

INTISARI

Pendidikan menengah berperan penting dalam mengakumulasi modal sumber daya manusia, meningkatkan pendapatan individu dan mendorong pertumbuhan ekonomi yang lebih tinggi. Oleh karena itu, pemerintah menargetkan angka partisipasi kasar (APK) untuk sekolah menengah di tingkat provinsi mencapai lebih dari 95%. Namun, berdasarkan hasil Susenas Maret 2022 hanya enam provinsi yang mencapai target pemerintah, sementara beberapa provinsi masih jauh dibawah target. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi akses pendidikan menengah. Menggunakan data panel, penelitian ini menemukan bahwa variabel anggaran pemerintah bidang pendidikan diluar transfer daerah (APBD murni) dan Bantuan Operasional Sekolah (BOS) memiliki pengaruh positif signifikan terhadap angka partisipasi kasar (APK) sekolah menengah. Indeks gini dan rasio murid-guru berpengaruh negatif signifikan terhadap angka partisipasi kasar (APK) sekolah menengah. Sementara, anggaran Program Indonesia Pintar (PIP) dan kemiskinan tidak berpengaruh terhadap angka partisipasi kasar (APK) sekolah menengah sederajat. Secara simultan variabel anggaran pemerintah bidang pendidikan di luar transfer daerah (APBD murni) dana Bantuan Operasional Sekolah (BOS), Program Indonesia Pintar (PIP), kemiskinan, indeks gini dan rasio murid-guru menunjukkan pengaruh signifikan terhadap angka partisipasi kasar (APK) sekolah menengah.

Kata kunci : Anggaran Pemerintah bidang pendidikan, Angka Partisipasi Kasar, Kemiskinan, Indeks Gini, Rasio murid-guru

ABSTRACT

Secondary education plays a crucial role in accumulating human resource capital, enhancing individual income and fostering higher economic growth. Therefore, the government targets a gross enrollment ratio (GER) for secondary schools at the provincial level to exceed 95%. However, based on the results of the March 2022 Susenas only six provinces have reached the government's target, while several provinces still lag far behind. Therefore, this research aims to analyze the factors influencing in access to secondary education. Using panel data, this study finds that variables such as government budget allocation for education outside of regional transfers (pure APBD) and School Operational Assistance (BOS) have a significant positive impact on the gross enrollment ratio (GER) of secondary schools. The Gini index and student-teacher ratio have a significant negative impact on the gross enrollment ratio (GER) of secondary schools. Meanwhile, the budget for the Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) and poverty have no significant effect on the gross enrollment ratio (GER) of secondary schools. Simultaneously, variables such as government budget allocation for education outside of regional transfers (pure APBD), School Operational Assistance (BOS), Smart Indonesia Program (PIP), poverty, the Gini index, and student-teacher ratio collectively show significant influence on the gross enrollment ratio (GER) of secondary schools.

Keywords: Government budget allocation for education, Gross Enrollment Ratio, Poverty, Gini index, Student-teacher ratio