

# Analisis pertumbuhan total factor productivity indonesia dan faktor faktor yang mempengaruhinya = Analysis of total factor productivity growth in indonesia and the factors that affect it

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## Abstrak

[<b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

"Pertumbuhan ekonomi yang dicerminkan dalam pendapatan perkapita"

"suatu negara merupakan salah indikator keberhasilan pembangunan suatu negara. Beberapa penelitian membuktikan bahwa tingginya tingkat output perekonomian yang dihasilkan oleh negara maju sebagian besar ternyata bersumber dari variabel Total Factor Productivity (TFP) yang identik dengan kemajuan teknologi, unsur produktifitas ataupun efisiensi kerja. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kontribusi variabel TFP dalam pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia serta mengkaji berbagai faktor yang mempengaruhi pertumbuhan TFP. Metode perhitungan TFP yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah growth accounting, sedangkan metode yang digunakan terkait penelitian faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi pertumbuhan TFP adalah metode Ordinary Least Square (OLS) dengan model regresi linear berganda berdasar data time series (1990-2012). Hasil Penelitian menunjukkan bahwa variabel pertumbuhan TFP merupakan variabel yang memberikan kontribusi rata-rata terkecil dalam pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia dibandingkan variabel modal dan tenaga kerja dengan angka kontribusi sebesar"

"11,70% dan angka dekomposisi dalam pertumbuhan ekonomi sebesar 0,55%. Dari hasil estimasi model didapatkan hasil bahwa faktor yang signifikan berpengaruh terhadap pertumbuhan TFP di Indonesia adalah inflasi, net ekspor, anggaran litbang dan tingkat pendidikan pekerja, sedangkan faktor yang tidak signifikan mempengaruhi pertumbuhan TFP adalah Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Adapun faktor yang memberikan pengaruh paling kuat dalam pertumbuhan TFP adalah anggaran litbang pemerintah .

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<b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

Economic growth is reflected in a country's per capita income is one indicator of the success of a country's development. Several studies have shown that high levels of economic output generated by the developed countries derived from Total Factor Productivity (TFP) variables, which is identical with the advancement of technology, the element of productivity or efficiency of work. This study aims to analyze the contribution of TFP variables in Indonesia's economic growth and examine the various factors that affect the growth of TFP. TFP calculation method used in this research is the growth accounting, while the research methods used in relation to the factors that affect the growth of TFP is Ordinary Least Square (OLS) with a multiple linear regression model based on time series data (1990-2012). Research shows that TFP growth variable is a variable that contributes the smallest in economic growth in Indonesia compared to the variable capital and labor with a contribution rate of 11.70% and the number of decomposition in economic growth by 0.55%. From the results of the model

estimation showed that the factors that significantly affect TFP growth in Indonesia is inflation, net exports, R & D expenditure and education level of workers, while not significant factors affecting the growth of TFP is Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Factor that provide the most impact in TFP growth is the government R & D expenditure.;Economic growth is reflected in a country's per capita income is one indicator of the success of a country's development. Several studies have shown that high levels of economic output generated by the developed countries derived from Total Factor Productivity (TFP) variables, which is identical with the advancement of technology, the element of productivity or efficiency of work. This study aims to analyze the contribution of TFP variables in Indonesia's economic growth and examine the various factors that affect the growth of TFP. TFP calculation method used in this research is the growth accounting, while the research methods used in relation to the factors that affect the growth of TFP is Ordinary Least Square (OLS) with a multiple linear regression model based on time series data (1990-2012). Research shows that TFP growth variable is a variable that contributes the smallest in economic growth in Indonesia compared to the variable capital and labor with a contribution rate of 11.70% and the number of decomposition in economic growth by 0.55%. From the results of the model estimation showed that the factors that significantly affect TFP growth in Indonesia is inflation, net exports, R & D expenditure and education level of workers, while not significant factors affecting the growth of TFP is Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Factor that provide the most impact in TFP growth is the government R & D expenditure.;Economic growth is reflected in a country's per capita income is one indicator of the success of a country's development. Several studies have shown that high levels of economic output generated by the developed countries derived from Total Factor Productivity (TFP) variables, which is identical with the advancement of technology, the element of productivity or efficiency of work. This study aims to analyze the contribution of TFP variables in Indonesia's economic growth and examine the various factors that affect the growth of TFP. TFP calculation method used in this research is the growth accounting, while the research methods used in relation to the factors that affect the growth of TFP is Ordinary Least Square (OLS) with a multiple linear regression model based on time series data (1990-2012). Research shows that TFP growth variable is a variable that contributes the smallest in economic growth in Indonesia compared to the variable capital and labor with a contribution rate of 11.70% and the number of decomposition in economic growth by 0.55%. From the results of the model estimation showed that the factors that significantly affect TFP growth in Indonesia is inflation, net exports, R & D expenditure and education level of workers, while not significant factors affecting the growth of TFP is Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Factor that provide the most impact in TFP growth is the government R & D expenditure., Economic growth is reflected in a country's per capita income is one indicator of the success of a country's development. Several studies have shown

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