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Jevons Paradoksu ve Geçerliliği: OECD Ülkeleri Üzerine Bir Uygulama/ Jevons' Paradox and Its Validity: An Application on OECD Countries

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ABSTRACT

Energy efficiency policies have become increasingly more important because of the effect of decreasing in nonrenewable energy sources on the economic activity and also the adverse effects of energy consumption on the environment. However, energy efficiency strategies can lead to consume more resource through reflection effect, while aiming to increase economic growth. Eventually, the energysaving policies applied for the economic growth don't achieve their goals and reflection effects can be an obstacle to economic growth. In the literature, this situation, the improvements of energy efficiency lead to increase energy consumption in contrast to the target of reducing energy consumption, is called as Jevons' Paradox. It is important to analyze this paradox is important for evaluating of efficiency of energy saving policies, emission reduction and the level of economic benefits. For this purpose, the validity of the Jevons' paradox will be discussed for the period of 2000-2013 on OECD countries, in this study. While the dependent variable of the study is total energy consumption, the independent variables are classified in the three sub-groups as population, wealth and technology. Variables, representing these groups, are population density; GDP, exports and imports; energy density respectively. In the study it will be used Panel Data Analysis.

KEYWORDS Energy Policies; Jevons' Paradox; Panel Data Analysis

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