TRANSPUBLIKA
Precise. Resilience. Felicitous.

Current Advanced Research on Sharia Finance and Economic Worldwide
https://ojs.transpublika.com/index.php/CASHFLOW
Online ISSN 2809-8226 | Print ISSN 2809-848X

https://doi.org/10.55047/cashflow.v4i4.2217

Original Article

The Impact of PKH Social Assistance on Poverty Levels in Lampung Province: An Interrupted Time Series Analysis

M. Ikhsan Nur Rozak[1*], Asih Murwiati[2]

[1,2]Department of Economic Development, Universitas Lampung, Indonesia
Email: [1)] ikhsannurrozak18693@gmail.com, [2)] asih.murwiati@feb.unila.ac.id

Received : 21 March - 2026
Accepted : 22 April - 2026
Published online : 24 April - 2026

Abstract

Poverty remains a persistent development challenge in Indonesia, particularly in regions such as Lampung Province. This study aims to analyze the impact of the Family Hope Program (PKH) on poverty levels in Lampung Province. The study uses a quasi-experimental approach through the Interrupted Time Series (ITS) method with annual time series data for the period 2001–2024. The dependent variable in this study is the poverty level, while the independent variables representing the policy intervention are the intervention dummy and the post-intervention trend. In addition, the study also includes real Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) per capita and inflation as control variables. The model is estimated using the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) method. The results show that the time trend has a negative and significant effect on the poverty level. PKH implementation has an immediate impact on reducing poverty levels in the period after the intervention. However, changes in poverty trends after policy implementation do not show a significant effect. Real GRDP per capita is proven to have a negative and significant effect on poverty levels, while inflation has no significant effect. These findings indicate that social assistance plays a role in reducing poverty, especially in the short term, while economic growth remains an important factor in sustainable poverty reduction.

Keywords: Family Hope Program, Interrupted Time Series, Poverty, Real GRDP per Capital, Social Assistance.

1. Introduction

Poverty is a multidimensional issue that is not only linked to limited income, but also reflects inequalities in access to education, healthcare and economic opportunities. In the literature, poverty is classified into absolute, relative, cultural and structural poverty (Ratih et al., 2023), indicating that the causes of poverty are not solely economic in nature, but are also influenced by social and institutional factors (Khomsan et al., 2015). From an Islamic economic perspective, poverty is viewed as a condition that must be addressed through fair and equitable distribution mechanisms (*al-'adl*), as well as through redistributive instruments such as *zakat*, *infak*, and *sadaqah*. This principle is in line with Allah's words in the Qur'an, which emphasise that wealth must not circulate solely amongst certain groups (Q.S. Al-Hasyr [59]: 7), thus necessitating intervention to ensure the equitable distribution of prosperity.

Poverty rates show a downward trend, albeit at a relatively slow pace in Indonesia. The percentage of the population living in poverty fell from 11.66% in 2012 to 8.57% in 2024 (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2025). This situation indicates that poverty alleviation policies require interventions that are not only short-term in nature, but are also capable of promoting sustainable improvements in welfare. One of the main instruments used by the government is the Family Hope Program (PKH), a conditional social assistance scheme aimed at poor

households to improve access to education, healthcare and social welfare (Kementerian Sosial Republik Indonesia, 2021).

At the regional level, Lampung Province still faces a relatively high poverty rate, standing at 10.62% in 2024 (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2024). Although the long-term trend shows a decline, the rate of poverty reduction has tended to slow down and has been uneven across regions. The PKH program has been implemented more intensively in Lampung Province since 2011 as part of the national poverty alleviation policy (Jdih.lampungprov, 2011). However, the effectiveness of this program in reducing poverty in a sustainable manner still requires empirical evaluation.

Previous research has yielded mixed results regarding the impact of social assistance on poverty. Some studies have found that the PKH program has contributed to a reduction in poverty, but its contribution is limited (Fadhli & Nazila, 2023; Friska Olabu et al., 2024). On the other hand, there are findings suggesting that social assistance programs have not yet been fully effective in improving people's welfare (Halawa, 2025; Mursyidah, 2023; Salsabila et al., 2024). These differences in findings highlight a research gap, particularly in the analysis of long-term impacts.

