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## Determination of Priority Sectors in Economic Development in Maluku Province

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### ABSTRACT

This research aims to determine priority sectors in formulating economic development policies in Maluku Province. The methods used in this research are Location Quotient (LQ), Shift Share (SS), and Klassen Typology. The research results show that based on the three methods above, the priority sectors in economic development in Maluku Province are sectors that have superiority, and competitiveness and are among advanced and rapidly developing sectors (prime sectors). These sectors are the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sectors, the Wholesale and Retail Trade sector, Car and Motorcycle Repairs, the Government Administration, Defense and Mandatory Social Security sectors, and the Education Services sector. This sector is a sector that absorbs a lot of workers. Apart from that, the primary sector is a sector that plays an important role in economic development in Maluku Province. The contribution of the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors indirectly shows that the economic structure of Maluku province is still supported by the traditional economy. Then, geographically, the vast area of Maluku Province, the majority of which is water areas; however, this sub-sector has yet to become the main support for the economy of Maluku Province. For this reason, the Maluku provincial government should prioritize the superior sectors and commodities it owns while still paying attention to other industries and commodities according to their potential and development opportunities in order to encourage the growth of Maluku Province's GRDP for future regional development. The implications of this research can be recommendations for economic planning and development in Maluku Province. The implications of this study can be recommendations for economic planning and development in Maluku Province

## INTRODUCTION

Economic development in a region if implemented without adjusting the potential of each region will result in less than optimal utilization of existing resources. This has an impact on regional economic growth becoming a slow process. If the economic potential of a region is known and developed properly, the economy in that region will develop well and provide benefits for the welfare of its people. (Giovanny, Metubun, Leiwakabessy, & Hahury, 2024; Maspaitella, Parinussa, & Tewernussa, 2021). One of the efforts to increase regional economic growth is the role of local government in determining the direction and strategy of regional economic development. Economic development and economic growth are interrelated and economic development itself is an inseparable unity of economic growth in other words if economic growth is good it will accelerate the development process of a region itself. (Putri, Firdaus, & Burhanuddin, 2024; Sakti & Maudita, 2022)

According to Wijaya, Ilmi, & Darma, (2020), to realize regional economic development, one of which can be seen from sectoral development, where the sectoral approach is the achievement of regional development targets which include all activities based on sectors or business fields. In addition, the right development strategy will be very necessary so that the results of development can be more evenly distributed throughout the region and the region can develop existing potential and can encourage economic growth. The ability to increase economic growth in a region is very dependent on the competitive advantages of the economic sectors in its region. Each sector has a strategic value in encouraging economic growth in various different regions. . Therefore, the regional economic development policy that is taken is to develop the leading economic sector or base sector so that it can encourage regional economic growth. (Astri, Patra, & Maming, 2023; Maspaitella et al., 2021)

This is in line with the opinion of Alwi, Karismawan, & Yudha, (2023) who stated that government policies, especially in the economic

sector, have an impact on economic growth. Economic sectors will indirectly shape the rate of economic growth which will then be seen in the level of economic growth that occurs. Therefore, local governments and their communities must jointly take the initiative to utilize all existing potential optimally in developing regions for the welfare of the community and reducing inequality between regions (Darma, 2020)

Maluku Province is one of the archipelagic regions in the Eastern Region of Indonesia which has 11 districts and cities and according to its territorial characteristics, the seawater area is more dominant (92.4%) than the land area (7.8%). There are 1,390 uninhabited islands, this is due to low access between islands and limited adequate infrastructure in terms of quality and quantity, which is a challenge in developing the regional economy. On the other hand, natural resources are abundant and their utilization is not optimal in the fisheries, agriculture, and tourism sectors. Therefore, to support regional economic development and inter-island connectivity, infrastructure development is needed, thereby increasing regional economic growth.

The growth of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) based on constant prices for Maluku Province during the period 2011 to 2023 is higher and fluctuations in the average provincial GRDP growth in Indonesia can be seen in Figure 1. However, in 2021 the growth of the National Gross Domestic Product (GDP) will be higher by 0.21 points than the GRDP of Maluku Province. This is because, after the COVID-19 pandemic, the national economy tends to be stable compared to provincial areas. And in 2022 the economy of Maluku Province will again be 0.16 points higher than national economic growth.

