

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE FAMILY HOPE PROGRAM AND NON-CASH FOOD ASSISTANCE IN WEST SULAWESI PROVINCE

EFEKTIVITAS PROGRAM KELUARGA HARAPAN DAN BANTUAN PANGAN NONTUNAI DI PROVINSI SULAWESI BARAT

Risma Abbas*, Mohamad Thahir Haning, Hasniati, Muhammad Rusdi, Muh Akmal Ibrahim, Deddy T. Tikson, Muh Tang Abdullah, Irmawati

Universitas Hasanuddin

Jalan Perintis Kemerdekaan Nomor 10 Makassar 90245, Indonesia

Khaerunnisa

National Chung Hsing University

Xingda Rd Number 145 Taichung 402, Taiwan

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**) Korespondensi:*

E-mail: abbasr20e@student.unhas.ac.id

Abstract: this study aims to analyze the effectiveness and influence of the Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance on poverty levels in West Sulawesi Province. This study used a combination of quantitative and qualitative approaches. The Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance have been implemented effectively because they can meet food needs while increasing access to health and education services for the underprivileged. The Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance significantly influence poverty levels in West Sulawesi Province. The results of the correlation test between the number of beneficiaries and the total budget on the poverty level produced values of -0.53 and -0.741, indicating that increasing the number of beneficiaries and the total budget in the Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance can reduce poverty rates in West Sulawesi Province.

Abstrak: tujuan kajian ini yaitu untuk menganalisis efektivitas serta pengaruh Program Keluarga Harapan dan Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai terhadap tingkat kemiskinan di Provinsi Sulawesi Barat. Kajian ini menggunakan pendekatan kombinasi antara kuantitatif dan kualitatif. Program Keluarga Harapan dan Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai telah dilaksanakan secara efektif karena dapat memenuhi kebutuhan pangan sekaligus meningkatkan akses terhadap layanan kesehatan dan pendidikan bagi masyarakat kurang mampu. Program Keluarga Harapan dan Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai memiliki pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap tingkat kemiskinan di Provinsi Sulawesi Barat. Hasil uji korelasi antara jumlah penerima manfaat dan total anggaran terhadap tingkat kemiskinan menghasilkan nilai sebesar -0,53 dan -0,741 yang menunjukkan bahwa peningkatan jumlah penerima manfaat sekaligus total anggaran pada Program Keluarga Harapan dan Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai dapat menurunkan angka kemiskinan di Provinsi Sulawesi Barat.

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a complex problem and a serious challenge in realizing one of the government's goals contained in the foundations of the country, namely social justice for all Indonesian people. Poverty is a significant global challenge (Irmawati

et al., 2021). Poverty is a multifaceted and challenging issue often likened to a persistent illness that is difficult to eradicate. Poverty in Indonesia has been a recurring problem since the nation's establishment (Laurens & Kusuma, 2020) communities, and the private sector in

planning and implementing poverty-reduction activities that are more effective, efficient, and targeted. Besides, this research's specific aims are: 1. The issue of poverty in Indonesia is a challenge that exists in all regions, including West Sulawesi Province. The government has implemented various social assistance programs to address these challenges, including the Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance. The Family Hope Program aims to improve welfare by providing regular cash assistance, while Non-Cash Food Assistance offers non-cash aid for low-income families.

