

ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF POVERTY AND NON-CASH FOOD ASSISTANCE (BPNT) IN DETERMINING THE NUMBER OF PKH RECIPIENTS IN CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE IN 2021

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Abstract

The Family Hope Program (PKH) and Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) are two main instruments in social protection policies in Indonesia aimed at reducing poverty rates and improving the welfare of low-income families. In Central Java Province, the dynamics of the number of PKH recipients reflect the influence of the poverty rate and BPNT distribution. Using a quantitative approach with multiple linear regression, the analysis was conducted on secondary data from 35 districts/cities in 2021. The results show that the poverty rate and BPNT distribution positively and significantly affect the number of PKH recipients. The higher the poverty rate and the wider the distribution of BPNT, the more families are recorded as PKH recipients. Classic assumption tests, such as normality, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation, are also met, so the regression model is considered valid. The novelty of this study lies in the multivariate approach applied simultaneously at the district/city level in Central Java Province, namely, analyzing directly and in detail the effect of poverty and BPNT distribution on PKH, not separately. This study also uses data from 2021, which is the current condition post-COVID-19 pandemic, thus providing a relevant and up-to-date perspective on the effectiveness of social protection programs. The results of this study are expected to be an empirical reference for local and central governments in formulating more targeted and integrated poverty alleviation policies.

INTRODUCTION

The Family Hope Program (PKH) is a conditional cash transfer (CCT) program that is Indonesia's main pillar of social protection policy. PKH aims to accelerate poverty alleviation by empowering low-income families to access education, health, and social welfare services. In Central Java Province, the number of PKH recipients continues to change yearly, reflecting the poor's socio-economic dynamics and the effectiveness of government intervention programs. (La Reartha & Retno Herawati, 2022). However, the number of PKH recipients cannot be separated from two main variables that greatly influence it: poverty rate and Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT). Poverty as a structural indicator is important in determining household eligibility for social assistance. The higher the poverty rate of an area, the greater the possibility of increasing the number of households eligible to receive PKH. Meanwhile, BPNT, a form of non-cash social assistance that targets basic food needs, is complementary to PKH. Effective BPNT interventions can improve low-income families' consumption and food security, indirectly affecting their eligibility as PKH recipients (through welfare indicators in the Integrated Social Welfare Data/DTKS).

Several studies show that the interaction between these programs is still not optimal. Research by (Munandar et al., 2021) indicates that the distribution of BPNT in Central Java can reduce income inequality and increase the purchasing power of people experiencing poverty. Still, the long-term effects on the eligibility or number of PKH recipients have not been widely studied. On the other hand, (Gultom et al., 2020) in his study in Southeast Minahasa, BPNT significantly influenced poverty reduction, while PKH did not. This raises questions about the effectiveness and synergy of social protection programs in different regional contexts.

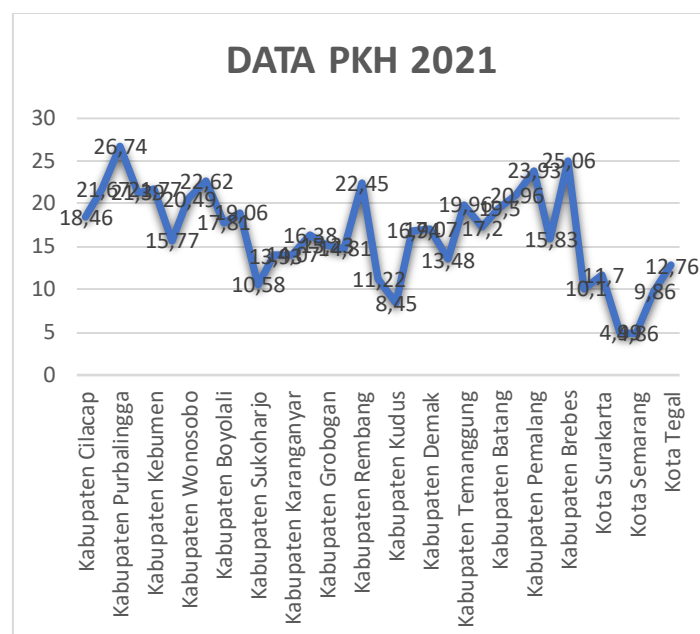


Chart 1.1 Data on the Number of PKH Recipients in Central Java 2021. *Source: Central Bureau of Statistics 2021*

This 2021 PKH DATA graph shows the number of recipients of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in various districts and cities in Central Java Province. There is quite a significant variation between regions. Banyumas Regency recorded the highest number (26.74), followed by Purbalingga and Wonosobo Regencies. Meanwhile, the lowest number of PKH recipients was found in Surakarta City (4.98) and Semarang City (9.66), reflecting differences in socio-economic characteristics between urban and rural areas. This fluctuation reflects the uneven distribution of poverty and differences in program effectiveness in each region.

