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ANALYSIS THE EFFICIENCY OF THE INDONESIAN FAMILY HOPE PROGRAM IN ACEH PROVINCE: DEA ANALYSIS APPROACH

Safwan [1] , Irfan[2], Marzuki[3]
Email: safwannurdin@unbp.ac.id

[1,2,3,] Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Bumi Persada

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Abstrak

This study measures the relative efficiency of the conditional cash transfer of the Indonesian Family Hope Program (PKH) in 23 districts / cities in Aceh Province during the period 2015 to 2021 by using two input variables, namely Budget Allocation and PKH Facilitators (PKH HR) and one output variable, namely PKH Beneficiary Families (KPM). This study uses the Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) analysis tool with the output-oriented Variable Return to Scale (VRS) model approach. relative efficiency using a non-parametric approach. The results showed that the annual average efficiency level of the PKH Program during the period was 0.867 or 13.3% inefficiency. There were 10 regions with efficiency levels above average efficiency and 13 districts/cities below average efficiency. The highest is Singkil Regency with an efficiency level of 0.947 and the lowest is Simeulu Regency at 0.806. Efficiency measurements need to be carried out continuously to identify which PKH programs in which regions are inefficient in providing better social protection both in terms of budget allocation and absorption, assistance, and protection for beneficiary families (KPM). So that information on the efficiency of each region is needed as material for evaluation and improvement where inefficient areas need strategic efforts so that the level of efficiency towards optimal is improved while the area has a good level of efficiency can maintain and maintain it so that the objectives of the family hope program according to its guidelines can be realized.

Key words : PKH, DEA, Fasilitator PKH (SDM PKH).

INTRODUCTION

The Statistics Indonesia (BPS) 2022 noted that there are ten richest provinces according to the Regional Budget (APBD) in Indonesia, Aceh Province is included in the fifth richest province of 33 provinces in Indonesia based on APBD revenue of 13.35 Trillion. Meanwhile, the first richest province in Indonesia based on provincial APBD revenue is DKI Jakarta, followed by South Sulawesi with APBD revenue of Rp. 9.2 trillion. Despite this, Aceh faces significant poverty challenges. In September 2022, BPS reported that Aceh had a poverty rate of 14.74 percent, making it the poorest province on the island of Sumatra and the sixth poorest nationally. The highest poverty rate was recorded in Papua Province at 26.80 percent

The poverty rate in Aceh is higher at 15.50 percent than the national average of 10.14 percent. The depth and severity of poverty in Aceh, indicated by indices of 2.897 and 0.780 respectively, are also higher than the national averages of 1.16 and 0.26. The poverty line in Aceh, as of September 2022, was 6.57 percent higher than the national poverty line, underscoring the economic hardship in Aceh, despite its sizeable local revenue.

The main contribution to the poverty line in Aceh is food, particularly rice. In urban areas, rice accounts for 16.88 percent of the poverty line, while in rural areas it accounts for 21.06 percent. Cigarettes are another important factor, accounting for 9.22 percent in urban areas and 11.33 percent in rural areas. Poor households in Aceh spend an average of IDR 286,000 per month on cigarettes, diverting funds from nutritious food for children Katadata (2022).

Research by Nguyen et al.,(2023) in Vietnam highlighted that poorer people are more likely to smoke than richer people, suggesting that tobacco prevention efforts should target the poor and less educated. Similarly, the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Aceh aims to change the consumption behavior of poor families, encouraging healthier food choices and reducing cigarette consumption. The contribution of each commodity in both urban and rural areas can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1 Percentage contribution of commodities to the poverty line

