

Liberalisasi Perdagangan, Liberalisasi FDI dan Ketimpangan Upah di Indonesia = Trade Liberalization, FDI Liberalization and Wage Inequality in Indonesia

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mempelajari kembali hubungan antara liberalisasi perdagangan, liberalisasi FDI dan ketimpangan upah di Indonesia antara pekerja berkemampuan tinggi dan rendah dengan mempertimbangkan teori HOS model dan teori Human Capital. Ketimpangan upah diukur menggunakan dua tahap metode estimasi. Hasil penelitian mengindikasikan liberalisasi perdagangan dan liberalisasi FDI memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap ketimpangan upah untuk pekerja berkemampuan rendah, sedangkan untuk ketimpangan upah pekerja berkemampuan tinggi terdapat hubungan yang positive. Secara keseluruhan, liberalisasi perdagangan menurunkan ketimpangan upah antara pekerja berkemampuan tinggi dan rendah linear dengan HOS model dan liberalisasi FDI menaikkan upah untuk pekerja berkemampuan tinggi linear dengan teori Human Capital.

This study aims to re-examine the relationship between trade liberalization, FDI liberalization and wage inequality in Indonesia for unskilled and skilled workers by considering HOS model and Human Capital theory. Two-stage estimation strategy are used to examine wage inequality. The results suggest that trade liberalization and FDI liberalization have significant relationship on industry wage premium for unskilled workers, whereas a positive relationship is found for skilled workers. Overall, the results indicate trade liberalization reduces wage inequality between unskilled and skilled workers in line with HOS model and FDI liberalization increases wage for skilled workers in line with Human Capital theory.