



Analysis Of The Effect of The Number Of Recipients of Social Assistance From The Government on The Macroeconomic Indicators of Cirebon City

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Abstract

Background. DTKS is Integrated Social Welfare Data that includes Social Welfare Service Providers (PPKS), Recipients of Assistance, and Potential Sources of Social Welfare (PSKS). DTKS contains 40% of the population with the lowest social welfare status. The government, in this case, the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, uses DTKS to determine who is entitled to social assistance issued by the government.

Aim. This research aims to determine the influence of the benefits of DTKS, in this case, the Number of Recipients and the Number of Social Assistance Recipients from the Government from the Government on macroeconomic indicators in Cirebon City.

Methods. From the results of the study using a descriptive analysis approach and a linear regression model

Result. Meanwhile, judging from the magnitude of the variant, the highest presentation was obtained, namely the influence between the number of Social Assistance recipients from the Government on the 6 Macroeconomic Indicators of Cirebon City less than 41%, which is 2.29% to 40.5% and around 59% is influenced by other factors that are not researched.

Conclusion. It can be concluded that from the Significant Value, there is no significant influence between the Number of Social Assistance Recipients from the Government on the 6 Macroeconomic Indicators of Cirebon City.

Implementation. The next researcher, the Regional Research, Development and Statistics government, and the Yogyakarta Regional Development Planning Agency can make suggestions based on this study's conclusion.

Keywords: DTKS; social assistance; macroeconomic indicators

INTRODUCTION:

DTKS is Integrated Social Welfare Data, which includes Social Welfare Service Providers

(PPKS), Recipients of Assistance, and Potential Sources of Social Welfare (PSKS). DTKS contains 40% of the population with the lowest social welfare status. DTKS is used by the government, in this case, the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, to determine who is entitled to social assistance issued by the government. Data is obtained from the community registering themselves in the Village/Village by bringing their ID cards and KK, then the Head of the Village/Village Head carries out the Village/Village deliberations. The results of the Village/Village deliberations are submitted to the Regent/Mayor through the Sub-District. The Regent/Mayor, through the Social Service, verifies and validates the data, but not all valid data is included in the DTKS. Furthermore, a valid DTKS is determined by the social meter.

Social assistance is a social safety net for the poor affected by the COVID-19 virus outbreak. Quoted from Indonesia.go.In 2021, President Joko Widodo distributed social assistance to 10 million Beneficiary Families (KPM). The number of recipients of Social Assistance from the Government that was rolled out was the Number of Recipients of Cash Social Assistance from the Government (BST),

Family Hope Program (PKH), and Basic Food Cards/Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT).

Improving the welfare of the community in an area increases economic growth. This is the final goal of the development process, which the central and regional governments will always ensure runs smoothly.

Nursobah (2009), based on the results of his research, explained that human resource quality, labor, investment, and government expenditure factors influence regional economic growth. Santoso and Kharisma (2019) concluded that reducing poverty must be a top priority in encouraging regional economic development. Meanwhile, Pramanki (2020), in his research, concluded that social assistance in the form of basic food package assistance and direct cash assistance in the Bandung district dramatically influences people's livelihoods during the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, Maun (2020) stated that the existence of Direct Cash Assistance provided by the central government, which is taken from village funds and distributed to the community through a set mechanism and time, is right on target because the community can directly feel the benefits of the social assistance they receive. Kfoiriyah et al. (2020) researched

the effectiveness of social assistance distribution in Gedongarum Village, Bojonegoro Regency.

Cirebon City is one of the most densely populated cities recorded in 2018-2020, with an average yearly population increase of 0.9%. The population of Cirebon City in 2020 was recorded at around 322,322 people, with a proportion of 8.19% of the poor population spread across five sub-districts, namely Harjamukti, Lemahwungkuk, Pekalipan, Kejaksan, and Kesambi. The management of DTKS in the city of Cirebon is carried out intensively; with the existence of DTKS, the number of people receiving social assistance in the town of Cirebon has increased from 2018 to 28,030 families in 2019 35,365 families, and in 2020, a total of 37,451 families. From this background, this research aims to determine the influence of the benefits of DTKS, in this case, the Number of Recipients of Social Assistance from the Government from the Government on macroeconomic indicators in Cirebon City.