Although many studies have evaluated the effectiveness of each social assistance program separately, such as PKH on education and nutrition or BPNT on consumption patterns, only a few have simultaneously examined how poverty levels and the presence of BPNT affect the number of PKH recipients as dependent variables. Studies such as this one (Muharir, 2022) in Tirta Makmur Village, Banyuasin, use multiple linear regression to test the effect of PKH and BPNT on the consumption patterns of poor people, but

still place PKH as an independent variable, focusing on household welfare outcomes. On the other hand, (Pratiwi & Imsar, 2022a) In their research in Batu Bara Regency, they concluded that there was a problem with data accuracy, even though the distribution of BPNT and PKH was in accordance with procedures. However, they had not quantitatively tested the determinants of the number of PKH recipients. These studies show that descriptive approaches and regional scales, such as national or district, often ignore important local variables such as village capacity, e-warong readiness, and socio-economic data quality that affect recipient eligibility, especially in Central Java Province with high regional heterogeneity. Regarding methodology, most studies are limited to simple linear regression but have not utilized advanced multivariate techniques and causal validation such as Propensity Score Matching (PSM), which can correct selection bias and endogeneity in social assistance data.

This condition is further exacerbated by the limited number of previous studies that only discuss the impact of one social assistance program on community welfare, such as PKH on education and health, without considering interactions between programs and macro factors such as regional poverty. In evidence-based policy making, a complete understanding of what influences the number of PKH recipients in a region is important so that policies can be more adaptive and efficient, especially in regions with high poverty characteristics such as Central Java Province. Given this complexity, therefore, this study is here to fill the research gap by building a quantitative model that tests the joint influence of poverty levels and BPNT distribution on the number of PKH recipients in Central Java Province in 2021, using multiple regression and Propensity Score Matching (PSM) techniques to produce more valid and reliable estimates. The results of this analysis are expected to provide an accurate empirical picture and

become the basis for decision-making in the design and integration of future social protection programs.

FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

This research is motivated by the importance of evaluating the effectiveness of social assistance programs in poverty alleviation efforts. One of the focuses is the relationship between the poverty rate and the distribution of Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) to the number of recipients of the Family Hope Program (PKH). Therefore, the formulation of the problem in this study is whether the poverty rate and distribution of BPNT significantly affect the number of PKH recipients in Central Java Province in 2021.

RESEARCH PURPOSES

This study aims to analyze the effect of poverty levels and Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) distribution on the number of recipients of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Central Java Province in 2021. This study is intended to provide an empirical understanding of the relationship between the two main variables on the allocation and determination of PKH recipients, as part of the national social protection system. Through a quantitative approach, this study aims to test whether poverty and the BPNT program have a statistically significant relationship to the number of PKH recipients, so that the results can be used as a basis for consideration in formulating more targeted, integrated, and efficient policies in the context of poverty alleviation at the regional level.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Family Hope Program (PKH)

The Family Hope Program (PKH) is a concrete form of the Indonesian government's conditional cash transfer (CCT) policy since 2007. Theoretically, this program is based on the Social Welfare Theory approach, which emphasizes the importance of state intervention to help vulnerable groups access basic services to

improve their quality of life. According to Suparmoko (2002), government intervention in the form of subsidies or social assistance can reduce economic disparities and increase the efficiency and fairness of income distribution. PKH aims to improve low-income families' welfare by providing access to education, health, and social protection services. (Nulhaqim et al., 2021)

Several empirical findings confirm that the Family Hope Program (PKH) has an important role in overcoming poverty and improving the welfare of low-income communities. Research conducted by (Aziz et al., 2021) and (Faishal Azhar & Siti Badriah, 2020) This program effectively reduces school dropout rates, improves the nutritional status of pregnant women and children, and strengthens the social protection system for vulnerable groups. In Kupang City, a study by (Djami et al., 2023) indicates that PKH can reduce economic pressure on poor households, although there are indications of a tendency towards dependence on this assistance. Meanwhile, (Anriyani et al., 2024) His research in Siak Regency emphasized the importance of increasing public literacy regarding beneficiaries' rights and obligations. He also argued that a monitoring strategy to prevent nepotism in the selection process for program participants was needed.

Although the Family Hope Program (PKH) has shown various achievements, its implementation in the field still faces several serious obstacles. (Sofianto, 2020) His research found problems in determining targets; some aid recipients did not come from low-income families. Another study by (Samseno & Riwanto, 2023) Conducted in Sidoarjo Regency confirmed the existence of a discrepancy between administrative data and the actual socio-economic conditions of the community. In addition, a study by (Iskandar et al., 2024) Several other obstacles, such as budget constraints, low competence of program implementers at the local level, and minimal community understanding of

the objectives and mechanisms of PKH, have been identified. However, the success and sustainability of this program are highly dependent on inter-agency cooperation, the use of digital technology, and the active involvement of social assistants in the field.

