

ABSTRACT

The reduction of child poverty and the provision of education require synergy between the government and parents in the household. The government's role is to allocate budgets, provide services and ensure proper education. The role of parents is to allocate financial resources in household expenditures for children's education. In Indonesia, the provision of additional incentives through the Family Hope Program for poor families' access to education is a form of support and long-term management of development planning strategies. This study conducted an impact evaluation study aimed at analyze the impact of the provision of the Family Hope Program on education consumption expenditure in households. This study used IFLS 4 in 2007 and IFLS 5 in 2014 data with a total of 3,750 sample households and the Propensity Score Matching analysis method. The results showed that the receipt of Family Hope Program assistance did not affect the increase in household education consumption expenditure, but the household head's age, the number of school-age children in the household, the role of decision makers on children's education, and household size affected the increase in household education consumption expenditure. Another result showed the difference in household consumption expenditure between households received Family Hope Program assistance and households that did not receive PKH assistance of Rp844,204,545 per year.

Keywords: *Propensity Score Matching, Family Hope Program, Consumption Expenditure*