Most previous studies have employed cross-sectional or panel data approaches, which have not been able to capture the dynamics of change before and after policy interventions. Therefore, this study utilises the Interrupted Time Series (ITS) approach to analyse the impact of the Family Hope Program on poverty levels in Lampung Province over the period 2001–2024, with 2011 serving as the intervention point.

Most previous studies have employed cross-sectional or panel data approaches, which have not been able to capture the dynamics of change before and after policy interventions. Therefore, this study uses the Interrupted Time Series (ITS) approach to analyse the impact of the Family Hope Program on poverty levels in Lampung Province over the period 2001-2024, with 2011 as the intervention point. Unlike other approaches, ITS explicitly distinguishes between direct changes in poverty levels and long-term post-intervention trends, thereby yielding a more precise and credible identification of policy impacts. Furthermore, this study controls for macroeconomic variables, namely real GDP per capita and inflation, to obtain a more accurate estimate of the policy's impact. This study is expected to provide an empirical contribution to the evaluation of the effectiveness of social assistance policies in reducing poverty in a sustainable manner. Furthermore, this study also controls for macroeconomic variables, namely real per capita GRDP and inflation, in order to obtain a more accurate estimate of the policy's impact. This study is expected to provide an empirical contribution to the evaluation of the effectiveness of social assistance policies in reducing poverty in a sustainable manner.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Theoretical Framework

Poverty is a phenomenon influenced by interrelated economic and structural factors. From the perspective of the poverty trap theory, poverty is viewed as a cyclical condition, in which low income leads to low savings and investment, thereby limiting productivity and perpetuating poverty in the long term (Nurkse, 1953). In this context, external interventions such as social assistance are required to break this cycle. From an Islamic economics perspective, this situation aligns with the concept of distributive justice (*al-'adl*) and the obligation to redistribute wealth through instruments such as *zakat*, *infak*, and *sadaqah* to prevent the accumulation of wealth among certain groups (Q.S. Al-Hasyr [59]: 7).

Furthermore, Keynesian theory emphasises the importance of the government's role in stabilising the economy through fiscal policy, including social assistance. Within this framework, government transfers to poor households can boost purchasing power and aggregate consumption, which ultimately drives economic growth and reduces poverty levels (Keynes, 1936). This perspective is consistent with the principles of *maqashid al-sharia*, particularly in safeguarding the public interest (*maslahah*) and the protection of property (*hifz al-mal*), where state intervention is necessary to ensure the fair distribution of wealth (Chapra, 2016; Inat et al., 2024). Therefore, social assistance policies such as the Family Hope Program (PKH) can be understood as fiscal instruments aimed at improving people's welfare whilst reducing poverty.

The Family Hope Program (PKH) is a conditional cash transfer scheme designed to improve poor households' access to education and healthcare services (Emalia et al., 2021). In theory, the program not only has a short-term impact through increased consumption, but also a long-term impact by improving access to education and healthcare for children from poor families, thereby enhancing the quality of human capital (Kementerian Sosial Republik Indonesia, 2021). From an Islamic economics perspective, this policy can be seen as a form of implementing the distribution of prosperity and the economic empowerment of communities, with the aim of reducing poverty and improving quality of life in a sustainable manner (Aisyah et al., 2025).

This study employs the Interrupted Time Series (ITS) method to analyse the impact of social assistance under the Family Hope Program (PKH) on poverty levels. The ITS method is a quantitative approach used to evaluate the impact of a policy intervention by comparing changes in the level and trend of a variable before and after the policy is implemented within a time series of data (Langbein & Felbinger, 2012).

2.2. Previous Research

A number of studies have examined the effectiveness of social assistance in reducing poverty, with mixed results. Research by Fadhli & Nazila (2023) shows that social assistance programs do have an impact on poverty alleviation, although their contribution remains limited. Similar findings were also reported by Friska Olabu et al. (2024) who found that the PKH program had a significant negative impact on poverty levels, suggesting that expanding the program's coverage could reduce poverty.

However, not all studies show consistent results. A study by Mursyidah (2023) found that the implementation of conditional social assistance has not yet had a significant impact on improving welfare in the short term. Furthermore, other studies indicate that the effectiveness of social assistance is often influenced by targeting and distribution factors that are not yet optimal (Halawa, 2025; Salsabila et al., 2024). These differing findings highlight a research gap, particularly in the analysis of the long-term impacts of social assistance policies.

