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The Impact of Social Assistance on the Social Welfare of PKH Beneficiary Families in Sentani District, Jayapura District

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: To assess the impact of social assistance and PKH on beneficiary welfare in Sentani District, identify key influencing factors, and evaluate government efforts to improve outcomes.

Methodology/approach: The research applies a mixed-method approach, combining quantitative analysis (multiple linear regression, t-test, F-test) and qualitative techniques (interviews, data reduction, and thematic analysis). Respondents include 51 individuals from government agencies, community leaders, and PKH beneficiaries.

Results/findings: Social assistance has a positive impact of 27.0% on welfare, while PKH contributes 21.6%. Jointly, both explain 48.6% of welfare improvement. Barriers include inaccurate targeting, budget limitations, infrastructure challenges, and socio-cultural constraints. Supporting factors include strong government policy, adequate funding, institutional cooperation, and active community participation.

Conclusions: Both programs significantly improve welfare, but greater accuracy in targeting and timeliness of disbursement are needed to maximize impact.

Limitations: The study is confined to one district with a small sample size, limiting broader applicability.

Contribution: This research provides empirical evidence of the comparative impact of social assistance and PKH in Papua, offering policy recommendations to strengthen welfare programs in similar socio-economic contexts.

Keywords: *Assistance, Beneficiaries, Sentani, Social, Welfare*

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1. Introduction

Social assistance through the Family Hope Program (PKH) has been implemented by the Indonesian government since 2007 to improve the social welfare of poor families (Soekiman, 2023). The Family

Hope Program (PKH) is a conditional cash transfer program aimed at improving human capital and directly assisting poor families with specific conditions such as active participation in education and health activities (Amni, Munawarah, & Urahmah, 2024; Rosdiana & Pasette, 2020).

Regulation of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 63 of 2017 on the Non-Cash Social Assistance Distribution:

- a) that the distribution of social assistance to the public should be carried out efficiently so that it is received by the right target, in the right amount, at the right time, with the right quality, and in the right administrative process;
- b) that efficient distribution of social assistance can support the increase in benefits for recipients and contribute to the improvement of financial inclusion.

Minister of Social Affairs Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2019 on the Distribution of Social Assistance Spending within the Ministry of Social Affairs: To implement the provisions of Article 40 of the Minister of Finance Regulation Number 254/PMK.05/2015 on Social Assistance Spending at Ministries/Agencies, it is necessary to establish a Minister of Social Affairs Regulation on the Distribution of Social Assistance Spending within the Ministry of Social Affairs.

In this regulation, the following definitions apply:

- 1) Social Assistance is assistance in the form of money, goods, or services to an individual, family, group, or community that is poor, unable, and/or vulnerable to social risks.
- 2) Social Assistance Spending refers to expenses in the form of money, goods, or services given by the government to poor or unable communities to protect them from potential social risks, improve their economic capacity, and/or their welfare.

The implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) has been carried out in many regions across Indonesia, including the Papua Province (Imbiri & Ngarawula, 2023). In Sentani District, Jayapura, the Family Hope Program (PKH) has been chosen as one of the key strategies in efforts to reduce poverty and improve the social welfare of the local community (Jatmikowati & Widjajani, 2023). However, even though the Family Hope Program (PKH) has shown some success in increasing access to health and education services, several challenges remain that need to be addressed to make this program more effective (Anggraeni & Nugroho, 2022; Cahya, 2019; Rizal, Fanggidae, & Neno, 2023).

Challenges in implementing the Family Hope Program (PKH) include issues such as inaccurate data on beneficiaries (Akhmad & Isnaini, 2024), delayed distribution of assistance, limited access, incorrect allocation of assistance, insufficient education and mentorship, inadequate monitoring and evaluation, and poor infrastructure. These challenges indicate that, although the Family Hope Program (PKH) has good intentions, its implementation still faces various barriers that need ongoing attention and improvement.

The problems identified include low participant understanding of the aims and objectives of PKH, cash assistance not being received according to the schedule set in the General Guidelines for PKH, health services for RTSM (Poor and Vulnerable Households) using PKH still facing obstacles, and cases of children dropping out of school or not continuing to Junior High School (SMP). These issues are caused by several factors, including inadequate socialization by the Program Implementation Unit (UPPKH), slow disbursement of PKH funds to participants, PKH funds not being sufficient for children's school fees, and misuse of PKH funds for purposes not recommended in the PKH program. Furthermore, there are issues with targeting the right recipients when collecting data for RTSM as PKH beneficiaries (Marom, Tamamudin, & Adinugraha, 2021).