Poverty remains a significant challenge in Indonesia's national development, making it a top priority for regional programs nationwide. Poverty, according to the provisions in Law Number 24 of 2004 concerning the Deposit Insurance Agency, is a situation where a person or group of individuals experiences an inability to fulfill their fundamental rights in maintaining and improving a decent standard of living. The number of people living in poverty has risen during several periods (Prasetyo & Gartika, 2021). The poverty rate in September 2020 increased by 1.13 million compared to March 2020 and by 2.76 million compared to September 2019. The poverty rate also grew from 9.22% in September 2019 to 10.19% in September 2020. Data from the Central Bureau of Statistics indicates that the increase in poverty was more pronounced in urban areas than in rural areas. The urban poverty rate in September 2020 rose by 1.32%, while rural poverty increased by 0.6%. Chronic poverty in Indonesia is caused by a person's employment status, age, gender, a large number of family members, lack of access and mobility in seeking information, and limited asset ownership (Sugiharti et al., 2022) tracking Indonesian households in 2007 and 2014. The results indicate that the largest component of poverty among households was chronic (77%). These problems indicate the need for more effective action to reduce poverty, especially in urban areas, which have experienced significant increases.

Poverty alleviation is part of the government's responsibility at the central and regional levels. The issue of poverty is a priority that needs to be addressed by various sectors and stakeholders. The National Medium-Term Development Plan

document sets the national poverty reduction target. At the same time, at the regional level, it is outlined in the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan. Poverty data in 2018 showed the lowest figure achieved in about two decades. The consistent decline in poverty yearly indicates that Indonesia is getting closer to a condition without poverty. The understanding of poverty continues to evolve but is related to the inability to meet basic needs. The government has a vital role in setting policies to overcome poverty.

Government efforts to overcome poverty problems are very diverse-still, studies focus on assistance in the form of the Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance. The main objective of the Family Hope Program is to reduce poverty levels by improving the quality of human resources in poor community groups. The Family Hope Program is expected to directly reduce the burden of targeted household expenditure (Ginting et al., 2022). In the long term, the Family Hope Program is expected to break the chain of intergenerational poverty by meeting needs such as children's education, toddler immunization, obstetric examinations for pregnant women, and improving nutrition. Non-Cash Food Assistance is a transformation of the Prosperous Rice program, which provides food assistance through non-cash or e-vouchers. The two programs have different impacts on poverty alleviation, and their interactions are expected to contribute to poverty alleviation in Indonesia (Tandos, 2019). Cash and in-kind transfer programs in the form of daily necessities cause increased consumption of certain goods and falling local prices (Cunha, 2014). Cash transfer programs are more beneficial in terms of effectiveness than in-kind transfers.

The data from the Ministry of Finance stated that the total budget allocated for social protection from 2013 to 2022 is 3 trillion 399,871.9 billion. The budget is divided into various government programs in social security, including the Family Hope Program, which has been running since 2013, amounting to 180,915.4 billion; Non-Cash Food Assistance, running since 2017 until now amounting to 173,767.7 billion; Ministry of Manpower Wage Subsidy Assistance and Micro Business Actor Assistance in 2020 amounting to 29,483.9 billion and 28,648.2 billion. The budget for poverty alleviation has

increased from the original 27.3 trillion to 37.8 trillion. The Ministry of Finance also reported that in 2022, the budget allocation for poverty alleviation reached 431.5 trillion, including the budget for various social programs, including the Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance. This extensive government fund is expected to be allocated to people experiencing poverty through social assistance. Recipients of this assistance must be carefully selected so that the aid is right on target. Recipients of social assistance are members of people experiencing poverty, namely groups or individuals who cannot meet all their living needs, from food, clothing, and health to education.

Sulawesi Island experienced an increase in poor people from 2014 to 2022. West Sulawesi is the region with the highest growth in the percentage of poor people among the provinces on Sulawesi Island. The highest number of poor people was recorded in September 2021, from March 2014 to March 2022. The number of poor people in September 2016 reached its lowest point. The highest percentage of poor people was recorded in March 2014, while the lowest figure was reached in March 2020 with a percentage of 10.87. This shows a significant poverty problem in West Sulawesi, with an increasing percentage of poor people, so it needs attention. The decrease in the percentage of poor people in March 2020 shows the potential for poverty alleviation efforts in the area. A more in-depth analysis is needed to understand the factors that influence changes in the percentage of poor people and to formulate effective policies to reduce poverty in West Sulawesi.

