

Pencapaian pendidikan anak migran dan nonmigran di Indonesia : analisis data Susenas 2012 = The educational attainment of the children of migrants and non migrants in Indonesia : the analysis of Susenas 2012 data

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mempelajari perbedaan pencapaian pendidikan anak migran dan non migran. Hasil analisis regresi logistik biner dengan data Susenas 2012 menunjukkan bahwa peluang anak migran berpendidikan SMA ke atas lebih tinggi daripada anak non migran berdasarkan karakteristik orang tua, anak, dan wilayah. Beberapa kelompok anak yang lebih diuntungkan oleh status migrasi orang tua adalah anak perempuan dan anak dari KRT perempuan, KRT yang tidak bekerja, KRT yang berpendidikan SMA ke atas, yang status ekonomi rumah tangganya teratas, dan yang berada di wilayah Indonesia Timur. Ditemukan pula bahwa terdapat ketimpangan pencapaian pendidikan yang paling tinggi antara anak migran dan nonmigran di wilayah Indonesia Timur.

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to study the educational attainment of migrants' and non-migrants' children in Indonesia. The results of binary logistic regression show that the migrants' children are more likely to attain at least high school education than the non-migrants' children based on the characteristics of parents, children and areas. The children who are more benefited by parents' migration are daughters and children with heads of households who are female, not working, at least high school educated, belong to the highest economic status, and are located in Eastern Indonesia. The highest inequality of educational attainment between the migrants' and non-migrants' children are found in Eastern Indonesia. migrants, non-migrants, children's educational attainment, This research aims to study the educational attainment of migrants' and non-migrants' children in Indonesia. The results of binary logistic regression show that the migrants' children are more likely to attain at least high school education than the non-migrants' children based on the characteristics of parents, children and areas. The children who are more benefited by parents' migration are daughters and children with heads of households who are female, not working, at least high school educated, belong to the highest economic status, and are located in Eastern Indonesia. The highest inequality of educational attainment between the migrants' and non-migrants' children are found in Eastern Indonesia. migrants, non-migrants, children's educational attainment]