

The Influence of the Family Hope Program (PKH) and Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) on Community Welfare in Pangkalpinang City

Tiara Amiza¹, Devi Valeriani², Vehtasvili³

^{1,2,3} Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Bangka Belitung

Email: tiaraamizza@gmail.com, deviyono92@gmail.com, vebtas@gmail.com

Abstract: *In realizing community welfare, the government distributes social assistance programs. One of the programs that has been implemented by the government is the Family Hope Program (PKH) and Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT). This research aims to determine the influence of the Family Hope Program (PKH) and Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) on the welfare of the community in Pangkalpinang City. This research uses secondary data and primary data. Secondary data was obtained from data on PKH and BPNT social assistance recipients from the Pangkalpinang Social Service. Primary data was obtained using questionnaires, observation and interviews. In this research, researchers used a quantitative approach with multiple linear regression analysis. The population in this study was 4196 recipients of PKH and BPNT social assistance in 2021. The sample in this study used the Slovin formula, namely 98 people. The research results show that the Family Hope Program (PKH) has a negative and significant effect on the welfare of the people in Pangkalpinang City and Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) has a positive and significant effect on the welfare of the people in Pangkalpinang City.*

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Introduction

In Indonesia, the problem of economic inequality is one of the contexts that is the focus of the government's attention. In terms of economic inequality, people have high income, low income and poverty levels, which is one of the big problems in various developing countries. Low income affects the ability to meet health standards and education standards. According to Paisah, (2019) poverty is a situation where there is an inability to meet the standard of living needs. This inability is characterized by low income in meeting basic needs in the form of clothing, food and shelter. Poverty is a society's failure to allocate resources and is included in the poor category if it has an income below the average line.

The Bangka Belitung Islands Province is one of the provinces that has a fluctuating poverty rate, which is part of efforts to overcome the problem of poverty. The decline in the number of poor people cannot be separated from the government's efforts to overcome the problem of poverty that occurs. One of the causes of high poverty rates is that the high population growth rate causes available jobs to become limited so that needs are not met. The Bangka Belitung Islands Provincial Central Statistics Agency released data on the percentage of poor people for each of 6 districts and 1 city in 2019-2023. The highest percentage of poor people was in 2021, namely 4.90 percent. The lowest poverty percentage will be in 2022, namely 4.45 percent. The highest increase occurred in 2020-2021, namely 0.07 percent. The percentage of

poor people in Pangkalpinang City changes every year. The highest percentage of poor people occurred in 2021, namely 4.76 percent. The lowest percentage of poor people occurred in 2019, namely 4.25 percent. The largest percentage increase occurred in 2020-2021, namely 0.4 percent. The largest percentage decrease occurred in 2022-2023, namely 0.28 percent. The increase that occurs requires government efforts to allocate budget funds for various development programs aimed at reducing poverty rates (Sarigi, et al, 2021).

Pangkalpinang City is the only city in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province that has a relatively stable percentage of poor people. The stable percentage is influenced by the high and low levels of poverty at the poverty line. The issue of poverty is something that the government needs to pay attention to. Apart from the obligation to reduce the number of people living in poverty, strategies to reduce poverty must also be able to address the extent and how serious the poverty conditions are in Pangkalpinang City.

In realizing community welfare, the government distributes social assistance programs. All methods and efforts have been implemented, one of which is by distributing programs that can solve welfare problems. One of the programs that has been implemented by the government is the Family Hope Program (PKH) and Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT). The social

assistance program that has been implemented by the government aims to create a prosperous society that is shown to people who really need it. The Family Hope Program (PKH) was implemented in 2007 and is known internationally as Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT). The target recipients of PKH are poor families (KM) and have been registered in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) for Beneficiary Families (KPM). PKH is conditional social assistance to poor families (KM) who are designated as beneficiary families (KPM). PKH aims to make it easier for poor families (KM) to have better access to take advantage of all programs distributed by the government, such as access to health, education and social welfare. PKH is part of the Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) recipients who have been registered in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS). People who receive PKH definitely get BPNT, but those who get BPNT do not necessarily get PKH. PKH has four stages of disbursement which are carried out every three months (Ministry of Social Affairs, 2023). Pangkalpinang City implemented PKH in 2013 which has been running for 10 years. Pangkalpinang City has 7 sub-districts which each have PKH recipients. The seven sub-districts in Pangkalpinang City include Taman Sari, Gerunggang, Pangkalbalam, Gabek, Bukit Intan, Girimaya, and Rangkui. The number of PKH recipients in Pangkalpinang City experiences a fluctuating increase every year. Not only has there been an increase, the decline in the number of PKH recipients in Pangkalpinang City has also fluctuated (Pangkalpinang City Social Service, 2023).

