

## **The Influence of the Family Hope Program and Direct Cash Assistance on Community Poverty Levels: A Quantitative Study**

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**Abstract:** The purpose of this study is to determine whether there is an influence of the Family Hope Program (PKH) and Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) on the poverty level of the community in Poowo Barat Village, Kabila District, Bone Bolango Regency. This research uses a descriptive quantitative approach. The sample size is 63 respondents, namely recipients of the Family Hope Program and recipients of Direct Cash Assistance. Data collection techniques were obtained from observations and questionnaires. The data analysis technique used is multiple linear regression analysis. The results showed that simultaneously, the Family Hope Program (PKH) and Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) variables have a significant effect on the poverty level of the community in Poowo Barat Village, Kabila District, Bone Bolango Regency. From the results of data analysis in the table above, the R value is 0.520 and R Square is 0.271. This means that the regression model obtained can explain that the Family Hope Program (X1) and Direct Cash Assistance (X2) variables can influence the poverty level of the community in Poowo Barat Village, Kabila District, Bone Bolango Regency by 27.1%. While the remainder is influenced by other variables not examined in this study.

**Keywords:** family hope program, direct cash assistance, community poverty level

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Poverty refers to a condition in which a person or group does not have sufficient ownership and low income. Therefore, poverty reflects the inability to meet basic human needs such as food, shelter, and clothing (Takaredase et al., 2019).

Government policies in poverty alleviation programs, such as the Direct Cash Assistance Program (BLT), are included in cluster-1 along with the rice assistance program for the poor (Raskin), the Family Hope Program (PKH), the Community Health Insurance Program (Jamkesmas) previously known to the public as Askeskin which provides free health services, scholarship programs for poor students, and assistance programs for other socially vulnerable

groups. In addition, there are social assistance and protection programs targeting poor households, the National Community Empowerment Program (PNPM) which is aimed at empowering community groups, and micro and small business empowerment programs that provide capital in the form of community business credit (Djako et al., 2022).

Therefore, the role of government is very influential in increasing economic growth to achieve community welfare. This is done by implementing policies such as social assistance programs. Social assistance can be provided directly in the form of money (in-cash transfer), or in the form of goods and services (in-kind transfer). Assistance can also be permanent, especially for residents with permanent vulnerabilities such as people with disabilities, the elderly, and abandoned children (Andika, 2021).

**Table 1.** Poverty Line in West Poowo Village

NO	Year	Number of Poor People
1	Year 2021	402
2	Year 2022	399
3	Year 2023	397
4	Year 2024	394

Based on these data, it shows that the number of poor people in West Poowo Village has decreased from 2021 to 2024. Poverty alleviation efforts made by the government must be intensified to reduce the number of poor people in West Poowo Village.

Based on initial monitoring in Poowo Barat Village, Kabila District, Bone Bolango Regency, many residents are recipients of the Family Hope Program (PKH) and Direct Cash Assistance (BLT). Most of the people in Poowo Barat Village work as farmers. The total population of Poowo Barat Village is 496 Heads of Families (KK), and the number of recipients of the Family Hope Program (PKH) and Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) who meet the criteria has been recorded.

The amount of Family Hope Program (PKH) and Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) funds received by the community is based on village regulations. Funds and basic food assistance for PKH recipients are distributed four times a year, with the amount determined based on certain components or criteria. Likewise, Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) funds are distributed four times a year (every three months), with each household receiving IDR 900,000.

This complex phenomenon of poverty is increasingly attracting the attention of researchers, especially in the context of the effectiveness of various social assistance programs rolled out by the government. For example, research by Amalia & Wulan (2022) shows the important role of social assistance in reducing income inequality and poverty in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, Hidayat (2020) also examines how village funds and social assistance programs synergistically contribute to reducing poverty rates at the district level, providing a broader picture of government intervention. These studies reinforce the urgency of research into the specific impacts of PKH and BLT on community poverty rates.

The following table also presents the number of beneficiaries of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in West Poowo Village in 2020 to 2024.

**Table 2.** Number of Beneficiaries of the Family Hope Program in West Poowo Village

NO	Year	Number of PKH Recipients
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1	Year 2020	150 Recipient Heads of Families
2	Year 2021	124 Recipient Heads of Families
3	Year 2022	87 Recipient Heads of Families
4	Year 2023	39 Heads of Recipient Families
5	Year 2024	39 Heads of Recipient Families

The number of recipients of Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) per year continues to decline due to a decrease in the percentage of BLT funds disbursed from village funds each year which continues to decline over time. From 2020 to 2024, the percentage of BLT recipients continues to decline. This is because the amount of funds allocated for BLT in West Poowo Village decreases each year, so the percentage of recipients also decreases according to the total annual budget.

