



INTISARI

Propinsi DKI Jakarta memiliki karakteristik khusus, yakni sebagai ibukota negara dan pusat kegiatan ekonomi, sosial, politik serta berbagai bidang lainnya. Kondisi tersebut menyebabkan perputaran uang lebih dari 50 persen terpusat di kota metropolitan ini. Jelaslah krisis ekonomi yang menimpa bangsa Indonesia akan lebih tampak imbasnya di daerah kota besar seperti Jakarta. Keadaan krisis akan berdampak pula pada semakin sempitnya kesempatan kerja, akibatnya jumlah pekerja semakin sedikit sedangkan jumlah angkatan kerja terus meningkat. Keadaan ini menjadi pertimbangan penulis untuk mengetahui karakteristik pekerja yang terpilih masuk dalam kesempatan kerja dimasa krisis ekonomi dan perubahannya dibandingkan sebelum terjadi krisis. Adapun judul penelitian ini adalah **“Perubahan Struktur Kesempatan Kerja di DKI Jakarta (Analisis Data Sakernas 1996 dan 1998)”**.

Tujuan penelitian adalah pertama, untuk mengetahui perubahan struktur kesempatan kerja pada saat sebelum krisis dan saat krisis ekonomi. Struktur kesempatan kerja yang dianalisis mengenai lapangan pekerjaan, status dan jenis pekerjaan serta keadaan pemanfaatan pekerja. Kedua, untuk mengetahui pula aktivitas pekerja yang terlibat dalam kesempatan kerja khususnya di tahun 1998 masa krisis ekonomi, mencakup kegiatan pekerja yang mencari pekerjaan dan pindah pekerjaan. Pekerja dalam kesempatan kerja yang diteliti berkaitan dengan karakteristik umur, jenis kelamin dan tingkat pendidikan. Selain itu diteliti pula mengenai keadaan upah pekerja dan kemungkinan perubahannya sebelum dan saat krisis ekonomi.

Penelitian dilakukan dengan analisa data sekunder, menggunakan data utama Sakernas Propinsi DKI Jakarta tahun 1996 dan tahun 1998 didalamnya memuat informasi ketenagakerjaan yang relevan dengan tujuan penelitian. Data ditampilkan dalam bentuk tabel silang untuk memudahkan analisis.

Hasil penelitian mengenai struktur kesempatan kerja di DKI Jakarta, tidak menunjukkan adanya pergeseran sektor. Perubahan yang ada pada masa krisis ialah terjadinya peningkatan pesat kesempatan kerja di sektor jasa, dan kesempatan kerja manufaktur merupakan sektor yang paling terpuruk dengan proporsi yang menurun drastis. Ternyata keadaan perekonomian yang tidak menentu akibat krisis ekonomi semakin mempengaruhi tingginya kesempatan kerja dalam sektor jasa dibandingkan sektor pertanian dan manufaktur. Kesempatan kerja pada jenis pekerjaan jenis pekerjaan menunjukkan ada peningkatan kesempatan kerja terampil dan penurunan tidak terampil. Kesempatan kerja berdasarkan status pekerjaan, tampak ada kecenderungan meningkatnya kesempatan kerja berstatus informal seiring dengan penurunan formal.

Mengenai pemanfaatan pekerja telah terjadi perubahan dimasa krisis, ialah penurunan penggunaan pekerja dalam kesempatan kerja yang memiliki jam kerja penuh berlebih (≥ 45 jam/minggu) seiring dengan peningkatan pekerja setengah pengangguran (< 35 jam/minggu) dan pekerja dimanfaatkan penuh (35-44 jam/minggu). Jika dilihat dari tingkat upah, ternyata upah pekerja perempuan masih lebih rendah daripada laki-laki.

Pekerja yang terlibat dalam kesempatan kerja tahun 1998 dan aktif mencari pekerjaan dominan menginginkan pekerjaan purna waktu. Pekerja yang pindah pekerjaan setahun lalu sebagian besar berpindah ke sektor jasa dan relatif banyak pula pekerja yang berpindah ke status pekerjaan informal.

ABSTRACT

DKI Jakarta Province has special characteristics, namely as capital of the country and the center of economical activity, socials, politics with many other sectors. The condition so far caused the turning over of money exceed of 50 percent was concentrated in this metropolitan city. Clearly economical crisis that was happened Indonesian more visible influenced at big city as Jakarta. The crisis conditions would also been resulted to make less opportunity of work, as consequently amount of workers were received less and less where as amount of new workers rose continually. This condition to be consideration of writer to know workers characteristic that has been selected to enter in work opportunity the economical crisis and its changed that was at compared before time of crisis. As for compared the title of the research is **“Alteration of Work Opportunity Structure at DKI Jakarta (Analysis of Sakernas Data 1996 and 1998)”**.

The purpose of research is the first, for knowing the change structure the opportunity of work at the moment before crisis and at economical crisis. The work structure opportunity that was analyzed; concerning the field of endeavor, status and kind of work with condition profitable of work. The second, for knowing workers activity that's has bandaged in work opportunity its especially in the year 1998 at time of economical crisis, covered activity of workers that looking for job and moving job. The workers in work opportunity that was examined for related with ; age characteristic, gender and the educational degree. Besides that it was also examined in connection with the wages condition and probability the changed before and a time of economical crisis.

The result of research was done with the analyst of secondary data, the using of main data of Sakernas (National Labour Force Survey) 1996 and 1998 of DKI Jakarta. Inside contain information of labor force that relevant with the purpose of the research. The data is showed within shaped intersecting table for ease analyst.

The result of research concerning structure work opportunity at DKI Jakarta had no indicated there were sector transfer. The existing of alteration in the time of crisis namely; the happening speedily of work opportunity with in service sector and opportunity of the work manufacture, were increasingly away sector with the proportional drastic decrease. In the fact, economical condition that was not exactly caused by the economical crisis, increasingly influenced the high work opportunity in service sector was compared by agriculture and manufacture sector. The work opportunity in kind of work was showed to be increasing opportunity of skilled workers and decreasing unskilled workers. Work opportunity was based work status, the visible tendency increasing of work opportunity informal status, side by with formal status.

The concerning of the worker's benefit had been happened the alteration at the time of crisis namely declined of using workers in work opportunity that posed full working hours too much (≥ 45 hours/week), the side by side with increasing half of unemployment workers (< 35 hours/week) and full working hours (35-44 hours/week). If it was looked from wages degree, obviously wages of female workers were still lower than male.

The workers that bandaged with work opportunity in the year 1998 and the active for seeking main job were desired fullness job. The workers that moved the job last year, a large part of workers moving to service sector and relatively a lot of workers moved to informal work status.