

THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE, PIP, AND HEALTH EXPENDITURE ON POVERTY IN INDONESIA 2019-2023

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Abstract

Poverty is problem multidimensional influencing access to income, education, health and welfare social in a way general. Research This aiming For analyze influence shopping help social food, Smart Indonesia Program (PIP), and shopping health to level poverty in Indonesia during period 2019–2023. Basis the theory used covering theory poverty structural and human capital approaches, which emphasize importance intervention government in increase welfare poor people. The method used is approach quantitative with analysis panel data regression on 34 provinces in Indonesia for five years. The selected regression model based on the Chow and Lagrange Multiplier tests is the Common Effect Model (CEM). The results of the study show that help social food and shopping health influential negative and significant to poverty, which indicates effectiveness second sector the in lower number poverty. On the other hand, the Smart Indonesia Program shows influence positive and significant, which indicates that in term short, PIP distribution has not been give impact decline poverty in a way direct and possible flow more big to the area with level poverty tall.

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is problem multidimensional which is still become priority main development in Indonesia. (Islami Sari & Marissa, 2023) Although number poverty national tend decrease from time to time , inequality inter-regional Still seen striking. Provinces with level high development tend own number low poverty (Management & Dan, 2025) whereas area left behind Still face challenge Serious in lower poverty (Ibrahim, 2017) Condition This potential create disparity term length that hinders equalization welfare (Amami & Asmara, 2022)

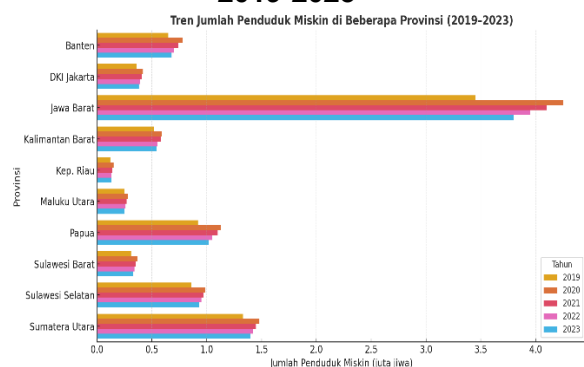
Poverty as problem social and economic No only impact on limitations access income , but also affects education , health and stability social (Pusparini & Purbasari , 2023) Definition poverty reflect inability individual or House ladder For fulfil need base in a way worthy (Aliyah & Bahtiar , 2025) and reflect injustice in access to opportunity economic and social (Carolina, 2022) [13].

Assistance program social food This aiming For increase resilience food poor families and press number poverty with give more access stable to material food principal .(Adolph, 2016) Via regular distribution , assistance social food expected capable guard Power buy public vulnerable , especially in the middle fluctuation price and condition economy that is not uncertain . (Dieda et al., 2022) At the regional level , the urgency Handling poverty the more stand out because Indonesia is still face challenge in reach decline widespread poverty . Although there is effort massive in countermeasures poverty , (Rabbani et al., 2019) Indonesia's position compared to ASEAN countries in matter achievement subtraction poverty Still show interesting dynamics (Amaruddin 1, 2016). Neighboring countries like Vietnam and Thailand succeeded lower number poverty in a way stable , while Indonesia shows fluctuating pattern interprovincial

One of factors that influence poverty is allocation budget government .

Shopping help social , education and health play a role in lighten up burden House poor ladder and strengthen capacity society . (Lumintang & Purbasari , 2022) However , inequality the effectiveness of the program in various regions creates challenge new (Akbar & Taufik, 2023). In addition , poverty is also influenced by factors structural like level low education , access service limited health , inequality income , and limitations opportunity decent work (Dalias & I Dewa, 2023)

Figure 1. Comparison amount Poor people in some Provinces in Indonesia 2019-2023



Source : BPS 2023

During period 2019 to 2023, the number highest poverty rate recorded in the provinces of East Java and West Java. East Java occupies position highest in 2019 and 2020, while West Java took over in 2021 and 2022, before return to East Java in 2023. On the other hand , North Kalimantan in general consistent become province with amount lowest poor population , range between 47,970 to 51,790 people . This is reflect inequality between province populous large and area with amount more population small

For answer challenge this , the government has launch various intervention programs . (Ayu & Prabowo, 2021) Assistance social food is an important strategy For lower burden consumption poor communities (Sasmito & Nawangsari , 2019) and maintain

resilience food House stairs . Its effectiveness recorded in a number of studies field (Rabbani et al., 2019) However, the impact varies inter-regional, good positive significant and also on the contrary (Melati et al., 2021) in the field education, the Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) is form intervention government through help cash intended For increase number participation school children from family not enough able . (Gusti Pratiwi et al., 2022)