The implementation of the Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance in West Sulawesi Province needs to be further evaluated, considering that this province has unique geographic and demographic characteristics. Evaluation of the social assistance program must consider certain aspects to holistically understand the effectiveness and relevance of the program in overcoming poverty in the West Sulawesi region. A comprehensive evaluation will provide insight into how the Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance have succeeded in achieving their goals of improving social welfare. A good review will provide valuable information about the achievement of

program objectives, the resulting impact, and the sustainability and scalability of the program. Social assistance programs must be evaluated to ensure that the allocated funds have been used appropriately and provide maximum benefits to overcome poverty problems.

The issue of poverty eradication requires support from government policies and evaluation. Evaluation is a process that combines interpretation and assessment to determine the value and effectiveness of policy outcomes (Dunn, 2023). It aims to provide precise and reliable information on how well a policy is performing. Policy evaluation is needed to determine alternative improvements to obtain maximum results (Dann, Neumann, & Peters, 2014). The primary aim of policy evaluation is not to assign blame but to assess the gap between the actual policy outcomes and the expectations set by political objectives (Marlian, Sumadinata, & Sari, 2021). Evaluation allows for the identification of values that support policy goals and the selection of appropriate targets. Based on the description that has been presented, this study discusses problems related to the effectiveness and influence of the Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance on poverty levels in West Sulawesi Province.

METHODS

The approach used in this study is a combination of quantitative and qualitative. Data was collected using observation, interviews, document studies, and questionnaires. Observation is a scientific method that can be interpreted as observing by focusing attention on an object using the senses (Margono et al., 2016) extent and types, is major information required to manage the forest resources. Notably for Indonesia, which covers by approximately 98 Mha (>50%). Observation can be regarded as one of the most widespread and thorough methods for gathering information (Swanwick, 1994). Interviews were conducted with several people who received assistance from the Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance for at least five consecutive years. Document studies are used to obtain data by recording several documents or written evidence. The documents collected were selected according to the objectives and focus of the problem to be researched (Ghufron

et al., 2016). The questionnaire was given to program managers, aid recipients, and the general public who were not beneficiaries in West Sulawesi, and it was determined based on purposive random sampling.

Respondents in this study amounted to 384 respondents who were selected based on two characteristics, namely age and education. The average age of respondents was 39 years, with the lowest age being 20 years and the highest age being 82 years. The highest level of education for the respondents was undergraduate level, but some respondents had never received any education. Most respondents only had a history of their last education at the elementary school level. The questionnaire was presented in ordinal form as a Likert scale to assess a person's attitudes, opinions, and responses to a social phenomenon (Sugiyono, 2015). The questionnaire contains twenty questions with five alternative answers: strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree, and strongly disagree. Data analysis is carried out quantitatively and qualitatively, including data reduction, presentation, and conclusion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Effectiveness of Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance in West Sulawesi Province

The government has implemented a social assistance policy to address economic disparities in Indonesia. Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 254/PMK.05/2015 concerning Social Assistance Expenditures at Ministries/Institutions explains that social assistance transfers money, goods, or services the government provides to underprivileged communities. The government is responsible for aligning spending with national development needs to ensure its citizens can develop skills, maintain good health, and enjoy a decent quality of life without financial hardship (Bloch, 2020). Social assistance is intended to protect the community from potential social risks, increase economic capacity, and improve the welfare of the community as a whole.

The Ministry of Social Affairs has established the Social Welfare Data and Information Center as an institution responsible for managing social assistance. The Social Welfare Data and Information Center based on the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs Number 14 of

2017 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs Number 20 of 2015 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of the Ministry of Social Affairs is tasked with managing and disseminating information related to social welfare. The Social Welfare Data and Information Center is also responsible for managing and developing information and technology systems that support social welfare services. The Social Welfare Data and Information Center is authorized to operate and disseminate data, supervise information and technology systems, monitor and evaluate, and manage administrative tasks. The Integrated Social Welfare Data contains information on the needs of social welfare services, recipients of social assistance and empowerment, and potential resources related to social welfare.