Social welfare is an important indicator in regional development, particularly in addressing social inequalities and poverty (Davidescu, Nae, & Florescu, 2024). The Indonesian government, through the Ministry of Social Affairs, has launched various social assistance programs aimed at improving the living standards of the poor, one of which is the Family Hope Program (PKH). This program is designed to provide conditional assistance to poor families with components related to health, education, and

social welfare, with the hope of encouraging behavioral changes and improving quality of life in a sustainable manner (Barker, Pistrang, & Elliott, 2015; Wati, Basuki, & Suriadi, 2023).

Sentani District, as the government center of Jayapura Regency, has a heterogeneous social character, consisting of both indigenous Papuan communities and migrants, covering urban and semi-urban areas. In the midst of this development, there are still several families with vulnerable economic conditions. Therefore, the presence of the PKH program becomes highly strategic in efforts to combat poverty and strengthen social safety nets in the area (Sihotang & Sihotang, 2022).

However, the effectiveness of the PKH program in Sentani District has not yet been fully measured, especially in terms of its impact on the social welfare of the beneficiary families (KPM). Some families may experience increased access to health and education services, but challenges such as dependence on assistance, lack of economic independence, and low financial literacy remain (Afni, Usman, & Tahir, 2022; Khoerunisa, Ansori, & Widiastuti, 2023; Sutarna, Dewi, & Rahayu, 2024).

Therefore, it is important to conduct an in-depth empirical study on how PKH social assistance affects the social welfare of KPM in Sentani District. This study is expected to provide an objective picture of both the successes and challenges of program implementation and provide input for improving social policies at both the local and national levels (Aliyu, Msughter, & Nneka, 2023). Based on the author's observations, many obstacles are still encountered in the implementation of PKH (ANDAYANA, 2023). Thus, the researcher aims to investigate the effectiveness of the Family Hope Program in improving the welfare of the community in Sentani District, Jayapura Regency, Papua.

Based on this background, several research questions can be formulated as follows:

1. Does Social Assistance and the Family Hope Program (PKH) have a significant impact on family welfare?
2. What is the impact of social assistance on the welfare of Beneficiary Families in the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Sentani District, Jayapura Regency?
3. What are the factors that hinder and support the implementation of social assistance in improving the welfare of beneficiary families in Sentani District, Jayapura Regency?
4. What efforts has the government made to maximize the impact of social assistance on the welfare of beneficiary families in Sentani District, Jayapura Regency?

2. Literature review

2.1 Literature Review

2.1.1 Community Welfare

Community welfare encompasses the collective condition of individuals within a community (Usher et al., 2021). This is related to access to education, healthcare, employment, and other basic services (Suryasa, Rodríguez-Gámez, & Koldoris, 2022). Improvement of community welfare can be achieved through effective social assistance programs, investment in infrastructure, and the development of policies that support inclusive economic growth (Marson, Eagly, & Russell, 2023). According to Law No. 11 of 2009 on Community Welfare, community welfare is the condition where the material, spiritual, and social needs of citizens are met, enabling them to live decently and develop themselves, thereby fulfilling their social functions. From this law, we can observe that the level of welfare can be assessed by the ability of an individual or group to meet their material and spiritual needs (Efrina, 2022). Material needs can be associated with income, which will fulfill the needs for clothing, food, shelter, and health. Meanwhile, spiritual needs can be linked to education, security, and peace of mind (Gujarati & Porter, 2012; Rio, 2018).

The concept of welfare according to Nasikun (1993) can be formulated as the equivalent meaning of the concept of human dignity, which can be seen from four indicators: security, welfare, freedom, and identity (Bustomi, 2023; Idham et al., 2023).

