Research Horizon

ISSN: 2808-0696 (p), 2807-9531 (e)

Research Horizon
Volume: 05
Issue: 02
Year: 2025
Page: 159-170

Citation:
Prafianti, F., & Moeis, J. P. (2025). The graduation of Program Keluarga Harapan beneficiaries: Analysis of driving factors. *Research Horizon*, *5*(2), 159–170.

The Graduation of Program Keluarga Harapan Beneficiaries: Analysis of Driving Factors

Finda Prafianti[1*], Jossy Prananta Moeis[1]

[1] Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia

[*] *Corresponding author: Finda Prafianti (findaprafianti@gmail.com)*

Abstract

This study aims to identify and analyze key factors that contribute to the successful graduation of beneficiary households from the social assistance program PKH (*Program Keluarga Harapan*) or Family Hope Program, as well as to provide policy recommendations based on research findings related to factors influencing program graduation. Using logistic regression analysis, this research utilizes cross-sectional data from the 2014 Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS). The study reveals that variables associated with the graduation status of PKH beneficiaries include having at least one child attending high school, participation in community empowerment activities, the age and education level of the household head, the number of employed household members, and household size. These findings offer valuable insights for government policymakers in designing social assistance policies that promote the long-term well-being of beneficiaries through more inclusive Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) programs. In this regard, PKH social assistance should not only serve as a short-term poverty alleviation measure but also as a long-term and sustainable solution.

Keywords

Beneficiaries, Conditional Cash Transfer, Graduation, PKH

1. Introduction

Over the last two decades, Indonesia has made significant progress in its social protection system. The country has a flagship conditional cash transfer program, known as Family Hope Program (*Program Keluarga Harapan*/PKH), which provides quarterly cash assistance to very poor households with children or pregnant and/or breastfeeding women for health and education-related expenses (Cahyadi et al., 2020). The PKH program is recognized as a Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) or conditional cash assistance program. Soares & Silva (2010) explained that CCT programs serve a dual purpose: alleviating poverty in the short term through direct cash transfers and breaking the cycle of intergenerational poverty in the long term by investing in human capital through improvements in education, health, and nutrition. Graduation refers to beneficiaries exiting the program due to improved well-being (McCord & Slater, 2014; Yurista & Noviani, 2019). It is generally assessed based on various indicators, including nutrition, income, asset ownership, access to healthcare and education, and the beneficiary's self-efficacy—their ability to sustain their welfare and independently overcome future challenges (Grosh, 2014). In the context of the PKH program, graduation is defined as the termination of program participation. This can occur when a beneficiary no longer meets the eligibility criteria (commonly referred to as "exit" in other countries) or when a beneficiary's household attains a better social and economic status (Syamsulhakim & Khadijah, 2021).

Unfortunately, socio-economic data updates are infrequent due to budget constraints and high workloads. This results in subjective assessments by facilitators, who rely on local poverty definitions, leading to inconsistencies across regions (Syamsulhakim & Khadijah, 2021). These assessments lack standardized criteria for evaluating the sustainability of welfare improvements or a family's resilience to economic shocks. Due to the limited updates of socio-economic data on PKH recipient families, independent welfare graduation is generally conducted without standardized indicators. It remains unclear how and when decile positions are updated using newly collected data. As a result, facilitators often rely on their own subjective judgment or compare a family's welfare to local poverty standards when determining eligibility for independent welfare graduation. If a family appears to own more assets, have better housing conditions, or earn a higher income than what is typically considered normal for the poor, they are deemed prosperous. A family is considered prosperous if it can meet its members' basic needs across various aspects, including economic stability, health, education, social well-being, and psychological resilience (Muklisin, 2023).

The graduation process without standardized indicators presents challenges for both beneficiaries and other stakeholders and is prone to errors (Adiema et al., 2019). To date, no research has assessed how well these non-standard indicators compare with the actual PMT-based decile positions adopted by the Ministry of Social Affairs for PKH entry criteria. Additionally, program regulations do not explicitly state whether families of *Mandiri Sejahtera* graduates are still entitled to receive other complementary social assistance upon graduation. Each social assistance program has different coverage capacities and entry criteria. For example, the Basic Food Program (*Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai*/BPNT) targets the poorest 30 percent of households. Ideally, the updated decile position of PKH graduates should determine whether a family remains eligible for other social assistance. However, PKH facilitators rarely update the socio-economic data of beneficiary families in e-PKH or Next Generation Social Welfare Information System (*Sistem Informasi Kesejahteraan Sosial Next Generation*/SIKS-NG) during graduation. As a result, the family's latest decile position is not recorded in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (*Data Terpadu Kesejahteraan Sosial*/DTKS). The Ministry of Social Affairs is still exploring how

