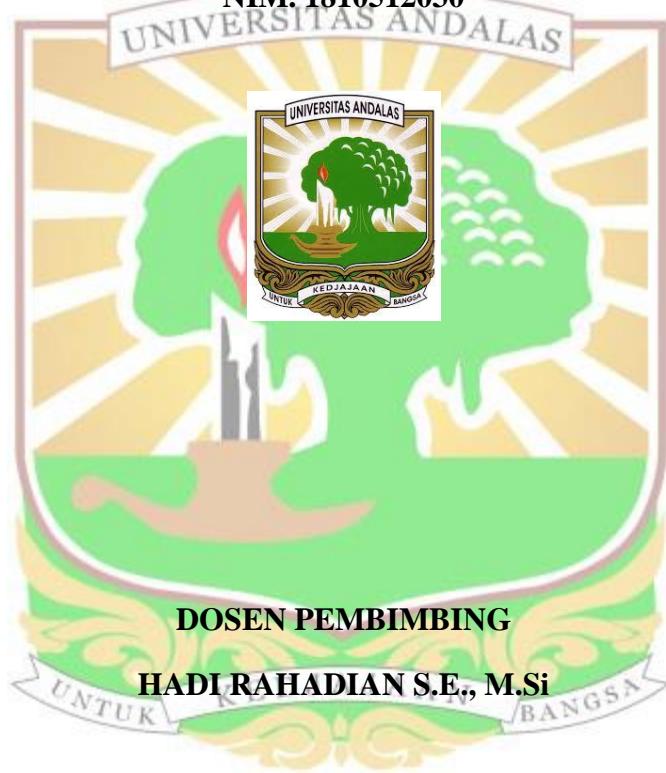


**ANALISIS KORELASI UPAH DENGAN KETIDAKSESUAIAN
PENDIDIKAN SERTA DETERMINAN KETIDAKSESUAIAN
PENDIDIKAN DI PROVINSI SUMATERA BARAT**

Oleh

SYABARONI SAPUTRA

NIM. 1810512030



FAKULTAS EKONOMI DAN BISNIS

DEPARTEMEN EKONOMI

UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

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ANALISIS KORELASI UPAH DENGAN KETIDAKSESUAIAN PENDIDIKAN SERTA DETERMINAN KETIDAKSESUAIAN PENDIDIKAN DI PROVINSI SUMATERA BARAT

Syabaroni Saputra, Hadi Rahadian

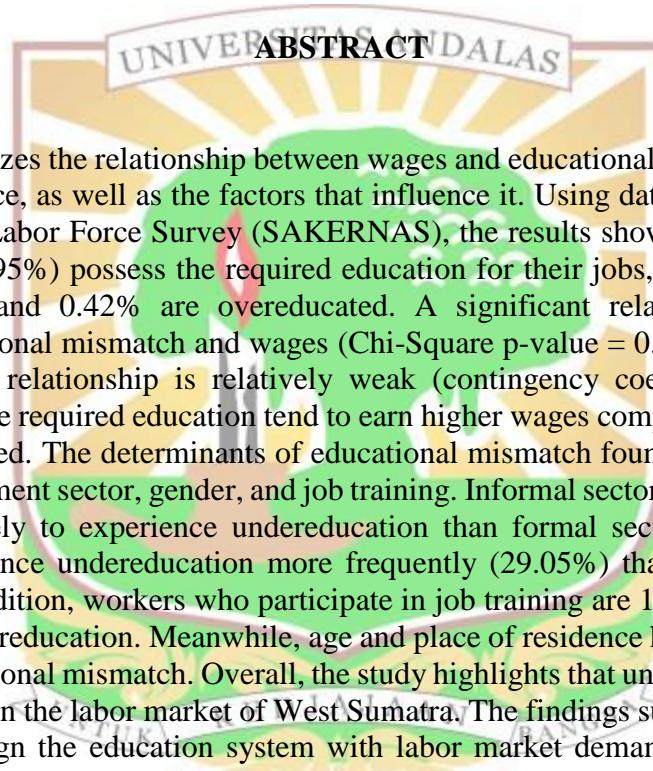
ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menganalisis hubungan antara upah dan ketidaksesuaian pendidikan (*educational mismatch*) di Provinsi Sumatera Barat, serta faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya. Berdasarkan data dari Survei Angkatan Kerja Nasional (SAKERNAS) Agustus 2023, mayoritas pekerja (71,95%) memiliki pendidikan sesuai pekerjaan (*required education*), sementara 27,63% mengalami *undereducation* dan 0,42% mengalami *overeducation*. Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara *educational mismatch* dan upah (*p-value Chi-Square* = 0,000), meskipun kekuatan hubungan ini relatif lemah (koefisien kontingensi = 0,225). Pekerja dengan *required education* cenderung memiliki upah yang lebih baik dibandingkan pekerja yang mengalami *undereducation*. Determinan ketidaksesuaian pendidikan yang signifikan antara lain sektor tenaga kerja, jenis kelamin, dan pelatihan kerja. Pekerja di sektor informal memiliki probabilitas 32,45 kali lebih besar mengalami *undereducation* dibandingkan sektor formal. Laki-laki lebih sering mengalami *undereducation* (29,05%) dibandingkan perempuan (26,67%), dan pekerja yang mengikuti pelatihan kerja memiliki kemungkinan 18,6% lebih rendah mengalami *undereducation*. Tidak ditemukan pengaruh signifikan dari usia dan tempat tinggal terhadap ketidaksesuaian pendidikan. Secara keseluruhan, penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa *undereducation* merupakan tantangan utama di pasar kerja Sumatera Barat dan merekomendasikan kebijakan yang menyelaraskan pendidikan dengan kebutuhan pasar kerja, serta peningkatan pelatihan keterampilan untuk mengurangi ketidaksesuaian pendidikan dan meningkatkan kesejahteraan pekerja.

Kata Kunci : Upah, Ketidaksesuaian Pendidikan, *Educational Mismatch*, *Undereducation*, *Overeducation*, Sektor Informal, Pelatihan Kerja.

The Correlation Between Wages and Educational Mismatch and the Determinants of Educational Mismatch in West Sumatra Province

Syabaroni Saputra, Hadi Rahadian



This study analyzes the relationship between wages and educational mismatch in West Sumatra Province, as well as the factors that influence it. Using data from the August 2023 National Labor Force Survey (SAKERNAS), the results show that the majority of workers (71.95%) possess the required education for their jobs, while 27.63% are undereducated and 0.42% are overeducated. A significant relationship is found between educational mismatch and wages ($\text{Chi-Square } p\text{-value} = 0.000$), although the strength of the relationship is relatively weak (contingency coefficient = 0.225). Workers with the required education tend to earn higher wages compared to those who are undereducated. The determinants of educational mismatch found to be significant include employment sector, gender, and job training. Informal sector workers are 32.45 times more likely to experience undereducation than formal sector workers. Male workers experience undereducation more frequently (29.05%) than female workers (26.67%). In addition, workers who participate in job training are 18.6% less likely to experience undereducation. Meanwhile, age and place of residence have no significant effect on educational mismatch. Overall, the study highlights that undereducation is the main challenge in the labor market of West Sumatra. The findings suggest the need for policies that align the education system with labor market demands, as well as the enhancement of job training programs to reduce educational mismatch and improve workers' welfare.

Keywords: Wages, Educational Mismatch, Undereducation, Overeducation, Informal Sector, Job Training

