

学位論文の要旨 (論文の内容の要旨)  
Summary of the Dissertation (Summary of Dissertation Contents)

論 文 題 目

Dissertation title      Essays on Indonesia Household Consumption: Assessing SDGs through Individual Household Perspective

広島大学大学院国際協力研究科

Graduate School for International Development and Cooperation,  
Hiroshima University

博士課程後期      開発科学専攻

Doctoral Program      Division of Development Science

学生番号      D176030

Student ID No.

氏 名      LEE CHUI YING

Name

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In September 2015, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development had been adopted in the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit. Since then, a collection of 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) became a strategical action that required active involvement and joint contribution or cooperation from multidisciplinary individuals, sectors, industries, both developed or developing countries. While policymakers and institutional plays the leading roles in pursuing SDGs, households, as the smallest social unit, were also crucial stakeholders to the success of this global ambition.

In this dissertation, household perspectives and actions in consumption behaviors were studied for a better understanding of how one can contribute or responds towards the call of SDGs actions. The introduction chapter will explain why this series of studies were conducted in Indonesia and briefly elaborate on the structure of typical Indonesian household consumptions.

This essay complies with three case studies that addressed different targets of SDGs. The first study is the Effect of building types and materials on household electricity consumption in Indonesia. This study examines the necessity type of consumption, which is electricity. It is an association type of research using Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition (O.D.) and Firpo, Fortin, and Lemieux (FFL) decomposition methods to decompose the changes in electricity consumption of households and its relationship to the residential housing building types. It addressed the SDG goal number 7 on affordable and clean energy and goal number 11 on sustainable cities and communities. This issue is especially relevant in the context of Indonesia as developing countries with the world 4th largest population that strive to provide a full national electrification rate. With the tremendous growth from 54% in the year 2005, Indonesia had successfully achieved a 98.86% electrification rate in the year 2019. The situation of high growth in electricity demands that stressed on the stable and reliable supply of electricity also raise an alert to balance out this high raised demands with some mitigation approaches that could be plausible through the utilization of traditional residential housing that leads to the study of this chapter. As the finding from this study, utilizing natural material residential buildings are associated with a slightly lower increase in household electricity consumption from 2007 to 2011. This finding is valid in both urban and rural regions when we look at the mean consumption. It is also found to be true even among the top quantile electricity users in urban areas.

The second study is Do Fishery Levies Abolition Policy Indirectly Impact on Animal Protein Intake in Indonesia?. This study examines the comfort types of consumption. Fish consumption is regarded as "comfort" to human needs in this context, as it is one of the many food varieties that open to individual choice. Fish consumption is not a "necessity" that will raise a problem in a sustainable development context. Yet, given with the high nutritious level fish can provide to a human being, from the long-term health perspective, it is more desirable for an ordinary individual to have fish intake in maintaining a balanced diet habit. This second

study takes in the opportunities provided by the quasi-experiment context where some of the provinces in Indonesia established the fishery levies abolition policy to explore the causal impact of it on Indonesia's household fish consumption. Thus, this chapter addressed the SDG goal number 2 on zero hunger, and goal number 3 on good health and well-being. The findings from this study show that fishery levies abolition leads to a reduction in fish price, which further leads to a small increase in the physical consumption quantity of fresh fish with a decrease in monetary expenditure on fresh fish. At the same time, it also increased both the physical and monetary consumption of chicken/duck meat. This finding may shed light on plausible effective methods for the policymaker to encourage healthier food consumption in pursuing SDG goal 3.

The third study is the Long-term impacts of fetal origin exposure to tobacco smoke on the individual. This study examines the luxury types of consumption, which is tobacco consumption among Indonesia households. In this study, it is attempted to verify the negative consequences of one of the most commonly found household consumption in Indonesia, which is neither beneficial nor necessarily for living. This chapter addressed the SDG goal number 3 on good health and well-being as tobacco consumption only leads to adverse health impact and create extra burdens on household consumption. The tobacco consumption of family members during the maternal pregnancy period can lead to the early life fetal origin type exposure of tobacco smoke. These exposures were found to be executing a long-term impact on the fetus even after they were in schooling age. As a result, exposure to tobacco smoke leads to a persistent negative effect on maths abilities and language abilities. However, the gaps were fade for the Indonesian language once they entered junior high school, while maths and English language scores are still found to be lower. Since the negative impacts are found on tobacco consumption, the high prevalence rate of smoking among male Indonesian today is alarming the policymaker to interfere with the market for desirable outcomes.

In this essay, all three studies were approach and analyze using secondary data sources from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) of Indonesia, National Socio-Economic Surveys (SUSENAS) data, and Research ANd Development (RAND) corporation, Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS) data. The unit of analysis was mainly on a household unit basis with the individual outcome were examine in the third study. Although each of these studies has different objectives and research questions, they were all related to the household consumption point of view.

With the findings of all these three cases, a concluding chapter is made in comparison with other countries' situations of household consumption to highlight the stands of Indonesia on the current point. Since individual involvement in the achievement of SDG is crucially contributing to the success of SDGs, the decision making in the regulation formulation or encouragement policy shall be examined and take consideration from a household behavioral and consumption as well.

備考 論文の要旨はA 4判用紙を使用し、4,000字以内とする。ただし、英文の場合は1,500語以内とする。

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