From the perspective of social current theory introduced by Émile Durkheim, social phenomena such as conditional assistance programs can be understood as a form of social force that drives individual actions based on invisible but real collective forces. PKH, in this case, acts as a manifestation of modern social solidarity (organic solidarity), where collective norms and obligations shape individual actions (e.g., accessing education or health services), institutionalized in the social assistance system. Social current also explains how community participation in programs such as PKH is influenced by economic needs, moral encouragement, and normative pressure from the social environment, for example, community expectations for parents to send their children to school or take them to the integrated health post. This social current becomes a force that drives individuals to adjust their behavior to the broader social structure.

During the COVID-19 pandemic and amidst socio-economic changes, the government has implemented digital technology to implement PKH to ensure smooth distribution. (Dela Putri Bestari et al., 2024) This digitalization is not only intended as a temporary response to emergency conditions. It is also directed as a long-term effort to strengthen the governance of social assistance programs. (Nulhaqim et al., 2021) The application of digital technology in PKH, such as in the verification, distribution, and reporting processes, has been proven to increase transparency, efficiency, and accuracy of assistance. It also increases community participation, collaboration between institutions, and the creation of more adaptive and inclusive social protection. This is an important step towards

transforming social policy. (Annisa Azzahra et al., 2024).

In general, PKH is an important instrument of social protection in Indonesia, useful for reducing poverty and improving the quality of life of vulnerable communities. The success of PKH depends on data accuracy, quality of implementation, coordination, and synergy between institutions. With continuous improvement, PKH can become a more mature, transparent program supporting sustainable human development. (Haliim et al., 2024).

Poverty

Poverty in English comes from the old French word *poverté* or in Latin *paupertas*. According to the Oxford dictionary, poverty means "a state of extreme poverty and a state of low quality or insufficient quantity". Poverty is defined based on the views of the United Nations (UN) and the World Bank. In 1998, the UN stated that poverty violates human dignity, where a person is not free to choose and access various opportunities in life. Meanwhile, the World Bank describes poverty as a form of serious limitation in the welfare of life, which includes many aspects, such as: having a very low income, so that they are unable to meet basic needs to live properly, this condition results in low levels of health and education, limited access to clean water and sanitation facilities, lack of security, and the inability to voice their interests and improve their living conditions. So, real poverty is not just a lack of basic needs but a problem of low income standards. (Halkos & Aslanidis, 2023).

Ravallion and Chen (1997) state that a typical dual relationship is that the average standard of living declines as poverty increases. Furthermore, the same scholars emphasize that the poorer a country or province is, the more demanding monitoring of the actual poverty level may prove to be, together with the possibility that the standard of living may or may not improve in the years to come.

According to Booth and Lucas (10), poverty measurement is important because the indicators help determine who is poor and how many people are poor. The main reason for measuring poverty is that poor groups remain a concern on the authorities' agenda. In addition, according to Hong et al., (2013). This measurement is also useful for identifying who is poor and designing, implementing, monitoring, maintaining, and evaluating programs appropriate for the target group. According to D'Attoma & Matteucci, (2024) Various methods measure poverty by economic, social, and welfare aspects. Here are some of the main approaches mentioned:

1. Alkire Foster (AF) Method: This method counts the number of dimensions in which individuals experience deprivation and then determines whether they are considered multidimensionally poor based on certain thresholds.
2. Latent Variable Models: Using statistical techniques such as factor analysis or principal component analysis to identify dimensions of poverty that are not immediately visible.
3. Fuzzy Theory: Assessing poverty levels with a fuzzy logic-based approach that measures the severity of a person's deprivation, not simply the categories "poor" or "not poor."
4. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI): This index uses key indicators such as education, health, and standard of living to provide a more comprehensive measure of poverty.

Causes of poverty: Because poverty is a complex problem with multifaceted causes that interact in complex ways, making it difficult to pinpoint a single cause, it is important to examine the various factors contributing to this global challenge. (Khatun, 2024). In general, there are three main categories of causes of poverty, namely economic, social, and political factors:

1. Economic factors such as unemployment, low wages,

economic recession, declining household incomes, and lack of access to financial services directly reduce purchasing power and hinder people's economic mobility. Joblessness or jobs with insufficient income are the main drivers of individuals entering the cycle of poverty.