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Villages (Permendesa) No. 13 of 2020, the village government is required to budget and implement Direct Cash Assistance activities. The village head is required to re-register to ensure that residents who are included in the category of recipients of the Family Hope Program (KPM) actually receive BLT, so that there is no misuse or distribution to unauthorized parties (Saragih et al., 2021).

Village funds are distributed by the central government through the district government, where the financial assistance is one of the sources of village income budgeted annually in the State Budget (APBN). Village funds are given to each village with the aim of financing various programs and activities, which are determined based on deliberation between the village government and the community according to their respective characteristics (Buge et al., 2024).

After conducting initial observations in Poowo Barat Village, researchers identified several problems related to the implementation of the two assistance programs, namely limited accessibility and low community participation in the Family Hope Program (PKH) and Direct Cash Assistance (BLT). These problems include the difficulty of obtaining information about the mechanisms and procedures for registration, as well as minimal community involvement in the planning process and determining recipients of assistance. In addition, the criteria for recipients of assistance are still unclear, causing confusion and potential injustice in the distribution of assistance.

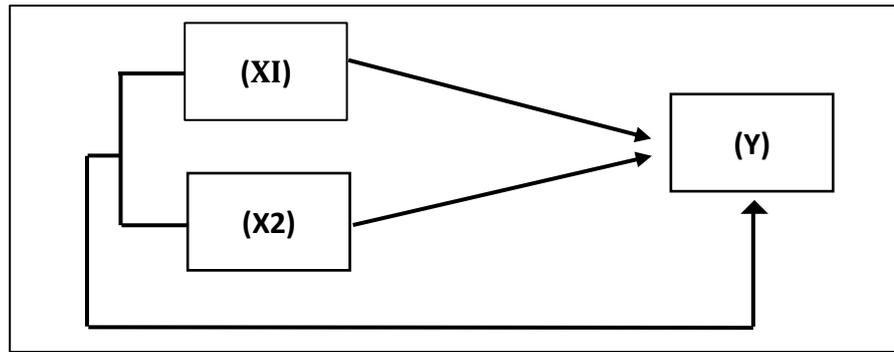
With the existence of these two programs, namely the Family Hope Program (PKH) and Direct Cash Assistance (BLT), it is hoped that the poverty rate can be reduced by providing the necessary financial support and helping underprivileged families meet their basic needs, as well as encouraging participation in development programs.

## **METHOD**

The approach used in this study is a quantitative approach with a descriptive method. According to Sugiyono (2013), descriptive analysis is a statistical method used to analyze data by describing or illustrating the data that has been collected as it is, without intending to make general conclusions or generalizations.

According to Sugiyono (2018), quantitative data is a research method based on positivism (concrete data). The research data is in the form of numbers that will be measured using statistics as a calculation test tool, which is related to the research problem to produce a conclusion. The positivistic philosophy is applied to a particular population or sample.

The research design used by the researcher can be explained as follows:



**Figure 1.** Research Design

Description:

X1: Family Hope Program (PKH)

X2: Direct Cash Assistance (BLT)

Y: Community Poverty Level

### **Operational Definition**

The operational definition of a variable refers to anything that the researcher determines to be studied in order to obtain information about the subject, which is then used to draw conclusions.

#### *Family Hope Program (PKH)*

The Family Hope Program (PKH) is a conditional cash assistance program managed by the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, based on the Cash Transfer Program (BLT) model. The Cash Transfer Program (BLT) is an innovation in welfare programs that have been implemented in various developing countries over the past few decades. This program provides regular cash assistance to poor households to help reduce poverty, but requires these households to make a series of human capital investments in their children.

#### *Direct Cash Assistance (BLT)*

The Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) program is a government program that provides cash assistance that is distributed directly by the government to people who are classified as poor or underprivileged. The government's goal in distributing BLT funds is to provide relief to the poor in meeting their basic living needs.

#### *Poverty*

Poverty is a problem experienced by individuals who do not have the means to meet all their basic living needs such as food, clothing, shelter, education, and health. As a result, these individuals cannot achieve a decent standard of living according to government regulations in their area.

