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Spatial Concentration of Micro and Small Industries (MSIs) in Blitar Regency

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Abstract

Micro and Small Industries (MSIs) support economic growth, create jobs, and increase regional income. Blitar Regency, as part of the Development Area Units Seven in East Java, has excellent potential to develop the MSIs sector. However, the growth of this sector is still low, and its distribution is not proportional, resulting in economic disparities between regions. This study aims to analyze the level of spatial concentration of MSIs in Blitar Regency using the Concentration-Deconcentration Index, Distribution Quotient (DQ), and location association analysis (L) methods. The analysis results show that the concentration index has decreased from 29.49 in 2018 to 25.02 in 2023, with a deconcentration value of 4.47, indicating a tendency for a proportional distribution of MSIs. In addition, the location association value between the area and the number of MSIs increased from 70.51 to 74.98, indicating an increasingly strong spatial relationship. The Blitar Regency Government plays a role in encouraging equality through training programs, mentoring, business legality assistance, and the use of digital technology and geographic information systems. The MSIs sector, based on food, beverages, wood industry, and tourism, also significantly contributes to regional economic growth. With various strategic policies based on the needs of business actors, the equality and growth of MSIs in Blitar Regency can continue to be strengthened to support sustainable economic development.

Keywords: Micro and Small Industries; spatial concentration; industrial distribution; Blitar Regency

INTRODUCTION

Micro and Small Industries (MSIs) drive economic recovery and foster growth across regions (Zalva et al., 2023; Wahyudi et al., 2021). In Indonesia, this sector significantly contributes to labor absorption (Shaffa & Abdullah, 2023; Rusminingsih et al., 2022), enhances regional income through productive economic activities and increased tax revenues (Ramadhan et al., 2017; Anggraini et al., 2020; Rusminingsih et al., 2022) and supports poverty alleviation efforts (Arifin & Amri, 2024; Wu et al., 2021). As of 2019, Indonesia recorded approximately 65.5 million MSIs units, employing around 119.6 million workers (Setiawan, 2023).

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Furthermore, the MSIs sector accounts for approximately 22% of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Novia, 2023).

Geographically, industrialization is an inherently selective process, as rapid industrial growth and structural economic transformation rarely occur uniformly across a country. Such uneven development often leads to spatial concentration, characterized by clustering industries and economic activities within specific regions. When an industrial distribution is imbalanced, and a particular area disproportionately dominates industrial activity, it indicates the presence of spatial concentration in that region (Aiginger & Rossi-Hansberg, 2006). The uneven development of the MSIs sector across regions frequently contributes to widening interregional economic disparities (Wen et al., 2024). Addressing this inequality requires implementing sustainable development strategies supported by inclusive and regionally sensitive policy frameworks.

Blitar Regency is one of the Seven Development Area Units in East Java and possesses substantial potential for developing the MSIs sector. This potential is supported by its status as the largest regency among the Seven Development Area Units and the availability of local resources that facilitate economic activities. However, the growth of the MSIs sector in Blitar Regency remains relatively low and uneven, leading to disparities in economic development (Khuzaini & Suwitho, 2018). The spatial concentration of MSIs in Blitar Regency is unbalanced, contributing to the unequal geographic distribution of industrial activities. This inequality risks exacerbating regional economic gaps, where areas with high MSIs concentration tend to experience accelerated economic growth, while deconcentrated areas face development delays and heightened poverty risks (Wu et al., 2021).

Accordingly, it is essential to conduct an analysis that identifies the level of spatial concentration of the MSIs sector in the Blitar Regency. Such analysis is crucial for understanding industrial development patterns and formulating policy recommendations that promote more equitable growth within the MSIs sector. Therefore, this study aims to calculate the MSIs concentration index in Blitar Regency to provide a comprehensive overview of industrial distribution and its implications for regional development.

METHODS

This study is conducted within the administrative boundaries of Blitar Regency, East Java, Indonesia. Kediri Regency borders the regency to the north, Malang Regency to the east, the Indian Ocean to the south, and Tulungagung Regency to the west. Additionally, Blitar City is located in the central part of the regency and is administratively separate from the surrounding Blitar Regency. Geographically, Blitar Regency lies between 111°40’–112°10’ East Longitude and 7°58’–8°09’51” South Latitude, encompassing an area of approximately 1,588.79 km² (158,879 hectares). Administratively, it consists of 22 sub-districts, including Wonodadi, Udanawu, Srengat, Bakung, Sutojayan, Kanigoro, Ponggok, Sanankulon, Selopuro, Kesamben, Binangun, Kademangan, Talun, Panggungrejo, Garum, Wlingi, Selorejo, Nglegok, Doko, Gandusari, Wonotirto, and Wates. The largest sub-district is Wonotirto, covering an area of 164.54 km², while the smallest is Sanankulon, with an area of 33.33 km².

