

ABSTRAK

Ketimpangan antara kebutuhan akan konsumsi minyak mentah dengan produksi minyak mentah yang menurun dapat berdampak negatif terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi yang berkaitan erat dengan kebijakan pemerintah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh antara harga minyak mentah domestik, nilai tambah industri manufaktur dan PDB per kapita terhadap konsumsi minyak mentah di Indonesia. Data yang digunakan data sekunder berupa time series dari tahun 1983-2023, yakni data-data ekspor yang bersumber dari *British Petroleum* (BP), *World Bank*, dan *Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries* (OPEC). Alat Analisis menggunakan pendekatan permodelan regresi dengan metode *Error Correction Model* (ECM). Hasil dari penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dalam jangka panjang, PDB per kapita berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap konsumsi minyak mentah. Harga minyak mentah domestik tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap konsumsi minyak mentah. Sementara, nilai tambah manufaktur berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap konsumsi minyak mentah. Dalam jangka pendek, harga minyak mentah domestik dan PDB per kapita berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap konsumsi minyak mentah. Sementara, nilai tambah manufaktur berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap konsumsi minyak mentah di Indonesia.

Kata kunci: Ketimpangan, Konsumsi, Minyak mentah, Harga, Nilai Tambah Manufaktur, PDB per kapita

ABSTRACT

The imbalance between the need for crude oil consumption and declining crude oil production can have a negative impact on economic growth which is closely related to government policy. This research aims to analyze the influence of the relationship between domestic crude oil prices, added value of the manufacturing industry and GDP per capita partially on crude oil consumption in Indonesia. The data used is secondary data in the form of a time series from 1983-2023, namely export data sourced from British Petroleum (BP), World Bank, and the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). The analysis tool uses a regression modeling approach with the Error Correction Model (ECM) method. The results of the research show that in the long term, PDB per capita have a positive and significant effect on crude oil consumption. Domestic crude oil prices do not have a significant effect on crude oil consumption. Meanwhile, manufacturing value added has a negative and significant effect on crude oil consumption. In the short term, domestic crude oil prices and PDB per capita have a positive and significant effect on crude oil consumption. Meanwhile, manufacturing value added have a negative and significant effect on crude oil consumption in Indonesia.

Keywords: *Inequality, Consumption, Crude oil, Prices, Manufacturing, Value added, GDP per capita*