This program No only prevent number separated school, but also strengthen foundation development source Power superior human since age early . (Teddy et al., 1941) Education has role strategic in reduce poverty intergenerational, because level more education tall correlated positive with opportunity more work good and decent income (Khoirudin & Nasir, 2022) Shopping government in the sector education is also proven effective in press number poverty in several regions of Indonesia (Melati et al., 2021) This supported by other studies which state that quality and appropriate education target will enlarge possibility go out from circle poverty (Aliyah & Bahtiar, 2025)

Temporary that, sector health also has influence significant to level poverty . (Nabilah & Sugiri, 2022) because programs such as JKN/BPJS PBI are able to reduce burden cost treatment and improve access service health for poor people . With existence guarantee public health No Again must bear cost big moment sick, so risk fall into poverty due to burden medical can pressed.that shopping proper health target No only impact on health, but also become instrument important in alleviation poverty . (Firori & Wisana, 2023) Expenditure burden House poor ladder to treatment can become factor booster more poverty in, which is known as a medical poverty trap (Carolina, 2022). Shopping health government need directed For expand access quality and affordable services, (Lestari et al., 2022) because intervention This can guard sustainability economy

House poor ladder and prevent the occurrence poverty consequence crisis health suddenly (Nurul et al., 2023). In more context area, study show that improvement shopping health potential lower number poverty If managed in a way efficient and precise target (Suratna & Ristian, 2016)

Urgency study This lies in the need to study effectiveness state spending on poverty in a way more integrated between sectors and regions. Therefore that, is needed analysis that is not only see connection One variable, but merge in a way simultaneous influence from help social food, PIP, and shopping health to level poverty all over provinces in Indonesia.

A number of studies evaluate help social own role important in lower poverty, but its effectiveness depends on accuracy targets and quality of governance (Halizatunnisa et al., 2025; Lidiasari & Ramdhani, 2019; Rizki et al., 2023). Many studies show the presence of inclusion and exclusion errors in distribution social assistance, such as in the KKS and BPNT programs (Salmin, 2023; Suyasa et al., 2024; Ramdani, 2024). In several case, social assistance precisely contribute to inequality If No distributed in a way evenly (Ramdani, 2024).

In context education, expenditure for PIP often considered as a long-term strategy long For to cut off chain poverty between generation (Gusti Pratiwi et al., 2022; Khoirudin & Nasir, 2022; Lestari, 2024). However Thus, some findings show that PIP has not been effective in a way direct lower poverty Because weakness in targeting, utilization of funds, and constraints structural like access school (Wahyudi, 2024; Andriani, 2020; Wahyuni & Yuniarti, 2022; Rosita, 2023).

In contrast, studies that examine shopping sector health show correlation more negative strong with poverty,

signifies its effectiveness in term short and long (Kusuma, 2023; Lestari, 2024; Latifah et al., 2021; Nurul et al., 2023; Widodo et al., 2023). Shopping health , especially those focused on services promotive and preventive , capable lower burden expenditure House poor ladder and prevent poverty Because disease or crisis health (Carolina, 2022; Sari & Rizky, 2024; Saputra & Dewi, 2020). However Thus , its effectiveness is greatly influenced by the quality of governance , as revealed by Dankumo et al. (2023), which shows that corruption and bureaucracy can neutralize impact shopping public to poverty .

Apart from the three variable said , research previously also highlighted that growth economy and spending public in the field infrastructure participate strengthen effect intervention social to subtraction poverty (Amami & Asmara, 2022; Ambia et al., 2018; Nurkodri et al., 2024). In fact , the approach that is holistic and sustainable like increase in human capital , collateral social adaptive , and development of remote areas become condition absolute in national strategy alleviation poverty (Suwardi & Islamiah, 2024; Rizki et al., 2023; Dankumo et al., 2023; Lassa et al., 2024).

Previous studies only highlight One or two variables in One location or period certain . This is where location gap research from study previous — namely Not yet existence studies that are simultaneous to examine influence third variable (help) social food , PIP, and shopping health) in coverage national with panel data approach . Therefore that , the novelty of study This is use of panel data from 34 Indonesian provinces during five-year period (2019–2023), which allows analysis spatial -temporal to variation influence interprovincial .