METHOD

The methods used in the study are descriptive analysis and Linear Regression. In the research, the data used are data on the population of Cirebon City, data on the number of social assistance recipients in Cirebon City, data on the proportion of poor people, data on per capita expenditure, and data on the economic growth rate. Data was obtained from the 2020 Macro Indicator Data published by the Communication, Information, and Statistics Office and the official website of DTKS. As well as supporting information, observation, interviews, and literature studies obtained from books, previous research, and other media were also carried out.

DISCUSSION

The analysis was carried out between independent variables (X), the Number of Recipients, the Number of Social Assistance Recipients from the Government, and several dependent variables (Y), Macroeconomic Indicators in Cirebon City. The latest data from the Cirebon City Communication, Informatics, and Statistics Office were used

Number of Residents and Social Assistance Recipients in Cirebon City from 2015 – 2020:

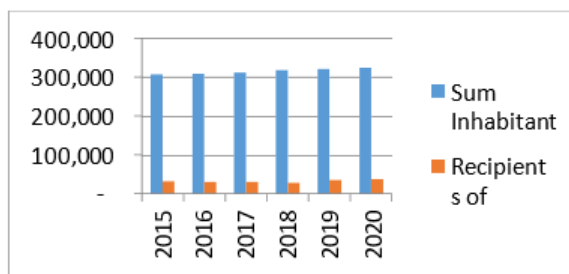


Figure 1. Number of Resident and Social Recipients

From this data, it can be seen that the percentage of the total population of Cirebon City receiving government social assistance has increased from 9% in 2018 to 11% in 2019 and 12% in 2020. This is because there are additional criteria for social assistance recipients, namely residents affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Cirebon City determined 19 Macro indicators in 2020. However, of the 19 indicators, the researcher did not get a complete one, so the researcher limited the analysis to indicators that have data from 2015 – 2020 as variables of macroeconomic indicators of the city of Cirebon, six indicators, namely:

Table 1. Macroeconomic Indicators of Cirebon City

No	Macroeconomic Indicators
1	Population Growth Rate (%)
2	Proportion of Poor Population (%)
3	Average School Length (years)
4	Adjusted Capita Expenditure (000 Rp)
5	Human Development Index (HDI)
6	Economic Growth Rate (%)

Data source: Communication, Informatics, and Statistics Office (05 February 2021).

From Figure 2, the population growth rate in 2018 was 0.94%, in 2019 it was 0.96%, and in 2020, it increased to 0.99% with an average increase of 0.03%, The proportion of the poor

population decreased from 2018 to 2020 by an average of 0.49%, The average length of school from 2018-2020 was 9.9 years (junior high school graduates), Adjusted Per Capita Expenditure in 2019 increased by 533,000 from 2018 and in 2020 decreased from 2019 by 130,000, the Human Development Index in 2019 increased by 0.57% from 2018, and in 2020 it decreased by 0.03%, the Economic Growth Rate in 2019 and 2020 increased by an average of 0.08%.

Decision-making in a simple regression test refers to (a) comparing the calculated t value with the t table and (b) comparing the significance with a probability value of 0.05.

From the results of data processing using SPSS software version 16, the following hypotheses are obtained:

1. Regression Analysis of the Number of Recipients of Social Assistance from the Government from the Government to the Population Growth Rate.

Hypothesis

H0: There is no significant effect between the Number of Recipients of Social Assistance from the Government and the Rate of Population Growth

H1: There is a significant influence between the Number of Recipients Sum Recipient

