

ABSTRACT

The Family Hope Program is a program of providing conditional social assistance to poor families who are designated as beneficiary families of Family Hope Program. Through Family Hope Program, poor families are encouraged to have access to and take advantage of basic social services in health, education, food and nutrition, care, and assistance, including access to various other social protection programs which are complementary programs on an ongoing basis. The cash assistance will increase overall household income so that it can lead to changes in the expenditures of Family Hope Program Beneficiary Families.

The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of Family Hope Program as a cash transfer on changes in education expenditure and consumption of Family Hope Program Beneficiary Families. The variables used are dummy variables indicating family hope program participation, non-cash food assistance participation, smart indonesia program participation, wife's income, husband's income, number of children, wife's age, husband's age, wife's education, and husband's education. This research is a type of quantitative research. The sample used in this study was 100 respondents using purposive random sampling technique. The data used are primary data obtained through observation, interviews and questionnaires. The data analysis method used in this study is the Difference in Difference Method.

The results show that the first Difference in Difference Model, it is known that the Family Hope Program policy significantly increases education spending by 215.060 rupiah per month assuming other factors are in carteris paribus conditions. At the first Difference in Difference Model, the control variables that have a positive effect on education expenditure are smart indonesia program, wife's income, husband's income, number of children, husband's age, and husband's education. while the control variables that have a negative effect on education expenditure are non-cash food assistance, and wife's education.

As for the second Difference in Difference Model, it is known that the Family Hope Program policy increases consumption expenditure by 734.720 rupiah per month but is not significant, assuming other factors are in a carteris paribus condition. In the second Difference in Difference Model, control variables that have a positive effect on consumption expenditure are wife's income, husband's income, number of children, husband's age, wife's education, while control variables that have a negative effect on consumption expenditure are non-cash food assistance, smart indonesia program, age wife and husband's education.

Keywords: Beneficiary Families, Consumption Expenditure, Education Expenditure, Family Hope Program