Analysis of leading sector of Jambi City

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Abstract.
 This study aims to analyze the leading sectors in the city of Jambi. The main data used is GDP data of Jambi City series 2010 for the period of 2012-2014. Analysis tool that is used are Location Quotient, Shift Share, Klassen Typology and Overlay Analysis. The results of the analysis found that of the 14 basic sectors in Jambi City (based on LQ analysis), there are four priority sectors namely electricity and gas procurement, building, large and retail trade, car and motorcycle repairs, health service and social activities.

Keywords: Location Quotient, Shift Share, Klassen Typology, Overlay Analysis

INTRODUCTION
 Economic development in general can be defined as a process that causes an increase in real per capita income of a country's population over the long term, with the record that the number of people living below the absolute poverty line does not increase and the income distribution is not increasingly unbalanced. Economic development is also one of the essential components of overall development.
 Determining economic development targets must see the condition or level of achievement up to now, and the development effort or program that will be carried out to realize the target. The statement about the target to be achieved and the level of achievement to date would require a measuring instrument or indicator in the form of statistical data. Thus, the level of achievement of development programs can always be monitored and evaluated. For this purpose, it is necessary to measure or quantity that can describe the economic situation, especially the regional economy. In this context, the commonly used indicator to know the economic condition of a region is the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP).
 The city of Jambi is the capital of Jambi Province which keeps improving in spurring development especially economic development. Based on that, in order to understand the current condition or level of achievement and the determination of future economic development targets as well as the efforts to be undertaken, a comprehensive and in-depth analysis of Municipal PDRB, especially related to the leading economic sectors in this region.
 The pre-eminent sector studies are basically referring to export base theory. According to this theory, regional economic activity is categorized into two sectors of activity, namely base and non-base activities. Base activity is an export-oriented activity (goods and services) outside the boundaries of the economy concerned, while non-base activities are locally oriented activities that provide goods and services for the needs of the community within the boundaries of the economic region concerned.

Base activity has a role as a prime mover in the growth of a region. The greater the exports of a region to another region the more advanced the region grows, and vice versa. Any changes that occur in the base sector will have a multiplier effect in the regional economy (Adisasmita, 2005).

The base sector is the sector that becomes the backbone of the regional economy because it has a high competitive advantage (Competitive Advantage). While the non-base sector is the other sectors that are less potential but serve as supporting the sector of the base or service industries (Sjafrizal, 2008). The benefit of knowing the leading sectors is able to provide indications for the economy nationally and regionally. The leading sector is certain to have greater potential to grow faster than other sectors in an area, especially the supporting factors of the leading sector. Supporting factors are the accumulation of capital, the growth of labor absorbed, and technological progress (technological progress). Creation of investment opportunities can also be done by empowering the potential of the leading sectors owned by the region concerned.

METHODS

The data used are secondary data that is the main data of PDRB Kota Jambi Series 2010 Year 2012 - 2014 which includes GRDP at current prices and GRDP at constant prices Year 2010. This data is collect from related institutions, especially BPS and BAPPEDA Jambi City.

Data analysis

Location Quotient

Location Quotient (LQ) is used to identify the internal potential of a region, which sectors are the basic sector and which sector is not the basic sector. The LQ calculation uses the following formula:

$$LQ = \frac{Si/S}{Ni/N}$$

Where:
LQ   = Location Quotient Value
Si   = GDP of sector i in Jambi City
S   = Total GDP of Jambi City
Ni   = GDP of sector i in Jambi Province
N   = Total GDP of Jambi Province

If LQ> 1 indicates that the sector is base and has potential for export, whereas LQ <1, it means not the base sector (local or import sector).