In methodological empirical studies, research employing the Interrupted Time Series (ITS) approach to evaluate policy impacts longitudinally, such as the study by Ilboudo and Siri (2023) to examine the impact of the implementation of a policy providing free healthcare services for women and children in Burkina Faso, focusing on evaluating changes in the uptake of healthcare services, health outcomes, and the financial burden borne by households following the policy's implementation.

2.3. Framework of Thought

Based on the theoretical framework and previous research, poverty is influenced by social policy interventions and macroeconomic conditions. The Family Hope Program, as a conditional social assistance scheme, is expected to reduce poverty levels by increasing income

and access to basic services. On the other hand, per capita GRDP reflects a region's economic capacity, which has the potential to reduce poverty, whilst inflation can affect people's purchasing power and potentially increase poverty (Murwiati & Zulkarnain, 2023).

In this study, PKH is treated as an intervention variable analysed using the Interrupted Time Series approach, thereby enabling the testing of changes in the level and trend of poverty before and after the policy was implemented. Thus, the relationships between variables in this study can be explained as follows: PKH has a negative impact and per capita GRDP has a negative effect on poverty, whilst inflation has the potential to have a positive effect on poverty.

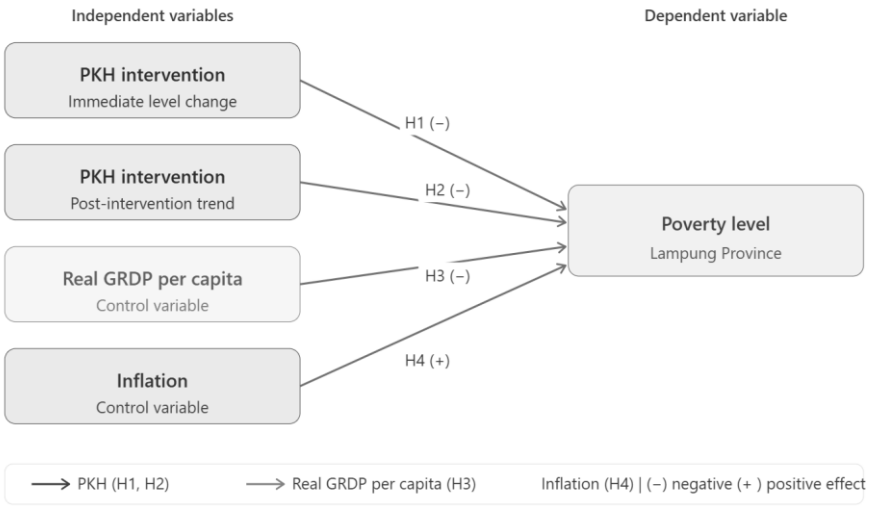

Figure 1. Theoretical Framework Diagram

Based on the Figure 1 above, the hypotheses proposed in this study are as follows:
H1: The Family Hope Program (PKH) has a significant negative impact on poverty levels.
H2: The PKH social assistance intervention causes a significant negative change in the trend of poverty levels.
H3: Real per capita GRDP has a significant negative effect on poverty levels.
H4: Inflation has a significant positive effect on poverty levels.

3. Methods

This study employs a quantitative approach using secondary time-series data. The data used comprises annual data for the period 2001 to 2024, obtained from official publications of the Central Statistics Agency. The dependent variable in this study is the poverty rate, measured as the percentage of the poor population. The main independent variables represent the PKH policy intervention, expressed as an intervention dummy variable, and the post-intervention trend variable. Additionally, the study includes real per capita GRDP and inflation as control variables reflecting regional macroeconomic conditions.

The analytical model used is the Interrupted Time Series, estimated using the Ordinary Least Squares method. This approach is widely used in public policy evaluation as it is capable of identifying changes in levels and trends following a policy intervention (Bernal et al., 2017; Langbein & Felbinger, 2012; Thyer, 2012). The OLS method is used because it is a Best Linear Unbiased Estimator (BLUE) provided that the classical assumptions are met (Gujarati & Porter, 2010).

