

IMPROVING RURAL ACCESSIBILITY IN INDONESIA: FUEL SUBSIDY VERSUS INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

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INTRODUCTION

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INTRODUCTION

RESEARCH QUESTION

- ▶ infrastructure $\uparrow \Rightarrow$ cost \uparrow Hartojo et al. (2022)
- ▶ This paper builds on literature on rural development and fossil fuel subsidy in Indonesia. Related literature has indicated that both subsidizing fuel and inter-government transfer has contributed to improving accessibility in rural areas.
- ▶ This research measures the magnitude of these mechanisms and tests whether they are complementary or supplementary. From a political economy perspective, infrastructure development is managed by the government directly, while the fuel subsidy is managed through the National Oil Company (NOC) as a delivery agent Ichan, Lockwood, and Ramadhani (2022). This research exercises the cost-benefit of the options to substantially inform decision-makers.

INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

TRANSPORTATION STRUCTURE IN RURAL AREA

- ▶ Developing countries have been focusing on decentralization and local government reform with the belief that they are **more efficient** in bringing local development (Martinez-Vazquez, Lago-Peñas, and Sacchi (2017))



INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

FOSSIL FUEL SUBSIDY REGIME

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¹This is a footnote. See also Hartojo et al. (2022).

INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

DECENTRALIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT

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²This is a footnote. See also (Hartojo et al. 2022).

INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

DECENTRALIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT

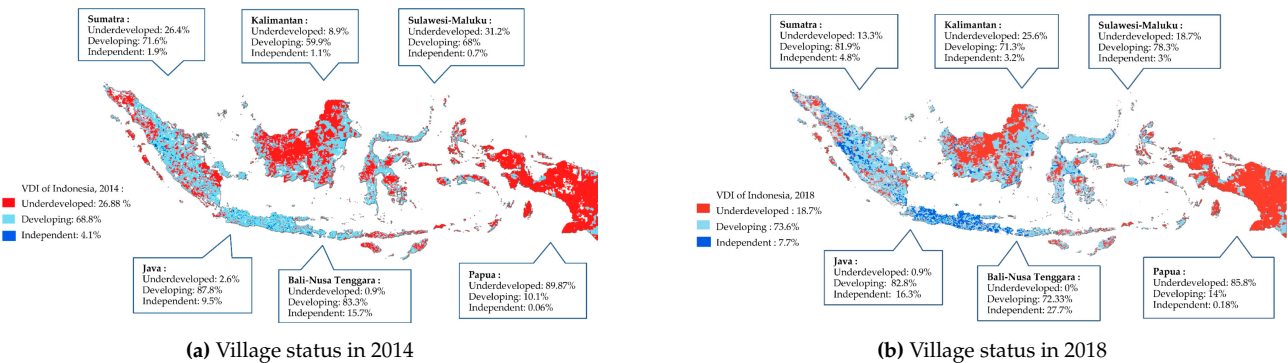


Figure 1. Indonesia's VDI's status

DATA

DATA DESCRIPTION

- ▶ I obtained the **Village Potential Statistics** data for the year 2014 and 2018 from Indonesia's Central Bureau of Statistics complemented with village fund transfer data form Ministry of Village Development.
- ▶ I measure rural accessibility using the **unit transportation cost** (in Rp/km) of each individual village. ³

³I define unit transportation cost, y_{it} , as the **transportation cost** from the village office to the sub-district office (in thousands Rp), c_{it} , divided by the **distance** from the village office to the sub-district office (in km), d_{it} .

$$y_{it} = \frac{d_{it}}{c_{it}} \quad (1)$$

Table 1. Summary statistics of main variables.

	2014 Mean	S.D.	Min	Max	Obs.	2018 Mean	S.D.	Min	Max	Obs.
<i>Transportation Cost</i>										
Unit transportation cost in 000s Rp./km	3.02	20.75	0.00	1000.00	64935	2.99	8.09	0.00	800.00	64952
<i>Natural Disaster</i>										
Landfall occurrence average per year	0.10	0.50	0.00	9.00	64935	0.14	0.61	0.00	9.00	64952
Earthquake occurrence average per year	0.05	0.40	0.00	9.00	64935	0.21	0.92	0.00	9.00	64952
<i>Infrastructure</i>										
Number of PLN electricity user household	679.78	868.28	0.00	19714.00	64935	769.43	984.14	0.00	23755.00	64952
Number of Junior High School	0.55	0.83	0.00	22.00	64935	0.61	0.88	0.00	12.00	64952
Number of Senior High School	0.28	0.71	0.00	40.00	64935	0.34	0.77	0.00	13.00	64952
<i>Inter-government Transfer</i>										
Revenue from village fund transfer	115.39	203.67	0.00	7792.00	64935	117.55	127.06	0.00	13662.00	62738

EMPIRICAL STRATEGY

IDENTIFICATION

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EMPIRICAL STRATEGY

MODEL SPECIFICATION

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RESULTS

MAIN RESULTS

Items

- ▶ Cats
 - British Shorthair
- ▶ Dogs
- ▶ Birds

Enumerations

1. First
 - 1.1 First subpoint
2. Second
3. Last

Descriptions

Apples Yes
Oranges No
Grappes No

RESULTS

ROBUSTNESS

Items

- ▶ Cats
 - British Shorthair
- ▶ Dogs
- ▶ Birds

Enumerations

1. First
 - 1.1 First subpoint
2. Second
3. Last

Descriptions

Apples Yes
Oranges No
Grappes No

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Table 2. Largest cities in the world (source: Wikipedia)

City	Population
Mexico City	20,116,842
Shanghai	19,210,000
Peking	15,796,450
Istanbul	14,160,467

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