

Dampak pembangunan sektor konstruksi terhadap perekonomian Indonesia: analisa Social Accounting Matrix

Saddam Husin Okviyanto, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20277985&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi rencana investasi pemerintah-swasta (public private partnership/PPP) senilai Rp770 triliun di sektor konstruksi. Penulis tertarik untuk mengetahui dampak rencana investasi tersebut terhadap perekonomian jangka pendek, lebih spesifiknya terhadap: output, lapangan pekerjaan, dan distribusi pendapatan. Untuk menghitung dampak tersebut penulis menggunakan output multiplier, employment multiplier, structural path analysis (SPA), growth incidence curve (GIC), dan koefisien Gini. Output multiplier didapatkan melalui perhitungan Ma (accounting multiplier) dari SNSE 2008. Kemudian employment multiplier didapat dengan mengalikan tabel I-O 2005, 66 sektor dengan koefisien tenaga kerja tahun 2005. Lalu SPA dilakukan dengan mengolah SNSE 2008. Terakhir, GIC dan koefisien Gini dihitung berdasarkan hasil perhitungan Ma neraca institusi rumah tangga pada SNSE 2008.

Hasil perhitungan menunjukkan bahwasanya investasi di sektor konstruksi berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap output dan penciptaan lapangan kerja. Namun di sisi lain investasi di sektor konstruksi juga berdampak pada memburuknya ketimpangan. Dengan kata lain investasi di sektor konstruksi merupakan investasi yang pro-growth dan pro-job tetapi belum pro-poor. Hal ini dikarenakan manfaat terbesar investasi di sektor konstruksi diterima oleh golongan rumah tangga dengan pendapatan tertinggi (Golongan Atas Kota) sedangkan manfaat terkecil diterima oleh golongan rumah tangga dengan pendapatan terendah (Buruh Tani). Untuk menjadikan investasi di sektor konstruksi lebih pro-poor perlu dilakukan redistribusi pendapatan dari pemilik kapital kepada buruh tani.

.....The background of this research is Rp770 trillion-PPP investment plan in the construction sector. I'm motivated to know the impact of such investment plan to several short-run economic indicators, which are: output, employment, and income distribution. In order to accomplish the objectives of this research, I use five tools i.e.: output multiplier, employment multiplier, structural path analysis (SPA), growth incidence curve (GIC), and Gini coefficient. Output multiplier is calculated based on Ma (accounting multiplier) of the SNSE 2008. Further, employment multiplier is computed on the basis of I-O 2005 table and employment coefficient 2005. Moreover, SPA is calculated from SNSE 2008. Last, GIC and gini coefficient are calculated based on Ma of household account in the SNSE 2008.

The calculation shows that investment in construction sector has a significant influence to the output and employment. On the contrary, the calculation indicates such investment worsen the inequality among households. On other words this research tells us that investment in construction sector is already pro-growth and pro-job but not yet pro-poor. This situation perhaps is due to investment in construction sector gives its biggest benefit to the highest income group i.e. "Golongan Atas Kota" (rich household settle in urban area) while at the same time it gives its smallest benefit to lowest income group i.e. "Buruh Tani" (farm worker household). To make this investment pro-poor, income redistribution from capital owners to farm workers should be done.