Commodity Type	**Urban**	**rural**
Food	73.48	77.30
Rice	16.88	21.06
Filter Clove Cigarettes	9.22	11.33
Tuna/ Skipjack	6,1	5.51
Red chili	5.95	4.94
Kueh Basah	4.88	4.36
Purebred chicken eggs	3.11	3.20
Granulated Sugar	2.78	2.70
Milkfish	2.31	2.47
Red Onion	2.28	1.98
Bloating	2.11	1.57
Not Food	26.52	22.70
Housing	5.35	5.41
Gasoline	4.07	3.90
Electricity	3.26	1,86
Education	1.73	1.24
Adult men's apparel	1.48	1.13
Transport	1.33	1.12

Sumber: BPS (2021)

Since its launch in 2007, PKH has been present in Aceh, initially operating in Lhokseumawe City, Pidie District, and Aceh Jaya. PKH human resources play an important role in achieving the program's objectives by educating beneficiaries to change their unhealthy consumption behavior to healthy and nutritious consumption habits and educating them on the negative economic impact of smoking on family economic security.

Other roles of PKH HR based on the concept of the role of community workers put forward by Rahmawati & Kisworo, (2017) and Habibullah, (2011) have the ability and skills to facilitate related to providing motivation, opportunities, and support for the community and help

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improve the quality of KPM to live prosperously and be able to access complementary programs such as the Healthy Indonesia Card (KIS), Smart Indonesia Card (KIP), Livable Homes, Electricity Subsidies and 3 Kg LPG Subsidies, and Land ownership serification, and Social assistance from other local governments. Nazaruddin (2021).

Of the 33 provinces in Indonesia, Aceh has its own special laws in regulating the implementation of its government. During the 17 years of implementation of Law No. 11/2006 on the Government of Aceh, various sources of budgetary revenue for provincial and district/city governments in Aceh have increased, especially government transfers that are a source of revenue in the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) as well as program transfers whose funds flow to the regions through the Transfer Allocation to Regions and Village Funds such as Revenue Sharing Funds (DBH), General Allocation Funds (DAU), Physical Special Allocation Funds (DAKF), Nonphysical Special Allocation Funds (DAKN), Grants to Regions (HKD), Village Funds (DD), and fiscal incentives.

Aceh is the focus of this research because it has experienced significant challenges due to prolonged conflict and natural disasters. With various large budget allocations and various government programs both macro in nature through budget decentralization policies and micro in nature through government programs whose budgets are enjoyed by the people in the regions as well as social protection programs oriented towards changing the behavior of the poor. In Aceh, poverty remains a persistent problem. Inefficiencies in the utilization of government transfers are an important factor that needs to be examined. It is a paradox that Aceh, with so many sources of local revenue since the 2004 Aceh tsunami, both through international aid, central to local transfers included in the APBD and various government programs whose funds are directly enjoyed by the poor in each district / city, has not been able to significantly reduce Aceh's poverty rate through various programs such as the Family Hope Program (PKH), the Indonesia Pinter Program (PIP), the Basic Food Program, and other programs.

In the report Bappeda, (2021) on the implementation of Aceh's poverty reduction in 2020, poverty in Aceh is generally caused by five factors as follows:

1. The high expenditure burden of the poor to fulfill basic needs, both food and non-food.
2. The low income of the poor results in low expenditure to meet a decent standard of living;
3. The low level of education and skills of the poor results in low human resources;
4. High economic transaction costs (due to limited/expensive transportation costs, inter-regional connectivity, and limited availability of production infrastructure)
5. Rising prices of strategic staples

Table. 2 shows the percentage decrease in the poor population in urban and rural areas and the difference in the total decrease in Aceh's poor population from 2015 to 2021 was only 2.44 percent with an average annual decrease of not reaching 2 percent.

