

Intisari

Guncangan kesehatan dan kedisabilitasan dapat mempengaruhi produktivitas pekerjaan baik di sektor formal maupun sektor informal. Tingginya prevalensi penyandang disabilitas di Indonesia menyebabkan ketidakmerataan partisipasi kerja dan perampasan ekonomi yang semakin tinggi. Pengurangan pasokan tenaga kerja disabilitas, risiko pengangguran dan pengurangan upah menjadi bentuk diskriminasi pasar tenaga kerja penyandang disabilitas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis faktor sosial ekonomi terhadap hasil pasar tenaga kerja penyandang disabilitas di Indonesia berdasarkan kategori jenis disabilitas yang dialami. Data yang digunakan merupakan data Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS) gelombang 4 (2007) dan 5 (2014) dengan jenis data pooled cross-section. Metode analisis dibagi menjadi dua bagian yaitu model analisis logit dan tobit. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa jenis disabilitas komunikatif memiliki peluang lebih tinggi pada pasar tenaga kerja dan derajat keparahan disabilitas secara negatif berpengaruh terhadap labor market outcome. Usia, laki-laki, status kepala rumah tangga, pendidikan, urban, riwayat penyakit kronis, kepemilikan asuransi, dan kepemilikan aset berpengaruh terhadap labor market outcome penyandang disabilitas di Indonesia. Upaya sukseksi inisiatif program aktivasi kerja kelompok penyandang disabilitas menjadi penting sebagai salah satu reformasi kesejahteraan, indikator keberhasilan pembangunan inklusi, evaluasi program kebijakan ketenagakerjaan serta pengentasan kemiskinan pada kelompok penyandang disabilitas.

Kata Kunci : Penyandang disabilitas, Partisipasi kerja, Jam kerja, Upah Kerja

Abstract

Health shocks and disability can affect labor productivity in formal and informal sectors. The high prevalence of person with disabilities in Indonesia has caused inequality in labor force participation and higher economic deprivation. Reducing supply of disabilities workers, risk of unemployment and reducing wages is a form of discrimination on labor market for people with disabilities. This paper aims to analyze socio-economic factors on the labor market outcomes of persons with disabilities in Indonesia based on the types of disabilities. The data used is Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS) wave 4 (2007) and 5 (2014) with pooled cross-section data. The analytical method is divided into two parts namely the logit and tobit analysis models. Results shows that communicative disability has higher chance on labor market outcome and severity of disability negatively affects on labor market outcomes. Age, male, head of household, education, urban, chronic illness, insurance ownership, and asset ownership affect the labor market outcome of persons with disabilities in Indonesia. The succession efforts of labor activation program for people with disabilities are important as one of welfare reforms, an indicator of success of inclusive development, evaluation of employment policy programs and poverty alleviation of people with disabilities in Indonesia.

Keywords : People with disabilities, Labor force participation, Work Hours, Wage