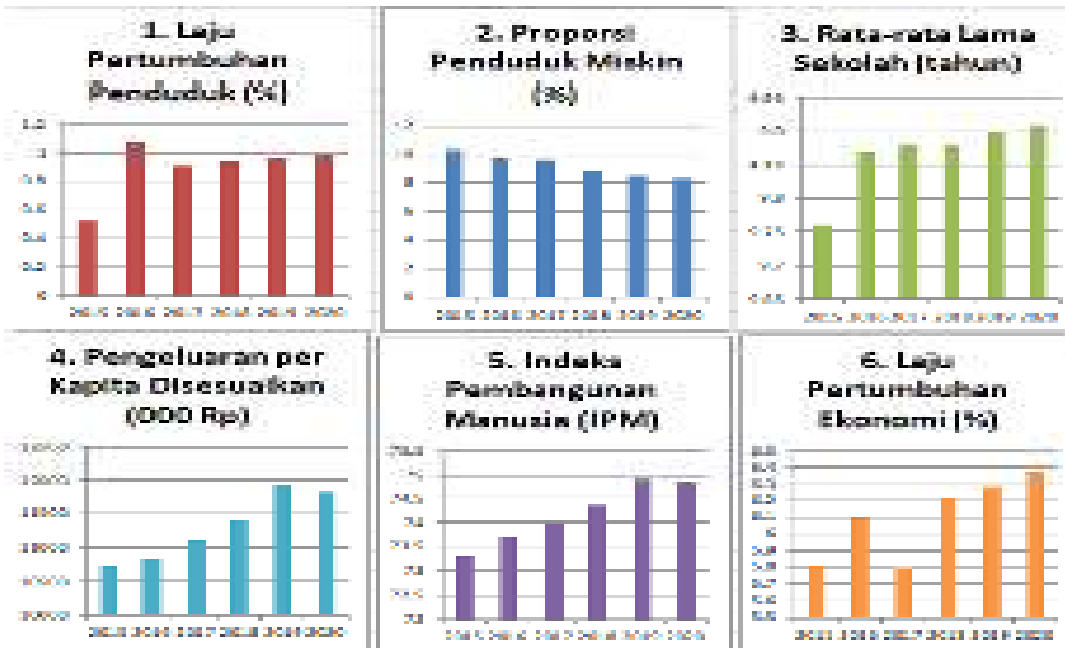


Figure 2. Cirebon City Macro Indicators (2015-2020)

Help Social from the Government to the Regression Population Growth Rate between the Number of Social Assistance Recipients to the Population Growth Rate, showing the value of $r = 0.170$ and the determination coefficient $= 0.029$. This indicates that the magnitude of the variation that influences the number of recipients of Social Assistance from the Government to the Population Growth Rate of 2.9% and 97.1% is influenced by other factors that are not researched.

Anova explained whether there is a significant influence between the Number of Social Assistance Recipients from the Government and the Population Growth Rate. F calculates $= 0.120$ with a considerable level of 0.747.

The constant is 0.742, and the regression coefficient is (- 4.67).

From the above results, it is known that the t-value $= 0.346$ with a significant value of $0.747 > 0.05$, so there is no significant influence between the Number of Social Assistance Recipients from the Government and the Population Growth Rate.

2. Regression Analysis of the Number of Social Assistance Recipients from the Government to the Proportion of the Poor

Hypothesis

H0: There is no significant effect between the Number of Social Assistance recipients from the Government and the proportion of poor

H1: There is a significant effect between the Number of Social Assistance recipients from the Government and the proportion of poor

The regression between the Number of Social Assistance Recipients from the Government and the Proportion of the Poor shows a value of $r = 0.4637$ and a determination coefficient of 0.405. This indicates that the magnitude of the variation that influences the Number of Social Assistance Recipients from the Government on the Proportion of the Poor by 40.5% and 59.5% is influenced by other factors that have not been studied.

Anova explained whether there was a significant influence of the Number of Social Assistance Recipients from the Government on the proportion of poor people, F calculated $= 2.727$, with a significant level of 0.174.

The constant is 11.770, and the regression coefficient is (-7.58).

From the above results, it is known that the value of $t = (-1.651)$ with a significant value of 0.174

> 0.05 , there is no significant influence between the Number of Social Assistance Recipients from the Government and the Proportion of the Poor.

3. Regression Analysis of the Number of Social Assistance Recipients from the Government to the Average Length of School

Hypothesis

H0: There is no significant effect between the Number of Social Assistance recipients from the Government on the Average Length of School Average length of School

H1: There is a significant effect between the Number of Social Assistance recipients from the Government and the Average Length of Schooling

The regression between the Number of Social Assistance Recipients from the Government to the Average Length of Schooling, shows a value of $r = 0.376$ and a coefficient of determination = 0.142 This shows that the magnitude of the variation that has an effect between the Number of Social Assistance Recipients from the Government and the Average Length of School by 14.2% and 85.8% is influenced by other factors that are not studied.

Anova explained whether there is a significant influence between the number of recipients of Social Assistance from the Government on the average length of school. F count = 0.660 with a significant level of 0.462.

The constant is 9.769 and the regression coefficient is 2.87.

From the above results, it is known that the t-calculated value = 0.812 with a significant value of $0.462 > 0.05$, so there is no significant influence between the Number of Social Assistance Recipients from the Government and the Average Length of School.