Tabel 2 Percentage of Poor Population by Urban Area Rural Aceh Province 2005-2022

Year	Region Poor Population (%)				
	Urban	Changes in urban poverty	Rural	Change in rural poverty	Total
2005	19.04	0	32.6	0	28.69
2006	19,22	0.18	31.98	-0.62	28.28
2007	18.68	-0.54	29.87	-2.11	26.65
2008	16.67	-2.01	26.3	-3.57	23.53

2009	15.44	-1.23	24.37	-1.93	21.8
2010	14.65	-0.79	23.54	-0.83	20.98
2011	13.69	-0.96	21.87	-1.67	19.57
2012	13.07	-0.62	21.97	0.1	19.46
2013	11.59	-1.48	19.96	-2.01	17.6
2014	11.76	0.17	20.52	0.56	18.05
2015	11.13	-0.63	19.44	-1.08	17.08
2016	10.82	-0.31	19.11	-0.33	16.73
2017	11.11	0.29	19.37	0.26	16.89
2018	10.44	-0.67	18.49	-0.88	15.97
2019	9.68	-0.76	18.03	-0.46	15.32
2020	10.31	0.63	17.96	-0.07	14.99
2021	10.46	0.15	17.78	-0.18	15.33
2022	10.31	-0.15	16.87	-0.91	14.64

Sumber: BPS Aceh Province 2023

Rono & bekele, (2016) defines pro-poor budgeting in two aspects: First, the expenditure aspect, which includes budget allocations for social and economic sectors that are directly received by the poor, and budget allocations for social and economic sectors that are not directly received by the poor but have significant access opportunities. Second, the taxation aspect, which includes the establishment of progressive taxes in accordance with the income received by the poor.

In accordance with the results of research conducted Lu et al. analyzed the Health Poverty Alleviation Project (HAPA) in Chifeng City, China, and found a relationship between poverty alleviation through education and health, which confirmed the scientific rationale of the targeted poverty alleviation system in China.

The Family Hope Program (PKH), a social protection program inspired by President Lula of Brazil, reduced Brazil's poverty rate by 27.7% during his administration. Campoli et al. and Rougier et al (2018)The program provides direct cash transfers to poor households registered in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS). The implementation of PKH in Aceh does not burden the government budget and directly benefits Very Poor Households (RTSM). This should be an effective instrument to accelerate poverty reduction in both urban and rural areas, in line with research in Turkey that found a negative relationship between local education expenditure and poverty levels in both the short and long term. Celikay & gumus, (2017) and Azar dDufrechou (2016)However, social assistance does not always have a significant impact on poverty rates (Sánchez & nnavarro, 2021: Cammeraat , 2020).

Another issue concerns the efficient use of government transfers by provincial and district/city governments in Aceh. Districts or cities with a high level of efficiency produce the most optimal output in reducing poverty. Campoli et al. (2020) Efficient government spending allows for other innovative programs to accelerate poverty reduction.

This study aims to measure the relative efficiency of PKH in Aceh, identifying which districts and cities are efficient and which are not. By maximizing efficiency, the PKH program can better serve other vulnerable poor families. Using panel data on PKH budget allocation and PKH human resources as input variables and the number of PKH beneficiary families as output variables, this study measures the relative efficiency of PKH in 23 districts/cities in Aceh. PKH's performance in poverty reduction and social protection is based on BPS data as of September 2022, which recorded a total of 818,470 poor people, or 14.75% of the total population.

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LITERATURE REVIEW

The Family Hope Program (PKH) is a social assistance program for eligible households that imposes conditions to change poor behavior. Internationally, this kind of program is known as Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT). In accordance with the research results Anderson et al. (2018) which presents a meta-regression analysis of the relationship between government spending and income poverty, it appears that fiscal policy plays a limited redistributive role in developing countries, particularly low- and middle-income countries.

Research conducted by Nugroho et al. (2021) explores the progress and challenges of poverty alleviation programs in Indonesia through various social assistance programs. Early programs, such as subsidies and direct aid, were designed to increase household purchasing power. More advanced assistance, such as Direct Cash Transfer (BLT), school capital assistance, and health insurance, aim to address long-term poverty by improving human quality. Common challenges remain, including accurate targeting of the poor and program complementarity, suggesting that integrating such programs into conditional cash transfers in urban areas could reduce poverty in both rural and urban areas.