Shift-Share analysis

Shift-Share analysis is used to determine the performance or productivity of a region, shifting the structure, the relative positions of economic sectors and identifying potential economic sectors of a region and then comparing them with larger regions (regional or national). This analysis provides data on the performance of the economy in three related fields:

1. Regional economic growth is measured by analyzing aggregate sectoral changes and then making comparisons with the same economic sector as a reference, so that changes and comparisons are known.
2. Proportional shifts are used to measure relative change, growth or decline, in regions compared to larger economies being made reference. This measurement allows us to

know whether the regional economy is concentrated in industries that grow faster than the referenced economy.

3. A differential shift is used to assist in determining the extent of the competitiveness of the local (local) industry with the reference economy. Therefore if the differential shift from one industry is positive, then the industry is superior to its competitiveness compared to the same industry in the reference economy.

$$G_j \quad : Y_{jt} - Y_{jo}$$

$$: (N_j + P_j + D_j)$$

$$N_j \quad : Y_{jo}(Y_t / Y_o) - Y_{jo}$$

$$(P + D)_j : Y_{jt} - (Y_t / Y_o) Y_{jo}$$

$$: (G_j - N_j)$$

$$P_j \quad : \sum_i [(Y_{it} / Y_{io}) - (Y_t / Y_o)] Y_{ijo}$$

$$D_j \quad : \sum_t [Y_{ijt} - (Y_{it} / Y_{io}) Y_{ijo}]$$

$$: (P + D)_j - P_j$$

Where :
Gj   = Total GDP growth of Jambi City
Nj   = Component share in Jambi City
(P + D)j   = Net shift component in Jambi City
Pj   = Proportional Shift in Jambi City
Dj   = Differential Shift in Jambi City
Yj   = Total GDP of Jambi City
Y   = Total GDP of Jambi Province
o,t   = The beginning and end periode of the calculation
i   = Sector subscriptions on GRDP

If Dj> 0, then sector growth i in Jambi City is faster than the same sector growth in Jambi Province and if Dj <0 means growth in sector i in Jambi is relatively slower than the same sector growth in Jambi Province.

If Pj> 0 then the city of Jambi will specialize in the sector that the provincial level grows faster. Conversely, if Pj <0, then the city of Jambi will specialize in the sector at the provincial level grows more slowly.

Klassen typology

Klassen typology shows the growth position and share of sector, subsector, business or commodity forming regional variables of a region. Klassen typology produces four sector classifications with different characteristics as follows.

1. Sectors are progressing and growing rapidly (Quadrant I). This quadrant is a sector quadrant with a growth rate of GRDP (gi) greater than the growth of the reference area or nationally (g) and has a contribution to GRDP (si) greater than the sector's contribution to the regional GDP which is the reference or national (s). This classification is usually denoted by gi greater than g and si is greater than s. The

sectors in quadrant I can also be interpreted as potential sectors because they have performance in economic growth rate and share greater than the reference area or nationally.

2. Sector advanced but depressed (Quadrant II). The sectors in this quadrant have a lower GDP growth value (GDP) than the GDP growth of the reference region or nationally (g), but contribute to the regional GDP (GRDP) greater than the contribution of the sector's value to the regional GDP The reference or national (s). This classification is usually denoted by gi smaller than g and si is greater than s. Sectors in this category can also be said to be saturated sectors.

3. Potential sector or still can grow rapidly (Quadrant III). This quadrant is a quadrant for sectors that have a GDP growth value higher than the GDP growth of the reference region or nationally (g), but the sector's contribution to GRDP is less than the sector's contribution to regional GRDP The reference or national (s). This classification is usually denoted by gi greater than g and si smaller than s. Sectors in Quadrant III can be interpreted as a booming sector. Although the regional market share is relatively smaller than the national average.

4. The sector is relatively lagging (Quadrant IV). This quadrant is occupied by sectors that have a lower GDP growth value (GDP) than the GDP growth of the reference region or nationally (g) and at the same time contributes to PDRB (si) which is smaller than the value of the sector's contribution to the regional GDP The reference or national (s).