Despite this, this region has not been able to improve people's welfare, as can be seen from the relatively higher poverty rate in Maluku Province compared to the national poverty rate. The poverty rate in 2022 in Maluku Province is 15.97%, while the poverty rate in Indonesia is 9.57%. This situation is caused by the lack of optimal

management and utilization of economic potential through leading sectors in regional development.

Basis Theory explains that economic activity is divided into base activities (base sectors) and non-base activities (non-base sectors). The base sector (leading sector) of a region is described by the region's ability to meet regional needs and export goods and services to other regions, while the non-base sector is a regional economic activity that only meets regional needs without exporting (Kuncoro, 2019; Wijaya, Ilmi, & Darma, 2020).

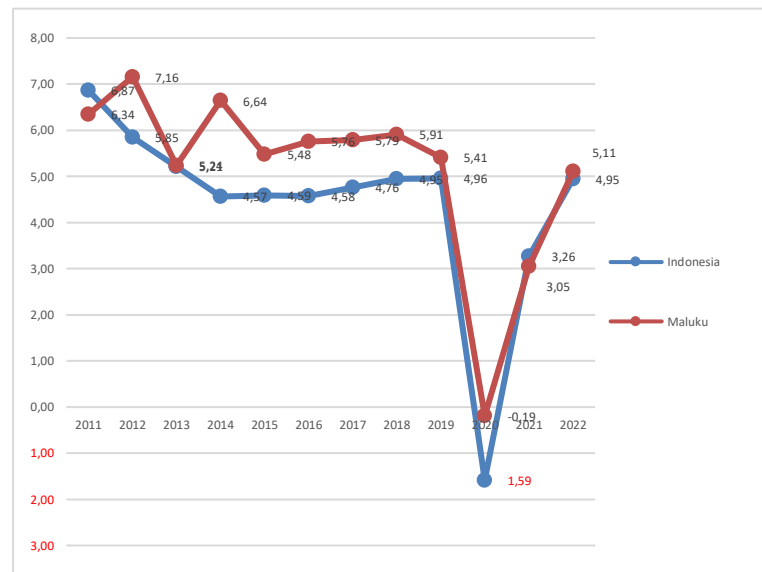


Figure 1. Comparison of GRDP Growth Rate of Maluku Province with Indonesian GDP 2011-2022

Source: Data Processed

A sector is classified as a leading sector when the sector has competitiveness compared to other regions (Muljanto, 2021; Rante, Porajouw, & Moniaga, 2019). Leading sectors can form a flow of income to the region, increasing demand for goods and services produced by the base sector, and also increasing regional income. Therefore, leading sector activities act as the main driver in regional economic development (Assidikiyah, Marseto, & Sishadiyati, 2021; Subrata, 2023).

Muljanto, (2021) researched the analysis of leading sectors in regional development in Sidearjo Regency using Location Quotient (LQ) analysis tools and Typology Class. The results of his research show that 14 sectors have a perspective on regional development. Research Hidayat & Darwin,

(2017) also researched the determination of superior sectors in the development of the Meranti Regency, using LQ analysis, and shift share, the results of their research found the transportation and warehousing sectors, the agricultural, fisheries, and forestry sectors and the manufacturing industry sector was a potential sector. Whereas Hutabarat Research, (2020) uses KALSSSEN Typology analysis to determine the leading sector in the Anambas Islands. The results of the study explained that the agricultural, forestry, and fisheries sectors are leading sectors and have rapid growth. While the mining and excavation sector is a leading sector its growth is hampered. The construction sector, the real estate sector, and health services and social activities are potential sectors and can still be

developed.

Previous studies using LQ analysis, Shift Share, and Typology Klasen to determine the superior sector of an area, the results of the analysis were carried out based on the three analyses. However, this research combines LQ, Shift Share, and Typology analysis to determine the priority sector in economic development in Maluku Province. This research contributes to the analysis of priority sectors in the development of an area that has an impact on increasing regional economic growth. The purpose of this study is to examine the leading economic sectors which are the top priority in the development of the Maluku region.