### **Population and Sample**

According to Sugiyono (2019), population is an area consisting of objects/subjects that have their own characteristics and are selected by researchers to be studied and analyzed in order to draw conclusions. Based on this understanding, the population in this study consisted of 496 Heads of Families (KK).

According to Sugiyono (2019), a sample is part of the overall characteristics possessed by a population. According to Sugiyono (2016), the sampling technique used in this study is purposive sampling, which is a sampling technique based on certain considerations and criteria for selecting informants.

Based on this understanding, the purposive sampling criteria in this study are recipients of the Family Hope Program (PKH) and Direct Cash Assistance (BLT). Through this method, researchers obtained data from 39 families receiving the Family Hope Program (PKH) and 39 families receiving Direct Cash Assistance (BLT).

*Survey (Questionnaire)*

**Table 3.** Likert Scale

Javanese	Score
Strongly Agree (SA)	5
Agree (A)	4
Neutral (N)	3
Disagree (D)	2
Strongly Disagree (SD)	1

Documentation is intended to obtain direct data from the research location, including books, regulations, activity reports, photographs, documentary films, and relevant research data (Nurdin et al., 2019).

The data collection techniques used in this study are questionnaires and documentation. The questionnaire consists of several statements that aim to obtain information that supports the validity of the research results. This study uses a Likert Scale for its measurement, namely the use of several variable indicators to detail the variables being measured. The documentation method involves the process of reading and collecting data from various sources, including scientific books, journals, dissertations, and information obtained from the internet and other relevant sources. This documentation provides detailed and strong basic information to analyze this study. Data analysis techniques used in this study include: Normality Test, Multicollinearity Test, Heteroscedasticity Test, Multiple Linear Regression, Partial Test (t-Test), Simultaneous Test (f-Test), and Determination Coefficient Test.

### Statistical Hypothesis

*The statistical hypothesis used in this study is as follows:*

**H<sub>1</sub>: β ≠ 0**

There is no influence of the Family Hope Program (PKH) on the poverty level of the community in West Poowo Village, Kabila District, Bone Bolango Regency.

**H<sub>1</sub>: β = 0**

There is an influence of the Family Hope Program (PKH) on the poverty level of the community in West Poowo Village, Kabila District, Bone Bolango Regency.

**H<sub>2</sub>: β ≠ 0**

There is no influence of Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) on the poverty level of the community in Poowo Barat Village, Kabila District, Bone Bolango Regency.

**H<sub>2</sub>: β = 0**

There is no simultaneous influence of the Family Hope Program (PKH) and Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) on the poverty level of the community in Poowo Barat Village, Kabila District, Bone Bolango Regency.

**H<sub>3</sub>: β ≠ 0**

There is no simultaneous influence of the Family Hope Program (PKH) and Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) on the poverty level of the community in Poowo Barat Village, Kabila District, Bone Bolango Regency.

**H<sub>3</sub>: β = 0**

There is a simultaneous influence of the Family Hope Program (PKH) and Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) on the poverty level of the community in Poowo Barat Village, Kabila District, Bone Bolango Regency.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Validity and Reliability

Before conducting further analysis on the relationship between variables, an important step that must be taken is to evaluate the validity and reliability of the research instrument.

**Table 4.** Validity and Reliability Test

Test	Criteria	Results	Conclusion
Validity Test (Pearson Product Moment)	r-calculated > r-table	Valid (All items have r-count > 0.30 with r-table = 0.514)	The instrument is valid for measuring variables.
Reliability Test (Cronbach's Alpha)	α > 0.60	Reliable (Cronbach's Alpha > 0.80)	This instrument has good internal consistency.

Based on the results presented in the table above, all research instrument items are declared valid because the calculated r value is greater than the r table value (0.514) according to the established criteria. This shows that each questionnaire item is able to measure the intended variable accurately. High instrument validity is very important to ensure the accuracy and relevance of the interpretation of research results in accordance with the research objectives.

Based on the table above, it is also known that the reliability test has been conducted on the items that are declared valid. A variable is said to be reliable if the answers to the questions are consistently stable. The reliability coefficient of the Family Hope Program instrument (X1) is α = 0.943, the Direct Cash Assistance instrument (X2) is α = 0.950, and the Community Poverty Level instrument (Y) is α = 0.969. The three instruments have a Cronbach's Alpha value greater than 0.6, which means that the three instruments are reliable and meet the required criteria.