2. Social factors include low access to education and health, discrimination, social exclusion, and unstable family structures. These factors not only exacerbate poverty but also perpetuate its cycle from one generation to the next, especially in marginalized communities.
3. Political factors, such as government policies that do not favor vulnerable groups, corruption, and political instability, can exacerbate poverty by hindering the fair distribution of resources and disrupting the sustainability of poverty alleviation programs.

Views from economic theories such as Neo-Classical and Keynesian provide a conceptual framework for understanding poverty and its relevance to social assistance programs such as PKH and BPNT.(Agustina & Megawati, 2022). According to Neo-Classical Theory, it is emphasized that poverty can also be caused by external factors that are beyond the control of the individual, such as market failure in providing employment and access to basic needs.(Nurofik et al., 2022)Meanwhile, Keynesian theory emphasizes that poverty often occurs not intentionally but as a result of unemployment and weak aggregate demand in the economy. Therefore, the government needs to take an active role through fiscal policy intervention to stimulate the economy and improve public welfare.(Prasetyo & Thomas, 2021)This study analyzes the role of poverty and BPNT on the number of PKH recipients in Central Java Province in 2021 based on Keynesian and Neo-Classical theories, both of which emphasize the importance of the state's role in dealing with poverty

through targeted policies.(Fadhli & Nazila, 2023). Social assistance programs such as the Family Hope Program (PKH) and Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) are concrete forms of government intervention to overcome the impact of poverty and maintain the economic stability of vulnerable communities. Research conducted by(Ciptawaty et al., 2025)The study's title is Poverty Alleviation Program in Tsunami-Affected Areas: PKH and BPNT Indonesia Model. The results showed that although this program positively impacted the per capita income of people experiencing poverty, implementation challenges existed, such as inefficiency in fund distribution, socio-cultural barriers, and lack of integration with broader economic strategies.

Thus, this study is in line with the Keynesian view, which emphasizes the importance of the government's role in addressing poverty through targeted fiscal policy. On the other hand, the Neo-Classical theory is also relevant because it shows how government intervention can help overcome market failures in providing access to basic needs for people experiencing poverty.

Social assistance programs such as the Family Hope Program (PKH) and Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) are designed to break this cycle of poverty by providing conditional assistance that encourages investment in human resources. Poverty alleviation and food security are critical issues in social development. (Winarti & Yaskur, 2019). Structural Poverty Theory states that poverty is caused by unequal access to economic and social resources, including education, health, and information (Todaro & Smith, 2015). This theory is relevant in seeing how poverty and BPNT drive many social assistance recipients, such as PKH.

Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT)

Non-Cash Food Assistance(BPNT) is an Indonesian government program that aims to reduce the expenditure burden on poor people and sustainably increase

family food security (M. Anwar et al., 2023). BPNT is distributed electronically through the Prosperous Family Card (KKS), which can only be used at certain stalls (e-warong) that have collaborated with state-owned banks (Himbara). (Suarni; et al., 2022) BPNT is a non-cash food assistance program that has been implemented nationally since 2017 and continues to expand according to regional conditions. Its distribution uses non-cash technology for accountability and efficiency while encouraging financial inclusion and digital literacy for people experiencing poverty. (Amelia et al., 2023).

BPNT is implemented based on Presidential Decree Number 63 of 2017, emphasizing the right amount, target, time, quality, and distribution. Each KPM receives IDR 110,000 monthly, which can be spent at e-warong to buy rice and eggs. (DP Anwar et al., 2020). BPNT can be explained through the Welfare Theory approach, namely, the state's role in distributing resources to vulnerable groups to achieve community welfare. In this framework, BPNT is considered a government effort to overcome market failure and ensure fair and affordable food access for people experiencing poverty. (Syahrani, 2021).

Several studies have shown that BPNT significantly increases food consumption and distribution efficiency. Research in Tirta Makmur Village, Banyuasin, for example, found that BPNT helped shape the consumption patterns of poor people and encouraged the appropriate use of aid. However, research (Pratiwi & Imsar, 2022) In Batu Bara Regency revealed that although the distribution procedure was carried out according to the rules, many low-income families were not recorded due to the weak data validation system. Similar findings were conveyed. (Ramadhani et al., 2023) In Solok Regency, highlighting the importance of updating data and strengthening digital systems as part of the successful implementation of KKS and using e-warong. Research (Dani et al., nd) in

Pugaan Village, Tabalong Regency, also showed that BPNT was quite effective. However, aid distribution was often delayed. Moreover, minimal socialization caused some people not to understand the program mechanism. Meanwhile, implementing BPNT in urban areas like Malang City showed relatively better results. Based on the evaluation results by Hidayat & Dr. Dewi Cahyandari (2023) BPNT has reached more than 7,000 families and has made a real contribution to reducing the burden of daily expenses for people experiencing poverty. The Malang City Government policy, as stated in Perwali No. 6 of 2020, supports the implementation of BPNT more optimally by strengthening coordination between institutions. However, the results of the study (Fish, 2020) In Karanganyar Village, Banjarnegara Regency, revealed that the implementation of BPNT is still not fully in accordance with the provisions of Permen No. 20 of 2019, especially due to inaccurate data on beneficiaries. Inequality in the distribution of assistance and the distribution of Prosperous Family Cards also occurred in Garut Regency, as conveyed. (Praja, 2020), who assessed that although the performance of the Sub-district Social Welfare Workers (TKSK) was quite good, technical problems still hampered the smooth running of the program.