## METHODS

This type of research is qualitative using secondary data, namely GRDP based on the 2010 constant price from 2011 to 2022 from BPS Maluku Province. To answer the research objectives apply Location Quotient (LQ) analysis, shift share, and typology class.

Location Quotient (LQ) illustrates the ratio of the magnitude of the role of the sector in an area to the magnitude of the role of the same sector nationally. The method refers to the formulation put forward by (Bendavid-Val, 1991):

$$LQ = \frac{E_i^R / E^R}{E_i^N / E^N}$$

$E_i^R$  = nilai output (PDRB) sektor i Propinsi Maluku

$E^R$  = PDRB total sektor Propinsi Maluku

$E_i^N$  = nilai output (PDB) sektor i di tingkat nasional

$E^N$  = PDB total seluruh sektor di tingkat nasional

Location Quotient (LQ) measurement criteria, namely:

$LQ > 1$ , means that the level of specialization of certain sectors at the regional level is greater than the same sector at the national level or the sector can be said Province

$LQ < 1$ , means a certain level of specialization at the regional level, smaller than the same sector at the national level or the sector can be said not the base sector, shows the sector has not been able to serve the market at the provincial level

$LQ = 1$ , means a certain level of specialization at the regional level, the same as the same sector at the national level, or in other words a sector is only able to serve the market in its area or has not been able to market the results of the sector outside other regions.

Shift Share Analysis is used to see changes in the economic structure of the region relative to the higher regional structure as a comparison. The aim is to use three interconnected pieces of information. First, the national economic growth shows the influence of national economic growth on the regional economy. Second, a proportional shift that shows the relative changes in the performance of a sector in certain regions to the same sector at the national level. The aim is to find out whether the regional economy is concentrated in industries that grow faster than the economy in the reference area or nation. Third, the differential shift that provides information in determining how much the competitiveness of the regional industry with the economy is used as a reference or national. If the shift is in a positive industry, the industry has relatively higher competitiveness compared to the same industry in the economy in the reference area or national.

The formula used in the shift share analysis refers to Widodo, (2006)

Real impact of regional growth:

$$D_{ij} = N_{ij} + M_{ij} + C_{ij}$$

Effect of National Economic Growth:

$$N_{ij} = E_{ij} \times r_n$$

Proportional shift:

$$M_{ij} = E_{ij} (r_{in} - r_n)$$

Competitive Featured Effects:

$$C_{ij} = E_{ij} (r_{ij} - r_n)$$

Information:

$E_{ij}$  = GRDP SECTOR  $i$  in the area  $j$

$E_{in}$  = GDP Sector  $i$  National

$r_{ij}$  = Sector  $i$  Growth Rate in Area  $J$

$r_{in}$  = National sector  $i$  growth rate

$r_n$  = National economic growth rate

Klassen's Typology is intended to determine the patterns and structures of regional sectoral growth. Each economic sector in the region can be classified as a prime, developing, potential, or

backward sector. This analysis is based on the grouping of a sector by looking at the growth and contribution of certain sectors in an area compared to the growth and contribution of the same sector at the national level or reference area. The benefits of typology classes analysis are: can make regional policy priorities based on the superiority of the sector. Determination of the economic sector category can be done using the Klassen Typology Matrix (Arsad, 2002).

Table 1. Klassen Typology Matrix

		Contribution ( $y$ )	
		$y_i > y$	$y_i < y$
Growth rate rate ( $r$ )	$r_i > r$	Prime sector	Potential sector
	$r_i < r$	Growing sector	Backward sector

$r_i$  : The average growth rate of Maluku Province sectoral GRDP

$r$  : The average national GDP growth rate

$y_i$  : Average Contribution of Maluku Province Sectoral GRDP

$y$  :The average contribution of national sectoral GDP

### Priority Sector

To determine the priority sectors in the Maluku Provnsi carried out by combining the

results of the Location Quotient (LQ) analysis, Shift Share (SS) and Klassen Typology, assuming that the LQ value  $> 1$  shows the base sector, the differential shift (DS) value of the positif (+) where The sector has competitiveness (competitive advantage) because it has good advantages in terms of its local resources and has the advantages of location and results of the Klassen typology including the prime sector, the potential sector and the developing sector, seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Priority Sector Criteria