Study This in the background backed by questions about to what extent the policy help government impact on the level poverty in Indonesia. First , how influence help social food to level poverty in Indonesia? Second , how the influence of the Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) in

lower poverty ? Third , how shopping health participate influence level poverty ? Lastly , is there is difference influence from third variable the interprovincial during period 2019 to 2023?

Study This aiming For analyze influence help social food to level poverty in 34 provinces of Indonesia The Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) contributes in reduce number poverty through improvement access education for children from poor families . This is in line with Human Capital theory states that investment in education can increase productivity and income individuals in the future . Furthermore , research This aiming For know influence shopping health to poverty . Besides that , research this is also trying identify existence variation impact third variable the interprovincial in period time 2019 to 2023

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Study This aiming For analyze influence help social food to level poverty in 34 provinces of Indonesia. In addition , research this also aims For to study How the Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) contributes in reduce number poverty through improvement access education for children from poor families . This is in line with Human Capital theory (Becker, 1986) which states that investment in education can increase productivity and income individuals in the future .. Furthermore , research This aiming For know influence shopping health to poverty . Besides that , research this is also trying identify existence variation impact third variable the interprovincial in period time 2019 to 2023

METHODOLOGY

Study This use approach quantitative with method analysis panel data regression for test influence help social food , Smart Indonesia Program (PIP), and shopping health to level poverty in Indonesia. Panel data were collected from 34 provinces during five- year period (2019–2023), so that the total observations is 170 (34 provinces $\times$ 5 years). The basic model panel regression used in study This can written in form equality as following :

$\ln(Kemiskinanit)$

$$= \beta_0 + \beta_1 \ln(Bansosit) + \beta_2 \ln(PIPit) + \beta_3 \ln(Kesehatanit) + \varepsilon_{it}$$

$\ln(Kemiskinanit)$: Natural logarithm of amount poor population in the province i in the year t

$\ln(Bansosit)$: Shopping log help social food in the province i in year t

$\ln(PIPit)$: Log budget pip in year t

$\ln(Kesehatanit)$: Shopping log health government in the province i in the year t

β_0 : Intercept or model constant

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ Regression coefficient from each independent variable

ε_{it} : Term Error

This model estimated use approach **Common Effect Model (CEM)** , as chosen based on The results of the Chow test and the Lagrange Multiplier (LM) test show that that No there is difference significant between provincial units in dimensions time

required Fixed Effect or Random Effect approach .

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Results

Based on results statistics descriptive in the Table, can seen that the average value $\ln_poverty$ of 12.64 with standard deviation 1.30. This is show existence enough variation moderate in amount inter-provincial poor population during period observation . Minimum and maximum values range between 8.83 to 15.41, which indicates that there is province with level poverty is very low and there are also some that are very high , reflecting existence disparity regional welfare .

For variable $\ln_bansos$, which represents the log of shopping help social food , average value of 26.43 with standard deviation of 1.50. Spread This show that distribution budget help social food Enough evenly , even though Still there is difference allocation interprovincial , as shown by the difference minimum value (22.46) and maximum (29.96). This can caused by variation amount poor people or preference allocation fiscal area .

Variables $\ln_pip$ own average value 25.79 and standard deviation of 1.01. Range between minimum and maximum values namely 23.77 to 28.23 reflects that allocation of funds for the Smart Indonesia Program is relatively uniform interprovincial , although still There is provinces that receive allocation more big from the others, the possibility related with amount different poor students .

Temporary that , $\ln_health$ as proxy shopping government in the sector health show the highest average value , namely 32.06, with standard deviation of 1.06. The difference mark between province is also enough striking , starting from 27.50 to 34.57. This is to signify that investment government area in sector health No uniform , and there is possibility that provinces with shopping health highest is an area that has capacity fiscal more strong or level need service better health big .

In general overall , statistics This reflect existence variation interprovincial in matter level poverty as well as priority shopping in the sector social and health .

Differences This important For under review more carry on through panel analysis because can give outlook about effectiveness policy fiscal in reduce poverty and encourage equalization welfare at the level area .

