the rest knew it from television and colleagues and family. The number of residents who are already aware of the existence of this income subsidy program shows that the socialization of the program that has been carried out by the government so far has been efficient.

4. Program monitoring

Program monitoring is an activity that begins to be implemented after the implementation of the program as a form of attention to program participants. Monitoring the income subsidy program has been tried by the central and regional governments. Regional governments can play an active role in supervising the distribution of income and employee salary subsidy programs launched by the government in 2020. It takes an active position from regional governments in collecting data on workers who are entitled to receive salary subsidies, with the active position of regional governments being able to make government programs more targeted. The regional government can urge the industry to be orderly in paying BPJS Ketenagakerjaan contributions. Thus, validation of salary recipient information will be easier for BPJS Ketenagakerjaan to do as the second line of the process of validating the validity of information submitted by the industry, with a valid information base as the basis and government capital to ensure the funds disbursed for the salary subsidy program are on target. Not only that, this information becomes the basis for monitoring and evaluating the impact of policies on workers who receive benefits. The monitoring of the implementation of the income subsidy program has been well tried, with 78% of respondents feeling this. The supervision carried out on the salary subsidy assistance program has been carried out at the stage of validating the data of recipients of assistance. This is done as an effort to monitor the accuracy of the target, because this assistance is handed over directly to the recipient, so supervision is needed from the beginning of this program running. So far, the salary subsidy program has been implemented well, but it is inseparable from the various problems that exist. In the field, problems were still found, such as accounts that were no longer active, invalid, or duplicated accounts, in addition, passive and frozen accounts were also found. Another obstacle found was that the name listed on the account did not match the NIK and there were accounts that were not registered. These obstacles have hampered the disbursement of the salary subsidy assistance funds.

Although there are many obstacles, 83% of respondents are satisfied with the handling of the problems carried out by this program. One of the steps or solutions given for the reported problems is to check and make a check list before distributing the aid funds.

b. Impact of aid on community purchasing power

In order to increase community purchasing power, the salary subsidy assistance program is one of the steps in the Pemulihan Ekonomi Nasional (PEN) plan. This assistance is also expected to increase consumption so that it can provide a multiplier effect on economic growth. The distribution mechanism of this program is carried out by direct transfer of funds from the channeling bank that appointed by the Government to the account of the beneficiary (Kementerian Ketenagakerjaan RI,

2020). The distribution of this assistance program is carried out in stages and starting from September 2020. Community purchasing power can be seen from household consumption and inflation (Burmansyah & Nasution, 2019). Inflation does not always have a bad impact on the economy because the inflation rate will maintain the stability of the prices of goods in the market. Maintaining inflation stability also means maintaining the level of general goods prices so that the economy can run as it should. Table 3 illustrates that inflation continues to decline.

Table 3. Monthly inflation in Purwokerto

Month	Inflation
Januari	0,32
Februari	0,58
Maret	0,05
April	-0,08
Mei	0,19
Juni	0,40
Juli	-0,20
Agustus	-0,12
September	-0,04

* Source: BPS (2020)

BPS data shows that inflation is still happening, this is due to an increase in some indexes of the expenditure group, such as clothing and footwear; health; housing, water, electricity, and household; transportation; financial services; and communication information.

In September 2020, it was discovered that inflation was -0.04, a minus value, indicating deflation. This shows that there is deflation, despite deflation, but community purchasing power has increased and is better than the previous month, namely June, July and August 2020. With this salary subsidy program, it is hoped that it will encourage community purchasing power to return. With the increase in household consumption, economic activity at the micro level will move. It will trigger turnover and economic growth that affect the community. Government assistance in the form of salary subsidies is known to be able to increase the purchasing power of the Banyumas people, although not significantly.

CONCLUSIONS, LIMITATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This study measures the effectiveness of the aid program by using indicators of the accuracy of program objectives, program socialization, and monitoring of assistance programs obtained from the perceptions of recipients of the salary subsidy assistance program. Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that the salary subsidy assistance program so far can be said to be effective. The results of further research found that this salary subsidy has been able to increase community purchasing power, although not significantly. This is thought to be caused by other factors not examined in this study. Researchers suggest that program socialization is more actively carried out to convey important information about the mentoring process, requirements and stages of registration, so that there are no problems such as invalid recipient data. In addition, due to the pandemic, policy makers need to pay attention to community groups who are not currently active as BPJS workers because they also need government assistance.

