

The functioning and effect of a cash transfer program in Indonesia

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Abstrak

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Penelitian ini membahas fungsi, dalam hal penargetan, dan dampak dari program transfer tunai (BSM) terhadap putus sekolah. Hasil penelitian, berdasarkan data Susenas 2013, menemukan bahwa pencapaian target pada program ini masih sangat rendah dan masih terdapat rumah tangga miskin yang memenuhi kriteria program yang belum menerima program. Pada saat yang sama, terdapat rumah tangga yang seharusnya tidak menerima tetapi menerima program (inclusion error) sebesar 50 sampai 70 persen tergantung tingkat pendidikan. Meskipun kinerja penargetan rendah, hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa program ini memiliki dampak positif dalam hal mengurangi kemungkinan putus sekolah di semua tingkat pendidikan untuk anak-anak pada 25% rumah tangga termiskin berdasarkan distribusi pengeluaran per kapita. Khususnya, diantara termiskin 25% dari rumah tangga, program ini berhasil mengurangi angka putus sekolah sekitar 21,8%;29,2% dan 85,4% pada tingkat SD, SMP dan SMA. Berdasarkan analisis, kesimpulan pada penelitian ini adalah bahwa program harus dipertahankan dan efisiensi penargetan perlu di perbaiki karena program BSM memiliki dampak yang berarti bagi rumah tangga miskin yang berpenghasilan rendah untuk mengurangi resiko putus sekolah.

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the functioning in terms of targeting and the effect of a cash transfer program BSM on dropping out of school The analysis based on Susenas data 2013 reveals that the program has a very low reach and a number of eligible households are excluded At the same time there are inclusion errors and depending on the level of education 50 to 70 percent of the beneficiaries are ineligible Despite the low targeting performance the analysis shows that the program has a positive effect on reducing the probability of dropping out of school at all levels education for children in the poorest quartile of the expenditure distribution Specifically among the poorest 25 of households the program works towards reducing the drop out rate at around 21 8 29 2 and 85 4 at primary junior and senior high school level respectively Based on the analysis the paper concludes that the program should be maintained and targeting efficiency needs to be improved as the program has a meaningful effect for low income households in terms of reducing the risk of dropping out of school Key words Cash Transfer Program Drop out School Poor students Targeting , his paper examines the functioning in terms of targeting and the effect of a cash transfer program BSM on dropping out of school The analysis based on Susenas data 2013 reveals that the program has a very low reach and a number of eligible households are excluded At the same time there are inclusion errors and depending on the level of education 50 to 70 percent of the beneficiaries are ineligible Despite the low targeting performance the analysis shows that the program has a positive effect on reducing the probability of dropping out of school at all levels education for children in the poorest quartile of the expenditure distribution Specifically among the poorest 25 of households the program works towards reducing the drop out rate at around 21 8 29 2 and 85 4 at primary junior and senior high school level respectively Based on

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