The regression model used can be written as follows:

$$Y_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 T_t + \beta_2 X_t + \beta_3 TX_t + \beta_4 Z_{1t} + \beta_5 Z_{2t} + \varepsilon_t$$

With the following information:

Yt : Poverty rate at time t
β0 : Model constant
β1–β6 : Regression coefficients
Tt : Time trend (time trend for year t (2001–2024) – year 1, year 2, etc.)
Xt : Interventiont (dummy variable: 0 = before 2011, 1 = starting in 2011)
TXt : Time After Interventiont, time trend after intervention (year 1, 2, etc., starting in 2011)
Z1t : GRDPt (Control variable)
Z2t : Inflationt, (Control variable)
ε_t : Error term

The coefficients in the model have different interpretations depending on their role in explaining the dynamics of the poverty rate. The value of β0 (constant) represents the poverty rate at the start of the observation period, namely 2001. β1 describes the pre-intervention trend, which shows the annual change in the poverty rate prior to the policy being implemented. The coefficient β2 measures the direct change in the poverty rate (level change) at the start of the intervention, namely in 2011. Meanwhile, β3 represents the change in trend (trend change) following the intervention, indicating the difference in the rate of change in the poverty rate compared to the trend prior to the policy being implemented. β4 and β5 are used to measure the influence of control variables—namely, per capita GRDP and inflation—on poverty levels within the estimated model. This study employs a quantitative approach using secondary time-series data. The data used comprises annual data from 2001 to 2024, obtained from official publications of the Central Statistics Agency.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Research Results

4.1.1. Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics Results

Variable	Mean	Median	SD	Min	Max	N
Y	17.11248	15.02	4.797023	10.69	24.91	24
T	12.5	12.5	7.071068	1	24	24
X	.5833333	1	.5036102	0	1	24
TX	4.375	2.5	4.915039	0	14	24
Z1	17520.69	22282.76	10832.37	3588.999	29890.63	24
Z2	6.312917	4.78	4.655748	1.57	21.17	24

Source: Stata 17 (processed data)

Table 1 illustrates that the mean poverty rate (Y) from 2001 to 2024 stands at 17.11%, with fluctuations between 10.69% and 24.91%. The intervention dummy variable (X) has an average value of 0.58, suggesting that a majority of the data points were recorded following the intervention in 2011. Additionally, the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) (Z1) shows considerable variability, while inflation rates (Z2) range from 1.57% to 21.17%, indicating substantial macroeconomic variations.

4.1.2. Test of Classical Assumptions

1) Autocorrelation Test

Table 2. Autocorrelation Test Results

lags(p)	chi2	df	Prob > chi2
1	3.716	1	0.0539

Source: Stata 17 (processed data)

The results of the autocorrelation test in Table 2 show a chi-square value of 3.716 with a probability of 0.0539 (>0.05), indicating that the model does not exhibit autocorrelation at the 5 per cent significance level. Thus, the assumption of no autocorrelation in the Interrupted Time Series model estimated using the OLS method has been met. Furthermore, the model also satisfies the assumption of normality, shows no signs of heteroscedasticity, and is free from multicollinearity; consequently, the resulting estimates satisfy the basic assumptions of OLS regression.

4.1.3. Comparison of Trends Before and After the Intervention

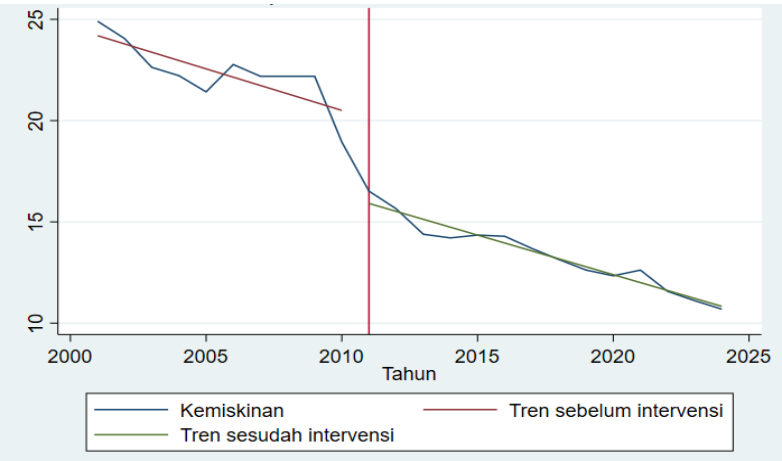

Figure 2. Graph Comparing Trends Before and After the Intervention

As shown in Figure 2, the poverty rate prior to 2011 showed a gradual downward trend. Following the implementation of the PKH, the decline in the poverty rate continued, albeit at a relatively slower pace than in the preceding period.