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), there are 8 indicators used to measure welfare, including:

- a) Population, which includes the number and growth rate of the population and population density.
- b) Health, which includes the degree of public health (infant mortality rate, life expectancy, and morbidity rate), availability of healthcare facilities, and cases of maternal and child health.
- c) Education, which includes literacy skills, school participation rate, and educational facilities.
- d) Employment, which includes job opportunities, employment fields and job status, working hours, and child labor.
- e) Standards and consumption patterns, which includes household income and expenditure.
- f) Housing and environment, which includes the quality of residential homes, household facilities, and environmental cleanliness.
- g) Poverty, based on the level of poverty.
- h) Other social aspects, which includes tourism, business credit increases to gauge public interest, entertainment and social-cultural activities, healthcare, and access to information technology (BPS, Indicators of Community Welfare, 2020).

2.2. Research Model

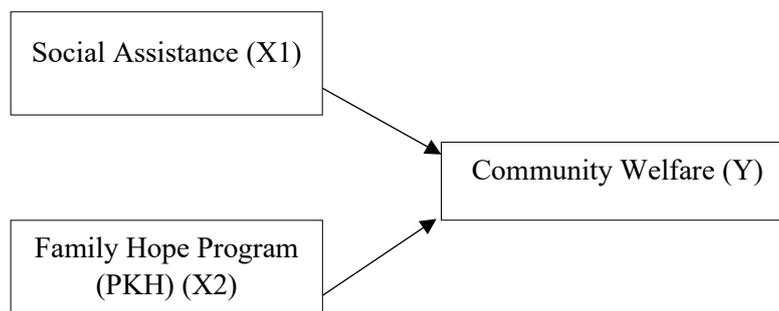


Figure 1. Research Model

3. Methodology

3.1 Research Approach

The researcher uses a mixed-method approach, combining both quantitative and qualitative research methods. Quantitative research can be defined as a research method based on the philosophy of positivism, used to examine natural conditions of objects (as opposed to experiments) where the research acts as the key instrument. Sampling is conducted purposively and through snowball sampling. The data collection technique uses triangulation (combination of methods), and data analysis is inductive/qualitative in nature. The results of qualitative research emphasize meaning rather than generalization (Ferdian, 2024).

Qualitative research can be defined as research that generates descriptive data about spoken or written words and observable behaviors from the subjects being studied, with detailed explanations regarding issues related to theory and existing data, leading to conclusions (Suyanto, 2005: 166). The issue in this research is to deeply understand the impact of social assistance on the welfare of beneficiary families (Family Hope Program) in Sentani District, Jayapura Regency. In addition, this research will also discuss the factors that support and hinder the implementation of the program.

3.2 Research Location

To obtain the data needed to address the issues raised, this research will be conducted in an area related to the research on the impact of social assistance on the welfare of beneficiary families (Family Hope Program) in Sentani District, Jayapura Regency, because this village receives social assistance. In this research, the researcher will observe and analyze the impact of social assistance on the welfare of the beneficiary families (Family Hope Program) in Sentani District, Jayapura Regency. The researcher will gather the necessary information to resolve the research issues using the theories already outlined by the researcher.

3.3 Research Informants

According to Hamid Patilama in Sugiyono (2014:12), a research informant is someone who provides information about the situation and background of the study. Additionally, informants are individuals who truly understand the problem being studied. In this research, the researcher uses informants as research subjects. The research subjects selected for this study are as follows:

Table 1. Key Informants

1.	Head of Social Affairs Department	1
2.	Treasurer of Social Affairs Department	1
3.	Beneficiary Community Members	
	a. Head of Village	1
	b. Community Leader	1
	c. Women's Leader	1
	d. Youth Leader	1
	e. Religious Leader	1
	f. General Public	3
Total		10

3.4 Research Instruments

In the research on the impact of social assistance on the welfare of beneficiary families (Family Hope Program) in Sentani District, Jayapura Regency, the primary research instrument is the researcher themselves. The qualitative researcher, as a human instrument, serves to determine the research focus, select informants as data sources, interpret data, and draw conclusions from all findings. Based on the statement above, it can be seen that in qualitative research, the issues encountered in the field are initially unclear and uncertain, so the researcher becomes the instrument. However, once the problem to be studied becomes clear, an instrument can be developed.

3.5 Types and Sources of Data

The data sources in this research are the words and actions of the informants as primary data, and written data or documents that support the informants' statements. To obtain relevant data for the research objectives, the data collection technique used is primary data, which is obtained from the research location or from informants who are related to the research variables, or the impact of social assistance on the Family Hope Program (PKH). The method used is the interview method with parties involved in the research.