Various studies have shown that BPNT is a progressive and innovative policy because it uses digital technology. From the perspective of Welfare Theory, this program is useful as a redistribution instrument to equalize community welfare. (Hasimi, 2020) The success of BPNT depends on data accuracy, infrastructure, implementing capacity, and community understanding. Therefore, this program needs to be continuously evaluated and refined to ensure an equal distribution of benefits for the poor and vulnerable in Indonesia. (Humairoh, 2021).

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a quantitative approach to analyze the effect of poverty levels and food assistance on the number of recipients of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Central Java Province in 2021. The multiple linear regression analysis method was used to measure the effect of each independent variable, namely the poverty level and distribution of Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT), on the dependent variable in the form of the number of PKH recipients. This method was chosen because it explains the simultaneous relationship between two or more independent variables and one dependent variable. The data used in this study are cross-sectional data covering 35 districts/cities in Central Java Province with an observation period of 2021. All data were obtained from official sources, namely the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and the Central Java Provincial Social Service. The data includes the poverty level, realization of food assistance (in the form of BPNT or basic food assistance), and the number of PKH recipients per district/city in Central Java in 2021.

Operational Definition of Variables

- **Dependent Variable (Y): Number of PKH Recipients**
The number of PKH recipients shows the number of families registered as beneficiaries of the Family Hope Program throughout Central Java districts in 2021.
-Data Unit: Family/household (%)
-Data Source: Central Statistics Agency
- **Independent Variables**
 1. **Poverty Level (X_1)**
The percentage of the poor population of the total population in all districts of Central Java in 2021.
-Data Unit: Percent (%)
-Data Source: Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Central Java Province 2023.
 - **Number of BPNT Recipients (X_2)**
The number of families receiving Non-Cash Food Assistance benefits is recorded in a district/city.

-Data Unit: Family/household (%)

-Data Source: BPS and Central Java Provincial Social Service in 2023.

The multiple linear regression model used in this study is written in the form of an equation as follows:

$$PKH_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 TK_{1i} + \beta_2 BPNT_{2i} + \epsilon_i \dots (1)$$

Information:

PKH_i : Number of PKH recipients in district/city i

TK_{1i} : Poverty level in district/city i

$BPNT_{2i}$: Number of BPNT recipients in district/city i

β_0 : constant (intercept)

β_1 dan β_2 : Regression coefficient of each independent variable

ϵ_i : Error (residual)

STATISTICAL TESTS USED

- **The Residual Normality Test** aims to determine whether the residuals in the regression model are normally distributed. This test is important to ensure the validity of statistical testing. The method used is Jarque-Bera, with the criterion that data is considered normal if the probability value is greater than 0.05.
- **Multicollinearity Test** used to detect whether there is a high correlation between independent variables in the model. This test examines the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) and Tolerance values. If $VIF < 10$ and $Tolerance > 0.1$, there is no multicollinearity.
- **The Heteroscedasticity Test** aims to determine whether the residual variance is constant. Unstable variance (heteroscedasticity) can affect the efficiency of estimation. The test is carried out using the Glejser

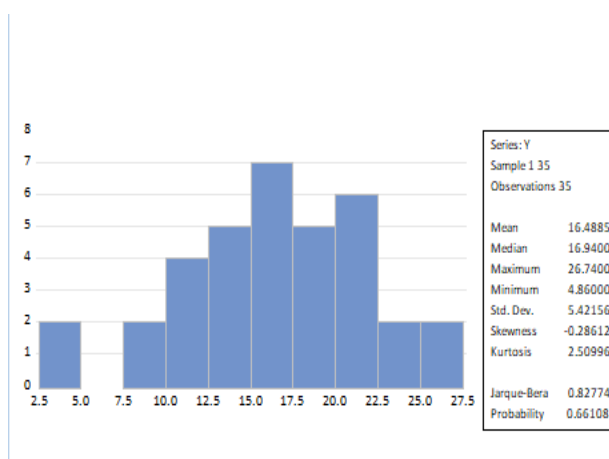
method, and the model is declared free of heteroscedasticity if the significance value is > 0.05 .

