ABSTRAK

ANALISIS EFISIENSI DAN PRODUKTIVITAS SEKTOR INDUSTRI PENGOLAHAN SKALA MIKRO DAN KECIL DI PROVINSI LAMPUNG PERIODE 2018–2022

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Penelitian ini merespons fenomena paradoksal pada sektor Industri Mikro dan Kecil (IMK) di Provinsi Lampung (2018-2022), di mana tingginya adopsi teknologi justru diiringi penurunan jumlah usaha dan ketimpangan pendapatan. Tujuannya adalah mengevaluasi efisiensi teknis dan perubahan produktivitas di 15 kabupaten/kota menggunakan Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) model Variable Returns to Scale (VRS) dan Malmquist Productivity Index (MPI). Data sekunder yang digunakan bersumber dari Badan Pusat Statistik yang mencakup variabel input tenaga kerja dan modal, serta output nilai produksi. Hasilnya menunjukkan efisiensi teknis rata-rata mencapai 0,838, yang berarti terdapat ruang peningkatan output sebesar 16,2%. Kabupaten Mesuji menjadi tolok ukur dengan efisiensi sempurna. Inefisiensi utama dipicu oleh pemborosan tenaga kerja (rata-rata 3.458 orang per wilayah), yang mengindikasikan pengangguran terselubung. Selain itu, indeks Malmquist mencatat pertumbuhan produktivitas asimetris 2,1% per tahun, yang sepenuhnya didorong oleh kemajuan teknologi (3,5%), sementara efisiensi manajerial internal justru terkontraksi (-1,4%). Sebagai implikasi, adopsi teknologi harus disertai intervensi struktural; pemerintah daerah perlu memprioritaskan pelatihan vokasi, digitalisasi pemasaran, dan penguatan kapasitas manajerial dasar untuk menekan pemborosan tenaga kerja serta memutus siklus inefisiensi IMK demi pertumbuhan ekonomi yang lebih inklusif.

Kata kunci: Data Envelopment Analysis, Efisiensi, Industri Mikro Kecil, Malmquist Productivity Index, Produktivitas

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF EFFICIENCY AND PRODUCTIVITY IN THE MICRO- AND SMALL-SCALE MANUFACTURING SECTOR IN LAMPUNG PROVINCE, 2018–2022

By

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This study addresses a paradoxical phenomenon in the Micro and Small Industry (MSI) sector in Lampung Province (2018–2022), where high technology adoption has been accompanied by a decline in the number of businesses and income inequality. The objective is to evaluate technical efficiency and changes in productivity across 15 districts/cities using the Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) model with Variable Returns to Scale (VRS) and the Malmquist Productivity Index (MPI). The secondary data used is sourced from the Central Statistics Agency and includes input variables such as labor and capital, as well as output variables such as production value. The results show that average technical efficiency reached 0.838, indicating a potential for output improvement of 16.2%. Mesuji Regency serves as the benchmark with perfect efficiency. The primary inefficiency stems from labor waste (an average of 3,458 people per region), suggesting hidden unemployment. Additionally, the Malmquist index recorded asymmetric productivity growth of 2.1% per year, driven entirely by technological progress (3.5%), while internal managerial efficiency actually contracted (-1.4%). Consequently, technology adoption must be accompanied by structural interventions; local governments need to prioritize vocational training, marketing digitization, and strengthening basic managerial capacity to reduce labor waste and break the cycle of IMK inefficiency for more inclusive economic growth.

Keywords: Data Envelopment Analysis, Efficiency, Malmquist Productivity Index, Micro Small Industry, Productivity,