This research has implications for related parties to be able to increase the effectiveness of the mentoring program at each stage, such as identifying, socializing, assigning and evaluating the mentoring program implemented. It is hoped that the effectiveness of this plan can become a social safety net for the economy during a

pandemic like today. This research is inseparable from various research limitations, including the limitations of indicators of community purchasing power which coincides with the time of purchasing the salary or salary subsidy assistance program. Further research is expected to be able to see the development of this salary subsidy assistance program from October 2020 to December 2020 and its impact on community purchasing power until the end of 2020.

REFERENCE

- Abdurahmat. (2003). *Pengertian Efektivitas*. Lumbung Pustaka.
- Adisasmita, R. (2013). *Teori-Teori Pembangunan Ekonomi*. Graha Ilmu.
- Budiani, N. W. (2017). *Efektifitas Program Penganggulangan Pengangguran Karang Taruna "Eka Taruna Bhakti" Desa Sumerta Kelod Kecamatan Denpasar Tmur Kota Denpasar*. *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Sosial (Input)*, 2(1), 49-57.
- Burmansyah, E., & Nasution, A. P. (2019). *Membaca Indikator Penurunan Daya Beli. Ecobisma (Jurnal Ekonomi, Bisnis Dan Manajemen)*. <https://doi.org/10.36987/ECobi.V5i1.70>
- Christopher, P., & Lowes, B. (1994). *Kamus Lengkap Ekonomi (2nd Ed.)*. Erlangga.
- Daft, R. L. (2006). *Manajemen (6th Ed.)*. Salemba Empat.
- Dini, A. R., Nurmalisa, Y., & Halim, A. (2018). *Efektivitas Pelaksanaan Program Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai (Bpnt) Di Kelurahan Gulak Galik*. *Jurnal Kultur Demokrasi*, 5(13).
- Mahmudi. (2010). *Manajemen Kinerja Sektor Publik*. Akademi Manajemen Perusahaan Ykpn.
- Mulyanto. (2005). *Kemiskinan Dan Kebutuhan Pokok*. Rajawali.
- Nordhaus, A. S. P. & W. D. (1997). *Mikroekonomi*. Erlangga.
- Pawenang, S. (2016). *Modul Perkuliahan Lingkungan Ekonomi Bisnis*. Program Pascasarjana, Uniba.
- Putong, I. (2010). *Pengantar Ekonomi Mikro Dan Makro*. Mitra Wacana Media.
- Putra, A. A. (2018). *Efektivitas Pelaksanaan Program Bantuan Sosial Pada Masyarakat Di Kota Palu (Studi Tentang Kelompok Usaha Bersama)*. 6, 1-8.
- Putra, R. A., & Dwi Retnandari, N. (2019). *Efektivitas Implementasi Program Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai (Bpnt) Untuk Masyarakat Miskin Kabupaten Gunungkidul 2018*. [Repository.Ugm.Ac.Id/](https://repository.ugm.ac.id/), 2018-2020.
- Rosaliana, Ana Dan Hardjati, S. (2019). *Efektivitas Pelaksanaan Program Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai (BPNT) Di Kecamatan Wonoloco Kota Surabaya*. *Journal Of Chemical Information And Modeling*, 53(9), 1689-1699.
- Sadono, S. (2010). *Makroekonomi. Teori Pengantar*. Pt. Raja Grasindo Perseda.
- Sedyaningrum, M., Suhadak, S., & Nuzula, N. (2016). *Pengaruh Jumlah Nilai Ekspor, Impor Dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Terhadap Nilai Tukar Dan Daya Beli Masyarakat Di Indonesia Studi Pada Bank Indonesia Periode Tahun 2006:Iv-2015:Iii*. *Jurnal Administrasi Bisnis S1 Universitas Brawijaya*, 34(1), 114-121.
- Siagian, S. P. (2014). *Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia*. Bumi Aksara.
- Sugiyono. (2018). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D*. Alfabeta. Bandung.