The number of PKH and BPNT recipients in Pangkalpinang City changes every year. The highest number of PKH and BPNT recipients will be 4761 (thousand people) in 2022. The lowest number of PKH and BPNT recipients was in 2020, 2991 (thousand people). The largest increase in the number of poor people occurred in 2020-2021, namely 1205 (thousand people) and in 2022- 2023 there was a significant decrease, namely 492 (people).

Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) is non-cash social assistance from the government given to recipients who have been designated as Beneficiary Families (KPM) in the amount of IDR 200,000 every month. BPNT distribution via electronic money is then used to buy specified food ingredients at e-warong. The BPNT program is organized by the government to increase the accuracy of distribution targets and encourage financial inclusion. BPNT is a

replacement program for the Beras Sejahtera program (RASTRA). In implementing BPNT, the President of the Republic of Indonesia has stipulated PERPRES RI Number 63 of 2017 concerning the distribution of non-cash social assistance (Ministry of Social Affairs, 2023). Pangkalpinang City has implemented the BPNT program in 2018 with the number of recipients increasing every year. BPNT is distributed in non-cash form to Beneficiary Families (KPM) every month. The number of BPNT recipients in Pangkalpinang City has fluctuated increases and decreases. This change occurred for several reasons, including residents who had died, errors in recipient data, moving residence to another area but still being registered at the original residence, as well as changes in family status which experienced increases and decreases towards prosperity (Pangkalpinang Social Service, 2023).

The government's efforts to overcome the problem of poverty are by distributing social assistance programs, namely the Family Hope Program (PKH) and Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT). The government distributes PKH and BPNT social assistance aimed at improving the welfare of the poor in an effort to provide social protection. Article 1 paragraph (9) of Law Number 1 of 2009 concerning social welfare states "Social protection is all efforts undertaken to prevent and deal with risks from social shocks and vulnerabilities". In Andika & Safitri's research (2021), entitled "The Influence of the Family Hope Program on Community Welfare According to an Islamic Economic Perspective (Case Study of Mekar Delima Village, Tasik Putri Puyu District)" explains that the Family Hope Program has an influence on community welfare. Based on the background, the researcher wants to know and analyze further about "The Influence of the Family Hope Program (PKH) and Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) on Community Welfare in Pangkalpinang City".

Literature Review

Welfare Theory

According to Pigou (1960), economic welfare theory is part of social welfare and can be related directly or indirectly to the measurement of money. Welfare can be treated based on two things, namely subjective welfare and objective welfare. Well-being is aimed at the individual, family and community levels. At the individual level, feelings of happiness, sadness, peace, mental fear, satisfaction and dissatisfaction

are subjective indicators of quality of life. Within the family, adequate housing conditions such as the availability of clean water is an example of an objective indicator.

In Maslow's opinion, welfare is defined as a safe and pleasant situation that is obtained through fulfilling basic needs such as shelter, food, clothing, health, education, and adequate protection. Maslow suggested that there are five levels of basic human needs which are often referred to as "The Hierarchy Of Needs Theory". The hierarchy of human needs can be grouped as follows:

1. Basic needs or physiological needs Basic needs are the most basic needs that are most needed by humans, which are connected to the needs of each individual's body. Physiological needs include oxygen, food, water, and other basic needs for humans.
2. The need to feel safe After physiological needs are met, humans need a sense of security. This need can be in the form of physical or emotional security. This includes protection from criminal acts, protection against fear, and protection from disaster and chaos, etc.
3. Social needs for belonging and love The third need is the social need to belong and be loved. This need arises after physiological needs and a sense of security are fulfilled, where humans want to be understood and understood, which is usually obtained through love from other people.
4. The need for appreciation The fourth need is the need for recognition or appreciation, which in this context means self-esteem. Every individual is entitled to their self esteem, and being respected by others is a human instinct to gain recognition.
5. Self-actualization needs The fifth need, which is the peak, is the need for self-actualization, which means reflecting one's hopes and desires for oneself. This need can be achieved after the four previous needs are met.