Research conducted by Azar Dufrechou, (2016) analyzed the efficiency of public education spending in middle-income Latin American countries compared to high-income countries from 1970-2010 by using a two-stage approach: first, obtaining country efficiency scores through Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA), and second, identifying determinants using bootstrap panel regression. Similarly, Yanti & Kustiani, (2016) measured the efficiency of local health expenditure in the Regency/City Government of Banten Province using DEA.

Research using DEA analysis was also conducted by Hasan et al. (2018) Empirically measuring the efficiency and productivity of cooperatives in 33 provinces in Indonesia, analyzing three inputs (equity capital, external financing, and management size) and one output (cooperative surplus) from 2010-2015 using DEA with the Malmquist Index.

Efficiency measurement compares outputs with inputs. Therefore, an increase in government spending is expected to be efficient and reduce existing poverty, thereby increasing overall welfare and national income. Efficiency can also be understood as an evaluation of the extent to which resources or efforts are utilized to achieve predetermined goals...

Farrell (1957) identified three aspects of efficiency: 1) producing more output with the same input, 2) producing the same output with less input, and 3) producing more output with more input. He classified efficiency into three categories: technical, allocative, and economic efficiency. *Technical* efficiency measures how well resources are converted into maximum output, focusing on internal policies such as resource allocation. *Allocative efficiency* measures how well resources are used based on set prices. *Economic efficiency*, a combination of technical and allocative efficiency, is achieved when both are optimized.

. In accordance with the results of DEA analysis research D'Inverno et al. (2018) measured the reallocation of inefficient municipal expenditure, and found that larger cities have higher public expenditure efficiency, thus supporting regional efforts to reduce regional fragmentation. Research findings Kusuma et al. (2017) presents evidence on the impact of household cash transfers (PKH) and community cash transfers (Generasi) on children's food consumption. The sample included 14,000 households for PKH and 12,000 households for Generasi. After two years, the analysis shows a significant increase in the consumption of protein-rich foods, with PKH and Generasi significantly increasing milk and fish consumption by 19% and 14% respectively, thereby reducing severe malnutrition.

Research results Hendratno (2010) found that PKH provides benefits for education and health, and suggested expanding the program to other areas to benefit more Very Poor

Households (RTSM). Estimates show that PKH increased immunization coverage by 0.75 times compared to control households over two years. According to research results Prasetyo & zuhdi, (2013) who investigated investigated the efficiency of government spending per capita in health, education, transfers, and subsidies in 81 countries using DEA from 2006-2010. Countries that were consistently at the forefront of efficiency were Armenia, Australia, Bangladesh, Chile, Georgia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Laos, Madagascar, Niger, Norway, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Singapore, United States, and Zambia. Only Singapore and Zambia maintained positive improvements among the listed countries.

In accordance with this efficiency classification, PKH efficiency includes allocative efficiency in budget allocation and technical efficiency through competent PKH human resources in driving behavior change among beneficiary families. The efficiency of PKH HR is measured by their technical ability to understand the objectives of PKH and manage the assistance process, from data collection to distribution, which requires competency and training as mandated by the Ministry of Social Affairs through a rigorous selection process. This ensures PKH HR can effectively change KPM's behavior, strengthen families, and open access to improve their quality of life through ongoing support.

