

Pengaruh kebijakan upah minimum dan investasi terhadap permintaan tenaga kerja industri manufaktur padat karya = The Effect of minimum wages and investment on labor demand in labor intensive manufacturing industry

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Abstrak

Tesis ini membahas mengenai dampak kebijakan upah minimum disetiap provinsi di Indonesia dan dampak investasi (PMDN-PMA) terhadap permintaan tenaga kerja industri manufaktur yang bersifat padat karya. Penelitian ini menggunakan data panel 33 provinsi selama 5 tahun (2008-2012) yaitu data statistik industri besar sedang (IBS), data upah minimum provinsi dan data investasi PDMN dan PMA.

Dari hasil penelitian didapatkan hasil bahwa pengaruh upah minimum berkorelasi negatif dengan permintaan tenaga kerja yang artinya peningkatan upah minimum menyebabkan permintaan tenaga kerja di industri manufaktur padat karya cenderung menurun. Pada variabel investasi, peningkatan investasi baik itu investasi dalam negeri dan luar negeri memiliki korelasi positif dengan permintaan tenaga kerja industri manufaktur padat karya yang artinya peningkatan investasi dapat meningkatkan permintaan tenaga kerja. Penelitian ini juga menggunakan variabel-variabel internal perusahaan seperti output perusahaan, insentif pegawai, kapital stok, pembelian mesin, konsumsi bahan bakar dan konsumsi listrik.

This thesis discusses the effect of the minimum wage policy in every province in Indonesia, and the effect of investment (Domestic Investment and Foreign Direct Investment) on labor demand for labor-intensive manufacturing industry. This study uses panel data for 5 years (2008-2012) on 33 provinces which are major industry statistics (IBS) from BPS, minimum wage data from Ministry of Labor and Domestik Investment - FDI investment from BKPM.

The results of the study showed that the effect of the minimum wage is negatively correlated with labor demand, which means an increase in the minimum wage led to the demand for labor in labor-intensive manufacturing industry tends to decrease. In the variable of investment, increased investment both domestic and foreign investment has a positive correlation with the demand of labor for laborintensive manufacturing industries, which means an increase in investment can increase the demand for labor. This study also uses internal variables such as output company, employee incentives, capital stock, the purchase of machinery, fuel consumption and electricity consumption.