Family Hope Program (PKH)

According to the Ministry of Social Affairs (2023), the Family Hope Program (PKH) is a conditional cash assistance program for poor families (KM) who are designated as beneficiary families (KPM) registered in the integrated social welfare data (DTKS). Distribution of PKH assistance to develop a social protection system for underprivileged groups of society, with the aim of maintaining and improving their standard of living and trying to break the cycle of poverty that exists among the poor. In the conditional

cash assistance program, PKH provides access, especially for pregnant women and children, to health and education services. PKH is also encouraged to provide opportunities for disabled and elderly people while maintaining their social security. According to Suyanti (2022), through PKH, Poor Families (KM) are encouraged to obtain and utilize basic social services which include health, education, food, nutrition, care, support and other social security programs (Ministry of Social Affairs, 2023).

The aim of the Family Hope Program (PKH) is to help poor families (KM) reduce the burden of costs in the short term and reduce poverty in the long term. The main objective of PKH is to reduce poverty and improve the quality of Human Resources (HR) and change the behavior of Poor Families (KM) which supports a relatively greater level of welfare (Hanif, 2015).

Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT)

According to the Ministry of Social Affairs (2020), the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) is a form of support that initially took the form of Rastra, which began to be changed to BPNT in 2017 in 44 selected cities. In addition, the entire Rastra subsidy program was changed to a basic food social assistance program in 2018 which will be distributed through non-cash assistance and the Beras Sejahtera social assistance (RASTRA). BPNT distribution has been implemented in stages since 2017 in several selected regions in Indonesia with adequate access and facilities. At the end of 2019, the Social Food Assistance program was implemented in all districts/cities. Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) is the government's non-cash basic food assistance which is given to KPM every month through an e-warong mechanism which is used only to buy basic necessities from electronic accounts that partner with banks.

BPNT is the government's effort to change the form of aid to non-cash (cashless), especially through the use of e-cards which are delivered directly to KPM. This social assistance is distributed to KPM through the banking system which can then be used to get rice and eggs from e-warong so that KPM can also achieve a more balanced diet. BPNT will reduce food costs for underprivileged families and provide various basic needs for them. On the other hand, the development of food categories resulting from the program will improve the nutrition of the community, especially children, thus having an impact on reducing stunting rates (Hermawan, 2021).

Method

This research uses a quantitative approach. According to Sugiyono, (2019) quantitative research is based on the philosophy of positivism which is used in researching certain populations and samples using research instruments, quantitative or statistical data analysis aimed at predetermined hypotheses. This research focuses on the Family Hope Program (PKH) and Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) on community welfare in Pangkalpinang City using interrelated questionnaire results which are analyzed quantitatively. This research will be carried out in August 2024 until completion. The place of this research is Pangkalpinang City, Bangka Belitung Islands Province. In this research, secondary data was obtained through the relevant agency, namely the Pangkalpinang Social Service regarding data on recipients of the Family Hope Program (PKH) and Non- Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) in 2021. The 2021 data was taken based on data on the highest percentage of poor people in Pangkalpinang City, namely 4 .76 percent. The higher the percentage of poor people in Pangkalpinang City, the lower the welfare of the people in Pangkalpinang City will be. The primary data in this research is information about the Family Hope Program (PKH), Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT), and Community Welfare (KM) obtained through distributing questionnaires to communities who are PKH recipients in stage 4 in 2021. In addition, researchers conducting observations and interviews with PKH and BPNT recipients.