3.6 Data Collection Techniques

Data collection techniques are the most important step in research, as the main goal of the research is to gather data (Sugiyono, 2012:224). The technique used by the researcher in data collection for this research is interviews. An interview is a process of direct interaction between the interviewer and the information source or informant. The interviews in this research are conducted by the researcher with those involved in the Social Assistance Program and several members of the Sentani District community to gather data related to the research theme.

3.7 Data Analysis Techniques

3.7.1. Quantitative Analysis

The data analysis techniques that will be used in this research are threefold, namely:

- 1) Multiple Linear Regression Test

Multiple linear regression is a regression model that involves more than one independent variable. The multiple linear regression analysis is conducted to determine the direction and magnitude of the influence of the independent variables on the dependent variable (Hidayat Anwar, 2021).

2) t-Test

The t-test is conducted to test the research hypothesis regarding the influence of each independent variable on the dependent variable partially (Hidayat Anwar, 2021).

3) F-Test

The F-test is a regression coefficient test that is conducted simultaneously. This statistical testing technique is usually used to compare two or more data objects (Hidayat Anwar, 2021).

3.7.2 *Qualitative Analysis*

Data analysis is the process of organizing or processing data so that it can be interpreted further. Qualitative data analysis according to Miles and Huberman in Moleong (2006) consists of:

1) Data Reduction

Data reduction is defined as the process of research focusing on simplification, abstraction, and transformation of the data that appears from field notes. Data reduction continues throughout the research.

2) Data Presentation

Data presentation is a set of organized information that allows for conclusions to be drawn and decisions to be made.

3) Conclusion Drawing

After the data has been presented in a sequence of analysis, the next process is drawing conclusions or verifying the data. Verification in this case involves reviewing the field notes. The data obtained from the field notes and from the information provided by the informants are then verified.

3.8 *Operational Definitions*

Variable	Operational Definition	Indikator	Scale Pengukuran
Social Assistance	Social assistance as a form of social welfare guarantee is the support provided by the government to protect society from social and economic risks. This assistance aims to ensure that every individual and family has access to basic needs such as food, healthcare, and education.	1. Targeted Appropriateness 2. Timeliness 3. Correct Amount 4. Proper Administration	Scale Likert
Family Hope Program (PKH)	PKH is a conditional cash transfer program given to Beneficiary Families (KPM) with the goal of reducing poverty and improving the quality of life	1. Social Assistance 2. Mentoring 3. Services at Health and Educational Facilities 4. Complementary Assistance Program Komplementer	Scale Likert
	Community welfare in the social field is essentially the state in	1. Mental Health	Scale Likert

Community Welfare	<p>which each citizen can fulfill physical, mental, and social needs in accordance with the nature and dignity of humans to overcome various social problems faced by individuals and families.</p> <p>Community welfare in the social field is essentially the state in which each citizen can fulfill physical, mental, and social needs in accordance with the nature and dignity of humans to overcome various social problems faced by individuals and families.</p>	<p>2. Intellectual Health</p> <p>3. Financial Health</p>	
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4. Results and discussions

4.1 Validity and Reliability Test of the Research Questionnaire

Before the questionnaire results are processed further, they were first tested for validity and reliability to ensure that the questionnaire is suitable for use as a research measurement tool. The validity test was performed using the product-moment correlation (*r*hitung), where the questionnaire is declared valid if the correlation is greater than or equal to 0.30 (Barker et al, 2016:70). The reliability test used the Cronbach's Alpha method, and it is considered reliable if the reliability coefficient is greater than 0.70 (Barker et al, 2016:70).

Table 2. Results of Validity and Reliability Test of Social Assistance Questionnaire

Question Item	<i>r</i> hitung	<i>r</i> kritis	Notes
Item 1	0,438	0,30	Valid
Item 2	0,509	0,30	Valid
Item 3	0,459	0,30	Valid
Item 4	0,651	0,30	Valid
Item 5	0,390	0,30	Valid
Item 6	0,410	0,30	Valid
Item 7	0,516	0,30	Valid
Item 8	0,603	0,30	Valid
Cronbach's Alpha = 0,785			

Source: Appendix Output of Validity and Reliability Test

From Table 2, the correlation coefficients (*r*hitung) of each item statement are all greater than the critical value of 0.30. This testing result shows that all items of the social assistance questionnaire are valid and suitable for use as a research measurement tool. The reliability coefficient of 0.785, which is greater than 0.7, is considered reliable, and it can be concluded that the social assistance questionnaire has consistency and can be used for subsequent analysis.