4.1.4. ITS Model Estimation Results

Table 3. Interrupted Time Series Model Estimation Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. err.	t-Statistic	P>|t|
T	-.2748752	0.0762054	-3.61	0.002
X	-2.668084	0.692844	-3.85	0.001
TX	-.0315715	0.0738542	-0.43	0.674
Z1	-.0001515	0.0000454	-3.34	0.004
Z2	-.0494064	0.0330042	-1.50	0.152
_cons	25.20954	0.5216504	48.33	0.000

Source: Stata 17 (processed data)

Based on the estimation results as in Table 3, the regression equation obtained is:

$$Y_t = 25{,}20954 - 0{,}27488T_t - 2{,}66808X_t - 0{,}03157TX_t - 0{,}000151Z1_t - 0{,}04941$$

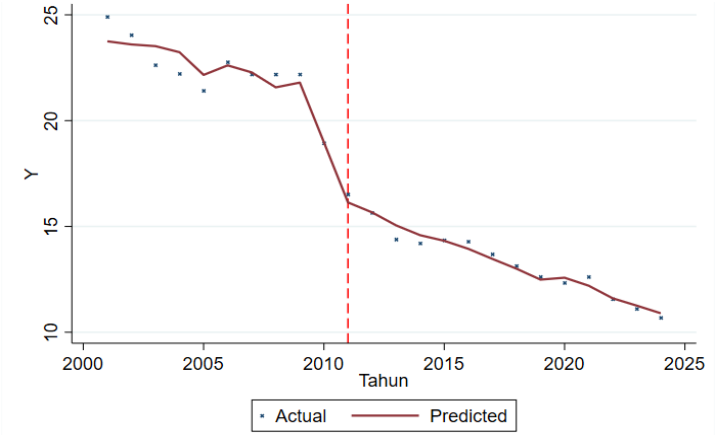

Figure 3. Graph of the Estimated Results of the Interrupted Time Series Model
Source: Stata 17 (processed data)

The results of the Interrupted Time Series model estimates show that prior to 2011, the poverty rate exhibited a significant downward trend, with a time trend coefficient (T) of -0.27488 (p = 0.002), indicating a decline in the poverty rate of 0.27 per cent per year. Following the implementation of the policy, there was a significant immediate reduction in the poverty rate, as indicated by the intervention variable coefficient (X) of -2.66808 (p = 0.001), representing a change of 2.67 per cent. However, the post-intervention trend change (TX) was not significant (p = 0.674), so there is no evidence that the policy accelerated the rate of poverty reduction in the long term. Among the control variables, per capita GRDP has a negative and significant effect (β = -0.0001515; p = 0.004), whilst inflation has no significant effect (p = 0.152). Furthermore, the alignment between predicted and actual values indicates that the model has a good goodness of fit. Overall, the Family Hope Program has been shown to reduce poverty levels directly, but does not significantly affect long-term trends.

4.1.5. Hypothesis Testing

A. T-test

Table 4. Partial Test Results (T-test)

Variables	Prob.	Desc.
T	0.002	Ho rejected
X	0.001	Ho rejected
TX	0.674	Ho accepted
Z1	0.004	Ho rejected
Z2	0.152	Ho accepted
_cons	0.000	

Source: Stata 17 (processed data)

Based on the results of the partial tests in Table 4, the time trend variable (T), the intervention dummy (X), and per capita GRDP (Z1) were found to have a significant effect on the poverty rate, as indicated by a probability below 0.05. Conversely, the interaction variable between the post-intervention trend (TX) and inflation (Z2) did not show a significant effect, as the probability exceeded 0.05.

B. F-test

Table 5. Simultaneous Test Results (F-test)

F-Statistics	Prob > F	Desc.
329.64	0.0000	Reject H0: α = 5%

Source: Stata 17 (processed data)

The results of the simultaneous test in Table 5 show a F-value of 329.64 with a probability of 0.0000 (<0.05), indicating that the variables T, X, TX, Z1 and Z2 collectively have a significant effect on the poverty rate. Consequently, the regression model used is deemed suitable for further analysis.