Prosperous Mandiri graduates should be classified in the DTKS and what benefits they should receive. Furthermore, Beneficiary Family (*Keluarga Penerima Manfaat*/KPM) are not systematically informed about graduation requirements, including graduation rules and empowerment programs. Inefficiencies in the graduation mechanism lead to inaccurate resource allocation (Putra et al., 2024).

This research aims to focus on the relationship between various factors that contribute to the degraded condition of PKH beneficiary families. It is hoped that this study will add to the existing literature on PKH social assistance, as previous research has not thoroughly analyzed and evaluated the processes and conditions related to the successful graduation of PKH recipients—from dependence on social assistance to becoming independent in fulfilling their needs and rights. Previous research by Indrasawarni & Darma (2023) highlighted the role of social capital in encouraging KPM to achieve independent and prosperous graduation. Factors such as values, norms, beliefs, and social networks were found to significantly contribute to this process. Additionally, research by Ode & Kusuma (2024) evaluated the implementation of independent graduation for PKH KPM and the factors influencing it, including the role of social companions, economic conditions, and the active participation of KPM in the program.

Based on the explanation above, this research formulates the question of what factors influence the successful graduation of PKH beneficiary households. The graduation of PKH beneficiaries is the ultimate goal of this conditional cash transfer program and is expected to reduce the number of households in need of assistance. From an economic perspective, this process contributes to increasing household income, reducing dependence on government aid, and fostering economic resilience (Husnah & Adam, 2022; Ferdyan & Hartawan, 2024; Ali et al., 2019). Successful graduation can stimulate local economic growth as beneficiaries transition from recipients to active participants in the labor market or entrepreneurship (Setiawan et al., 2021). Additionally, it can lead to improved human capital development, as families invest more in education and health, ultimately enhancing overall economic productivity and reducing long-term poverty rates. Although the government, Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs), and several studies have examined the PKH program and its impact on beneficiaries' lives, independent and comprehensive assessments of the determining factors for PKH beneficiary graduation remain limited. Therefore, this research aims to analyze the relationship between the graduation of PKH beneficiaries and the sustainability of their welfare after leaving the program.

Previous research has qualitatively evaluated the graduated conditions of PKH beneficiaries (Syamsulhakim & Khadijah, 2021). However, this study expands the analysis by considering factors such as asset ownership, savings, access to healthcare services, and participation in community activities. It is also the first to examine the relationship between the graduated conditions of PKH beneficiaries and the various factors influencing them. While previous studies have documented the program's positive impacts and assessed its quality, the issue of graduation and its determining factors remains underexplored. Therefore, this research offers a new perspective on understanding the impact and sustainability of the PKH social assistance program in Indonesia.

2. Methods

This research employs a quantitative approach using secondary data from the Fifth Wave of the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS) 2014 (Sugiyono, 2013). The study focuses on asset ownership and savings as key variables to analyze their relationship with the graduation of PKH beneficiaries. Graduation status reflects a household's ability to sustain prosperity after receiving PKH assistance. A cross-sectional research design is applied, allowing for the collection of comparable data

across regions at a single point in time. The study utilizes 359 household-level observations. A binary logistic regression model is used to estimate the factors influencing PKH graduation, where Y = 1 represents graduated households and Y = 0 represents non-graduated households. The primary independent variables are asset ownership and savings, while additional independent variables include education, social assistance, access to healthcare, productive land ownership, microbusiness ownership, and participation in community activities. Control variables include the head of household's age, gender, education, employment status, household size, and domicile classification. Data sources encompass various IFLS sections covering household assets, savings, education, healthcare access, social assistance, and business activities. However, IFLS does not explicitly indicate whether PKH households graduated due to economic improvements or other factors. Therefore, this study defines graduation based on households that did not receive PKH assistance in the last year. The findings are expected to provide insights into the determinants of PKH graduation, contributing to policy discussions on poverty alleviation and sustainable welfare.