Table 1 Descriptive Statistics

Variables	O b s	Ave rag e	Std. Dev	Mini mu m	Maxi mu m
L n _poverty	1 7 0	12.641 15	1.30 098 6	8.83 7827	15.4 1409
L n _social assistance	1 7 0	26.437 7	1.50 135	22.4 6867	29.9 6318
Ln_pip	1	25.798	1.01	23.7	28.2
Ln_health	7 0 1 7 0	07 32.066 32 543 7	666 3 1.06 543 7	7838 27.5 0311	322 34.5 7877

Source : Stata data processing
General Model Statistics

- Number of Observations (N): A total of 170 observations used in model estimation .
- The R-squared value = 0.4577 indicates that around 45.77% variation in variable bound (Ln_poverty) can explained by the variables independent in the model.
- Adjusted R-squared = 0.4479 taking into account amount variable predictor , fixed show that the model has strength moderate explanation .
- statistic value of 46.69 ($p < 0.001$) indicates that the model is overall significant in a way statistics .

2. Interpretation of variables Independent

a. Ln_bansos (Logarithm of social assistance) help social)

- Coefficient = -0.1831 and $p = 0.021$ (< 0.05), which indicates connection negative and significant in a way statistics .
- Interpretation : Every 1% increase in help social associated with decline around 0.183% in poverty , *ceteris paribus* .
- This matter show that intervention help social effective in lower level poverty , even though the effect relatively small .
- b. Ln_pip (Logarithm of the Smart Indonesia Program)

- Coefficient = 1.2963 and $p < 0.001$, which indicates connection positive and very significant .
- Interpretation : Every 1% increase in PIP fund distribution is correlated with increase poverty by 1,296%, *ceteris paribus* .
- Findings This Possible counter-intuitive and signifying possibility of targeting error, namely the education program tend flow to area with level more poverty tall or Not yet impact straight to the bottom poverty .
- c. Ln_health (Logarithm shopping health)
- Coefficient = -0.2855 and $p = 0.036$ (< 0.05), indicating connection negative and significant .
- Interpretation : 1% increase in shopping health correlated with decline poverty by 0.2855%, *ceteris paribus* .
- This emphasizes importance investment health as a coping strategy poverty term long .

3. Intercept (_cons) The intercept coefficient of -6.8037 means that when all variable independent is at log level (1) or 0 (value basis), then poverty log value estimated of -6.8037. Although No own interpretation practical straight away , this required in compilation function prediction .

This model show that shopping social and health contribute to the decline poverty in a way significant , whereas PIP distribution instead correlated positive , indicating potential problem effectiveness or distribution . Therefore that , is needed evaluation policy regarding PIP for ensure the program is right target .

Research Model Regression Results

Variables	Coef	P Value
Ln_social assistance	-1.831454	0.021
Ln_pip	1,296284	0.000
Ln_health	-2.854954	0.036
Cons	-6,803738	0.003
N= 170; R² = 0.4557%	Pro b F = 0.000	

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DISCUSSION

Analysis results show that variable help social own influence negative and significant to level poverty in Indonesia in 2019–2023, with coefficient regression of -0.1831 and the value significance $p = 0.021$. This means that every increase by 1% in mark help social associate with decline level poverty by 0.183%, with assumption other variables remain constant. Findings This indicates that help social functioning as net safety effective social in reduce pressure economy in groups House poor ladder.

In general theoretical, findings This in line with Keynesian Welfare State approach which emphasizes importance state intervention in repair inequality social and stabilizing consumption poor people through scheme help directly (Titmuss, 1975).

In context help social, government act as agent distribution For ensure that group prone to to obtain access to need basic. Food aid, in matter this, no only lighten up burden consumption House poor ladder but also possible allocation income to other sectors that are productive, so that to cut off cycle poverty term long.

Study This in line with findings Purba et al., (2025) who researched the

impact of aid programs non- cash social services in Indonesia. They found that although its influence No too big , the program still effective in lower level poverty , especially in rural areas with level inequality high . They also emphasized that the success of the program is greatly influenced by its effectiveness distribution and accuracy target recipient help

In context help non- cash food (BPNT), Bading et al., (2024) found that this program capable increase resilience food House stairs and repair access consumption food nutritious . However , its effectiveness in lower poverty is highly dependent on the consistency and validity of recipient data help .

Syahwanes et al., (2025) analyzed help social conditional such as the Family Hope Program (PKH) and found that this program No only impact on reducing poverty financial , but also has an impact positive towards human capital, in particular access education and health House ladder recipient benefits . Effects positive term long This confirm importance program sustainability and synergy inter-sectoral .

In the PIP (Smart Indonesia Program) variable , the value coefficient as big as 1.2963 and significant at the $p < 0.001$ level , which indicates connection positive and very significant to level poverty in Indonesia. In general econometrics , this means that every 1% increase in PIP fund distribution is linked with improvement

poverty by 1,296%, with assumption other variables remain constant (*ceteris paribus*).