LQ	DS	Klassen Tipology	Prioritas
$LQ > 1$	+	Prima	I
$LQ > 1$	+	Potensial	II
$LQ > 1$	+	Berkembang	III

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To determine the priority sector in Maluku Province is carried out by identifying sectors classified as basic, competitive, and competitive sectors and sectors that are classified as prime sector, developed, and potential. This identification is done by combining 3 analysis

tools namely Location Quatont (LQ) Analysis, Shift Share (SS), and Klasen Typology.

Table 3. Showing the results of the calculation of Location Quatont (LQ) analysis in Maluku Province in the period 2011-2022. There are 8 sectors classified as the base sector, namely the agricultural, fisheries, and forestry sectors, the

water procurement sector, waste management, waste, and recycling, the trade sector Large and running and repairing cars and motorcycles of transportation and warehousing sectors, government administration, defense and social security sectors, education services sectors, health services sectors and social activities, other service sectors each sector has an LQ value > 1.

While 9 sectors Others that have LQ value < 1 are said to be the non-biased sector. Previous research conducted by Kharisma & Hadiyanto (2019) also explained that there were 8 base sectors in the 2010-2016 period in Maluku

Province, namely the agricultural, fisheries and forestry sectors, water procurement sectors, waste management, waste and recycling, large trade sectors and Carry and Motorcycle and Motorcycle Repair Sector Transportation and Warehousing Sector, Government Administration, Defense and Social Security Sector, Educational Services Sector, Health Services Sector and Social Activities, Other Service Sectors, but the difference is only in the research period. The results of the research Takalumang et al., (2018) also found the same thing, but his research was conducted in the Sangihe Regency area.

Table 3. Maluku Province Location Quotient (LQ) value 2011-2022

Sector	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Average	Explanation
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	1.88	1.85	1.85	1.83	1.84	1.79	1.78	1.80	1.80	1.74	1.82	1.82	1.82	Base Sector
Mining and Quarrying	0.90	0.83	0.82	0.82	0.89	0.88	0.89	0.88	0.85	0.81	0.81	0.80	0.84	Non-Base Sector
Manufacturing Industry	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	Non-Base Sector
Procurement of Electricity and Gas	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.09	Non-Base Sector
Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste, and Recycling	6.35	6.36	6.27	6.22	5.95	5.73	5.65	5.59	5.37	5.00	5.03	5.16	5.72	Base Sector
Construction	0.68	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.68	0.68	0.66	0.65	0.66	0.68	0.69	0.72	0.68	Non-Base Sector
Wholesalers and Retail, Automobile and Motorcycle Repairs	0.97	0.98	1.01	1.03	1.02	1.04	1.04	1.08	1.08	1.12	1.07	1.08	1.04	Base Sector
Transportation and Warehousing	1.44	1.42	1.37	1.35	1.37	1.33	1.26	1.22	1.20	1.39	1.21	1.10	1.31	Base Sector
Provision of Accommodation and Drinking	0.59	0.58	0.58	0.59	0.58	0.59	0.55	0.54	0.53	0.59	0.54	0.50	0.56	Non-Base Sector
Information and Communication	0.91	0.87	0.83	0.90	0.79	0.78	0.76	0.75	0.71	0.63	0.62	0.62	0.76	Non-Base Sector
Financial Services and Insurance	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	Non-Base Sector
Real Estate	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	Non-Base Sector
Company Services	0.72	0.71	0.68	0.65	0.62	0.59	0.55	0.53	0.50	0.52	0.53	0.52	0.60	Non-Base Sector
Public Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Security	4.84	5.14	5.40	5.45	5.38	5.68	5.88	5.78	5.92	5.84	6.11	6.28	5.64	Base Sector
Educational Services	1.91	1.80	1.69	1.63	1.66	1.71	1.76	1.75	1.74	1.69	1.76	1.85	1.75	Base Sector
Health Services and Social Activities	2.40	2.33	2.25	2.08	1.96	1.94	1.90	1.83	1.76	1.56	1.54	1.61	1.93	Base Sector
Other Services	1.34	1.26	1.18	1.08	1.04	1.00	0.96	0.91	0.87	0.89	0.89	0.84	1.02	Base Sector