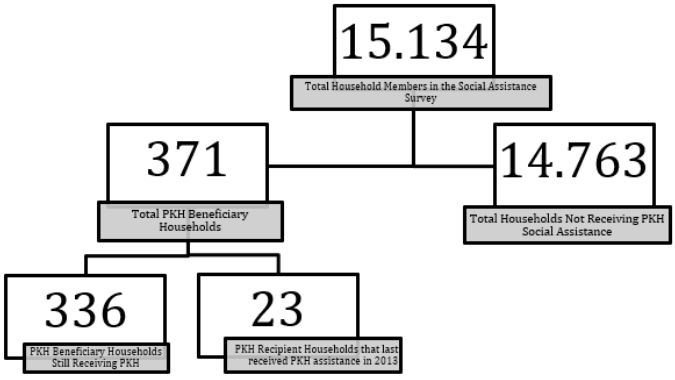

Figure 1. Sampling Scheme

3. Results

Table 1 presents a summary of the descriptive statistics for the variables used in this study. It includes the number of observations (Obs), mean value (Mean), standard deviation (Std. Dev), minimum value (Min), and maximum value (Max) for each variable. The dependent variable analyzed in this study is the graduation of beneficiaries from the Family Hope Program (PKH). The independent variables include asset and savings ownership, children's education within the household, household access to integrated health posts, and the status of receiving other social assistance. Additionally, the table includes information on the ownership of productive land and livestock, access to credit, ownership of micro-businesses, and beneficiary participation in various community activities. The control variables in this study account for characteristics of the household head, such as age, gender, education level, number of working household members, household size, and type of residence. The data used in this analysis is sourced from the 2014 Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS), which has been reprocessed for research purposes. This table provides an initial overview of the data distribution and variations within the research sample. It serves as a basis for further analysis to understand the factors influencing the graduation of PKH beneficiaries and the social and economic impacts of the program.

Table 1. Summary Statistics of Research Variables

Variable		Obs	Mean	Std. Dev	Min	Max
PKH Beneficiary Graduation		359	0.064	0.245	0	1
Asset ownership and savings	PKH Beneficiaries' Assets	359	0.396	0.49	0	1
	Savings Ownership	359	0.07	0.255	0	1
Education of Children in the Household	Number of children in the household who are attending primary school aged 7-12 years old	359	0.727	0.746	0	3
	Number of children in the household who are pursuing junior high school education aged 13-15 years old	359	0.248	0.458	0	2
	Number of children in the household who are currently pursuing high school graduation aged 16-18	359	0.153	0.39	0	2
	Household access to posyandu for children under five	359	0.368	0.483	0	1
Status of other social assistance receipts	Status of cash transfer receipts in 2008	359	0.602	0.49	0	1
	Status of community temporary cash transfer receipt	359	0.529	0.5	0	1
Ownership of productive land and livestock	Ownership of irrigated land/productive land	359	0.267	0.443	0	1
	Livestock ownership	359	3.639	6.287	0	17.574
	Access to credit for the past 1 year at LKB and LKBB	359	0.351	0.478	0	1
	Micro business ownership	359	0.053	0.224	0	1
Beneficiary Participation in Community Activities	Beneficiary participation in savings and loan activities in the village/ *kelurahan*	359	0.075	0.264	0	1
	Beneficiary participation in *dana sehat* activities	359	0.1	0.301	0	1
	Beneficiary participation in PNPM	359	0.164	0.371	0	1
	Beneficiary participation in PKK activities	359	0.134	0.341	0	1
	Frequency of receipt of PKH social assistance	359	6.76	6.897	0	40
Control Variables	Age of household head	359	44.301	10.339	19	76
	Gender of household head	359	0.841	0.366	0	1
	Education of household head	359	0.136	0.344	0	1
	Working household members	359	4.031	2.317	0	13
	Household size	359	4.836	1.661	1	14
	Classification of residence	359	0.485	0.5	0	1

Based on Table 1, the value of the variable for the integrated condition of PKH beneficiaries, as the dependent variable, is 0 for beneficiaries who were still receiving PKH social assistance at the time of the survey and 1 for those who remained integrated, with approximately 6.4% classified as integrated PKH beneficiaries. Regarding the asset ownership variable, around 39.6% of beneficiaries own large assets, while 60.4% own small assets. For the savings variable, only about 7% of PKH beneficiaries, both integrated and unintegrated, have savings, while the remaining 93% either do not save or do not have savings. For the primary independent variable, which is the education level of children in the household, the number of children aged 7–12 years currently attending primary school has a mean of 0.73 with a standard deviation of 0.75, and a maximum of 3 children per household. Meanwhile, the number of children aged 13–15 years attending junior high school has a mean of 0.25 with a standard deviation of 0.46, with a maximum of 2 children per household. Lastly, the number of children aged 16–18 years pursuing high school education has

a mean of 0.15 with a standard deviation of 0.39, with a maximum of 2 children per household.