- **The Autocorrelation test is used** to determine whether there is a relationship between residuals. Although it is more commonly used in time series data, this test is still performed to ensure the accuracy of the model. The method used is Durbin-Watson, with a value approaching 2 indicating no autocorrelation.
- **Multiple Linear Regression Test used** to analyze the influence of poverty and food aid variables on the number of PKH recipients. This test involves the F test to determine the simultaneous effect and the t test for the partial effect of each variable. The R^2 value measures how much the independent variable explains the dependent variable.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1.1. Normality Test

1.1.1 Normality Test of Variable Y

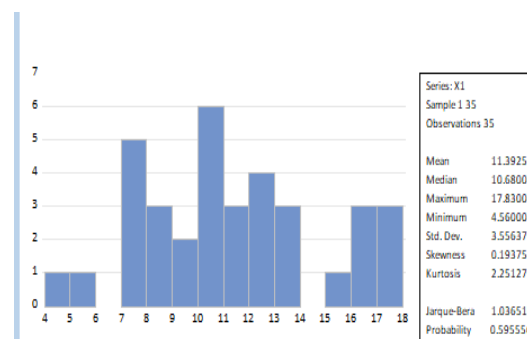


Source: Eviews data test

The histogram and descriptive statistics of the PKH data variables show that the data are normally distributed. The skewness value of -0.28 indicates that the distribution is slightly skewed to the left but still symmetrical, and the kurtosis of 2.51 is close to the normal value. The Jarque-Bera

test produces a value of 0.83 with a probability of 0.6611 (> 0.05), so it can be concluded that the Y data does not deviate from the normal distribution.

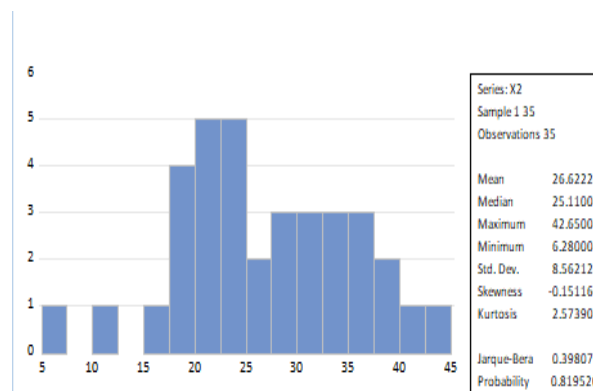
1.1.2 Normality Test of Variable X1



Source: Eviews data test

Histogram and descriptive statistics show that the data of the Poverty Level variable are normally distributed. This is supported by the skewness value (0.19), which is close to symmetrical, kurtosis (2.21), which is close to normal, and the Jarque-Bera test result of 1.03 with a probability of 0.5956 (> 0.05), so there is no significant deviation from the normal distribution.

1.1.3 Normality Test of Variable X2

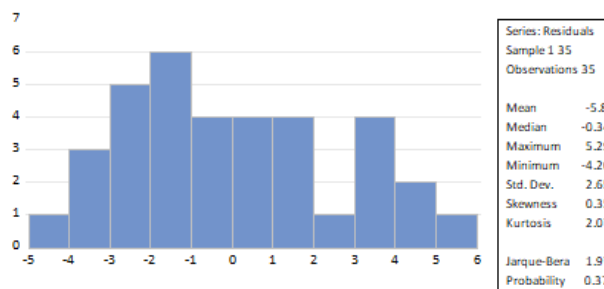


Source: Eviews data test

The histogram and descriptive statistics of the BPNT data variables show a normal data distribution. Skewness of -0.15 and kurtosis of 2.57 are close to the normal distribution value. The Jarque-Bera value of 0.398 with a probability of 0.8195 (> 0.05) indicates no significant deviation

from normality, so the X2 data meet the normality assumption.

1.1.4 RESIDUAL NORMALITY TEST



Source: Eviews data test

The normality test aims to determine whether the residuals in the regression model are normally distributed, which is one of the important assumptions in Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression analysis. In this study, the normality test was conducted using the Jarque-Bera test.

Based on the test results, the Jarque-Bera value is 1.977587 with a probability of 0.372025. The probability value is greater than the significance level of 0.05, so it can be concluded that the residuals in this model are normally distributed. Thus, the assumption of residual normality has been met.

In addition, other supporting statistical information shows that:

- **Skewness** of 0.352500, approaching zero, indicating that the data distribution tends to be symmetrical.
- **Kurtosis** of 2.073159, approaching the ideal value of 3, indicating that the residual distribution is neither too sharp nor too flat compared to the normal distribution.

The histogram distribution of residuals also shows a pattern that does not deviate much from the normal distribution shape.

