

ABSTRACT

The distribution of PIP funds is based on the basic economic problem that individuals cannot have everything they want. The targeting of beneficiaries was carried out because of the rationality of limited resources. Beneficiaries are limited by quota. Criteria or categories of target beneficiary groups are established to determine those who are eligible to receive these limited resources. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of targeting Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) assistance to children in households with elementary-high school education levels in Indonesia.

This research was conducted using secondary data Survei Sosial Ekonomi (SUSENAS) March 2021. The population for this research was households in the SUSENAS March 2021 with a sample of households in Bogor Regency, West Java Province and Nunukan Regency, North Kalimantan Province. The analytical method uses the Binary Logistic Regression method with processing tools, namely The Stata 17.0 application.

The results showed that the PKH acceptance variable had a greater tendency to influence the probability of receiving PIP assistance in Bogor and Nunukan districts than other independent variables. Independent variables simultaneously have an influence on the probability of receiving PIP assistance in Bogor District and Nunukan District. Thus, the targeting criteria showed effectiveness based on the probability value of influencing the receipt of PIP assistance in Bogor District and Nunukan District. However, the results of the study showed that several targeting criteria or independent variables had no significant effect and did not have a large tendency to influence the receipt of PIP assistance. Therefore, the assumption based on research results is that there are other variables that affect the probability of receiving PIP assistance in Indonesia.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Smart Indonesia Program, Educational Assistance.