

Scarring Effect Pandemi Covid-19 Pekerja Lulusan Pendidikan Tinggi Berdasarkan Lapangan Usaha = Sectoral Scarring Effect of Covid-19 among Tertiary Education Graduates Employees

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis penurunan penghasilan pekerja lulusan pendidikan tinggi di Indonesia di masa pandemi Covid-19 dengan menggunakan data Sakernas Agustus 2021 dan metode deskriptif dan inferensial Regresi Logistik Multinomial. Penulis mengidentifikasi penurunan penghasilan sebagai salah satu bentuk efek luka atau scarring effect yang dialami para pekerja lulusan pendidikan tinggi saat pandemi Covid-19 berdasarkan lapangan usaha. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa scarring effect berupa penurunan penghasilan lebih banyak dialami para pekerja lulusan pendidikan tinggi di lapangan usaha jasa dan industri. Dilihat dari jenis pekerjaannya, penurunan penghasilan tersebut banyak dialami pekerja kerah biru dan pekerja kerah abu-abu. Scarring effect berupa penurunan penghasilan tidak terlalu dialami pekerja kerah putih, yang merupakan mayoritas di kalangan pekerja lulusan pendidikan tinggi. Setelah dikontrol dengan karakteristik individu, variabel lapangan usaha memiliki pengaruh signifikan dalam penurunan penghasilan pekerja lulusan pendidikan tinggi. Pekerja lulusan pendidikan tinggi di lapangan usaha industri mengalami scarring effect terbesar, disusul oleh pekerja di lapangan usaha jasa dan terendah di sektor pertanian. Dari hasil regresi, pekerja lulusan pendidikan tinggi di lapangan usaha industri cenderung mengalami penurunan penghasilan 2,468 kali lebih besar dari yang bekerja di sektor pertanian dan dibandingkan dari yang penghasilannya tetap. Adapun pekerja lulusan pendidikan tinggi di lapangan usaha jasa cenderung mengalami penurunan penghasilan 1,454 kali lebih besar dibandingkan dengan yang bekerja di sektor pertanian dan dibandingkan dengan yang penghasilannya tetap.

.....This research aims to analyze the decline in income among employees with tertiary education graduates in Indonesia during the Covid-19 pandemic, using data from Sakernas (National Labor Force Survey), August 2021, descriptive and inferential Multinomial Logistic Regression methods. The author identifies the decline in income as a form of scarring effect experienced by employees with tertiary-education graduates during the Covid-19 pandemic, based on field of industry as main independent variable. The research concludes that the scarring effect, in the form of income reduction, is more pronounced among tertiary-education graduates worker in the service and industrial sectors. In terms of job type, the income decline is more pronounced among blue-collar and gray-collar workers. In contrast, white-collar workers, who constitute the majority of high-education graduates worker, experienced relatively less scarry in terms of income decline. After controlling the dependent and independent variable with individual characteristics, the research found that industrial sector variable significantly influences the income decline among educated workers. University-educated workers in the industrial sector experienced the greatest scarring effect, followed by those in the service sector, and the lowest in agricultural sector. As the regression results, university-educated workers in the industrial sector are likely to experience a 2.468 times greater of income decline compared to those working in the agricultural sector and compared to those with stable incomes. Meanwhile, educated workers in service sector are likely to experience a 1.454 times greater of income decline compared to those working in agricultural sector and compared to those with stable incomes.