For the main independent variable of posyandu access, the mean value was 0.368, indicating that 36.8% of beneficiaries had accessed the posyandu facility for children under five, while the remaining 63.2% had never accessed it. Regarding the main independent variable of BLT 2008 receipt status, 60.2% of PKH beneficiaries received BLT in 2008, whereas the remaining 39.8% did not. Similarly, for the main independent variable of Temporary Direct Assistance receipt status, 52.9% of PKH beneficiaries received Temporary Direct Assistance, while the remaining 47.1% did not.

Among the main independent variables, 26.7% of beneficiaries own productive land, while the remaining 73.3% do not. Regarding total livestock ownership in the household (measured in rupiah), the mean (in natural logarithm) is 3,639, with a standard deviation of 6,287. In terms of access to credit, 35.1% of PKH beneficiaries have obtained credit from LKB/LKBB, while the majority (64.9%) have never accessed credit. For microbusiness ownership, 5.3% of PKH beneficiaries own a microbusiness, whereas the remaining 94.7% do not. Regarding participation in community activities, 7.5% of beneficiaries take part in village savings and loan activities, 1% participate in health fund activities, 16.4% are involved in PNPM activities, and 13.4% engage in PKK activities. Lastly, the frequency of PKH receipt has a mean of 6.76, with a standard deviation of 6.897, and a maximum of 40 instances of assistance received.

Among the control variables, the age of the household head has a mean of 44.301 years, with a minimum age of 19 years (with a conditional lower limit of 15 years) and a maximum age of 76 years. Regarding the gender of the beneficiary household head, 84.1% are male, while 15.9% are female. For the education variable, 13.6% of beneficiary household heads have completed senior high school, whereas 86.4% have only completed junior high school. The number of working household members has a mean of 4.031 with a standard deviation of 2.317. The household size variable has a mean of 4.836, with the smallest beneficiary household consisting of one member and the largest consisting of 14 members. Lastly, regarding location, 48.5% of beneficiaries reside in urban areas, while 51.5% live in rural areas.

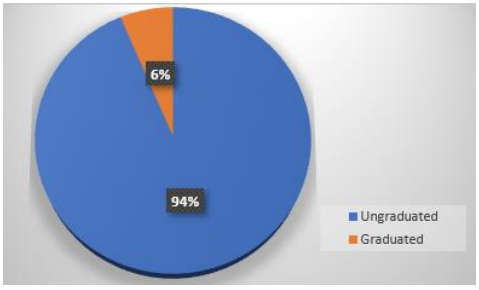

Figure 2. Condition of PKH Beneficiaries

Among the control variables, the age of the household head has a mean of 44.301 years, with a minimum age of 19 years (with a conditional lower limit of 15 years) and a maximum age of 76 years. Regarding the gender of the household head, 84.1% are male, while 15.9% are female. For the education variable, 13.6% of household heads have a senior high school education, while 86.4% have a junior high school education or lower. The number of working household members has a mean of 4.031, with a standard deviation of 2.317. The household size variable has a mean of 4.836, with the smallest household consisting of one member and the largest consisting of 14 members. Finally, for the location variable, 48.5% of beneficiaries reside in urban areas, while 51.5% live in rural areas.

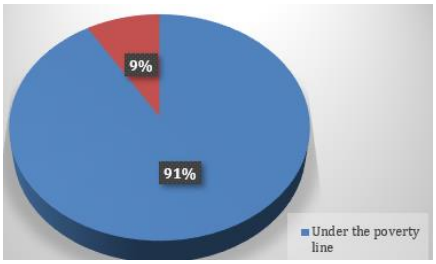

Figure 3. Graduated beneficiary condition based on poverty line

Based on Figure 3, many beneficiaries who have graduated remain below the poverty line. Only about 9% have risen above it, while 91% are still categorized as poor. This finding supports the statement by Syamsulhakim & Khadijah (2021) that the non-standardized graduation process is prone to errors. It also highlights weaknesses in the PKH graduation system, which allows some beneficiaries to exit the program despite still living in poverty. As a result, the program's effectiveness in ensuring sustainable welfare remains questionable.