Therefore, this research instrument is considered suitable for use in the data collection process. High levels of validity and reliability support the accuracy and reliability of subsequent analysis procedures, including regression analysis and hypothesis testing, as previously explained.

### Classical Assumption Test

After the instrument is confirmed to be valid and reliable, the next step in the analysis process is to conduct a classical assumption test. This test is very important to do before conducting linear regression to ensure that the data meets certain statistical requirements, so that the resulting regression estimate is not biased and can be interpreted validly. The tests performed include normality tests, multicollinearity tests, and heteroscedasticity tests. The results of these tests are presented in the table below:

**Table 5.** Results of the Classical Assumption Test

Classical Assumption Test	Criteria	Results	Conclusion
Normality Test	p value > 0.05 (Kolmogorov-Smirnov)	p-value = 0.938 (Data is normally distributed)	The model meets the assumption of normality.
Multicollinearity Test	VIF < 10 and Tolerance > 0.10	VIF = 1.265 (No multicollinearity)	There is no multicollinearity problem; the model is suitable for use.
Heteroscedasticity Test	There is no specific pattern in the residual plot.	No specific pattern found	No heteroscedasticity was detected in this model.

The results presented in the table above show that all classical assumptions have been met. First, the normality test using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov method shows a significance value of 0.938, which is greater than the alpha level of 5% ( $0.938 > 0.05$ ). Thus, it can be concluded that the residuals are normally distributed.

Second, from the results of the multicollinearity test, the two variables of the Family Hope Program (PKH) and Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) have a tolerance value of  $0.790 > 0.10$  and a VIF value of  $1.265 < 10$ . Thus, it can be concluded that the regression model is free from multicollinearity and is suitable for use.

Third, the results of the heteroscedasticity test do not show any particular pattern in the residual plot, thus indicating the absence of heteroscedasticity in this model.

### T-test (partial test)

The t-test is used to test the partial effect of each independent variable (X1 and X2) on the dependent variable (Y).

**Table 6.** t-Test Results (Partial)

Coefficient <sup>a</sup>			
Model		T	Signature.
1	(Constant)	3,549 years	,001
	PKH	<b>2,386 people</b>	<b>,020</b>
	BLT	<b>2,525 years</b>	<b>,014</b>

Dependent Variable: POVERTY

Based on the results of the partial t-test, it is known that:

The Family Hope Program (PKH) has a significant influence on the poverty rate in West Poowo Village, because the significance value is  $0.020 < 0.05$  and the calculated t value is  $2.386 >$  the t table value of 2.003. This means that X1 has a partial influence.

Direct Cash Assistance (X2) also has a significant effect on the poverty rate, with a significance value of  $0.014 < 0.05$  and a calculated t value of  $2.525 >$  t table value of 2.003. This means that X2 has a partial effect.

Both have been proven to contribute to reducing poverty levels.

### F test (Simultaneous Test)

The simultaneous test aims to determine whether the independent variables (Family Hope Program and Direct Cash Assistance) simultaneously affect the dependent variable (Poverty

Level). This test uses the criterion that if the p value is smaller than the predetermined significance level, then the independent variables simultaneously have a significant effect on the dependent variable. Or the F value can also be used, namely if the calculated F value (F count) is greater than the critical F value (F table), it means that the independent variables simultaneously affect the dependent variable. The F table value can be determined using the degrees of freedom:  $df_1 = k - 1$  and  $df_2 = n - k$ , where k is the total number of dependent variables and independent variables. In this case,  $df_1 = 3 - 1 = 2$  and  $df_2 = 63 - 3 = 60$ , so the F table value is 3.15.

**Table 7. F Test Results (Simultaneous)**

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)						
Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Signature.	
1	Regression	685,789 million	2	342,894	11,126	,000 billion
	Remainder	1849,195	60	30,820		
	Total	2534.984	62			

A. Dependent Variable : TO POOR  
 B. Predictor: (Constant), BLT, PKH

Based on the table above, the results are as follows:

The calculated F value is 11.126 and the critical F value is 3.15, so the calculated  $F > F$  table. This means that the Family Hope Program (X1) and Direct Cash Assistance (X2) variables both have an effect on the Poverty Level (Y) variable in Poowo Barat Village, Kabila District, Bone Bolango Regency.

The significance value is  $0.000 < 0.05$ , which means that the Family Hope Program (X1) and Direct Cash Assistance (X2) variables both have a significant influence on the Poverty Level variable (Y) in Poowo Barat Village, Kabila District, Bone Bolango Regency.