4. Regression Analysis of the Number of Social Assistance Recipients from the Government to Adjusted Per Capita Expenditure

Hypothesis

H0: There is no significant effect between the Number of Social Assistance recipients from the Government and Adjusted Per Capita Expenditure

H1: There is a significant effect between the Number of Social Assistance Recipients from the Government and Adjusted Per Capita Expenditure

Regression between the Number of Social Assistance Recipients from the Government to Adjusted Per Capita Expenditure, shows a value of $r = 0.613$ and a coefficient of determination = 0.376. This shows that the magnitude of the variation that influences the Number of Social Assistance Recipients from the Government on Adjusted Per Capita Expenditure by 37.6% and 62.4% is influenced by other factors that have not been studied.

Anova explained whether there is a significant influence between the Number of Social Assistance Recipients from the Government and Adjusted Per Capita Expenditure. F count = 2.413 with a significant level of 0.195.

The constant is 9840.7, and the regression coefficient is 0.043.

From the above results, it is known that the t-value is calculated = 1.553 with a significant value of $0.195 > 0.05$, so there is no significant influence between the Number of Social Assistance Recipients from the Government on Adjusted Per Capita Expenditure.

5. Regression Analysis of the Number of Social Assistance Recipients from the Government to the Human Development Index

Hypothesis

H0: There is no significant effect between the Number of Social Assistance recipients from the Government and the Human Development Index

H1: There is a significant effect between the Number of Social Assistance Recipients from the Government and the Human Development Index

A regression between the Number of Social Assistance Recipients from the Government and the Human Development Index shows a value of $r = 0.609$ and the determination coefficient = 0.371. This indicates that the magnitude of the variation that influences the Number of Social Assistance Recipients from the Government on the Human Development Index of 37.1% and 62.9% is influenced by other factors that are not studied.

Anova explained whether there is a significant influence between the Number of Social Assistance Recipients from the Government and the Human Development Index. F calculates = 2.357 with a considerable level of 0.200.

The constant is 72.308, and the regression coefficient is 5.57.

From the above results, it is known that the t-value = 1.535 with a significant value of $0.2 > 0.05$,

so there is no significant influence between the Number of Social Assistance Recipients from the Government and the Human Development Index.

Regression Analysis of the Number of Social Assistance Recipients from the Government to the Rate of Economic Growth

Hypothesis

H1: There is no significant effect between the Number of Social Assistance recipients from the Government and the rate of economic growth

H1: There is a significant influence between the Number of Social Assistance recipients from the Government and the rate of economic growth

A regression between the Number of Social Assistance Recipients from the Government and the economic growth rate shows the value of $r = 0.587$ and the coefficient of determination = 0.344. This shows that the magnitude of the variation that influences the number of recipients of social assistance from the Government on the Human Development Index of 34.4% and 65.6% is influenced by other factors that are not studied.

Anova explained whether there is a significant influence between the Number of Social Assistance Recipients from the Government and the Rate of Economic Growth. F count = 2.099 with a considerable level of 0.221.

The constant is 5.417 and the regression coefficient is 2.005. From the above results, it is known that the value of $t = 1.449$ with a significant value of $0.221 > 0.05$, then there is no significant influence between the Number of Social Assistance Recipients from the Government to the Economic Growth Rate.

CONCLUSION:

From the results of this study, it can be concluded that:

Judging from the significant value, there is no significant influence on the number of social assistance recipients from the government on 6 macroeconomic indicators of Cirebon City.

Judging from the magnitude of the variants, then:

1. Other factors that have not been studied influence the Number of Social Assistance Recipients from the Government on the proportion of the poor population of 40.5% and

59.5%.

2. The effect between the Number of Social Assistance Recipients from the Government on Adjusted Per Capita Expenditure of 37.6% and 62.4% was influenced by other factors that were not studied.
3. Other factors that have not been researched influence the influence of Number of Social Assistance Recipients from the Government on the Human Development Index of 37.1% and 62.9%.
4. Other factors that have not been researched influence the influence of Number of Social Assistance Recipients from the Government on the Human Development Index of 34.4% and 65.6%.
5. Other factors that have not been studied influence the influence of the number of social assistance recipients from the government on the average length of school, which is 14.2% and 85.8%.
6. Influence between Number of Beneficiaries Population growth of 2.9% and 97.1% was influenced by other factors that were not studied.

IMPLEMENTATION

The next researcher, the Regional Research, Development and Statistics government, and the Yogyakarta Regional Development Planning Agency can make suggestions based on this study's conclusion.

Next:

1. Further empirical studies are needed on what and why the influence of the number of recipients of social assistance from the government on the macroeconomic indicators of Cirebon City is less than 41%
2. It is necessary to study other factors that can affect macroeconomic indicators

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