Table 2. Table of Simultaneous Test Results of Logit Regression

Graduation	Coef.	St. Err.	[95% Conf	Interval
Assets	-0.441	1.288	-2.966	2.084
Savings	-1.054	1.115	-3.239	1.132
Child's Elementary Education	-0.247	0.461	-1.15	0.657
Junior high school education	-0.687	0.688	-2.035	0.66
Child's senior high school education	1.479***	0.523	0.454	2.504
Posyandu	-0.407	0.614	-1.611	0.798
BLT in 2008	-0.039	0.523	-1.064	0.986
BLSM	-0.473	0.497	-1.448	0.502
Productive Land	0.102	1.199	-2.248	2.452
Livestock	0.054	0.06	-0.064	0.172
Credit Access	-0.369	0.574	-1.494	0.755
Micro Business	1.054	0.806	-0.526	2.634
Savings and Loan	0.472	0.858	-1.209	2.153
Dana Sehat	-0.42	0.987	-2.355	1.514
PNPM	0.104	0.761	-1.389	1.596
PKK	1.882***	0.619	0.669	3.096
Frequency of Receipt	-0.025	0.052	-0.127	0.077
Age of RT Head	0.04*	0.023	-0.006	0.086
Gender of RT Head	1.269	0.816	-0.33	2.868
Education of RT Head	1.228*	0.634	-0.015	2.47
Working Neighbourhood Members	0.227**	0.107	0.016	0.437
RT Size	-0.73***	0.243	-1.207	-0.254
Residence Classification	0.497	0.595	-0.669	1.664
Constant	-3.807**	1.573	-6.89	-0.725

This study further examines the factors that enabled 23 beneficiaries to exit social assistance. Table 2 presents the results of the logit regression analysis, which explains the relationship between the main independent variables, control variables, and the progression of PKH beneficiaries. Statistical significance is indicated by the following symbols: *** $p < 0.01$ (highly significant), ** $p < 0.05$ (significant), and * $p < 0.10$ (moderately significant). The regression results show that several factors significantly influence graduation. A child's education up to the high school level (coefficient: 1.479, $p < 0.01$) and participation in the PKK program (coefficient: 1.882, $p < 0.01$) significantly increase the likelihood of graduation, with confidence intervals of [0.454, 2.504] and [0.669, 3.096], respectively. The age of the household head (coefficient: 0.04, $p < 0.10$) and their level of education (coefficient: 1.228, $p < 0.10$) also positively contribute to graduation, though their effects are smaller, with confidence intervals of [-0.006, 0.086] and [-0.015, 2.47]. Additionally, an increase in the number of working neighborhood members

(coefficient: 0.227, $p < 0.05$) raises the likelihood of graduation, with a confidence interval of [0.016, 0.437]. Conversely, a larger household size significantly decreases the chance of graduation (coefficient: -0.73, $p < 0.01$), with a confidence interval of [-1.207, -0.254]. The negative constant (-3.807, $p < 0.05$) suggests that, in the absence of other contributing factors, the likelihood of graduation remains low. Meanwhile, variables such as assets, savings, credit access, and social assistance programs like BLT and BLSM do not have a significant effect, as their confidence intervals include zero. This indicates that their impact on graduation cannot be statistically confirmed.

Table 3. Logistic Regression Test Results

Analysis	Value
Mean dependent var	0.064
Pseudo r-squared	0.264
Chi-square	65.266
Akaike crit. (AIC)	173.797
SD dependent var	0.245
Number of obs	359
Prob > chi2	0.000
Bayesian crit. (BIC)	266.997

Based on Table 3, the results of the logistic regression test with 359 observations are presented. The mean dependent variable of 0.064 represents the average value of the dependent variable. The pseudo R-squared value of 0.264 indicates that the model explains approximately 26.4% of the variation in the data. The Chi-square value of 65.266, with a p-value (Prob > chi^2) of 0.000, suggests that the overall model is statistically significant. The Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) and Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) are used to assess the model's quality, with values of 173.797 and 266.997, respectively. The standard deviation of the dependent variable, 0.245, reflects the dispersion of data around the mean.

