

Abstrak

Produk kayu olahan dan furnitur masih menjadi produk utama dari industri kehutanan berbahan dasar kayu. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui keunggulan komparatif dan peta persaingan ekspor produk kayu olahan dan furnitur Indonesia. Penelitian ini menggunakan alat penelitian berupa indeks *Revealed Symmetric Comparative Advantage (RSCA)*, Pemetaan Produk, *Spearman's Rank Correlation* dan Model Ekonometri. Data yang digunakan dari UN-COMTRADE SITC Revisi 3 dan WITS tahun 1995-2015. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa Indonesia, Malaysia, Filipina, Thailand, Vietnam, China, Finlandia, Kanada, dan Amerika Serikat memiliki keunggulan komparatif pada produk kayu olahan dan furnitur. Pemetaan Produk menunjukkan bahwa negara seperti Kanada, China, Finlandia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Filipina, Thailand, Amerika Serikat, dan Vietnam merupakan kelompok pemimpin pada produk kayu olahan dan furnitur. Secara keseluruhan atau masing-masing negara yang diobservasi, tidak terjadi dinamika keunggulan komparatif. Sementara itu, secara keseluruhan, negara yang diobservasi menunjukkan de-spesialisasi.

Kata kunci: kayu olahan dan furnitur, ekspor, keunggulan komparatif, peta persaingan, dan de-spesialisasi.

Abstract

Processed wood products and furniture are still the main products of the wood-based forestry industry. This study aims to determine comparative advantage and exports competitive map of Indonesian processed wood products and furniture. This research uses a research tool in the form of a Revealed Symmetric Comparative Advantage (RSCA) index, Product Mapping, Spearman's Rank Correlation and Econometric Models. Data used from UN-COMTRADE SITC Revision 3 and WITS 1995-2015. This study concludes that Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, China, Finland, Canada, and the United States have comparative advantages in processed wood products and furniture. Product Mapping shows that countries such as Canada, China, Finland, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, the United States and Vietnam are the leading groups in processed wood products and furniture. As a whole or each country that was observed, there was no dynamic of comparative advantage. Meanwhile, overall, the countries observed showed de-specialization.

Keywords: processed wood and furniture, exports, comparative advantage, competition maps, and de-specialization