Table 3. Results of Validity and Reliability Test of Family Hope Program Questionnaire

Question Item	<i>r</i> hitung	<i>r</i> kritis	Notes
Item 1	0,471	0,30	Valid
Item 2	0,571	0,30	Valid

Item 3	0,600	0,30	Valid
Item 4	0,726	0,30	Valid
Item 5	0,780	0,30	Valid
Item 6	0,845	0,30	Valid
Item 7	0,798	0,30	Valid
Item 8	0,841	0,30	Valid
Item 9	0,797	0,30	Valid
Item 10	0,862	0,30	Valid
Item 11	0,567	0,30	Valid
Cronbach's Alpha = 0,928			

Source: Appendix Output of Validity and Reliability Test

From Table 3, the correlation coefficients (rhitung) of each item statement are all greater than the critical value of 0.30. This testing result shows that all items of the Family Hope Program questionnaire are valid and suitable for use as a research measurement tool. The reliability coefficient of 0.928, which is greater than 0.7, is considered reliable, and it can be concluded that the Family Hope Program questionnaire has consistency and can be used for subsequent analysis.

Table 4. Results of Validity and Reliability Test of Community Welfare Questionnaire

Question Item	rhitung	rkritis	Notes
Item 1	0,664	0,30	Valid
Item 2	0,746	0,30	Valid
Item 3	0,448	0,30	Valid
Item 4	0,677	0,30	Valid
Item 5	0,691	0,30	Valid
Item 6	0,914	0,30	Valid
Item 7	0,872	0,30	Valid
Item 8	0,794	0,30	Valid
Cronbach's Alpha = 0,914			

Source: Appendix Output of Validity and Reliability Test

From Table 4, the correlation coefficients (rhitung) of each item statement are all greater than the critical value of 0.30. This testing result shows that all items of the community welfare questionnaire are valid and suitable for use as a research measurement tool. The reliability coefficient of 0.914, which is greater than 0.7, is considered reliable, and it can be concluded that the community welfare questionnaire has consistency and can be used for subsequent analysis.

4.1.1 Descriptive Analysis

Descriptive analysis is used to enrich the discussion of research results. Through descriptive analysis, we can determine the condition of each indicator. Descriptive analysis is presented through the distribution of respondent answers, supported by the total score and average score of the respondents' responses. To make it easier to interpret the average score of respondent responses, categorization is done based on the following:

Table 5. Categorization Guidelines for Respondent Average Scores

No	Score Interval	Category
1	1.00 – 1.80	Very Poor/Very Low
2	1.81 – 2.60	Poor/Low
3	2.61 – 3.40	Fair
4	3.41 – 4.20	Good/High

5	4.21 – 5,00	Very Good/Very High
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4.1.2 Regression Analysis

Linear regression analysis is used to test the impact of social assistance on the social welfare of families receiving benefits from the Family Hope Program. Since the data from respondent answers is still on an ordinal scale, to process it using linear regression analysis, the ordinal data will first be converted into interval data using the method of successive interval (MSI).

1) Classical Assumption Test

Before hypothesis testing is conducted using multiple linear regression analysis, there are several assumptions that must be met to ensure that the conclusions of the regression are not biased. These assumptions include normality testing, multicollinearity testing, and heteroscedasticity testing. All these testing steps are carried out with the help of IBM SPSS Statistics 26 software.

2) Normality Assumption Test

The normality assumption is a very important requirement in the significance testing of regression coefficients. If the regression model does not follow a normal distribution, the conclusions drawn from the test remain questionable because the t-test statistic in regression analysis is derived from a normal distribution. In this study, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov one-sample test was used to test the normality of the regression model.