This research uses multiple linear regression analysis. The multiple linear regression equation in this research is:

$$KM_i = \alpha + \beta_1 PKH_i + \beta_2 BPNT_i + e_i \dots 1.1$$

Description:

KM_i = Community Welfare

α = Constant

$\beta_1 \beta_2$ = Regression Coefficient

PKH_i = Family Hope Program

$BPNT_i$ = Non-Cash Food Assistance

e_i = Standard error

i = Cross Section

Results and Discussion

Respondent Characteristics

Respondent Characteristics The characteristics of respondents in this study explain the profile of respondents who received assistance from the Family Hope Program (PKH) and Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) in each

sub-district in Pangkalpinang City. Respondent characteristics consist of gender, age, education level and occupation.

a. Gender

The initial characteristics of the respondents in this study were differentiated based on gender. The sample was divided into male and female categories. The gender of the respondents who received PKH and BPNT assistance in Pangkalpinang City who were taken as respondents, showed that the majority of respondents were women, namely 89 people and the rest were male respondents, namely 9 people.

b. Ages

The ages of the respondents who received PKH and BPNT assistance in Pangkalpinang City were mostly 26-45 years old, namely 50 people. There were 48 respondents aged 46-65 years. Ages 26-45 years are in the adult age category and ages 46-65 years are in the elderly age category.

c. Work

Most of the respondents who received PKH and BPNT assistance in Pangkalpinang City worked as housewives, namely 75 people and the fewest occupations were farmers, 4 people. There were 5 respondents who worked as traders. There are 9 workers and 5 employee.

d. Education

Education The majority of respondents who received PKH and BPNT assistance in Pangkalpinang City had elementary school education, namely 44 people and tertiary education had the least number of respondents, namely 2 people. There were 3 respondents who did not go to school. There are 22 people with junior high school education and 27 people with high school education.

Research Instrument Test Results

a. Validity Test

Table 3.1 Validity Test Results

Variable	Question Items	r_{count}	r_{table}	Description
PKH	X1.1	0,419	0,1671	Valid
	X1.2	0,403		Valid
	X1.3	0,350		Valid
	X1.4	0,283		Valid
	X1.5	0,286		Valid
	X1.6	0,357		Valid
	X1.7	0,346		Valid
	X1.8	0,311		Valid
	X1.9	0,346		Valid
	X1.10	0,494		Valid
	X1.11	0,457		Valid
BPNT	X2.1	0,338	0,1671	Valid
	X2.2	0,310		Valid
	X2.3	0,201		Valid
	X2.4	0,246		Valid
	X2.5	0,452		Valid
	X2.6	0,484		Valid
	X2.7	0,462		Valid
	X2.8	0,334		Valid
	X2.9	0,588		Valid
	X2.10	0,355		Valid
	X2.11	0,533		Valid
KM	Y.1	0,281	0,1671	Valid
	Y.2	0,356		Valid
	Y.3	0,453		Valid
	Y.4	0,538		Valid
	Y.5	0,532		Valid
	Y.6	0,764		Valid
	Y.7	0,563		Valid
	Y.8	0,624		Valid
	Y.9	0,477		Valid

Validity testing is carried out to determine whether the questionnaire used is valid or not. Researchers use the Sig value. (2- tailed) when applying pearson-correlated. If the correlation coefficient value for each statement item being tested is greater than r_{table} , namely 0.1671 ($df = n-2 = 98-2$, $n = 96$) with a significance of $\alpha = 0.05$). a value of $r_{count} > r_{table}$, because $r_{count} > r_{table}$, namely 0.1671, all items were declared valid.

b. Reliability Test

Tabel 3.2 Hasil Uji Reliabilitas

Variable	Reliability	Cronbach's alpha	Description
PKH	0,624	0,60	Reliabel
BPNT	0,655	0,60	Reliabel
KS	0,707	0,60	Reliabel

Source: Processed by Researchers, (2024)

The value of each variable is more than 0.6, so it is reliable. It can be concluded that each statement in the questionnaire used can produce stable data, which shows that if the statement is

conveyed again, an answer will be obtained that is quite similar to the previous answer. All the variables considered can trigger the influence of the Family Hope Program (PKH) and Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) on Welfare (KS).

Classical Assumption

a. Test Normality

Tabel 3.3 Hasil Uji Normalitas dengan Kolmogrov-Smirnov

Test Type	Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	Description
K-S	0,052	data is normally distributed

The results of the normality test with Kolmogorov-Smirnov show that the unstandardized residuals have an Asymp value. Sig. (2-tailed) of $0.052 > 0.05$. Therefore, it can be concluded that the data in the research model is normally distributed.

b. Multicollinearity Test

Table 3.4 Multicollinearity Test Results

Variabel	Tolerance	VIF	Keterangan
PKH	0,740	1,351	Tidak terdapat
BPNT	0,740	1,351	multikolinieritas
			Tidak terdapat
			multikolinieritas