C. R-test²

Table 6. Coefficient of Determination Test Results (R^2)

R-squared	0.9892
Adj R-squared	0.9862

Source: Stata 17 (processed data)

An R-squared value of 0.9892 indicates that 98.92 per cent of the variation in poverty levels can be explained by the variables in the model, whilst the remaining 1.08 per cent is influenced by other factors outside the model. The adjusted R-squared value of 0.9862 indicates that, even after adjustment, the model retains a very high explanatory power; consequently, the Interrupted Time Series model is assessed as having excellent explanatory power.

4.2. Discussion

The results of the interrupted time series analysis indicate that prior to 2011, the poverty rate had been on a downward trend. Following the implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH), there was a significant immediate reduction in the poverty rate (level change), indicating that the PKH is effective in reducing poverty in the short term (Ferdiyansah & Kriswibowo, 2023). From an Islamic economics perspective, these findings reflect the role of distributive intervention through public policy in line with the principles of justice (*al-'adl*) and equitable distribution of welfare, wherein social assistance serves as a redistributive mechanism to reduce inequality (Q.S. Al-Hasyr [59]: 7).

However, the post-intervention trend change variable is not significant, indicating that the PKH has not yet been able to accelerate the reduction of poverty in the long term. This finding is consistent with Rintia et al. (2025) which states that social assistance has a greater impact in the short term than structural changes.

Per capita GRDP has a significant negative effect on poverty, indicating that economic growth plays a key role in reducing poverty, in line with Keynesian theory and the concept of the poverty trap (Keynes, 1936; Nurkse, 1953). Meanwhile, inflation had no significant effect, suggesting that its impact on poverty was relatively limited in this study (J et al., 2025). Overall, the PKH is effective as a short-term social protection measure, but it needs to be supported by inclusive economic development policies in order to reduce poverty in a sustainable manner.

5. Conclusion

This study concludes that the implementation of the Family Hope Program has had an impact on reducing poverty levels in Lampung Province, particularly through changes observed following the policy's implementation. However, the post-intervention trend change was not significant, meaning that the PKH has not yet been proven capable of accelerating poverty reduction in the long term. Furthermore, real per capita GRDP was found to have a significant influence on poverty reduction, highlighting the importance of economic growth in supporting sustainable poverty reduction efforts. Meanwhile, inflation did not show a significant influence on poverty levels in this research model.

The government is expected to continue improving the effectiveness of the Family Hope Program's implementation by enhancing the accuracy of beneficiary targeting and integrating it with community economic empowerment programs. Furthermore, future research is advised to utilise an observation period with higher data frequency and to include additional variables that may influence poverty levels, thereby ensuring a more comprehensive analysis.

6. References

Aisyah, Arsyadi, B., Wahab, A., & Lutfi, M. (2025). Wealth Distribution in Islam: The Role of Sharia Instruments in Improving Social Welfare. *YASIN*, *5*(1), 143–153. https://doi.org/10.58578/yasin.v5i1.4699

Badan Pusat Statistik. (2024). *Jumlah dan Persentase Penduduk Miskin Menurut Provinsi, 2024 - Tabel Statistik - Badan Pusat Statistik Indonesia*.

Badan Pusat Statistik. (2025). *Persentase penduduk miskin September 2024 turun menjadi 8,57 persen*. BPS RI.

Bernal, J. L., Cummins, S., & Gasparrini, A. (2017). Interrupted time series regression for the evaluation of public health interventions: A tutorial. *International Journal of Epidemiology*, *46*(1), 348–355. https://doi.org/10.1093/ije/dyw098

Chapra, M. U. (2016). *The future of economics: An Islamic perspective* (Vol. 21). Kube Publishing Ltd.

Emalia, Z., Budiarty, I., & Ratih, A. (2021). Pendampingan Kelompok Wanita Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) Craft "Wanita Mandiri" di Kecamatan Sukarame Bandar Lampung. *Jurnal Nusantara Mengabdi*, *1*(1), 45–54. https://doi.org/10.35912/jnm.v1i1.656

Fadhli, K., & Nazila, L. R. (2023). Pengaruh Program Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai (BPNT) dan Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) terhadap Efektivitas Penanggulangan Kemiskinan. *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Studi Pembangunan*, *24*(1), 52–61.