Figure 2 shows the probability value (Asymp. Sig. 2-tailed) obtained from the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test of 0.200. Since the probability value from the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is greater than the 5% error level (0.05), it can be concluded that the regression model is normally distributed. Visually, the normal probability plot can be seen in Figure 2 below:

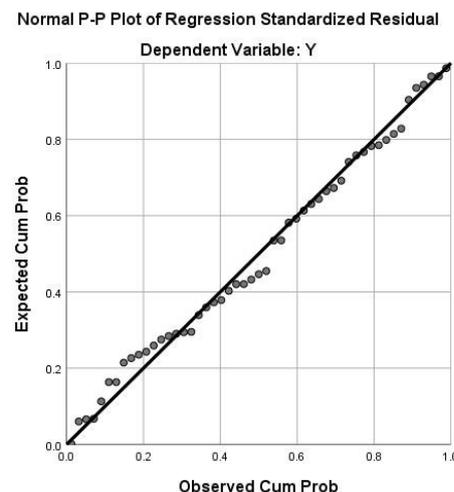


Figure 2. Normal Probability Plot

The graph above strengthens the conclusion that the obtained regression model is normally distributed, where the data distribution is still around the diagonal line.

3) Multicollinearity Assumption Test

Multicollinearity refers to the presence of a strong relationship between some or all of the independent variables in the regression model. If multicollinearity exists, the regression coefficients become indeterminate, and the error level increases significantly. In this study, the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) value was used as an indicator to detect multicollinearity among the independent variables.

Table 6. Multicollinearity Assumption Testing

Coefficients^a

Collinearity
Statistics

Model	Tolerance	VIF
1	X1	.849
	X2	.849

a. Dependent Variable: Y

From the VIF values presented in Table 6, there is no strong correlation between the independent variables. This is indicated by the VIF values of both independent variables being less than 10, and the tolerance values being greater than 0.1. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity problem between the two independent variables.

4) Heteroscedasticity Assumption Test

Heteroscedasticity indicates the presence of unequal variances of residuals from one observation to another in the regression model. A good regression model should be free from heteroscedasticity. In this study, heteroscedasticity was tested using the formal method, which is the Spearman rank test (Gujarati & Porter, 2009; 380), by correlating the independent variables with the absolute residual values. If there is a significant correlation coefficient at the 5% error level, it indicates the occurrence of heteroscedasticity. In the table below, the significance of the correlation coefficient of the independent variables with the absolute residual values can be seen.

Table 7. Heteroscedasticity Assumption Testing

Correlations

Absolut Residual

Spearman's rho	X1	Correlation Coefficient	.135
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.344
		N	51
	X2	Correlation Coefficient	.142
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.321
		N	

In Table 7, it can be seen that the significance value of the correlation coefficient between the independent variables and the absolute residual is greater than 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity problem in the regression model. Since all three regression assumptions have been tested and met the classical assumptions, it can be concluded that the regression model estimations meet the BLUE (Best Linear Unbiased Estimation) requirements

Regression Equation Estimation Results

To determine the functional relationship between social assistance and the Family Hope Program simultaneously on community welfare, multiple linear regression analysis was used. Based on the data processing results using SPSS 26 for Windows software, the regression results are as follows:

Table 8. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results

Coefficientsa

Standardized

Unstandardized Coefficients

Coefficients

Model		B		Std. Error	Beta		t	Sig.
1	(Constant)		-.186	.436			-.425	.673
	X1	.564	.141		.450	4.011	.000	
	X2	.390	.114		.385	3.433	.001	

a. Dependent Variable: Y

From the unstandardized coefficients (B) in Table 8, the following regression equation can be formulated:

$$Y = 0,186 + 0,564 X_1 + 0,390 X_2$$

Notes:

Y: Community Welfare

X1: Social Assistance

X2: Family Hope Program

The coefficients in the equation can be interpreted as follows:

- 1) The constant of 0.186 indicates the average welfare value of the beneficiaries of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Sentani District, Jayapura Regency, when the social assistance (X1) and Family Hope Program (X2) are zero. This means that when social assistance and the Family Hope Program are absent, the welfare level is 0.186 (very low).
- 2) The regression coefficient of social assistance (X1) with a positive value of 0.564 indicates an increase in the welfare of the community when social assistance increases by 1 level. This means that the better the implementation of social assistance, the greater the welfare of the beneficiaries of the Family Hope Program in Sentani District, Jayapura Regency.
- 3) The Family Hope Program (X2) has a positive coefficient of 0.390, indicating an increase in community welfare when the Family Hope Program increases by 1 level. This means that the better the implementation of the Family Hope Program, the greater the welfare of the beneficiaries of PKH in Sentani District, Jayapura Regency.