The Family Hope Program is a type of social assistance that aims to improve community welfare by involving recipients in activities that promote proper health and education. This program targets poor households (Azhar, Badriah, & Bambang, 2020). The number of assistance recipients in the Family Hope Program has increased yearly. The recipients of the Family Hope Program assistance in 2014 were 2.8 million families; in 2016, there were 6 million families; in 2018, it increased to 10 million. The Family Hope Program is a form of government dedication to improving the welfare of vulnerable households through focused social assistance (Sihotang & Sihotang, 2022). Recipients of the Family Hope Program assistance will receive IDR 1,890,000 per year.

Non-cash Food Assistance is a policy that replaces the Food Social Assistance program. This program aims to provide low-income families with access to nutritious food. Non-Cash Food Assistance has been implemented since 2017 until now. The total funds disbursed to support the implementation of this program are 173,767.7 billion, more significant than the Ministry of Manpower's Wage Subsidy Assistance and Micro Business Assistance, which were only 29,483.9 billion and 28,648.2 billion in 2020. Non-Cash Food Assistance is a real example of the government's efforts to provide social protection to vulnerable groups. This policy aims to reduce poverty rates by providing non-cash assistance to families who meet specific criteria. The Non-Cash Food Assistance program has

several main characteristics: non-cash assistance, increasing food diversification, and encouraging community independence. Families entitled to receive benefits will receive assistance in the form of a card that can be used to buy food at predetermined locations.

The Non-Cash Food Assistance Program aims to increase access to various types of food to improve the nutritional quality of underprivileged families. The Non-Cash Food Assistance Program also seeks to empower communities by encouraging participation in the management and development of local markets. The Non-Cash Food Assistance Program is an integral part of the government’s strategy to overcome the challenges of poverty in Indonesia through a social protection-based approach. This program contributes to distributing non-cash food assistance from the government to beneficiary families through an electronic account mechanism that is used only to purchase food at designated locations (Julianto, 2020). This program is expected to improve community welfare, reduce poverty, and support sustainable social development.

The effectiveness of the Family Hope Program in West Sulawesi Province is based on the results of the multicollinearity test to obtain more accurate data. Multicollinearity is a phenomenon when two or more predictors are correlated; if this happens, the standard error of the coefficient will be greater (Daoud, 2018). Decision-making in the multicollinearity test is based on the tolerance value and variance inflation factor. The multicollinearity coefficient related to the effectiveness of the Family Hope Program in West Sulawesi Province is presented in Table 1.

The data presented in Table 1 shows that the tolerance value produced is more than 0.1, and the variance inflation factor value is less

than 10. A tolerance value of less than 0.1 or a variance inflation factor value of more than 10 indicates symptoms of multicollinearity. In contrast, a tolerance value of more than 0.1 or a variance inflation factor value of less than 10 shows no symptoms of multicollinearity. It can be concluded that the data used to determine the effectiveness of the Family Hope Program in West Sulawesi Province does not experience symptoms of multicollinearity and has passed the multicollinearity test.

The effectiveness of the Family Hope Program is also measured based on the analysis of questionnaires given to aid recipients. The questionnaire used contains positive and negative statements. The effectiveness of the Family Hope Program is assessed based on indicators outlined in several statements including: the Family Hope Program helps meet the needs of food or staple foods, education, and family health (Q1); all aid recipients are poor and vulnerable families who need help to meet their needs for food or staple foods, education, and health (Q7); aid recipients can improve their welfare in the future with the Family Hope Program (Q13); the community still finds it challenging to achieve welfare in the future even though the Family Hope Program exists (Q14); with the Family Hope Program, underprivileged communities can more easily access health and education services (Q15); the community still finds it difficult to access health and education services even though they have received assistance (Q16); the community still finds it challenging to improve their economic conditions even though the Family Hope Program exists (Q18); the Family Hope Program helps the community to have a better quality of life (Q19).

