

ABSTRACT

This paper studies the relationship between income inequality and education inequality for 51 countries using pooled-cross section data over the period of 2000-2010. Inequality in education is measured both in terms of disparity in quantity (using the gini coefficient of educational attainment inequality) as well as disparity in quality (using the gini coefficient of PISA score inequality). The regression is done using Ordinary Least Squares method. The results find that disparity in education quantity has a larger impact on income inequality than disparity in education quality.

Key words: Income inequality, human capital, education quality, education quantity, educational equity.

ABSTRAK

Studi ini meneliti hubungan antara ketimpangan pendapatan dengan ketimpangan pendidikan untuk 51 negara menggunakan data pooled-cross section selama periode 2000 – 2010. Ketimpangan pendidikan diukur dengan ketimpangan kuantitas (menggunakan koefisien Gini dari ketimpangan perolehan pendidikan) dan ketimpangan kualitas (menggunakan koefisien Gini dari ketimpangan nilai PISA). Regresi dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode Ordinary Least Squares. Hasil menemukan bahwa ketimpangan dalam kuantitas pendidikan memiliki efek yang lebih besar terhadap ketimpangan pendapatan dibandingkan dengan ketimpangan dalam kualitas pendidikan.

Kata kunci: ketimpangan pendapatan, kualitas pendidikan, kuantitas pendidikan, ketimpangan pendidikan.