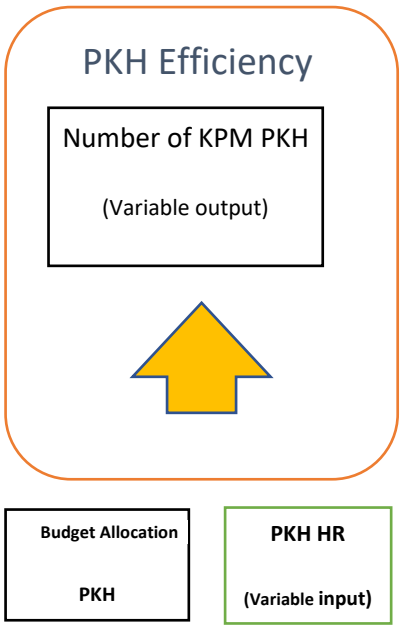


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

DATA AND RESEARCH METHODS

The scope of this research is 23 districts/municipalities in Aceh Province. Each region that is the object of research is called a *Decision Making Unit* (DMU). In some literature, the term DMU is also known as the Economic Activity Unit (EE). (Golany & Yaakov, 1989), (Charnes et al., 1978) and Fjire, (1992).

The data source in this study is secondary data obtained from several agencies related to the variables used in this study. Namely, related to the Family Hope Program (PKH) variable data obtained from the Aceh Social Service. The type of data used is panel data *(time series + cross section)*, namely combined data between time series data and district / city sample data during 2015-2021.

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The analysis model used to measure the relative efficiency of PKH Program is non-parametric statistical analysis using Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) approach. DEA can calculate a scalar measure of efficiency and determine the efficient level of input or output for the evaluated unit. The consideration of choosing this DEA approach is because it is able to accommodate many inputs and outputs in the calculation of linear program models in producing a single value of efficiency for each observation. By using DEA, this research can also answer how efficient each DMU (each district and city) is in the performance of running the family hope program. If the calculation is not efficient, then the DEA program is also still able to answer how much value is needed to make it efficient.

$$\min_{\theta,\lambda} \theta_m \qquad (1)$$

So

$\Upsilon\lambda \geq \Upsilon m$

$X\lambda \geq \theta\, Xm$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{N} \lambda_n = 1$$

$\lambda \geq 0;\ \theta_m$

Furthermore, the BCC model can be written with the following equation:

Max (VRS Model DMU Efficiency)

$\sum_j^n$ 1xij ′ij ≥ xi 0 i = 1, 2, ..., m

$\sum_j^n$ 1yrj ′j ≥ yi 0 r = 1,2, ..., j

$\sum_j^n$ 1 ′j ≥ 1 (VRS)

$\sum_j^n$ 1 ′j ≥ 0 j = 1, 2, ..., n

Description

Θ = technical efficiency (VRS)

N =number of DMUs

M = number of *inputs* (Budget Allocation and PKH Human Resources)

s = sum of *outputs* (Number of KPM PKH i)

xij =number of i-th *input* from j-th DMU

yrj = sum of the rth *output of* the jth DMU

'j = weight of DMU j for the calculated DMUs

The value of efficiency is always less than or equal to 1. DMU whose efficiency value is less than 1 means *inefficiency* while DMU whose value is equal to 1 means that the DMU is efficient.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There are two input variables and one output variable used in this study to measure the relative efficiency of PKH in Aceh, namely the Budget Allocation variable and the Human Resources (HR) variable and one output variable, namely the PKH Beneficiary Family (KPM), this study measures the relative efficiency level of PKH in 23 districts / cities in Aceh. Table 1 reports Descriptive Statistics of PKH inputs and outputs in Aceh during the 2015-2022 period.

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics of Inputs and Outputs of the PKH Program in Aceh

Descriptive Statistic	PKH Budget Allocation (Billion)	Human Resources (HR PKH)	PKH Beneficiary Family (KPM)
Mean	28.1	53.78	9285
Median	17.6	40	5839
Std. Deviation	34.2	38.49	9174
Minimum	1.35	10	6640
Maximum	199	152	50.429

As can be seen from Table 1, the average PKH budget allocation is Rp. 28.1 billion with 53 PKH Facilitators (HR) and 9285 KPM. The maximum value of the PKH budget allocation is IDR 199 billion while the lowest is IDR 1.3 billion. Meanwhile, the highest number of PKH Facilitators (HR PKH) was 153 people and the lowest was 10 people with the most beneficiaries of 50,429 people and the lowest of 6,640 people. The standard deviation of the budget allocation is 34.2 billion with a PKH HR of 38 people and KPM of 9174 people. Median value PKH budget allocation of 17.6 billion with the number of assistants (PKH HR) of 40 people and KPM of 5839 people.

