ABSTRACT

Research on the impact of non-cash food assistance is crucial to assess the effectiveness of government social assistance programs in reducing poverty. The results can provide an empirical basis for formulating more targeted policies for the 2020-2024 period. This study aims to analyze the effect of the non-cash food social assistance program on poverty levels in Central Java Province from 2020 to 2024. The independent variables used in this study include the non-cash food social assistance program, GRDP, population, access to proper sanitation, average years of schooling, life expectancy, and labor force participation rate. The dependent variable used in this study is the percentage of the poor population. This study uses panel data regression with a Fixed Effect Model (FEM). The results of this study indicate that the variables of non-cash food social assistance, average years of schooling, life expectancy, and labor force participation rate are not significant on the percentage of the poor population. Meanwhile, the variables of GRDP per capita and access to proper sanitation have a negative and significant effect on the percentage of the poor population.

Keywords: Non-cash food social assistance, poverty level, percentage of poor population, panel data regression, Fixed Effect Model (FEM)