This study employs a quantitative descriptive approach to statistically represent the observed phenomena. While this approach has limitations in terms of generalizability, it enables measurable analysis and supports data-driven decision-making (Hernandez-Flórez et al., 2022; Mirete et al., 2020; Prasetiya et al., 2020; Putra et al., 2023). Data were collected using a documentation technique, relying on secondary sources from Statistics Indonesia. The data set includes the land area of each sub-district and time series data on the number of MSIs by raw material type for the years 2018 and 2023. The classification of MSIs by raw material type was selected to capture the dynamics of industrial sector growth in Blitar Regency and to analyze the utilization of local resources in production activities.

This study employs the primary spatial analysis methods of the Concentration–Deconcentration Index, Distribution Quotient (DQ), and Location Association Index (L). These techniques identify and interpret the spatial distribution patterns of MSIs across sub-districts within the Blitar Regency. Comparing interregional distributions enhances the understanding of spatial patterns in the MSIs sector. As with other spatial analysis methods, the results of these indices serve as a foundation for designing more effective and spatially targeted regional development policies (Muta’ali, 2015).

The Concentration Index (C) ranges from 0 to 100, with a higher value indicating greater spatial concentration. The formula for calculating the Concentration Index is presented in the following equation.

$$C = \frac{\sum(Xi - Yi)}{2} \quad \text{..... (1)}$$

Description:
Xi: The percentage of the total area represented by sub-region i within the study region.
Yi: The percentage of total activities or observed characteristics (e.g., number of MSIs) located in sub-region i.

The Distribution Quotient (DQ) is a spatial analytical tool used to measure the level of centralization of a specific sector or economic activity in a given region relative to a broader reference area. A higher DQ value indicates a greater concentration of activity in the region. The formula for calculating the DQ is presented in the following equation.

$$DQ = (Yi/Xi) \quad \text{..... (2)}$$

Description:
Xi: The percentage of the total area represented by sub-region i within the study region.
Yi: The percentage of total activities or observed characteristics (e.g., number of MSIs) located in sub-region i.

The Distribution Quotient (DQ) can be classified into three categories based on its value. A DQ value of less than 1 (DQ < 1) indicates deconcentration or under-representation, meaning that the proportion of a sector or economic activity in a specific region is lower than that in the broader reference region. This suggests that the sector is less developed locally or contributes less to the regional economy. A DQ value equal to 1 (DQ = 1) indicates proportional distribution, implying that the sector's share in the region is equivalent to its share in the reference region, with no indication of concentration or deconcentration. Meanwhile, a DQ value greater than 1 (DQ > 1) signifies concentration or over-representation, indicating that the sector holds a larger share than the reference region. This suggests that the sector is relatively more advanced and dominant or potentially serves as a key driver of regional economic activity.

Deconcentration (D) is calculated by subtracting the concentration index value in the second period (C_2) from that of the initial period (C_1). The resulting value ranges from −100 to 100. A negative D value indicates increased industrial concentration, suggesting higher spatial clustering over time. In contrast, a positive D value indicates a deconcentration process whereby industrial activities become more spatially dispersed, indicating a shift toward a more balanced regional distribution.

$$D = C_2 - C_1 \quad \text{..... (3)}$$

Location Association (L) refers to the level of spatial association between two activities or between specific social and economic characteristics within a region. The L value ranges from 0 to 100, with higher values indicating a stronger spatial association. The formula used to calculate the location association index is presented in the following equation.

