

ABSTRACT

“The Impact of Indonesia’s Family Hope Program on Maternal Health: Evidence from IFLS 5”

This study aims to evaluate the impact of the *Program Keluarga Harapan* (PKH), Indonesia’s conditional cash transfer program, on maternal and postnatal healthcare services. Utilizing data from the fifth wave of the Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS5) collected in 2014–2015, this research applies the Propensity Score Matching (PSM) method to address selection bias in observational data. A total of 160 observations (40 PKH recipients and 120 non-recipients) were analyzed to estimate the Average Treatment Effect on the Treated (ATET) across eight health service indicators.

The findings indicate that PKH has a significantly positive effect on postnatal healthcare visits within 40 days after childbirth and on active participation in the National Health Insurance (JKN) scheme. However, significant negative effects were observed in the likelihood of receiving antenatal interventions and in household preparedness through health emergency funds. Other indicators did not show statistically significant impacts. These results suggest that while PKH is effective in improving postnatal care, its influence on antenatal and delivery-related services remains limited.

The study recommends integrating social assistance with health education and strengthening the primary healthcare system to achieve more comprehensive and sustainable maternal health outcomes.

Keywords: PKH, Propensity Score Matching, maternal health, conditional cash transfer, IFLS