The sectors became the leading economic sector at the same time as the dominant sector in the absorption of labor in the Maluku Province, for example, the agricultural sector absorption of informal labor in this sector in 2022 at 33, 54%, (271.2 thousand people). Furthermore, the other service and trade sectors were 22.21 percent (179.6 thousand people) and 17.38 percent (140.5

thousand people) respectively.

Criteria in determining the priority sector in Maluku can be seen from sectors that have competitiveness by comparing the same sector in the national economy. Table 4 presents the results of the Maluku Province Shift Share Period 2011-2022 The economy of Maluku Province grew with an absolute value of Rp. 131,178.60 billion, which means that economic performance is going well.

The real growth of the economy in this area is influenced by the development that occurs at the

national level (postif NIJ) which certainly has an impact on regional economic growth (DIJ Value).

Table 4. Shift Share (SS) Results of Maluku Province 2011-2022

NO	Sector	Componen			Dij
		Regional Share (Nij)	Proportional Share (Mij)	Differential Shift (Cij)	
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	26,502.34	-5,867.03	4,834.44	25,469.76
2	Mining and Quarrying	2,902.06	-2,135.07	392.94	1,159.94
3	Manufacturing Industry	6,110.76	-699.91	1,330.83	6,741.68
4	Procurement of Electricity and Gas	112.52	2.00	83.97	198.50
5	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste, and Recycling	551.07	67.19	-168.14	450.13
6	Construction	7,124.19	795.67	1,818.79	9,738.64
7	Wholesalers and Retail, Automobile and Motorcycle Repairs	16,553.16	-480.84	5,737.66	21,809.98
8	Transportation and Warehousing	6,002.57	2,586.09	-2,906.79	5,681.87
9	Provision of Accommodation and Drinking	1,959.00	200.57	-445.77	1,713.80
10	Information and Communication	4,480.57	5,418.09	-3,252.51	6,646.15
11	Financial Services and Insurance	4,277.09	1,301.15	1,235.34	6,813.58
12	Real Estate	384.77	9.24	-118.41	275.61
13	Company Services	1,173.27	616.82	-603.49	1,186.59
14	Public Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Security	22,853.11	-6,728.72	14,718.57	30,842.97
15	Educational Services	6,360.35	267.01	1,226.65	7,854.00
16	Health Services and Social Activities	2,566.18	2,052.65	-1,611.96	3,006.87
17	Other Services	1,975.60	1,098.92	-1,485.97	1,588.54
	Total	111,888.61		20,786.15	131,178.60

Table 4 Explains the increase in the performance of the economic sector in Maluku Province donated by the three largest sectors namely; The administrative sector of government, defense, and social security is mandatory, the agricultural sector, the forest and agriculture as well as the large and retail trade sector, and repairs to cars and motorbikes.

The influence of national economic growth on the economy of Maluku Province shows a positive value (NIJ) for all types of business fields. On the other hand, the agriculture, fisheries, and forestry sectors, large and retail trade sectors, and the car and motorcycle repair sector as well as the administrative sector of government, defense, and social security must be a sector that experiences proportional shifts (Mij) because it has low competitiveness or experiences growth relatively slow compared to the same sector at the national level.

From the entire economic sector in Maluku Province, 9 types of business fields are classified in competitive sectors and have competitiveness (CIJ), this can be seen from the total value is positive, while the other 8 sectors are not competitive. Competitive sectors are agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, mining and excavation, processing industry, electricity procurement, gas, construction, large and retail trade, car and motorcycle repairs, financial services and insurance, government administration, defense and guarantee Social mandatory and educational services sector.

