

Pengaruh knowledge spillovers terhadap pertumbuhan tenaga kerja industri manufaktur di Indonesia: Peran teknologi dan modal manusia = The effect of knowledge spillovers on manufacturing employment growth in Indonesia: Role of technology and human capital

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan melakukan estimasi pengaruh eksternalitas aglomerasi berupa knowledge spillovers (MAR/spesialisasi, Jacobs/diversity, dan Porter/kompetisi) serta eksternalitas modal manusia terhadap pertumbuhan tenaga kerja berdasarkan tingkat intensitas teknologi dalam industri dan melakukan estimasi pengaruh modal manusia dalam meningkatkan pengaruh knowledge spillovers. Penelitian ini menggunakan data ISIC 2-digit industri manufaktur kabupaten dan kota seluruh Indonesia tahun 2010 dan 2015, menggunakan metode Ordinary Least Square (OLS). Hasil estimasi menunjukkan bahwa spesialisasi berdampak negatif terhadap pertumbuhan tenaga kerja sedangkan diversity berdampak positif namun tidak signifikan di semua tingkat intensitas teknologi industri. Terdapat perbedaan dampak kompetisi dan modal manusia berdasarkan intensitas teknologi dalam industri. Modal manusia dapat menahan dampak negatif kompetisi dan menurunkan dampak positif diversity terhadap pertumbuhan tenaga kerja.

This study aims to estimate the effect of agglomeration externalities in the form of knowledge spillovers (MAR / specialization, Jacobs / diversity, and Porter / competition) and human capital externalities on employment growth based on the level of technological intensity in the industry and estimating the effect of human capital on increasing the influence of knowledge spillovers . This research uses ISIC 2-digit manufacturing industry in districts and cities throughout Indonesia in 2010 and 2015, using the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method. The estimation results show that specialization has a negative impact on employment growth while diversity has a positive effect but is not significant at all levels of industrial technology intensity. There are differences in the impact of competition and human capital based on the intensity of technology in the industry. Human capital can resist the negative impact of competition and reduce the positive impact of diversity on employment growth.