**Coefficient of Determination Test ( $r^2$ )**

The coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) essentially measures the ability of the model to explain the dependent variable. The following are the results of the coefficient of determination test of the Family Hope Program variable (X1) and the Direct Cash Assistance variable (X2) against the Poverty Level variable (Y) as follows:

**Table 8. Results of the Determination Coefficient ( $R^2$ ) Test of Variables X1 and X2 against Y**

Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of Estimate
1	,520 <sup>a</sup>	,271	,246	5.55157 years

A. Predictor: (Constant), BLT, PKH

B. De pe no nt Variable : TO POOR

From the results of data analysis in the table above, the value of R = 0.520 and R Square = 0.271 was obtained. This means that the regression model obtained can explain that the variables of the Family Hope Program (X1) and Direct Cash Assistance (X2) are able to influence the Poverty Level in Poowo Barat Village, Kabila District, Bone Bolango Regency by 27.1%. The remaining variance is influenced by other variables not examined in this study.

**Multiple Linear Regression Model Test**

Table 10. Multiple Linear Regression Model Test

Model	Coefficient <sup>a</sup>				T	Signature.
	Not standardizing d Ko official		Standardization d Coe efficient not			
	B	Standard E.	Be ta			
(Constant)	<b>49,247 people</b>	13,876 people			3,549 years	,001
1 PKH	<b>,258</b>	,108	,296		2,386 people	,020
BLT	<b>,322</b>	,127	,313		2,525 years	,014

A. De pe no nt Variable : TO POOR

Based on the data in the table above, the following regression equation is obtained:

$$\hat{Y} = \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + e$$

From the above model, the output results can be entered as follows:

$$\hat{Y} = 49.247 + 0.258X_1 + 0.322X_2 + e$$

The constant value is 49.247, meaning that if the Family Hope Program variable (X1) and the Direct Cash Assistance variable (X2) are both assumed to have a value of zero, then the Poverty Level in Poowo Barat Village, Kabila District, Bone Bolango Regency will remain at 49.247 assuming the other variables remain constant.

The regression coefficient of the Family Hope Program variable (X1) is 0.258, meaning that for every one unit increase in the Family Hope Program variable, the poverty level in Poowo Barat Village, Kabila District, Bone Bolango Regency will increase by 0.258 units, assuming that other variables remain constant.

The regression coefficient of the Direct Cash Assistance variable (X2) is 0.322, meaning that for every one unit increase in the Direct Cash Assistance variable, the poverty level in Poowo Barat Village, Kabila District, Bone Bolango Regency will increase by 0.322 units, assuming that other variables remain constant.

**Discussion**

The analysis and testing of the objectives and hypotheses of this study were conducted using a multiple linear regression model with IBM SPSS Statistics version 21.0. The results of this study are as follows: Community welfare is an inseparable part of the economic development paradigm. Economic development is considered successful if the level of community welfare increases. There are several factors that influence the level of community welfare, one of which is financial literacy.

### *The Influence of Family Hope Program (X1) on Poverty Levels (Y)*

Based on the results of descriptive analysis, the implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) for the poor shows a good category, reflected in the level of acceptance and effectiveness of program implementation in the field. This shows that most PKH beneficiaries have a guarantee of better access to education and health services, according to the needs of the assistance provided.

Based on observations and findings in Poowo Barat Village, it is known that most PKH recipients have felt the real benefits of the program. In addition to receiving cash assistance, beneficiaries also receive supporting facilities such as the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) for school-age children from elementary to high school, as well as health services through the Social Security Administering Agency (BPJS) which covers pregnant women, postpartum mothers, toddlers, and people with disabilities. These findings indicate that government intervention through the Family Hope Program (PKH) has been running well and has contributed to easing the economic burden on poor families.

This research supports research conducted by Lubis (2020) which is in line with the goal of poverty alleviation and improving the quality of human resources in very poor communities through the provision of health services, education services, and social welfare services for poor communities.

Humairoh's research (2021) stated that there is an influence of the Family Hope Program (PKH) on poverty, where health, education, and welfare factors partially affect poverty in the PKH program. The better the Family Hope Program (PKH) provided, the more able it is to overcome poverty.