#### Analysis of Klassen Typology

Klassen's Typology analysis can find out the picture of the pattern and structure of regional sectoral growth. Klasifikasih Klassen Typology is determined based on the growth rate of the sector and the contribution of the Maluku Province sector which is compared with the national growth rate and contribution of the sector. Based on the

Klassen Typology matrix, each sector can be classified as a developed and rapidly growing

sector, the sector is advanced but depressed, the sector is developing rapidly and the sector is relatively lagging.

Table 5. Klassen Typology Matrix

Contribution (y)		Growth rate (r)	
		$y_i > y$	$y_i < y$
$r_i > r$	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	Mining and Quarrying	
	Wholesalers and Retail, Automobile and Motorcycle Repairs	Manufacturing Industry	
$r_i < r$	Public Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Security	Procurement of Electricity and Gas	
	Educational Services	Construction	
		Financial Services and Insurance	
	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste, and Recycling	Provision of Accommodation and Drinking	
	Transportation and Warehousing	Information and Communication	
	Health Services and Social Activities	Company Services	
	Real Estate	Other Services	

Based on the table. 5 seen 4 economic sectors that are classified as fast and fast-growing, namely the agricultural, forestry, and fisheries sectors, large and retail trade sectors, car and motorcycle repairs, the administration of government, defense and social security sectors, and the education services sector. This sector is said to be a developed and developing sector (excellent sector) because these sectors have the rate of growth and contribution to the formation of GRDP is greater than the rate of growth and contribution nationally.

For the rapidly developing economic sector (potential sector) it can be explained that the growth rate of the sector in the provincial area is greater than the rate of growth in a national

mansion but has a smaller contribution than the total value of PNB nationally. This sector consists of 5 types of business fields, namely the mining and excavation sector, the manufacturing sector, the electricity procurement sector, the gas, the construction sector, and the financial and insurance services sector.

Besides that, there are still many economic sectors of the 4 advanced economic sectors that are depressed and relatively lagging. This is caused by the growth rate of the sector is smaller than the national growth rate, despite having a greater contribution compared to national contributions.

**Determination of the Priority Economic Sector**

Table 6. Determination of the Priority Sector

Sector	LQ	DS	Klasen Typology	Priority
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	$LQ > 1$	Positive	Prime sector	I
Public Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Security	$LQ > 1$	Positive	Prime sector	I
Educational Services	$LQ > 1$	Positive	Prime sector	I
Wholesalers and Retail, Automobile and Motorcycle Repairs	$LQ > 1$	Positive	Growing sector	II

Based on the above table, of the 17 economic sectors there are only 4 leading economic sectors that have competitiveness and are included in the developed and developing sectors (prime sector). The sector includes the agricultural, forestry, and fisheries sectors, the large and retail trade sectors, car and motorcycle repairs, the government administration, defense, and social security sectors as well as the educational services sector.

If regional development in Maluku Province is based on the priority sector, the regional economic growth can increase, because the economy in Maluku Province in terms of business/economic sector is driven by the agricultural, forestry, and fisheries sectors due to production and increase in the demand for agricultural commodities. In addition, it can provide added value to the economy in this region, when the construction of the industrial center produced by fishery product processing. Then the government administration sector is a priority sector because of the government's commitment to increase the absorption of the APBD budget to foster community economic activities. Through regional infrastructure development such as roads, electricity, irrigation, and other transportation infrastructure, as well as increasing human resources (HR).

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis using the method, namely LQ, SS, and Klassen Typology, the priority sector in economic development in Maluku Province is a superior sector that has competitiveness and includes the rapid and developing sector (prime sector). The sector includes the agricultural, forestry, and fisheries sectors, the large and retail trade sectors, car and motorcycle repairs, the government administration, defense, and social security sectors as well as the educational services sector. The structure of the economy in Maluku Province is still dominated by the primary sector, namely the agricultural, fisheries, and forestry sectors, this means that in the area there has not been an economic transformation

or changes in structure. The economy in this region is very dependent on the primary sector, so local governments need to develop their economy based on the sector by building industrial centers as an added value of fisheries and agricultural products, ultimately impacting sustainable economic growth. This research can be a recommendation for the Maluku Provincial Government to evaluate and formulate policies in economic development based on priority sectors and see the interrelationship between other sectors so that it has an impact on sustainable economic growth

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