1.2 Multicollinearity test (VIF)

Variable	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
C	2.718506	12.67879	NA

poverty	0.041187	27.29177	2.360114
BPNT	0.007106	25.84829	2.360114

Source: Eviews data test

The multicollinearity test determines whether the regression model has a high linear relationship between independent variables. High multicollinearity can cause the regression coefficient estimate unstable and difficult to interpret accurately. One method to detect multicollinearity is to use the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) value.

This study conducted multicollinearity tests on the Poverty and BPNT data variables. Based on the test results, the centered VIF values were obtained as follows:

- Poverty: 2,360114
- BPNT: 2,360114

VIF value <10, it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity between the independent variables. Because the VIF value of both independent variables is far below 10, it can be concluded that this regression model is free from multicollinearity problems. Thus, the Poverty and BPNT variables do not have a high linear correlation, so they should be included in the regression model.

1.3 Heteroscedasticity test

F-statistic	0.636700	Prob. F(5,29)	0.6734
Obs*R-squared	3.462100	Chi-Square Prob. (5)	0.6291
Scaled explained SS	1.552879	Chi-Square Prob. (5)	0.9069

Source: Eviews data test

The heteroscedasticity test determines whether the regression model has an inequality of variance (residual variance). One of the assumptions in classical linear

regression is homoscedasticity, a condition in which the residual variance is constant. If this assumption is violated, heteroscedasticity will occur, which can cause inefficient estimation results even though they remain unbiased. In this study, the heteroscedasticity test was conducted using the White Test. Based on the test results shown in the output, several probability values were obtained as follows:

- $F(5,29) = 0.6734$
- Prob Chi-Square (Obs\(R^2) = 0.6291
- Prob Chi-Square (Scaled explained SS) = 0.9069

All probability values are greater than the significance level of 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity in the regression model used, because the null hypothesis (H_0), which states that the model has a homogeneous residual variance (homoscedasticity is not rejected).

The regression model fulfills one of the requirements of the classical assumption by fulfilling the homoscedasticity assumption, so the results of the regression coefficient estimation obtained can be said to be efficient.

1.4 Auto correlation test

F-statistic	1.687860	Prob. F(2.30)	0.2020
Obs*R-squared	3.540004	Chi-Square Prob.(2)	0.1703

Source: Eviews data test

An autocorrelation test is conducted to determine whether there is a relationship or correlation between residuals in the regression model. Autocorrelation is a violation of the classical assumptions of OLS regression, where it is assumed that the residual values are not correlated with each other. The presence of autocorrelation can cause the estimation results to be inefficient, especially in time series data. This study conducted the autocorrelation test using the Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test up to

the second lag. Based on the test results displayed, the following are obtained:

- The probability of the F-statistic is 0.2020
- Chi-Square Probability (Obs R -squared) is 0.1703

Both probability values are greater than the significance level of 0.05. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H_0) that there is no autocorrelation cannot be rejected, which means that the regression model is free from autocorrelation problems. Thus, the regression model used has met the classical assumptions regarding the absence of autocorrelation between residuals, so the model estimation results can be more reliable and efficient.

1.5 Multiple linear regression test

Variables	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob
C	0.573901	1.648789	0.348074	0.7301
Poverty	0.754937	0.202946	3.719894	0.0008*
BPNT	0.274732	0.084296	3.259149	0.0027*
R-squared	0.759707	Mean dependent variable		16.48857
Adjusted R-squared	0.744688	SD dependent variable		5.421566
SE of regression	2.739430	Akaike information criterion		4.935193
Sum of squared residuals	240.1432	Black criterion		5.068509
Log likelihood	-83.36588	Hannan-Quinn		4.981214

		Criteria		
F-statistic	50.58526	Durbin-Watson stat		1.382263
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Source: Eviews data test

- **Regression Model**

The multiple linear regression model obtained from the estimation results shows the following equation:

$$\text{PKH} = 0.573901 + 0.754937(\text{Poverty}) + 0.274732(\text{BPNT})$$

This equation explains that the variables of poverty and non-cash food assistance influence the realization or distribution of PKH. The constant value of 0.573901 indicates that if poverty or BPNT does not influence the PKH value, it is estimated at 0.573901. However, this constant value is not statistically significant or relevant in practice.

- **Interpretation of Coefficients**

The poverty coefficient of 0.754937 means that every one-unit increase in the poverty rate will cause an increase in the PKH distribution of 0.754937, assuming other variables remain constant. The probability value of 0.0008 indicates that the effect of poverty on PKH is statistically significant at the 5% level. Likewise, the non-cash food assistance coefficient of 0.274732 indicates that every one-unit increase in BPNT will increase the PKH distribution by 0.274732. With a p-value of 0.0027, BPNT also significantly affects PKH. In contrast, the constant value has a p-value of 0.7301, far above 0.05, so it is not statistically significant.