Ferdiyansah, J., & Kriswibowo, A. (2023). Analisis Pengaruh Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai dan Program Keluarga Harapan Terhadap Kemiskinan di Kota Mojokerto Tahun 2019-2021. *Jurnal Manajemen Dan Ilmu Administrasi Publik*, *5*(4), 341–347. http://jmiap.ppj.unp.ac.id/index.php/jmiap/article/view/658

Friska Olabu, Sri Endang Saleh, & Sri Indriyani Dai. (2024). Analisis Pengaruh Program Bantuan Pangan Non-Tunai (BPNT) dan Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) Terhadap Kemiskinan. *Economic Reviews Journal*, *3*(4), 1402–1419. https://doi.org/10.56709/mrj.v3i4.470

Gujarati, D., & Porter, D. C. (2010). *Dasar - Dasar Ekonometrika* (5th ed.). Salemba.

Halawa, W. (2025). Analisis Efektivitas Bantuan Sosial dalam Menurunkan Tingkat Kemiskinan. *Circle-Archive*, *1*(7), 1–10.

Ilboudo, P. G., & Siri, A. (2023). Effects of the free healthcare policy on maternal and child health in Burkina Faso: a nationwide evaluation using interrupted time-series analysis. *Health Economics Review*, *13*(1), 27. https://doi.org/10.1186/s13561-023-00443-w.

Inat, F., Fadly, Abubakar, I., & Rusdin, F. (2024). Descriptive Study of Government Expenditure & Poverty Reduction in South Halmahera, Indonesia (Maqashid Sharia Approach). *Jurnal Economia*, *20*(2), 246–259. https://doi.org/10.21831/economia.v20i2.58027

J, U. S., Zilrahmi, & Salma, A. (2025). Analysis of The Effect of Unemployment , Economic Growth and Inflation on Poverty in West Sumatra Province. *UNP Journal of Statistics and Data Science*, *3*(1), 9–16. https://doi.org/10.24036/ujsds/vol3-iss1/329

Jdih.lampungprov. (2011). *KEPUTUSAN GUBERNUR No. 82 Tahun 2011 Tentang Pembentukan Tim Koordinasi Teknis Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) Provinsi Lampung Tahun 2011*.

Kementerian Sosial Republik Indonesia. (2021). *Pedoman Pelaksanaan Program Keluarga Harapan*.

Keynes, J. M. (1936). 6.11 2 Keynes.The General Theory of Employment. *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*, 263.

Khomsan, A., Dharmawan, A. H., Sukandar, D., & Syarief, H. (2015). *Indikator kemiskinan dan misklasifikasi orang miskin*. Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia.

Langbein, L., & Felbinger, C. L. (2012). *Public Program Evaluation* (1st&2nd ed.). M.E. Sharpe.

Mursyidah, L. (2023). Efektivitas Program Bantuan Tunai Bersyarat Mengatasi Kemiskinan dan Kelaparan. *JKMP (Jurnal Kebijakan Dan Manajemen Publik)*, *5*(2), 188–200. https://doi.org/10.21070/jkmp.v5i2.1882

Murwiati, A., & Zulkarnain, R. (2023). Analisis Pengaruh Produk Domestik Regional Bruto , Keluarga Penerima Manfaat , dan Inflasi Terhadap Konsumsi Rumah Tangga Di Indonesia Dengan Regresi Kuantil. *Innovative: Journal Of Social Science Research*, *3*(2), 8631–8643.

Nurkse, R. (1953). *Problems of capital formation in underdeveloped countries*.

Ratih, A., Gunarto, T., & Murwiati, A. (2023). Is Multidimensional Poverty Different from Monetary Poverty in Lampung Province? In *Advances in Economics, Business and Management Research* (pp. 202–208). Atlantis Press SARL. https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-38476-064-0_22

Rintia, R., Sentosa, I., & Yudithia, Y. (2025). Evaluation of the Ministry of Social Affairs Policy on Social Protection Programs in Indonesia. *Journal Governance Society*, *2*(1), 24–37. https://doi.org/10.69812/jgs.v2i1.101

Salsabila, N., Muna, N., Pradana, V. H., & Nurcahya, W. F. (2024). Analisis Efektivitas Bantuan Sosial (Bansos) dalam Mengatasi Kemiskinan di Indonesia. *Journal of Macroeconomics and Social Development*, *1*(4), 1–13. https://doi.org/10.47134/jmsd.v1i4.317

Thyer, B. A. (2012). *Quasi-Experimental Research Designs* (Issue October). https://doi.org/10.1093/acprof