4.1.3 Analysis of the Coefficient of Determination

The coefficient of determination is calculated to determine the extent of the impact of social assistance and the Family Hope Program simultaneously on the welfare of the beneficiaries of the Family Hope Program in Sentani District, Jayapura Regency. The coefficient of determination is obtained from the results of processing using SPSS 26 for Windows, as presented in the following table:

Table 9. Simultaneous Coefficient of Determination

Model Summary^b

		Adjusted R	Std. Error of the
1	.697a	.486	.53349

a. Predictors: (Constant), X2, X1

b. Dependent Variable: Y

In Table 9, the R-square value of 0.486, known as the coefficient of determination (KD), is shown. Through this value, it can be seen that 48.6% of the changes in the welfare of the PKH beneficiaries in Sentani District, Jayapura Regency, are simultaneously caused by social assistance and the Family Hope Program. In other words, social assistance and the Family Hope Program simultaneously have a 48.6% impact on the welfare of PKH beneficiaries in Sentani District, Jayapura Regency. The remaining 51.4% is influenced by other factors outside of social assistance and the Family Hope Program.

Next, the partial coefficient of determination is calculated to determine the extent of the effect of each independent variable (social assistance and the Family Hope Program) on the dependent variable (community welfare). The coefficient of determination is obtained by multiplying the standardized coefficient with the zero-order correlation, as shown in the table below:

Table 10. Coefficient of Determination of Social Assistance and Family Hope Program on Community Welfare

Coefficients^a

		Standardized Coefficients	Correlations
1	X1	.450	.600
	X2	.385	.560

a. Dependent Variable: Y

Using Table 10, the partial coefficient of determination for the impact of social assistance and the Family Hope Program on community welfare is calculated as follows:

- Social Assistance impact = $0.450 \times 0.600 = 0.270$ or 27.0%.
- Family Hope Program impact = $0.385 \times 0.560 = 0.224$ or 21.6%.

Thus, social assistance has a 27.0% impact on the welfare of the PKH beneficiaries in Sentani District, Jayapura Regency. The Family Hope Program has a 21.6% impact on community welfare. This means social assistance has a greater impact on community welfare than the Family Hope Program.

4.1.4 Simultaneous Test

The simultaneous hypothesis to be tested is the impact of social assistance and the Family Hope Program on community welfare. To prove whether social assistance and the Family Hope Program simultaneously affect community welfare, a statistical hypothesis test is conducted as follows:

Ho: All $\beta_i = 0$ Social assistance and the Family Hope Program simultaneously do not affect the welfare of PKH beneficiaries in Sentani District, Jayapura Regency.

Ha: there are $\beta_i \neq 0$ Social assistance and the Family Hope Program simultaneously affect the welfare of PKH beneficiaries in Sentani District, Jayapura Regency

To test this hypothesis, a simultaneous test using the F-test is performed, and the results are shown in the following ANOVA table:

Table 11. ANOVA Table for Simultaneous Effect on Community Welfare

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	12.926	2	6.463	22.708	.000b
	Residual	13.661	48	.285		
	Total	26.587	50			

a. Dependent Variable: Y

b. Predictors: (Constant), X2, X1

From Table 11, the F-statistic value is 22.708 with a significance value approaching zero. The F-table value at a 5% significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$) and degrees of freedom 2 and 48 is 3.191. Since F-calculated (22.708) is greater than F-table (3.191), at a 5% error rate, we reject Ho and accept Ha. This means that social assistance and the Family Hope Program simultaneously have a significant effect on the welfare of PKH beneficiaries in Sentani District, Jayapura Regency.