- **Partial Significance Test (t-Test)**

Partial testing was conducted to assess whether each independent variable individually influences PKH. The results show that poverty and non-cash food assistance have probability values below 0.05, 0.0008, and 0.0027. This means that both have a significant effect on PKH partially. Thus, the poverty rate and BPNT distribution significantly contribute to the PKH distribution.

- **Simultaneous Significance Test (F Test)**

The F test determines whether poverty and BPNT simultaneously significantly affect PKH. The estimation results show an F-statistic value of 50.58526 with a probability of 0.000000, much smaller than the significance level of 0.05. This indicates that the regression model shows a significant effect of poverty and BPNT on PKH. This means that the existence of these two variables together is important in explaining the variation in the distribution of the PKH program.

- **Goodness of Fit (R-squared)**

The coefficient of determination (R-squared) value of 0.759707 indicates that around 75.97% of the variation in PKH distribution can be explained by the poverty and BPNT variables together. Meanwhile, the remaining 24.03% is explained by other factors not included in the model. The adjusted R-squared of 0.744688 confirms that the model remains good, even considering the number of variables used. This value indicates that the regression model used is strong enough to explain the relationship between these variables.

- **Autocorrelation Test (Durbin-Watson)**

The Durbin-Watson value of 1.382263 indicates the potential for mild positive autocorrelation in the model. In linear regression, the ideal Durbin-Watson

value is close to 2. Since this value is below 1.5, there is a possibility that the residuals between observations are still related. Therefore, to ensure further, further tests are needed, such as the Breusch-Godfrey test, to detect

- **Model Information Criteria**

Several model information indicators are also displayed, such as the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) of 4.935193, the Schwarz Criterion of 5.068509, and the Hannan-Quinn Criterion of 4.981431. Although these values do not provide direct meaning in a single model, they can be used as a basis for comparison if this model is to be compared with other models with different numbers of variables or different forms of specifications. The lower these values are, the more efficient and better the model is considered in terms of information.\

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the regression analysis that has been carried out, it can be explained that the Family Hope Program (PKH) is an important instrument and is closely related to poverty conditions and the distribution of Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) in Central Java Province. PKH is implemented to provide direct protection and support to low-income families, so that they can meet their basic needs and improve the quality of life of the recipient community. PKH is also closely related to poverty, where PKH recipients are more dominant from families who live below the poverty line. The wider the poverty occurs in an area, the greater the number of PKH recipients. This happens because PKH is indeed implemented to target poor and vulnerable families, so it can be an important instrument to encourage improvements in their quality of life. By providing PKH, recipient families are better able to meet basic needs and are also better able to provide more appropriate services, for example, in the

fields of education and health, which will later help improve the quality of human resources.

In addition to PKH, Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) also plays an important role and is interrelated with each other. BPNT also supports the PKH distribution process, so it reaches poor people who meet the requirements for receiving it more widely. In this process, PKH and BPNT complement each other; PKH provides conditional cash support, while BPNT provides non-cash assistance to meet food needs. The synergy and coordination in the field can further ensure that recipient families receive maximum protection, so that poverty can be further reduced and the quality of life can be improved. With the interrelated relationship between PKH, poverty, and BPNT, the poverty alleviation process runs more widely and is integrated. PKH and BPNT are not only instruments implemented one by one, but also complement and support each other, so that the impact given is more significant and evenly distributed to people in need.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis and discussion results, it can be concluded that the Family Hope Program (PKH) has an important role as a social protection instrument for low-income families in Central Java Province. This program is significantly influenced by poverty and Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) distribution. The research findings show that the higher the poverty level, the number of PKH recipients tends to increase. In addition, the distribution of BPNT also contributes positively to expanding the scope of PKH recipients, because it helps ease the burden of basic needs and supports the food security of low-income families. Overall, the relationship between poverty, BPNT, and the number of PKH recipients shows a mutually reinforcing relationship in poverty alleviation efforts. The model used in this study has also met the basic assumptions of regression, so the results can be relied on for making more targeted policies.

SUGGESTION

1. Optimizing coordination and synchronization of PKH and BPNT recipient data, so that the distribution process is more targeted, fair, and according to the needs of poor and vulnerable families.
2. Improving the capacity of human resources, especially PKH assistants, through training and providing information on procedures, technology use, and supervision to maintain the quality and transparency of PKH distribution.
3. Integrating PKH and BPNT more closely so that they complement each other and have a broader and more significant impact on improving the quality of life of recipient communities.
4. Optimizing cooperation and coordination between government agencies, related institutions, and the community, so that the PKH vision to reduce poverty and improve the community's quality of life can be realized more optimally and evenly in Central Java Province.

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