$$L = 100 - \frac{\sum(Xi - Yi)}{2} \quad \text{..... (4)}$$

Description:
Xi: The percentage of the total area represented by sub-region i within the study region.
Yi: The percentage of total activities or observed characteristics (e.g., number of MSIs) located in sub-region i.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the concentration analysis using the Distribution Quotient (DQ) method in 2018, of the 22 sub-districts in Blitar Regency, the majority (59.09% or 13 sub-districts) fell into the category of proportional distribution. The sub-districts experiencing deconcentration reached 22.73% or (5 sub-districts), namely Wonotirto, Panggungrejo, Binangun, Doko, and Wonodadi. Meanwhile, 18.18% (4 sub-districts) showed signs of industrial concentration, including Kanigoro, Nglegok, Sanankulon, and Ponggok. By 2023, the proportion of sub-districts with a proportional distribution of MSIs increased to 77.27% (17 sub-districts). The number of sub-districts experiencing deconcentration declined to 9.09% (2 sub-districts), specifically Wonotirto and Panggungrejo. Similarly, those categorized as concentrated decreased to 13.64% (3 sub-districts), namely Nglegok, Sanankulon, and Ponggok. These shifts indicate a general improvement in the spatial distribution of MSIs across sub-districts between 2018 and 2023. For instance, Binangun, Doko, and Wonodadi—previously categorized as deconcentrated in 2018—will transition to the proportional distribution category by 2023. Additionally, Kanigoro, initially classified as concentrated, also shifted to the proportional distribution category in 2023.

Tabel 1: Distribution Quotient (DQ) Values by Sub-District in Blitar Regency: 2018 and 2023

No	Sub-District	Total Area (Xi)		Number of MSIs (Yi)				DQ	
				2018		2023			
		Km²	(%)	Units	(%)	Units	(%)	2018	2023
1	Bakung	111,24	7,00	1204	6,09	1285	4,96	1	1
2	Wonotirto	164,54	10,36	305	1,54	457	1,76	0	0
3	Panggungrejo	119,04	7,49	184	0,93	420	1,62	0	0
4	Wates	68,76	4,33	617	3,12	810	3,13	1	1
5	Binangun	76,79	4,83	332	1,68	674	2,60	0	1
6	Sutojayan	44,2	2,78	445	2,25	835	3,22	1	1
7	Kademangan	105,28	6,63	848	4,29	1264	4,88	1	1
8	Kanigoro	55,55	3,50	1058	5,35	1335	5,15	2	1
9	Talun	49,78	3,13	851	4,30	1049	4,05	1	1
10	Selopuro	39,29	2,47	526	2,66	787	3,04	1	1
11	Kesamben	56,96	3,59	422	2,13	805	3,11	1	1
12	Selorejo	52,23	3,29	880	4,45	1150	4,44	1	1
13	Doko	70,95	4,47	402	2,03	653	2,52	0	1
14	Wlingi	66,36	4,18	816	4,13	1028	3,97	1	1
15	Gandusari	88,23	5,55	1055	5,34	1487	5,74	1	1
16	Garum	54,56	3,43	948	4,79	1285	4,96	1	1
17	Nglegok	92,56	5,83	3275	16,56	3443	13,29	3	2
18	Sanankulon	33,33	2,10	1489	7,53	1837	7,09	4	3
19	Ponggok	103,83	6,54	2695	13,63	3046	11,76	2	2
20	Srengat	53,98	3,40	769	3,89	1112	4,29	1	1
21	Wonodadi	40,35	2,54	250	1,26	478	1,84	0	1
22	Udanawu	40,98	2,58	401	2,03	672	2,59	1	1
C1 Blitar of Regency Index									25,02
C2 Blitar of Regency Index									29,49
DQ of Blitar Regency								1	1
Deconcentration Value (C2-C1)									4,47
Location Assosiation Value (L)								70,51	74,98

Description: : Deconcentration : Propotional : Concentration

In 2018, the industrial concentration index in Blitar Regency was 29.49, categorized as Low Concentration. This indicates that the distribution of MSIs in Blitar Regency was relatively proportional, with no significant dominance by specific areas. By 2023, the concentration index had decreased to 25.02, still within the Low Concentration category. Therefore, the deconcentration value (D) is 4.47, indicating a growing tendency toward spatial equality in the distribution of MSIs across Blitar Regency.

This equalization is driven by an increase in the number of MSIs, from 19,772 industry units in 2018 to 25,912 industry units in 2023, representing a growth rate of 31.05%. Several sub-districts recorded significant growth in the number of MSIs, notably Panggungrejo and Binangun Sub-districts, each of which experienced growth exceeding 100%. In Panggungrejo Sub-district, the number of MSIs increased from 184 industry units in 2018 to 420 industry units in 2023, corresponding to a growth rate of 128.26%. Despite this rapid

expansion, the sub-district remains within the deconcentration category due to its extensive land area—119.04 km²—making it the second largest sub-district in Blitar Regency.