Table 4. Marginal Effect Table of Factors Associated with PKH Beneficiary Graduation

Graduation	dy/dx	Std. Err.	z	P>z	95% conf	Internal
Assets	-0.010	0.030	-0.340	0.731	-0.068	0.048
Savings	-0.024	0.025	-0.950	0.341	-0.074	0.026
Child's Elementary Education	-0.006	0.010	-0.540	0.586	-0.026	0.015
Junior high school education	-0.016	0.017	-0.920	0.356	-0.049	0.018
Child's senior high school education	0.034	0.013	2.550	0.011	0.008	0.060
Posyandu	-0.009	0.015	-0.620	0.537	-0.039	0.020
BLT in 2008	-0.001	0.012	-0.070	0.940	-0.024	0.023
BLSM	-0.011	0.012	-0.930	0.352	-0.034	0.012
Productive Land	0.002	0.028	0.090	0.932	-0.052	0.056
Livestock	0.001	0.001	0.880	0.380	-0.002	0.004
Credit Access	-0.008	0.013	-0.650	0.517	-0.034	0.017
Micro Business	0.024	0.019	1.260	0.206	-0.013	0.062
Savings and Loan	0.011	0.020	0.540	0.589	-0.029	0.050
Dana Sehat	-0.010	0.023	-0.420	0.672	-0.054	0.035
PNPM	0.002	0.018	0.140	0.892	-0.032	0.037
PKK	0.043	0.019	2.250	0.025	0.006	0.081
Frequency of Receipt	-0.001	0.001	-0.480	0.628	-0.003	0.002
Age of RT Head	0.001	0.001	1.670	0.096	-0.000	0.002
Gender of RT Head	0.029	0.019	1.560	0.118	-0.007	0.066
Education of RT Head	0.028	0.014	2.030	0.042	0.001	0.055
Working Neighbourhood Members	0.005	0.003	1.770	0.077	-0.001	0.011
RT Size	-0.017	0.006	-2.710	0.007	-0.029	-0.005
Residence Classification	0.011	0.014	0.840	0.399	-0.015	0.038

In addition to interpreting the coefficients in the logit model, another approach is through marginal effects. Based on Table 4, the interpretation of variables related to the graduation conditions of PKH beneficiaries is as follows: households with at least one child attending high school, participation in community activities to empower family welfare, age of the household head, education level of the household head, number of working household members, and total household size. The dy/dx value for households with at least one child attending high school is 0.034. This indicates that the likelihood of beneficiary households graduating increases by 3.4% compared to households without such children, with $p < .01$ (1%). This variable related to children's education supports the conditionality of PKH in determining the eligibility of beneficiary households to graduate from the program.

The dy/dx value for the variable related to households participating in family welfare empowerment community activities, which are generally carried out by mothers, is 0.043. This indicates that the probability of a beneficiary household graduating increases by 4.3% compared to households that do not participate, with $p < .01$ (1%). This finding supports the literature by Suntiana et al. (2015), which states that community activities, where women—particularly housewives—play an active role, can increase motivation for participation in policy implementation, in this case, related to PKH. Based on this finding, it can be concluded that achieving graduation conditions for PKH beneficiaries is not solely dependent on men's involvement but also on women's contributions. Women play an equally significant role in driving this process. Moving forward, poverty alleviation through PKH must acknowledge the urgency of gender relations within households and the importance of women's financial access.

Next, the dy/dx value for the household head's age variable is 0.043. This indicates that the probability of PKH beneficiary households graduating increases by 0.043, or 4.3%, as the household head's age increases, with $p < 0.10$ (10%). This finding is supported by Mamo (2021) and Mustafa et al. (2023), who explained that the household head's age is a significant variable positively associated with the graduation of beneficiary households. Beneficiaries with older household heads are more likely to graduate compared to those with younger household heads. Older household heads are also more likely to acquire sufficient land to support their livelihoods. As the household head ages, it is hypothesized that beneficiaries gain more experience, which may contribute to their ability to sustain themselves independently.

