

# **MODEL-MODEL MISMATCH VERTIKAL DAN HORIZONTAL PENDIDIKAN INDONESIA**

DISERTASI

Diajukan untuk memenuhi sebagian syarat untuk memperoleh gelar Doktor Pendidikan  
Ekonomi



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FAKULTAS PENDIDIKAN EKONOMI DAN BISNIS  
UNIVERSITAS PENDIDIKAN INDONESIA**

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# **Model-Model Mismatch Vertikal dan Horizontal Pendidikan Indonesia**

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S.Pd. Universitas Kuningan, 2013  
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Sebuah Disertasi yang diajukan untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Doktor Pendidikan (Dr.) pada Fakultas Pendidikan Ekonomi dan Bisnis

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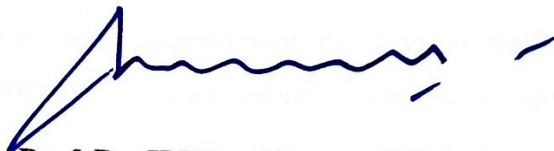
***Indonesia's Vertical and Horizontal Educational Mismatch Models***  
**(Model-Model Mismatch Vertikal dan Horizontal Pendidikan Indonesia)**

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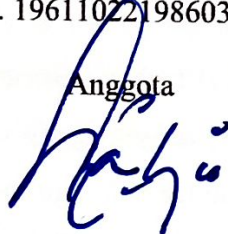
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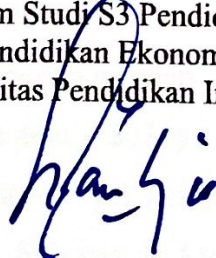
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## Abstrak

Penelitian ini menyusun model-model ekonomi untuk menjelaskan determinan dan dampak dari mismatch pendidikan terhadap pendapatan individu, tingkat pengangguran, pertumbuhan ekonomi, dan produktivitas tenaga kerja. Penelitian ini menggunakan data Survei Angkatan Kerja Nasional (Sakernas) yang kemudian dianalisis dengan 8 metode yang berbeda untuk mengestimasi model-model penelitian serta mengecek kekebalannya. Kedelapan metode tersebut antara lain, Logit, Probit, Heckman Selection Sample, OLS, Regresi Data Panel (OLS, FE, RE), instrumental variabel, system Generalized Method of Moment (GMM), dan heteroskedasticity linear regression (HLR). Penelitian ini membuktikan bahwa mismatch pendidikan yang terjadi di Indonesia dipengaruhi oleh karakteristik individu, institusi pendidikan, karakteristik pekerjaan dan institusi pemberi kerja, serta karakteristik spasial. Kaitannya dengan dampak mismatch pendidikan, penelitian ini menemukan bahwa *overeducation* dapat mereduksi pendapatan individu sedangkan *undereducation* justru menghasilkan *premium* upah. Horizontal mismatch, di sisi lain, tidak terbukti mempengaruhi pendapatan individu. Dalam konteks makro, *undereducation* terbukti dapat mereduksi pengangguran, horizontal *mismatch* meningkatkannya, sedangkan *overeducation* tidak mempengaruhinya. *Undereducation* dapat meningkatkan pertumbuhan ekonomi sedangkan *overeducation* dan horizontal *mismatch* mereduksinya. Tingkat *undereducation* juga meningkatkan produktivitas tenaga kerja, sedangkan horizontal *mismatch* berakibat pada rendahnya produktivitas. Sementara itu, pengaruh *overeducation* terhadap produktivitas tenaga kerja cenderung kurang konsisten.

**Kata Kunci:** Mismatch Pendidikan, *Overeducation*, *Undereducation*



### *Abstract*

This study develops economic models to explain the determinants and impact of educational mismatch on individual income, unemployment rate, economic growth and labor productivity. This study employs National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas) data, which is then analyzed using eight estimators to estimate the models and check their robustness. The eight estimators include Logit, Probit, Heckman Selection Sample, OLS, Panel Data Regression, instrumental variables, System Generalized Method of Moment (GMM), and heteroscedasticity linear regression (HLR). This study proves that individual characteristics, educational institutions, job characteristics, employer institutions, and spatial characteristics determine the educational mismatch in Indonesia. Concerning the impact of educational mismatch, this study found that *overeducation* reduced individual income, while *undereducation* resulted in a wage premium. Horizontal mismatch, on the other hand, could not affect individual income. In a macro scale, *undereducation* reduces unemployment, horizontal mismatch increases it, while *overeducation* has no effect. *Undereducation* could increase economic growth, while *overeducation* and horizontal mismatch hinder it. The level of *undereducation* also increases labor productivity, while horizontal mismatch triggers low productivity. Meanwhile, the effect of *overeducation* on labor productivity tends to be inconsistent.

**Keyword:** Educational Mismatch, *Overeducation*, *Undereducation*

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