The growth of MSIs in Panggungrejo District is closely linked to the active participation of local youth and the supportive role of the Village Government. In particular, Serang Village youth have been actively harnessing local potential, especially within the tourism sector. This engagement is evidenced by Serang Village's nomination among the top 50 tourist destinations in the 2021 Indonesian Tourism Village Award (Anugerah Desa Wisata Indonesia, ADWI), a program initiated by the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy held from May to December 2021. Additionally, Serang Village was awarded first place in the "Best Toilet" category. The Village Government of Serang contributes significantly by strengthening local institutions and organizations, such as Working Groups, Tourism Awareness Groups, youth organizations, and Village-Owned Enterprises. These institutions serve as key instruments for independently managing village resources, enabling the local community to optimize existing assets for sustainable development (Alfiani et al., 2024).

As a designated tourist village, developing the tourism sector in Serang Village necessitates support from various complementary sectors, particularly the MSIs sector. The optimization of natural resource management through industrial development can be integrated with the creative economy, ultimately enhancing the attractiveness and competitiveness of local tourist destinations. This linkage is evidenced by the growth of MSIs, particularly in the tourism accommodation and food and beverage sectors within the Panggungrejo District. Between 2018 and 2023, the number of food and beverage industry units increased from 60 to 139, representing a growth rate of 131.67%. This significant development highlights the role of a strengthened tourism ecosystem as a key driver for the expansion of MSIs in Panggungrejo District.

In Binangun District, the number of MSIs has increased significantly from 332 industry units in 2018 to 674 industry units in 2023, with a growth rate of 103.01%. In contrast to Panggungrejo District, industrial distribution in Binangun District has shifted from deconcentration in 2018 to a more propotional distribution in 2023. The MSIs sector engaged in food and beverages recorded a growth spike of 358.97%, with industry units increasing from 39 industry units in 2018 to 179 industry units in 2023. This growth is in line with the increase in plantation production, which reached 81.88%, from 83.17 thousand tons in 2018 to 151.27 thousand tons in 2023. One of the superior products from Binangun District, an icon of Blitar Regency, is the Golden Sugar Lollipop Candy, which is not only known locally but also in demand by people from outside the region (Susanto, 2023).

The results of the location association analysis show that the location association value between total area and the number of MSIs increased from 70.51 in 2018 to 74.98 in 2023. This indicates a strengthening spatial association, where areas with larger geographic coverage tend to exhibit a higher concentration of MSIs. In the context of Blitar Regency, this trend suggests that spatial factors, such as land area and location accessibility, play an increasingly important role in the development and distribution of MSIs.

The growth of MSIs, which contribute to the spatial distribution of MSIs in Blitar Regency, is also closely linked to the government's proactive role in promoting industrial development. The Blitar Regency Government through the Office of Cooperatives and Micro Enterprises, has implemented various training and capacity-building programs that have positively impacted the advancement of local MSIs. These programs assist industry actors in managing human resources and enhancing their entrepreneurial competencies (Setiawan, 2023). Furthermore, institutional support is provided through legal assistance and business formalization. For instance, taro chip producers have benefited from such initiatives to increase productivity and strengthen consumer trust in locally produced goods (Hervina Puspitosari et al., 2021).

To enhance transparency and improve the effectiveness of monitoring the distribution of local MSIs sectors, the Blitar Regency Government has developed a web-based Geographic Information System (GIS). This technological innovation enables more accurate spatial mapping of local MSIs distribution, facilitates location-based monitoring and evaluation, and supports compliance with relevant regulatory frameworks (Fadhila, 2017). Moreover, integrating digital technologies and social media platforms has become a critical factor in promoting and marketing traditional products. Items such as brown sugar have been successfully positioned to compete with modern commercial goods through enhanced digital visibility and outreach strategies (Boedirochminarni, 2018).

The MSIs sector in Blitar Regency—particularly the food and beverage sub-sector, which accounts for 19.6% of total industries, and the wood-based industry, contributing 20.1%—plays a significant role in

enhancing per capita income and driving regional economic development (Hasanah et al., 2023). Furthermore, the development of the MSIs sector in conjunction with the tourism industry increasingly underscores the urgency of improving human resource quality and implementing sustainable marketing strategies to enhance the competitiveness of local tourist destinations (Hermawati et al., 2020). Taken together, these initiatives highlight the importance of adopting a holistic and demand-driven policy framework that is responsive to the actual needs of industry actors, thereby reinforcing the long-term sustainability of MSIs growth in Blitar Regency.

