

Pengaruh pendidikan orang tua dan jenis sekolah menengah atas terhadap kesempatan masuk perguruan tinggi = The impact of parents education and senior secondary school types to college entrance

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Thesis ini membahas tentang pilihan pendidikan bagi lulusan Sekolah Menengah Pertama di Indonesia. Penelitian ini akan menguji hubungan kemampuan akademik, pendidikan orang tua, ketersediaan sarana pendidikan, dan jenis sekolah menengah atas yang dipilih setelah menyelesaikan pendidikan tingkat sekolah menengah pertama. Pilihan jenis sekolah menengah atas dibagi menjadi sekolah menengah umum, sekolah menengah kejuruan, dan madrasah aliyah. Selanjutnya penelitian ini juga akan meneliti pilihan pendidikan lulusan sekolah menengah atas setelah. Penelitian ini dimotivasi oleh rencana pengembangan pendidikan kejuruan oleh Kementerian Pendidikan. Penelitian ini menggunakan data Indonesia Family Life Survey IFLS tahun 2007 dan 2014 serta Potensi Desa PODES tahun 2002, 2005, dan 2008 sebagai data pendukung. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan tiga metode yaitu, Multinomial-Logit, Logit, serta Probit. Multinomial-Logit digunakan untuk meneliti pilihan pendidikan setelah siswa lulus sekolah menengah pertama, sedangkan logit dan probit digunakan untuk meneliti pilihan pendidikan setelah siswa menyelesaikan pendidikan sekolah menengah atas. Kesimpulan yang didapat adalah 1 semakin tinggi pendidikan orang tua, semakin kecil kemungkinan siswa memilih sekolah menengah kejuruan, 2 ketersediaan prasarana sekolah berpengaruh signifikan terhadap pilihan jenis sekolah menengah, 3 pendidikan orang tua juga berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap kemungkinan anak melanjutkan ke perguruan tinggi, 4 lulusan sekolah kejuruan memiliki kemungkinan lebih kecil dalam melanjutkan ke perguruan tinggi dibanding lulusan sekolah menengah umum.

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ABSTRACT

This paper is about the students' choice after finishing a nine year primary education in Indonesia. The study will examine the relationship between children's ability, parents' educational attainment, school availability, and senior high school types attended classified into three categories general academic, vocational, religious MA. Later, we will examine the consequences of different senior secondary types attended to tertiary education entry. This study is motivated by vocational education expansion planning in senior secondary and tertiary education which is initiated by the Government of Indonesia in Ministry of Education's Educational Strategic Planning. The paper uses cross section data from Indonesia Family Life Survey IFLS 2007 and 2014 as primary data and Potensi Desa PODES 2002, 2005, and 2008 as supporting data. Multinomial Logit model is used to examine the senior high school types, Logit and Probit are used to examine the decision on pursuing tertiary education. The main conclusions are 1 parents with high education prefer academic senior high school than vocational high school for their children, 2 the educational facilities availability has a significant impact to the school choice, children who live in a district with vocational school share higher than general school share tend to attend vocational senior high school than academic senior high school, 3 parents' education also has a positive and significant impact to the probability a

child attending tertiary education, parents rsquo with higher year of schooling higher possibility to send their children to tertiary education, 4 children who attended vocational senior high school have a lower probability to enrol in tertiary education compared to those who attended general senior high school or MA.