Table 2 shows the relative efficiency level of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in 23 districts/municipalities in Aceh, measured based on the assumption of Variable Return to Scale (VRS). A value of 1 (one) indicates that PKH is efficient, while a value of less than 1 (one) indicates that PKH is inefficient. This study found that out of 23 districts/municipalities during the period 2015-2021, the average relative efficiency level was 0.867 (86.7%). Of the 23 districts/municipalities that showed an efficiency level value above the average of 86.7%, there were 10 districts/municipalities, namely Singkil Regency with an efficiency level of 94.7%, Subulusalam City at 94.3%, Lhokseumawe City at 93.7%, Biruen at 91.9%, Pidie at 91.6%, Pidie Jaya, 89.5%, Aceh Jaya at 89.3%, West Aceh at 88.1%, Southeast Aceh at 88.1%, and finally Bener Meriah at 87.1%.

Table 4. Efficiency of the KPM Family Hope Program in Aceh Province (VRS)

No.	District/city (DMU)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Average
1	Banda Aceh	0.643	0.839	0.613	0,98	0.918	0.818	0.839	0.807
2	Pidie	0.616	0.835	1	0,98	0.999	0.988	1	0.916
3	Pidie Jaya	0.742	0.916	0.872	1	1	0.975	0.766	0.895
4	Biruen	0.889	0.802	0.762	0,986	1	1	1	0.919
5	Aceh Utara	0.832	0.721	0.683	0.996	0.96	0.944	0.947	0.869
6	Lhokseumawe	1	0.981	0.926	0.985	0.954	0.939	0.786	0.938
7	Aceh Timur	0.764	0.711	0.624	1	0.946	0.902	0.912	0.837
8	Kota Langsa	0.681	0.908	0.612	0.982	0.93	0.695	0.843	0.807
9	Aceh Tamiang	0.556	0.985	0.611	0.980	0.998	0.971	0.975	0.868

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10	Aceh Tenggara	1	0.747	0.703	0.983	0.893	0.899	0.941	0.880
11	Gayo Lues	0.656	0.915	0.611	0.978	0.93	0.934	0.763	0.826
12	Aceh Tengah	0.671	0.987	0.608	0.928	0.968	0.909	0.853	0.846
13	Bener Meriah	0.881	0.929	0.607	0.965	0.925	0.913	0.881	0.871
14	Aceh Besar	0.608	0.83	0.618	0.997	0.913	0.846	0.85	0.808
15	Aceh Jaya	0.817	0.955	0.614	0.985	0.961	0.919	1	0.893
16	Aceh Barat	0.734	0.857	0.611	0.969	1	1	1	0.881
17	Nagan Raya	0.82	0.825	0.614	0.912	0.963	0.993	0.92	0.863
18	Simeulu	0.574	0.834	0.618	0.938	0.785	0.977	0.919	0.806
19	Aceh Barat Daya	0.713	0.748	0.61	0.977	0.956	0.923	0.938	0.837
20	Aceh Singkil	0.66	0.797	0.617	0.983	0.977	0.947	0.943	0.846
21	Subulusalam	0.942	0.946	0.91	1	1	0.891	0.918	0.943
22	Singkil	0.718	1	0.951	0.991	0.973	1	1	0.947
23	Sabang	1	0,849	0.614	0.614	0.923	0.871	1	0.838
24	Mean	0.761	0,865	0.696	0.961	0.950	0.924	0.912	0.867

Table 4 shows that there are 13 districts/municipalities with an average efficiency level below 86.7%. Simeulu district is the district with the lowest efficiency level at 80.6%. Only Tamiang Regency has an efficiency level almost equal to the average efficiency level of 86.8%. This shows that the output of the Family Hope Program (PKH) on average for each district/city has not reached the optimal average efficiency level with a value of 1 or 100%.