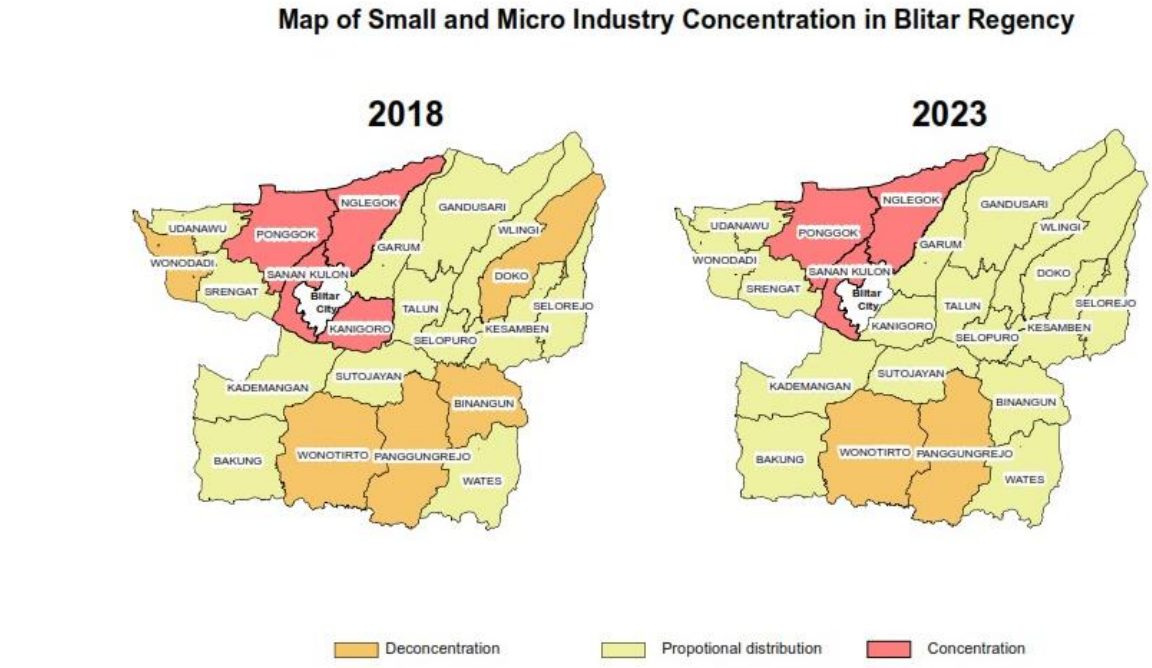

Figure 1: Map of MSIs Concentration in Blitar Regency 2018 and 2023

Areas located in proximity to the city center (Blitar City) tend to exhibit industrial concentration, while peripheral regions display a more proportionally distributed or even deconcentrated industrial pattern. This spatial phenomenon offers valuable insights for local governments in formulating strategic policies promoting equitable industrial development to support more inclusive economic growth across Blitar Regency. Between 2018 and 2023, there was a notable trend toward a more balanced distribution of MSIs, as evidenced by the decline in high-concentration zones such as Kanigoro District and the increase in proportionally distributed areas, including Doko and Binangun Districts. Binangun District, in particular, markedly transitioned from a previously deconcentrated pattern to a more proportionally distributed one, primarily driven by the expansion of the plantation-based industrial sector in the area. Conversely, coastal and hilly regions such as Wonotirto and Panggungrejo continue demonstrating relatively stagnant growth in the MSIs sector. A targeted and place-based development strategy is required to stimulate local economic activity and ensure more balanced regional industrial growth in these underdeveloped areas.

CONCLUSION

Between 2018 and 2023, there was a notable shift in the spatial concentration of Micro and Small Industries (MSIs) in Blitar Regency, marked by a trend toward more proportional distribution across several sub-districts. The decline in the concentration index from 29.49 in 2018 to 25.02 in 2023, accompanied by a deconcentration value of 4.47, indicates a movement toward a more balanced industrial landscape. Additionally, the increase in the location association value from 70.51 to 74.98 indicates a strengthening spatial correlation between total land area and the number of MSIs, where larger areas tend to host more industries. Expanding the number of MSIs in areas experiencing deconcentration is essential for achieving equitable economic development. A more balanced industrial distribution can help mitigate regional economic disparities, foster local economic growth, and promote a more sustainable and equitable urbanization process. The Blitar Regency Government is critical in supporting the development and equitable

distribution of MSIs through training programs, business mentoring, legal assistance, and integrating digital technology and geographic information systems for business mapping. Food, beverage, and wood-based industries contribute to per capita income growth and regional economic advancement. At the same time, tourism-oriented MSIs also demonstrate strong potential in enhancing regional competitiveness. With policy strategies tailored to the needs of business actors, the growth and spatial distribution of MSIs in Blitar Regency can be further strengthened to support sustainable and inclusive economic development.

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