Furthermore, the dy/dx value for the variable related to the education level of the household head is 0.028. This indicates that the probability of PKH beneficiary households graduating increases by 0.028, or 2.8%, if the household head has a high school education or its equivalent. Although beneficiary households with children attending high school are still below the poverty line, in the long term, the education of these children can help lift their families above the poverty line. Meharu (2014) and Ali et al. (2019) support this finding, stating that households with more highly educated heads are relatively better off compared to those with uneducated or less educated heads. This is because they are more responsive to new technologies and adopt them more quickly. Additionally, they tend to be more innovative and optimistic about government development plans. Education, particularly in the agricultural context, is an essential factor in determining household food self-sufficiency. Educated households have better opportunities to manage their farming through improved practices, increased work efficiency, and income diversification (Hayalu, 2014; Etea et al., 2019; Mengistu et al., 2021).

The dy/dx value for the variable related to the number of working household members is 0.005. This indicates that as more household members are employed, the probability of the beneficiary household graduating increases by 0.005, or approximately 0.5%. More working household members contribute to a higher

household income, which enhances their ability to exit social assistance. Lastly, the dy/dx value for household size, or the number of household members, is -0.017. This means that an increase in household size reduces the probability of graduation by 0.017, or 1.7%. This finding aligns with Gebresilassie's (2013) study, which demonstrated a negative correlation between family size and graduation from PSNP. On average, households that have not graduated (5.1 members) tend to have larger family sizes than those that have (4.02 members). As family size increases, the probability of graduation decreases. Each additional non-productive or dependent household member lowers the likelihood of graduation at a 5% significance level. The research conducted by Mamo et al. (2021) and Deresse & Calfat (2021) supports this conclusion, showing a negative and significant relationship between household size and graduation. Their findings indicate that households with a larger number of non-productive members are less likely to graduate from PSNP due to increased consumption demands. Consequently, households with larger family sizes are more vulnerable to food insecurity compared to those with smaller families.

4. Conclusion

This research focuses on the factors influencing the integrated condition of PKH beneficiary families, expanding the existing literature on PKH social assistance. Unlike previous studies, this research thoroughly analyzes and evaluates the process and condition of recipients. Based on logit model regression analysis, several factors are found to be associated with the improved condition of PKH beneficiaries. These include having at least one child with a high school education, participation in family welfare empowerment activities, the age and education level of the household head, the number of working household members, and household size. The findings of this study are expected to serve as a reference for policymakers in designing social assistance policies that promote long-term welfare sustainability. By incorporating more innovative conditional cash transfer (CCT) programs focused on financial inclusion and economic empowerment, PKH assistance can evolve beyond short-term poverty alleviation. The goal is to ensure that once families graduate from the program, they do not fall back into poverty. Furthermore, the study highlights the shortcomings in the PKH implementation process, particularly its top-down approach. This model, designed by experts and technocrats, primarily focuses on macroeconomic growth and income distribution while often overlooking community participation. As a result, the targeted households have limited involvement in shaping policies that directly affect them. To enhance the effectiveness of future social assistance programs, a bottom-up approach is recommended. This method would foster greater commitment and accountability among PKH beneficiaries, allowing local communities to play an active role in addressing their challenges. By involving communities in the decision-making process, social assistance programs can better address micro-level issues, ensuring more sustainable and impactful outcomes.

Acknowledgments

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to MPKP FEB UI and my advisor, Jossy Prananta Moeis, Ph.D., for their valuable guidance throughout the process of writing this thesis. I also extend my thanks to my colleagues at Lembaga Demografi FEB UI for their support and assistance in completing this thesis.

References

Adiema, C. M., Wainaina, L., & Mbataru, P. (2019). Household empowerment and household graduation from social protection programmes: The case of cash for assets programme in

Taita Taveta County, Kenya. *International Academic Journal of Law and Society*, *1*(2), 374-394.

Ali, A., Mottaleb, K. A., & Aryal, J. P. (2019). Wealth, education and cooking-fuel choices among rural households in Pakistan. *Energy Strategy Reviews*, *24*, 236-243.

Cahyadi, N., Hanna, R., Olken, B. A., Prima, R. A., Satriawan, E., & Syamsulhakim, E. (2020). Cumulative impacts of conditional cash transfer programs: Experimental evidence from Indonesia. *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*, *12*(4), 88-110.

Deresse, F. N., & Calfat, G. G. (2021). Impact of integrated programmes for households consumption expenditure: empirical evidence from northern Ethiopia. *Journal of mathematics and statistical science*, *6*(9), 265-284.

Etea, B. G., Zhou, D., Abebe, K. A., & Sedebo, D. A. (2019). Household income diversification and food security: Evidence from rural and semi-urban areas in Ethiopia. *Sustainability*, *11*(12), 3232.

