

Dampak konsumsi listrik pada pertumbuhan ekonomi di Provinsi-Provinsi Indonesia berdasarkan tingkat produktivitas = The effect of electricity consumption on economic growth in Indonesian Provinces based on productivity groups

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis apakah konsumsi tenaga listrik mempunyai dampak yang berbeda pada pertumbuhan ekonomi kelompok provinsi berdasarkan produktivitas. Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis data panel untuk 25 provinsi yang diklasifikasikan menjadi 3 kelompok: (i) kelompok provinsi dengan produktivitas tinggi (terdiri dari Provinsi DKI Jakarta), (ii) kelompok provinsi dengan produktivitas tinggi-menengah (terdiri dari 13 provinsi), (iii) kelompok provinsi dengan produktivitas menengah-rendah (terdiri dari 11 provinsi) selama periode 1996-2011. Hasil estimasi panel memperlihatkan bahwa: (i) dampak konsumsi tenaga listrik terhadap PDRB pada kelompok provinsi dengan produktivitas menengah-rendah bernilai lebih tinggi daripada dampak konsumsi listrik terhadap PDRB pada kelompok provinsi dengan produktivitas tinggi-menengah, (ii) dampak konsumsi tenaga listrik terhadap PDRB pada Provinsi DKI Jakarta bernilai lebih tinggi daripada dampak konsumsi tenaga listrik terhadap PDRB pada kelompok provinsi dengan produktivitas menengah-rendah. Melalui perhitungan Technical Elasticity of Substitution (TES), diketahui bahwa pada Provinsi DKI Jakarta hubungan yang terbentuk diantara faktor input investasi kapital dengan konsumsi listrik adalah substitusi dan hubungan yang terbentuk diantara faktor input tenaga kerja dengan konsumsi listrik adalah komplementer. Sedangkan pada kelompok provinsi dengan produktivitas tinggi-menengah dan kelompok provinsi dengan produktivitas menengah-rendah, hubungan yang terbentuk diantara faktor input investasi kapital dengan konsumsi listrik adalah komplementer.

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to analyze whether electricity consumption has different effect on economic growth of group provinces by productivity. By employing data panel analysis, it classifies 25 Indonesian provinces into (i) group of high productivity provinces (consist of DKI Jakarta), (ii) group of high-middle productivity provinces (consist of 13 provinces), (iii) group of middle-low productivity provinces (consist of 11 provinces) with observation period 1996-2011. Referring to panel data estimation result, it shows that (i) the effect of electricity consumption to output in group of middle-low productivity provinces is higher than effect of electricity consumption to output in group of high-middle productivity provinces, (ii) the effect of electricity consumption to output in DKI Jakarta is higher than the effect of electricity consumption to output in group of high-middle productivity provinces. Through Technical Elasticity of Substitution (TES), the result shows the relation between capital investment and electricity consumption as substitution and relation between employment and electricity consumption as complementary in DKI Jakarta. For group of high-middle productivity provinces and group of middle-low productivity provinces, the TES shows that relation between capital investment and electricity consumption as complementary.

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