ABSTRACT

The Indonesia Smart Program (PIP) is one of the government's policy instruments to support educational access for students from poor and near-poor households, yet its effect on school participation at each education level still requires empirical testing. This study aims to analyze the effect of PIP on school participation at the primary, junior secondary, and senior secondary school levels in Indonesia. This study uses March 2024 Susenas data with a total of 273,590 individuals observed, analyzed using the Propensity Score Matching (PSM) method through propensity score estimation with a logit model, selection of the matching algorithm, balancing tests, common support checks, and sensitivity analysis. The results show PIP has a positive and significant effect on school participation across all levels, with a relatively small effect at the primary level (ATT 0.00058), a 4.97 percent increase at the junior secondary level (ATT 0.04972), and the largest impact at the senior secondary level of 22.6 percent (ATT 0.22608).

Keywords: *Indonesia Smart Program, school participation, Propensity Score Matching, Susenas 2024*

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