PKH tolerance value is 0.740 and BPNT is 0.740, which indicates that the tolerance value is > 0.10 . Meanwhile, the VIF value for PKH is 1.351 and BPNT is 1.351, which indicates that $VIF < 10$. It can be concluded that the multiple linear regression model does not contain multicollinearity.

c. Heteroscedasticity Test

The significance value (Sig.) for PKH is 0.454 and BPNT is 0.210. The significance value of these two variables is greater than 0.05, so it is in accordance with the basis for decision making that there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

This multiple linear regression analysis aims to determine the influence of two or more independent variables on the dependent variable, in order to test whether there is a functional relationship between two or more independent variables and one dependent variable. The

following are the results of the multiple linear regression analysis in this research:

Table 3.5 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Variabel	Coefficients	Sig.
(Constant)	8,199	0,000
PKH	-0,183	0,024
BPNT	0,637	0,000

Based on table 3.6 above, the results obtained from the regression coefficient table, a regression equation can be formulated as follows: Then we get the multiple linear regression equation, namely:

$$KM_i = 8,199 - 0,183 PKH_i + 0,637 BPNT_i$$

The interpretation of the multiple linear regression equation above is as follows:

- The regression equation constant (α) totals 8.199 which proves that when the BPNT and PKH variables have a value of 0, then welfare has a value of 4.805.
- The multiple regression coefficient value on PKH is -0.183 with a negative sign indicating that if the PKH variable increases by 1 unit, the welfare variable will decrease by 0.183.
- The multiple regression coefficient value on BPNT is 0.637 with a positive sign stating that if the BPNT variable increases by 1 unit, the welfare variable will increase by 0.637.

Hypothesis Testing

A. Determination Coefficient Test (R^2)

The R Square value is 0.467 or equal to 46.7 percent. The coefficient of determination value shows that PKH and BPNT are able to explain welfare by 46.7 percent. The remaining value is 100 percent minus 46.7 percent, which is 53.3 percent influenced by other variables outside this regression equation or variables not studied.

B. Significant Individual Parameter Test (t Statistical Test)

Table 3.6 Significant Individual Parameter Test (t Statistical Test) Results

Variabel	T	Prob.
(Constant)	8,199	,000
PKH	-2,301	,024
BPNT	8,764	,000

Based on table 4.12, the results of the t test based on the table above to determine the

magnitude of the influence of each independent variable partially on the dependent are as follows:

- H_1 = The Family Hope Program (PKH) has a negative and significant impact on the welfare of the community in Pangkalpinang City.
 - The calculated t value of -2.301 shows that the greater the PKH value, the lower the value of community welfare.
 - The ttable value has a significance level of 0.05 with ($\alpha/2$; n-k-1) so the ttable value is 1.985.
 - The value tcount < ttable (-2.301 < 1.985) means that H_0 is accepted and H_1 is rejected.
 - The PKH probability value is 0.024 < 0.05, meaning that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted.
 - PKH has a negative and significant effect on the welfare of the people in Pangkalpinang City.
- H_2 = Non-Cash Food Assistance has a positive and significant effect on the welfare of the people in Pangkalpinang City.
 - The t-count value of 8.765 shows that the greater the BPNT welfare value, the greater the value of community welfare.
 - The ttable value with a significance level of 0.05 with ($\alpha/2$; n-k-1) means the ttable value is 1.985.
 - The value of tcount < ttable (8.764 > 1.985) means that H_0 is rejected and H_2 is accepted.
 - The BPNT probability value of 0.000 < 0.05 means that H_0 is rejected and H_2 is accepted.
 - BPNT has a positive and significant influence on the welfare of the people in Pangkalpinang City.

Conclusion

Based on the results of discussion and research analysis regarding the influence of the Family Hope Program (PKH) and Non- Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) on community welfare in Pangkalpinang City, the following conclusions can be obtained:

- The Family Hope Program (PKH) has a negative and significant impact on the welfare of the people in Pangkalpinang City.

2. Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) has a positive and significant impact on the welfare of the people in Pangkalpinang City.

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Conflict of Interest

The author conducted research to minimize the provision of pkh and bpnt assistance that is not on target and to be more selective in the distribution of pkh and bpnt to people who deserve assistance.

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