Furthermore, this finding is consistent with the study by Basri & Suryani (2021) which analyzed the effectiveness of PKH in improving the quality of life of poor families in rural areas, confirming the contribution of this program holistically. Kusumawati & Handayani (2022) also strengthen this by highlighting how the implementation of PKH specifically affects aspects of children's health and education, which are important pillars in breaking the chain of intergenerational poverty. In addition, Yuniarti & Lestari (2022) also found that PKH made a significant contribution to increasing access to education and health for children from poor families, in line with observations in West Poowo Village.

### *The Influence of Direct Cash Assistance (X2) on Poverty Levels (Y)*

Based on field findings, there has been a decrease in the number of poor households receiving benefits from 150 heads of families in 2020 to 39 heads of families in 2024. This decrease shows that Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) has succeeded in easing the economic burden on families. The funds provided are used for daily consumption and other basic needs that support household stability. The success of this program is not only determined by the amount of assistance but also the accuracy of the target and the timeliness of distribution. If assistance is received regularly and according to needs, people tend to be able to maintain their economic condition and avoid falling into deeper poverty.

This study is also supported by the findings of Otheliansyah & Hizwar (2023) which show that Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) contributes to reducing poverty rates in rural areas. In this context, Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) plays an important role in strengthening the economic resilience of the poor and is an important step towards achieving sustainable development goals, especially in poverty alleviation (World Bank, 2017). This program is designed to reach groups that are considered poor and vulnerable, such as those who have lost their jobs, have uncertain

incomes, or are affected by crises such as pandemics or natural disasters. Thus, Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) is an important instrument in supporting sustainable development goals, especially in poverty alleviation and social welfare (Hastuti et al., 2021).

This finding is reinforced by the study by Dewi & Purbadharmaja (2020) which found a positive impact of BLT on the welfare of poor households, as well as the study by Wulandari & Fitriana (2020) which analyzed how BLT affects consumption patterns and poverty levels in urban areas. On the other hand, Prasetyo & Sari (2021) also conducted an evaluation of BLT Village Funds during the pandemic, which is consistent with the role of BLT as a social safety net.

However, this is different from the research conducted by Karmiana (2023) which showed that Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) did not have a significant impact on improving community welfare because the funds distributed were not enough to meet the living needs of one family and were not distributed routinely every month. In addition, some recipients of Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) do not meet the recipient criteria, because there are still underprivileged people who do not receive BLT social assistance.

#### *The Influence of Family Hope Program (X1) and Direct Cash Assistance (X2) on Poverty Levels (Y)*

Based on the results of the analysis of this research data, the coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) value was obtained with  $R = 0.520$  and  $R \text{ Square} = 0.271$ . This means that the regression model can explain that the variables of the Family Hope Program (X1) and Direct Cash Assistance (X2) have an effect on the poverty rate of the community in Poowo Barat Village, Kabila District, Bone Bolango Regency by 27.1%. The rest is influenced by other variables not examined in this study such as People's Business Credit (KUR), Productive Economic Business Assistance (UEP), Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT), and other economic factors. Therefore, the more effective and targeted the implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) and Direct Cash Assistance (BLT), the greater its contribution to reducing the poverty rate in Poowo Barat Village.

This study is in line with the study conducted by Florentin (2020) entitled "Comparative Analysis of Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) and the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Improving Community Welfare" which shows that the Family Hope Program (PKH) and Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) have reduced the burden on poor households in meeting education, health, and the needs of the elderly over 70 years of age and people with severe disabilities.

Collectively, these findings are reinforced by Santoso & Setiawan (2023) who examined the effectiveness of programs such as BPNT and PKH on the consumption levels of poor households, showing how various social assistance programs, including BLT, simultaneously contribute to meeting basic needs and reducing poverty. These studies consistently highlight the synergy between social assistance programs in poverty alleviation efforts.

This study shows that the Family Hope Program (PKH) and Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) have a significant impact on reducing poverty levels in Poowo Barat Village, Kabila District, Bone Bolango Regency, by effectively meeting the basic needs of the community such as education, health, and food. This finding emphasizes the importance of the role of social assistance in improving the welfare of poor families and strengthening social policies for poverty alleviation.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

Based on the explanation presented in the previous section, several conclusions can be drawn as follows: The Family Hope Program (PKH) has an impact on the poverty level variable in Poowo Barat Village, Kabila District, Bone Bolango Regency.

The use of Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) has an impact on the poverty level variable in Poowo Barat Village, Kabila District, Bone Bolango Regency. The Family Hope Program (PKH) and

Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) jointly influence the poverty level variable in Poowo Barat Village, Kabila District, Bone Bolango Regency.

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