

Abstrak

Penelitian ini menganalisis pengaruh kelembagaan formal dan informal terhadap tingkat partisipasi pemilih dalam Pemilu 2019—baik Pilpres maupun Pileg—di Provinsi Jawa Tengah dengan pendekatan kuantitatif spasial. Tiga model spasial dievaluasi, yaitu Spatial Autoregressive Model (SAR), Spatial Error Model (SEM), dan Spatial Durbin Model (SDM), dengan hasil menunjukkan bahwa SDM merupakan model yang paling tepat dalam menjelaskan dinamika spasial partisipasi pemilih. Kelembagaan formal diukur melalui jumlah Tempat Pemungutan Suara (TPS), frekuensi Pemungutan Suara Ulang (PSU), dan margin kemenangan; sementara kelembagaan informal mencakup Heterogenitas agama (dengan indeks Herfindahl-Hirschman), aktivitas Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat (LSM), serta inklusivitas politik melalui proporsi keterwakilan perempuan. Hasil estimasi menunjukkan bahwa kelembagaan formal dalam bentuk kuantitas TPS dan PSU yang tidak efisien berpengaruh negatif terhadap partisipasi, sedangkan kelembagaan informal lebih berpengaruh secara tidak langsung melalui efek spasial, terutama dalam pemilihan legislatif serta memiliki dampak yang variatif. Temuan ini menekankan pentingnya penguatan kualitas kelembagaan dan sensitivitas terhadap dinamika sosial spasial dalam merancang strategi peningkatan partisipasi pemilih di Indonesia.

Kata kunci: partisipasi pemilih, kelembagaan formal, kelembagaan informal, model spasial, Spatial Durbin Model, Pilpres, Pileg.

Abstract

This study analyzes the influence of formal and informal institutions on voter turnout in the 2019 elections—both the presidential and legislative elections—in Central Java Province using a spatial quantitative approach. Three spatial models are evaluated: the Spatial Autoregressive Model (SAR), the Spatial Error Model (SEM), and the Spatial Durbin Model (SDM), with results indicating that the SDM is the most suitable for explaining the spatial dynamics of voter participation. Formal institutions are measured by the number of polling stations (TPS), the frequency of repeat voting (PSU), and the margin of victory, while informal institutions include religious heterogeneity (using the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index), the activity of civil society organizations (CSOs), and political inclusiveness through the proportion of women's representation. The estimation results show that inefficient formal institutions—reflected in the quantity of TPS and the occurrence of PSU—negatively affect voter turnout. Meanwhile, informal institutions exert more indirect influence through spatial effects, particularly in legislative elections, and their impact tends to vary. These findings underscore the importance of strengthening institutional quality and acknowledging spatial social dynamics in designing strategies to increase voter participation in Indonesia.

Keywords: voter turnout, formal institutions, informal institutions, spatial model, Spatial Durbin Model, presidential election, legislative election.