

ABSTRACT

Sani'atur Rofi'ah, The influence of business capital and the number of workers on the output of the bamboo weaving industry in Indonesia in 2010-2014. Under the supervision of Nurul Subkhania, S.E., M.Si.

This study aims to analyze the effect of business capital, labor, and raw materials on the output of the bamboo weaving industry in Indonesia during the 2010–2014 period. The bamboo weaving industry is one of the creative industries based on local resources that plays an important role in increasing value added, creating employment opportunities, and supporting the national economy. However, the industry's output has experienced fluctuations influenced by several production factors, particularly business capital, labor, and the availability of raw materials.

This study employed a quantitative approach using secondary panel data consisting of time series data from 2010 to 2014 and cross-sectional data based on the Indonesian Standard Industrial Classification (KBLI) code 16291. The data were analyzed using panel data regression with the assistance of STATA 17. Based on the model selection results, the Common Effect Model (CEM) was chosen as the most appropriate model to estimate the effect of the independent variables on the output of the bamboo weaving industry.

The results indicate that business capital, labor, and raw materials have a positive and significant effect, both partially and simultaneously, on the output of the bamboo weaving industry in Indonesia. These findings suggest that increasing business capital, expanding the workforce, and ensuring the availability of raw materials can enhance production capacity. Therefore, support from the government and business actors is needed to improve access to capital, enhance labor quality, and ensure the availability of raw materials in order to increase the productivity and competitiveness of the bamboo weaving industry in Indonesia.

Keywords: Business Capital, Labor, Raw Materials, Output, Bamboo Weaving Industry, Panel Data Regression.

ABSTRAK

Sani'atur Rofi'ah, Pengaruh Modal Usaha dan Jumlah Tenaga Kerja Terhadap Output Industri Anyaman Bambu di Indonesia Tahun 2010-2014. Dibawah bimbingan ibu Nurul Subkhania, S.E., M.Si.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh modal usaha, jumlah tenaga kerja, dan bahan baku terhadap output industri anyaman bambu di Indonesia tahun 2010–2014. Industri anyaman bambu merupakan salah satu industri kreatif berbasis sumber daya lokal yang memiliki peran penting dalam meningkatkan nilai tambah, menciptakan lapangan kerja, serta mendukung perekonomian masyarakat. Namun, perkembangan output industri anyaman bambu masih mengalami fluktuasi yang dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor produksi, terutama modal usaha, jumlah tenaga kerja, dan bahan baku.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan data sekunder berupa data panel yang terdiri atas data *time series* tahun 2010–2014 dan data *cross section* berdasarkan Klasifikasi Baku Lapangan Usaha Indonesia (KBLI) kode 16291. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan regresi data panel dengan bantuan STATA 17. Berdasarkan hasil pemilihan model, Common Effect Model (CEM) dipilih sebagai model terbaik untuk mengestimasi pengaruh variabel independen terhadap output industri anyaman bambu.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa modal usaha, jumlah tenaga kerja, dan bahan baku secara parsial maupun simultan berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap output industri anyaman bambu di Indonesia. Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa peningkatan modal usaha, tenaga kerja, dan ketersediaan bahan baku mampu meningkatkan kapasitas produksi. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan dukungan pemerintah dan pelaku usaha untuk memperkuat akses permodalan, meningkatkan kualitas tenaga kerja, serta menjamin ketersediaan bahan baku guna meningkatkan produktivitas dan daya saing industri anyaman bambu di Indonesia..

Kata Kunci: Modal Usaha, Jumlah Tenaga Kerja, Bahan Baku, Output, Industri Anyaman Bambu, Regresi Data Panel.