

ABSTRACT

Waiting period in looking for a job for educated labor is a matter that we usually encounter, where skilled labor face difficulties in finding work. Education that has been taken by job seeker expected to be the main capital to get the job immediately. Otherwise skilled labor face difficulties in finding job so they become unemployment. Therefore, nowadays a growing number of educated job seekers exceeds the absorptive capacity of the labor market. It causes the educated job seekers are scrambling to find a job, so that the probability of finding job are low. Consequently the longer job seekers find the job. Moreover, the higher education level of the job seekers are the higher the reservation wage, so that the longer they are looking for a job.

The purpose of this study was to know how the influence of variable levels of wage, education levels, age, sex, and experience work of the long search for jobs for educated labor in the District of Pematang. Regression model used is the method of multiple linear regression analysis (Ordinary Least Square) by using primary data obtained through interviews.

The result of this research show that the variables that significantly influence the long search for employment for educated there is one variable that is not significantly is gender.

When determination coefficient reaches the number of 0,513 it is considered that variable levels of wage, education levels, age, sex, and experience work are able to explain 51,3 percent of the variation of the term for seeking a job, while 48,7 percent can be explained by another variable which is excluded in this research. with a significance value of 0,000 where the value is much smaller than 0,005 than the regression model can be used to predict the long search of work or it can be said that wage, education level, age, sex, and experience work are jointly affect the long search for employment.

Keywords: wage, education levels, age, sex, and experience work