The majority of respondents stated that they agreed with the effectiveness of the implementation of the Family Hope Program.

Table 1 Results of the Multicollinearity Test of the Effectiveness of the Family Hope Program

Model	Coefficients Multicollinearity Test						
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients			Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	11.066	.283		39.035	.000		
Number of Social Assistance Recipients	1.563E-7	.000	.132	.326	.761	.973	1.028
Budget Amount	1.215E-12	.000	.569	1.411	.231	.973	1.028

In statement Q1, 67.24% of respondents chose strongly agree, 29.91% agree, 0.85% undecided, and 1.99% disagree. In statement Q7, 31.01% of respondents chose strongly agree, 50.43% agree, 8.7% undecided, 8.41% disagree, and 1.45% strongly disagree. In statement Q13, 31.88% of respondents chose strongly agree, 54.49% agree, 6.67% undecided, 6.67% disagree, and 0.29% strongly disagree. In statement Q15, 36.6% of respondents chose strongly agree, 51.3% agree, 6.05% undecided, and 6.05% disagree. In statement Q19, 28.99% of respondents agreed strongly, 60.29% agreed, 5.8% were undecided, and 4.93% disagreed. Negative statements in the questionnaire receive a positive response from the public. In statement Q14, 7.27% of respondents chose to agree strongly, 28.78% agreed, 16.28% were undecided, 42.15% disagreed, and 5.52% strongly disagreed. In statement Q16, 7% of respondents chose to agree strongly, 15.45% agreed, 7.58% were undecided, 58.6% disagreed, and 11.37% strongly disagreed. In statement Q18, 7.92% of respondents strongly agreed, 36.36% agreed, 8.21% were undecided, 41.35% disagreed, and 6.16% strongly disagreed.

The survey results that have been described show that the Family Hope Program is considered effective in helping to meet basic needs and increasing access to health and education services, especially in statements Q1, Q19, and Q15. On the other hand, the community also has relatively high doubts and disagreements on certain aspects, especially related to statements Q14, Q16, and Q18. These statements explain that there are challenges in achieving prosperity in the future and that some families have difficulties accessing services even though they have received assistance. This shows that although the Family Hope Program is generally considered adequate, there are still challenges or certain aspects that need to be improved so that this program can be implemented optimally.

The effectiveness of Non-Cash Food Assistance is assessed based on the analysis of the questionnaire given to the beneficiaries. The questionnaire used contains positive and negative statements. The effectiveness of Non-Cash Food Assistance is evaluated based on indicators outlined in several statements, including Non-Cash Food Assistance is not sufficient to

meet food needs (Q2); the food, education, and health needs of the underprivileged have been met with Non-Cash Food Assistance (Q3); Non-Cash Food Assistance is not sufficient to meet education and health needs (Q4); the quality and services of Non-Cash Food Assistance need to be improved to have a more significant impact in helping the community to meet basic needs (Q20).

The study results showed that most respondents felt that Non-Cash Food Assistance was adequate to help meet basic needs ranging from food, education, and health. This is demonstrated in statement Q3, where 42.86% of respondents chose strongly agree, 48% agree, 2.86% are undecided, 4.86% disagree, and 1.43% strongly disagree. In statements Q2 and Q4 which tended to be negative and received a positive response from the community. In statement Q2, 11.14% of respondents chose strongly agree, 24.93% agree, 7.92% are undecided, 45.45% disagree, and 10.56% strongly disagree. In statement Q4, 10.2% of respondents chose strongly agree, 28.28% agree, 7% are undecided, 44.61% disagree, and 9.91% strongly disagree. The community also stated that the quality of services for distributing Non-Cash Food Assistance still needs to be improved to obtain maximum results. In statement Q20, 50.58% of respondents chose strongly agree, 42.77% agreed, 2.02% were undecided, 2.89% disagreed, and 1.73% strongly disagreed.

