

DI INDONESIA TAHUN 2016 – 2012

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INTISARI

Salah satu indikator akses dan pemerataan pendidikan dapat dilihat dari APM. Angka partisipasi murni (APM) SLTA sederajat di Indonesia tahun 2006-2012 masih berkisar 50%, menunjukkan bahwa hampir setengah penduduk Indonesia belum tuntas SLTA. Capaian APM SLTA Sederajat di Indonesia tahun 2006 – 2012 perlu dilakukan untuk dapat memberikan gambaran mengenai akses dan pemerataan pendidikan yang terjadi. Oleh sebab itu, tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu : (1) mengetahui capaian APM SLTA sederajat di Indonesia dan (2) mengetahui faktor dominan yang mempengaruhi APM SLTA sederajat di Indonesia.

Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder bersumber dari Badan Pusat Statistik (APM SLTA sederajat, rata-rata lama perjalanan ke sekolah, rata-rata lama sekolah, dan persentase penduduk miskin. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan spasial (*Spatial Approach*). Tujuan penelitian pertama dilakukan dengan teknik analisa metode interval teratur *Sturges*. Selanjutnya, tujuan penelitian kedua dilakukan dengan teknik analisa regresi linear berganda 3 prediktor.

Hasil penelitian ini yaitu : (1) Hanya ada 7 provinsi saja dari 33 provinsi di Indonesia yang pendidikan SLTA sederajatnya memiliki klasifikasi kategori tinggi (APM lebih dari 50% atau hampir mencapai 100%), yaitu Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Sumatera Utara, Sumatera Barat, Kepulauan Riau, D.I. Yogyakarta, Bali, dan Kalimantan Timur. Provinsi-provinsi tersebut memiliki klasifikasi kategori APM tetap tinggi dari tahun 2006 – 2012, disebabkan karena akses ke sekolah mudah, tingginya pendidikan yang telah dicapai masyarakat di daerah tersebut, dan rendahnya jumlah penduduk miskin. (2) Faktor dominan yang mempengaruhi APM SLTA sederajat di Indonesia yaitu rata-rata lama sekolah (RLS).

Kata kunci : APM SLTA Sederajat, rata-rata lama perjalanan ke sekolah, rata-rata lama sekolah, persentase penduduk miskin, Indonesia

OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL AND THE EQUIVALENT

IN INDONESIA ON 2006 – 2012

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ABSTRACT

One of all indicators access and equity in education can be seen from NER. Net enrollment ratio (NER) of senior high school and the equivalent in Indonesia on 2006–2012 is still around 50%, it shows that almost half of Indonesia's population has not completed senior high school. NER achievements of senior high school and the equivalent in Indonesia needs to be done to be able to provide a picture of access and equity in education is happening. Therefore, the purposes of this study: (1) determine achievement of NER of senior high school and the equivalent in Indonesia and (2) determine dominant factors affecting NER of senior high school and the equivalent in Indonesia.

This study used secondary data is taken from Central Bureau of Statistics (NER of senior high school and the equivalent, average time of travel to school, mean years schooling, and percentage of poor people). The method used is quantitative method with a Spatial Approach. The purpose of the first study was done by using analytical method is Sturges regular intervals. The next for the purpose of the second study was done by using analysis with three predictors of the multiple linear regression.

This study results are (1) Only 7 of 33 provinces in Indonesia have a high NER classification category of the education of senior high school and the equivalent (NER is more than 50% or almost 100%) . They are Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, Riau Islands, Special Region of Yogyakarta, Bali, and East Borneo. Those provinces are have a category classification of high NER constantly from 2006 – 2012 are due to easy access to schools, higher education has been achieved in the area of society, and the low number of poor people. (2) The dominant factors are affecting NER of senior high school and the equivalent in Indonesia is mean years schooling.

Keywords: *NER of senior high school and the equivalent, average time of travel to school, mean years schooling, percentage of poor people, Indonesia*