4.1.5 Analysis of the Impact of Social Assistance on Community Welfare

The first partial hypothesis to be tested is the impact of social assistance on community welfare. Before testing the hypothesis, the strength of the relationship between social assistance and community welfare is analyzed using correlation analysis. Based on the results of the processing, the correlation coefficient between social assistance and community welfare for PKH beneficiaries in Sentani District, Jayapura Regency, is as follows:

Table 12. Correlation Between Social Assistance and Community Welfare

Correlations

Y		X1	
Y	Pearson Correlation	1	.600**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	51	51
X1	Pearson Correlation	.600**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	51	51

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From Table 12, the correlation between social assistance and community welfare is 0.600, indicating a strong relationship. This positive correlation means that the better the implementation of social assistance, the more likely it will lead to increased community welfare. To test whether social assistance affects community welfare, a statistical hypothesis test is performed as follows:

- Ho: $\rho_1 = 0$ Social assistance does not affect the welfare of PKH beneficiaries in Sentani District, Jayapura Regency
- Ha: $\rho_1 \neq 0$ Social assistance affects the welfare of PKH beneficiaries in Sentani District, Jayapura Regency.

The summary of the hypothesis test for the impact of social assistance on community welfare is shown in the table below:

Table 13. Summary of the Test for the Impact of Social Assistance on Community Welfare

Impact	t-statistic	Sig.	t-table (df=48)	Ho
27,0%	4,011	0,000	2,011	rejected

Source: Tabel 5.11

As shown in Table 13, the t-statistic value for the impact of social assistance on community welfare is 4.011, with a significance value approaching zero. Since the t-statistic is greater than the t-table value and the significance is less than 0.05, we reject Ho and accept Ha. Therefore, social assistance has a significant impact on the welfare of PKH beneficiaries in Sentani District, Jayapura Regency.

4.1.6 Analysis of the Impact of the Family Hope Program on Community Welfare

The second partial hypothesis to be tested is the impact of the Family Hope Program on community welfare. Before testing the hypothesis, the strength of the relationship between the Family Hope Program and community welfare is analyzed using correlation analysis. Based on the results of the processing, the correlation coefficient between the Family Hope Program and community welfare for PKH beneficiaries in Sentani District, Jayapura Regency, is as follows:

Table 14. Correlation Between the Family Hope Program and Community Welfare

Correlations		X2	
Y	Pearson Correlation	1	.560**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	51	51
X2	Pearson Correlation	.560**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	51	51

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From Table 14, the correlation coefficient between the Family Hope Program and community welfare is 0.560, indicating a moderate/strong relationship. This positive correlation means that the better the Family Hope Program is implemented, the more likely it is to lead to increased community welfare.

To test whether the Family Hope Program affects community welfare, a statistical hypothesis test is conducted as follows:

- Ho: $\rho = 0$ The Family Hope Program does not affect the welfare of PKH beneficiaries in Sentani District, Jayapura Regency.
 Ha: $\rho \neq 0$ The Family Hope Program affects the welfare of PKH beneficiaries in Sentani District, Jayapura Regency.

The summary of the hypothesis test for the impact of the Family Hope Program on community welfare is shown in the table below:

Table 15. Summary of the Test for the Impact of the Family Hope Program on Community Welfare

Impact	ttable	Sig.	ttable (df=48)	Ho
21,6%	3,433	0,001	2,011	ditolak

As shown in Table 15, the t-statistic value for the impact of the Family Hope Program on community welfare is 3.433, with a significance value of 0.001. Since the t-statistic is greater than the t-table value and the significance is less than 0.05, we reject Ho and accept Ha. Therefore, the Family Hope Program has a significant impact on the welfare of PKH beneficiaries in Sentani District, Jayapura Regency.

5. Conclusions

Based on the research results regarding the impact of social assistance on the welfare of Family Hope Program (PKH) beneficiaries in Sentani District, Jayapura Regency, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Social assistance impacts family welfare, and the Family Hope Program (PKH) also impacts family welfare.
2. Social assistance positively impacts the welfare of PKH beneficiaries in Sentani District, Jayapura Regency. Social assistance has a 27.0% impact on the welfare of PKH beneficiaries in Sentani District, Jayapura Regency. The synergy between social assistance and the Family Hope Program contributes 48.0% to the improvement of welfare.
3. The main advantage of social assistance is its targeting accuracy. Government assistance is well-targeted, reaching those in need. However, its main weakness is the timeliness of disbursement.
4. The government continues to strive to improve the effectiveness of social assistance to provide a significant impact on the welfare of PKH beneficiaries in Sentani District, Jayapura Regency.

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