Findings This Enough counter-intuitive , considering that the Smart Indonesia Program was designed For help children from poor families to remain to enjoy education and exit from snare poverty . However , the results This can explained through two possibilities main . First , the allocation of PIP funds tends to flow more big to area with prevalence high poverty , so create correlation positive between magnitude assistance and level poverty , without reflect effectiveness of the program in general directly . Second , this program Possible Not yet show impact real in term short to subtraction poverty , because benefit education generally new seen in term long , especially related with improvement productivity and income .

Two studies previously support findings This . Swandriano & Arif, (2023) found that the impact of PIP on subtraction poverty not optimal, especially Because limitations in coverage cost life participant educate and challenge access education in the region isolated . While that , Sulhan & Sasongko , (2017) emphasized problem accuracy program targets , where there are still there was a mistake in distribution help education , due to the integrated database that has not been fully accurate and up to date .

Apart from the evidence empirically , theoretical matter this can also explained through approach policy public based on needs -based policy, which often channels

more funds big to the area with the highest needs. Therefore that, relationship positive between PIP funds and poverty No necessarily show that PIP causes poverty, but rather reflect pattern distribution based on level existing poverty.

Implications from findings This is importance evaluation and improvement design PIP implementation, including recipient data correction, monitoring distribution, as well as integration with social programs other such as the Family Hope Program (PKH) and assistance food. Only with an integrated and long-term approach long, educational program as PIP can in a way real push decline poverty.

Inverse to the variable Health spending shows coefficient of -0.2855 with p value = 0.036 (< 0.05) indicates that there is influence negative and significant between shopping health and level poverty in Indonesia during period 2019–2023. In general econometrics, interpretation from mark coefficient the is that 1% increase in shopping government in the sector health correlated with decline level poverty of 0.2855%, *ceteris paribus*. The findings This in harmony with human capital theory, which emphasizes that investment in health will increase productivity society, reducing burden cost treatment, and ultimately push House poor ladder out from trap poverty.

Andrianto's study (2024) shows that shopping health in a way significant contribute in lower poverty in the Nusa

Tenggara region, especially when combined with intervention social others. Likewise, Nurcholifah & Ashar, (2024) emphasized that health as component Human Development Index own influence big in lower poverty, especially in context COVID-19 pandemic. Alkalah, (2024) in his research also concluded that access to service health quality own influence negative significant to poverty multidimensional in Indonesia. At the global level, studies by Filmer & Pritchett, (1999) and Wagstaff, (2002) prove that improvement shopping public in the sector health in a way consistent increase welfare poor people and reduce risk finance consequence disease.

Furthermore, Ravallion, (2001) stated that investment term long in sector social like health capable lower poverty absolute in a way structural. Bloom et al., (2004) also emphasized that health larger population Good will push growth economy, especially in developing countries. While that, developing countries that increase budget health universally experienced significant reduction in the poverty gap. Therefore that, can concluded that findings This emphasize the importance of policy strategy fiscal priority sector health as one of the the most effective approach in effort subtraction poverty term long in Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

Study This find that shopping help social food and shopping health own influence negative and significant to level poverty in Indonesia, which indicates effectiveness second sector the in reduce burden House poor ladder. Social assistance functioning as net safety economy, meanwhile shopping health support improvement

quality life and productivity poor people . On the other hand , the Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) shows influence positive to poverty , indicating that in term short this program Not yet give impact direct to decline poverty . This is caused by the distribution of funds which tends to flow to area with poverty height and presence potential inaccuracy target . Findings This to imply the need strengthening policy based on evidence , improvement quality of governance of social programs , as well as approach cross integrated sector For ensure effectiveness intervention government in countermeasures poverty ..

SUGGESTION

Based on results findings , it is recommended that the government strengthen allocation and effectiveness shopping social and health , because proven play a role in lower level poverty . Distribution help social need Keep going evaluated to remain appropriate targets , especially in groups the most vulnerable communities . In the sector health , important For increase access and quality service health in a way evenly distributed , especially in areas isolated , as part from the reduction strategy poverty term long .

Temporary that , towards the Program Smart Indonesia, necessary done evaluation comprehensive to mechanism distribution , validity of recipient data , and synergy with social programs others . In addition , it is necessary approach cross sector that integrates education with aspect Supporter like transportation , nutrition , and infrastructure school for benefits education can truly felt and have an impact on reducing poverty in the future . Strengthening is also needed policy based

on evidence (evidence-based policy) to ensure every program is really give optimal benefits for poor people in Indonesia

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