Ferdyan, A., & Hartawan, L. R. (2024). The impact of BRI micro credit on financial literacy and green sustainability of msmes in North Luwu. *Research Horizon*, *4*(4), 89-100.

Gebresilassie, Y. H. (2013). Graduation determinants of productive Safety Net Program beneficiary households: A logistic analysis, Tigrai-Ethiopia. *European journal of business and economics*, *8*(4).

Hayalu, G. (2014). *Assessment of factors affecting household level graduation from productive safety net program (PNSP): evidence from Emba-Alaje District Southern Tigray, Northern Ethiopia* (Doctoral dissertation, The Institute of Development Studies and Partner Organisations).

Husnah, H., & Adam, R. P. (2022). Challenges and strategic issues in regional development: Analysis of regional performance Enhancement strategies. *Economic and Business Horizon*, *1*(2), 13-22.

Indrasawarni, N. L. P. M., & Darma, G. S. (2023). Modal sosial dalam graduasi sejahtera mandiri program keluarga harapan di provinsi bali. *Jurnal Pemikiran Sosiologi*, *10*(1), 35-68.

Mamo, M., Seman, U., & Yigrem, M. (2021). Effect of different proportions of wheat bran and Noug seed cake mixture supplementation on feed intake, digestibility and body weight change of Salale sheep type fed natural grass hay as basal diet. *Journal of Fisheries & Livestock Production*, *9*, 297.

McCord, A., & Slater, R. (2014). *Social protection and sustainable employment*. Canberra: Department for Foreign Affairs.

Meharu, T. (2014). *Department of development economics*. Addis Ababa: Ethiopian Civil Service University.

Mengistu, D. D., Degaga, D. T., & Tsehay, A. S. (2021). Analyzing the contribution of crop diversification in improving household food security among wheat dominated rural households in Sinana District, Bale Zone, Ethiopia. *Agriculture & Food Security*, *10*, 1-15.

Muklisin, M. (2023). The kafaah concept of the sakinah family in muslim generation based on islamic law. *Jurnal Pembaharuan Hukum*, *10*(1), 148-164.

Mustafa, N. M., Asfaw, F. F., Endris, E. A., & Bojago, E. (2023). Evaluating the impact of productive safety net program on rural household food security achievement: Endogenous switching regression modeling approach. *Journal of Agriculture and Food Research*, *14*, 100674.

Ode, S. A. W., & Kusuma, N. (2024). Pelaksanaan graduasi mandiri keluarga penerima manfaat dari program keluarga harapan (Studi Pada Kelurahan Lepo-Lepo Kecamatan Baruga Kota Kendari). *Welvaart: Jurnal Ilmu Kesejahteraan Sosial*, *5*(2), 123-136.

Purnamawati, I. G. A., & Utama, M. S. (2019). Women's empowerment strategies to improve their role in families and society. *International Journal of Business, Economics and Law*, *18*(5), 119-127.

Putra, F., Rahman, A., & Kasim, A. (2024). Evaluation of the scholarship program by the education fund management institute in Indonesia. *Int J Eval & Res Educ*, *13*(5), 3321-3332.

Setiawan, H. H., Nuryana, M. M., Susantyo, B., Purwanto, A. B., & Sulubere, M. B. (2021, April). Social entrepreneurship for beneficiaries of the program keluarga harapan (PKH) toward sustainable development. In *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science* (Vol. 739, No. 1, p. 012053). IOP Publishing.

Sugiyono, S. (2013). *Metode penelitian kualitatif*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Suntiana, L., Kanto, S., & Soenyono, S. (2015). Rancangan model kebijakan penanggulangan kemiskinan dalam perspektif pemberdayaan perempuan (Kajian terhadap implementasi Program Keluarga Harapan di Kecamatan Sumberbaru Kabupaten Jember). *WACANA, Jurnal Sosial dan Humaniora*, *18*(3).

Syamsulhakim, E., & Khadijah, N. (2021). Graduating from a conditional cash transfer program in Indonesia. *Graduating from a Conditional Cash Transfer Program in Indonesia. https://doi. org/10.1596/36784*.

Yurista, D. Y., & Noviani, M (2019). The influence of waqf distribution and promotion on community trust (case study: tabung wakaf Indonesia). *Ulul Albab: Jurnal Studi dan Penelitian Hukum Islam*, *3*(1), 107-127.