

Pengaruh kemiskinan terhadap keterlambatan usia masuk Sekolah Dasar = The effect of poverty on children s late enrollment to elementary education / Astri Yuniarti

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Studi ini bertujuan untuk mempelajari pengaruh kemiskinan dan faktor sosial demografi lainnya terhadap keterlambatan usia masuk sekolah dasar menggunakan data 6.068 anak SD kelas 1 dari Susenas tahun 2012. Hasil regresi logistik biner menunjukkan bahwa kemiskinan memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap keterlambatan usia masuk sekolah dasar. Ditemukan pula bahwa faktor terkuat yang memengaruhi keterlambatan usia masuk sekolah dasar adalah pendidikan ibu dan variabel jenis kelamin, urutan anak, dan komposisi jenis kelamin saudara kandung tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap keterlambatan usia masuk sekolah dasar. Positifnya pengaruh kemiskinan terhadap kecenderungan anak untuk terlambat usia masuk sekolah dasar mengindikasikan bahwa keterbatasan anggaran pendidikan merupakan salah satu alasan orangtua terlambat mendaftarkan anaknya di sekolah dasar.

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the relationship between household poverty and the likelihood of children's late enrollment to elementary education. Entering school at later age has a significant consequence on human capital accumulation. The analysis uses logistic regression and examines 6.068 first grade students from the 2012 National Socio-economy Survey. The results shows that children from poor households have higher likelihood to have late enrollment in elementary school. This study also found that mother's education has a strong effect while sex, birth order, and sibling sex composition has no effect on children's late enrollment. The results imply that poverty limits the household's ability to enroll their children in school at standard age., This study examines the relationship between household poverty and the likelihood of children's late enrollment to elementary education. Entering school at later age has a significant consequence on human capital accumulation. The analysis uses logistic regression and examines 6.068 first grade students from the 2012 National Socio-economy Survey. The results shows that children from poor households have higher likelihood to have late enrollment in elementary school. This study also found that mother's education has a strong effect while sex, birth order, and sibling sex composition has no effect on children's late enrollment. The results imply that poverty limits the household's ability to enroll their children in school at standard age.]