ABSTRAK

PENGARUH PERTUMBUHAN EKONOMI, UPAH MINIMUM PROVINSI, JUMLAH LULUSAN BERPENDIDIKAN TINGGI, DAN INVESTASI TERHADAP PENGANGGURAN ANGKATAN KERJA BERPENDIDIKAN TINGGI DI INDONESIA TAHUN 2000-2018

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji dan menganalisis pengaruh pertumbuhan ekonomi, upah minimum provinsi, jumlah lulusan berpendidikan tinggi dan investasi terhadap pengangguran Angkatan kerja berpendidikan tinggi di Indonesia pada tahun 2000-2018.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian eksplanatori. Data dalam penelitian merupakan data sekunder yang mencakup pengangguran berpendidikan tinggi, pertumbuhan ekonomi, upah minimum provinsi, jumlah lulusan berpendidikan tinggi dan investasi di Indonesia dari tahun 2000-2018. Data penelitian diperoleh dari Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) dan Statistik Pendidikan Tinggi. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah regresi linear berganda.

Hasil analisis data menunjukkan bahwa: (1) pertumbuhan ekonomi tidak berpengaruh terhadap pengangguran angkatan kerja berpendidikan tinggi; (2) upah minimum provinsi berpengaruh positif terhadap pengangguran angkatan kerja berpendidikan tinggi; (3) jumlah lulusan berpendidikan tinggi tidak berpengaruh terhadap pengangguran angkatan kerja berpendidikan tinggi; (4) investasi berpengaruh negatif terhadap pengangguran angkatan kerja berpendidikan tinggi, dan (5) kemampuan keempat variabel ini dalam memprediksikan pengangguran angkatan kerja berpendidikan tinggi sebesar 74,7%.

Kata kunci: pertumbuhan ekonomi, upah minimum provinsi, jumlah lulusan berpendidikan tinggi, investasi, dan pengangguran angkatan kerja berpendidikan tinggi.

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF ECONOMIC GROWTH, PROVINCIAL MINIMUM WAGE, THE NUMBER OF HIGHLY EDUCATED GRADUATES, AND INVESTMENT ON UNEMPLOYMENT OF HIGHLY EDUCATED WORKING CLASS IN INDONESIA 2000-2018

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This research aims to examine and analyze the effect of economic growth, provincial minimum wage, the number of highly educated graduates, and investment on unemployment of highly educated working class in Indonesia in 2000-2018.

This research is an explanatory study. The research data are secondary data covered the unemployment of highly educated [working class], economic growth, provincial minimum wage, the number of highly educated graduates, and investment. The data is gleaned from the Central Bureau of Statistics and the Statistics of Higher Education. The data analysis technique ismultiple linear regression.

The results of data analysis show that: (1) the economic growth did not have any effect on the unemployment of highly educated working class,(2) the provincial minimum wage had positive effect on the unemployment of highly educated working class, (3) the number of highly educated graduates did not have any effect on the unemployment of highly educated working class,(4) investment had negative effect on the unemployment of highly educated working class, and (5) these four variables could predict the unemployment of highly educated working class as much as 74,7%.

Keywords: economic growth, provincial minimum wage, number of highly educated graduates, investment, and unemployment of highly educated working class.