However, there were several districts/cities (DMUs) that had reached an optimal efficiency level of 1 or 100% during the 2015-2021 period and then in the following year became inefficient again. For example, Kabupaten Biruen and Kabupaten Aceh Barat only showed an increase in the optimal efficiency value consistently from 2019-2021. Then Singkil Regency reached the optimal efficiency level in 2020-2021, Sabang City inconsistently reached efficiency in 2015.

Meanwhile, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 were inefficient, reaching optimal efficiency again in 2021. Pidie Regency also did not consistently achieve optimal efficiency, namely it could achieve optimal efficiency in 2017 and 2021 while in other years it was inefficient. Meanwhile, Lhokseumawe City during the 2015-2021 period only achieved optimal efficiency in 2015.

In general, the level of PKH efficiency with 2 input variables, namely PKH budget allocation and PKH human resources with 1 output variable, namely KPM PKH, has not consistently shown the optimal efficiency of PKH in each district / city. With the results of different levels of efficiency of the Family Hope program, it shows that the implementation of the family hope program carried out by each district / city in Aceh province during 2015 - 2021 has not yet had the same suitability or understanding in carrying out and achieving the performance objectives of the PKH Program.

Therefore, it is important for the government through the Ministry of Social Affairs to redesign the right policy to encourage the family hope program in Aceh to have the same level of

work, which will have an impact on social protection and reducing the number of poor people in each district/municipality in Aceh.

The government together with the provincial government must focus more on encouraging each district and city that runs PKH which has a lower level of efficiency in reducing the number of poor people in the region by providing more budget and increasing the number and strengthening the capacity of PKH human resources, so that the program can be implemented properly and correctly in accordance with the PKH companion guidebook so that the objectives of the family hope program itself, one of which is to reduce poverty, can be realized as the contents of the guidelines for implementing the family hope program. NNazaruddin, (2021).

In addition, the government together with district / city governments can also make improvements - improvements to program beneficiary families both directly and indirectly both in agencies and individuals, increasing the capacity of PKH program managers at various levels through training, comparative studies, program evaluations involving educational institutions, and other things that can improve and improve the performance of the PKH program to the optimal efficiency level which is worth 1. So that all districts / cities where the implementation of the PKH program is found to be inefficient must make strategic efforts to improve the level of efficiency from inefficiency to the optimal level of efficiency so that it has an impact on reducing the percentage of poor people in Aceh. (Campoli et al., 2020) (Sjahrir et al., 2013).

CONCLUSION

The results of this study have answered the research objectives as well as the hypothesis of the study. The results showed that the average efficiency level of the family hope program for each district/municipality in Aceh with the Varibale Return to Scale (VRS) model approach was 0.867 or an inefficiency of 13.3%. Although not yet at the optimal efficiency level, there are 5 districts/municipalities whose average efficiency value per year from 2015-2021 is close to the optimal efficiency value with a value above 0.91. Overall, the development of PKH efficiency is getting better, especially in the increasing budget allocation with an average optimal efficiency change rate for each district / city of 1.031 or an increase of 3.1%, although from a technical point of view there is a decrease in technical efficiency change of 0.968 or a decrease of 3.2% from the optimal efficiency of 1. Increasing the PKH budget allocation budget is important to encourage the consumption of the poor to be better in improving their quality of life, this is in accordance with research (Murphy, 2015).

With an Efficiency level close to the value of 1, it shows the results of the better performance and contribution of PKH each year to the poverty rate in Aceh. Thus it is necessary to increase the budget allocation and technical improvement of the Program so that the reach of KPM who get PKH social assistance in accordance with the criteria increases in number so that more poor families will potentially get out of the poverty circle and Aceh as the poorest province in Sumatra can be improved.

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