The Impact of the Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance on Poverty Levels in West Sulawesi

West Sulawesi Province's poverty rate is higher than that of other provinces on Sulawesi Island. This makes West Sulawesi Province an area that needs special attention in poverty alleviation efforts. Evaluation of the implementation of programs in West Sulawesi Province needs to be carried out to overcome the problem of poverty. Program evaluation will help identify factors that contribute to the achievement or failure of policies and provide data-based recommendations for future improvements (Suparno, Juri, & Relita, 2018). The evaluation results can be a reference for policymakers in formulating more effective and targeted steps to improve the welfare of the people of West Sulawesi.

The effect of the Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance on the poverty rate in West Sulawesi can be known after conducting the Glejser test to determine the results of heteroscedasticity. The Glejser test is used in linear regression analysis to find heteroscedasticity, a condition when the residual or error variance is not constant across the range of independent variables (Dunn, 2012). The Glejser test has better test sensitivity compared to the Park test. The Glejser test can detect three variables that experience heteroscedasticity (Firdausya & Indawati, 2023). The Glejser test is used to evaluate the presence or absence of heteroscedasticity in the regression model. The results are analyzed and concluded based on the significance of each independent variable. The results of the Gjeser test on the effect of the Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance on the poverty rate in West Sulawesi are presented in Table 2.

Interpretation of the correlation test output that has been presented shows that the variable number of social assistance recipients in the Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance has a significance value of $0.076 > 0.05$. The number of social assistance recipients in the Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance does not have a significant relationship with the poverty rate. The correlation value obtained is -0.53 , which means that the relationship between the two variables is not in the same direction. In other words, if the number of aid recipients increases, the poverty rate will decrease with a moderate or sufficient relationship strength. The total social assistance budget variable has a significance value of $0.006 < 0.05$. The total social assistance budget in the form of the Family

Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance has a significant relationship with the poverty rate. The correlation value obtained was -0.741 , which means that the relationship between the two variables is not in the same direction; in other words, if the total social assistance budget increases, the poverty rate will decrease with strong relationship strength.

The Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance effectively reduce poverty rates in West Sulawesi Province. However, it should be noted that some people still demand improvements in several aspects, especially related to the accuracy of the program's targets. The Family Hope Program has increased the number of beneficiary families attending school with twelve years of compulsory education. The health of infants and toddlers can be checked quickly and routinely, and the health of older people can be monitored through the elderly integrated health post (Najidah & Lestari, 2019). The Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance are some government policies that play an essential role in eradicating poverty in West Sulawesi Province. Implementation evaluation must still be carried out so that the Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance can continue to benefit the community.

CONCLUSION

The Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance are considered effective in meeting the basic needs of people experiencing poverty in West Sulawesi Province. The Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance can meet food needs while increasing access to health and education services. The community stated that the quality of service in the Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance

Table 2 Results of the Gjeser Test of the Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance

Correlations Test		Number of Social Assistance Recipients	Budget Amount	Poverty Rate
Number of Social Assistance Recipients	Pearson Correlation	1	.874**	-.530
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.076
	N	12	12	12
Budget Amount	Pearson Correlation	.874**	1	-.741**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.006
	N	12	12	12
Poverty Rate	Pearson Correlation	-.530	-.741**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.076	.006	
	N	12	12	12

still needs to be improved to be on target. The Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance significantly impact the poverty rate in West Sulawesi Province. The correlation test results between the number of beneficiaries in the Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance and the poverty rate showed a correlation value of -0.53, so if the number of beneficiaries increases, the poverty rate will decrease with a moderate or sufficient relationship strength. The correlation test results between the total budget in the Family Hope Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance and the poverty rate showed a correlation value of -0.741, so if the total budget increases, the poverty rate will decrease with strong relationship strength.

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