

ABSTRAKSI

Sektor Industri merupakan *leading sector* perekonomian dan merupakan sektor yang menyumbang nilai PDRB sektoral paling tinggi di Indonesia. Namun, industri di Indonesia terkonsentrasi di pulau jawa baik dari nilai input tenaga kerja dan output. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan tuk mengidentifikasi distribusi spasial industri besar dan sedang (IBS) di pulau jawa dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi distribusi spasial IBS. Pada penelitian ini menggunakan data panel sekunder Survei Industri Besar dan Sedang (SIBS), BPS, dan sumber data lainnya. Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis Sistem Informasi Geografi (SIG), Indeks Theil, dan regresi data panel. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa distribusi spasial IBS di pulau jawa tidak merata atau terkonsentrasi tinggi di bagian utara pulau jawa dan terkonsentrasi rendah di bagian tengah dan selatan pulau-jawa (perbatasan jawa tengah dan jawa timur). Penggunaan indeks theil menunjukkan bahwa ketimpangan distribusi spasial IBS cenderung menurun dari tahun 2015 hingga 2019, menunjukkan industri terdistribusi secara spasial lebih merata. Analisis regresi data panel menunjukkan variabel Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (IPM), Jumlah Angkatan Kerja, Kepadatan Penduduk, dan Upah Minimum Kabupaten (UMK) berpengaruh signifikan terhadap tingkat distribusi spasial IBS. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan gambaran dan pemahaman yang baik mengenai distribusi spasial IBS di pulau jawa yang mengalami ketimpangan yang semakin menurun dari 2015 hingga 2019.

Kata Kunci : Sektor Industri, Distribusi Spasial, Pulau Jawa

ABSTRACT

Industry sector is the leading sector of the economy and is the sector that contributes the highest sectoral GDP value in Indonesia. However, industry in Indonesia is concentrated on the island of Java both in terms of labour input and output. Therefore, this study aims to identify the large and medium industrial spatial distribution (IBS) in Java Island and the factors that influence the spatiale distribution of IBS. In this study, using data from the secondary panel of the Large and Current Industrial Survey (SIBS), BPS, and other data sources. The research uses Geographic Information System (GIS) analysis, Theil Index, and panel data regression. The results of the research showed that the spatial distribution of IBS in Java is unequally or highly concentrated in the northern part of Java and is lowly concentrating in the central and southern parts of Java (the central and eastern borders of Java). The use of theile indices suggests that IBS spatially distribution inequalities tend to decrease from 2015 to 2019, indicating that the industry is spatialmente more evenly distributed. The panel data regression analysis showed that the variables of the Human Development Index (HDI), Labour Force, Population Density, and District Minimum Wage (UMK) have a significant influence on the rate of spatial distribution of IBS. This research is expected to provide a good picture and understanding of the IBS spatiale distribution in Java Island, which is experiencing decreasing disparities from 2015 to 2019.

Keywords: Industry Sector, Spatial Distribution, Java Island