Sectoral contributions	Sectoral growth	
	$gi >= g$	$gi < g$
$si >= s$	The sector is advanced and and rapidly growing	Developed sector but depressed
$si < s$	Potential sector	Relatively underdeveloped sectors

Where:
gi   = Growth of regional sector analysis
g   = The growth of the regional sectors of reference
si   = Contribution of regional sector analysis
s   = Contribution of the regional reference sector

Analisis Overlay

Overlay analysis is an analysis that combines the various results of LQ analysis, shift-share and typology klassen. Overlay analysis as a thorough analysis is intended to get the leading sector in the economy of Jambi City.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Location Quotient (LQ) analysis

Based on Table 1 it can be seen that from the seventeen sectors in Jambi City, fourteen of them are the base sector (LQ> 1) and the other three sectors are non-base sectors (LQ <1). So it can be interpreted that almost all sectors in Jambi City are surplus sectors and become exporting sector.

Table 1. Location quotient analysis (LQ) Jambi City Year 2012-2014

Category	Sector	LQ				Information
		2012	2013	2014	Average	
A	Agriculture, Foresty & Fisheries	0,05	0,05	0,04	0,05	Non- base
B	Mining & Quarrying	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,21	Non -Base
C	Processing Industri	1,12	1,08	1,12	1,11	Base
D	Procurement of Electricity & Gas	3,68	3,66	3,73	3,69	Base
E	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste & Recycling	2,03	2,01	2,03	2,02	Base
F	Building	1,38	1,45	1,39	1,41	Base
G	Wholesales & Retail, Automobile & Motorcycle Rapair	2,73	2,73	2,76	2,74	Base
H	Transportation & Warehousing	4,16	4,07	4,14	4,13	Base
I	Provision of Accomodation & Drinking	2,21	2,20	2,18	2,20	Base
J	Information & Communication	1,55	1,48	1,49	1,51	Base
K	Financial Servies & Insurance	2,70	2,68	2,70	2,69	Base
L	Real Estate	1,83	1,79	1,84	1,82	Base
M,N	Company Services	2,73	2,71	2,77	2,74	Base
O	Adm. Mandatory Government, Defense & Sosial Security	2,30	2,24	2,14	2,22	Base
P	Educational Services	1,50	1,45	1,47	1,48	Base
Q	Health Service & Sosial Activities	2,27	2,30	2,28	2,29	Base
R,S,T,U	Other Services	0,85	0,82	0,81	0,82	Non-base

Source: Jambi City in figures 2015, BPS (Processed Data)

Shift share analysis

The result of analysis of classical shift share shows that the development of GDP of Jambi Province brings very big positive impact to GDP of Jambi City. In Table 2 shows that from 2012 until 2014 there was an increase in GDP of Rp.1.986.339 million rupiah in Jambi City. This can be seen from the value of RS (regional share) which reached Rp 1,974,213 million rupiah. So it can be interpreted the contribution of factors affecting the creation of absolute growth of GDP of Jambi City reached 99.39 percent. This is because the city of Jambi is the center of government as well as the economic center of Jambi Province.

The second component of Shift Share Analysis is Proportionally Shift (PS) which measures the relative change of growth or economic decline of Jambi City compared to the economy of Jambi Province. This measurement shows whether the economy in Jambi City is concentrated in a sector that grows faster than the economy of Jambi Province. In Table 2 it can be seen that in general total PS is positive Rp 139.060 million. So that can be interpreted in general economic growth of Jambi City faster than economic growth of Jambi Province.

According to the sector, there are nine sectors that have positive PS value indicating that the economic sector is growing faster than the sector in Jambi Province. Those sectors are Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Sectors; Electricity and Gas Procurement Sector; Building Sector; Large and Retail Trade Sector, Car and Motorcycle Repair; Transportation and Warehousing Sector; Provision of

Accommodation and Drinking Sectors; Financial Services and Insurance Sector; The Government Administration Sector, the Defense and the Mandatory Social Security as well as the Health Services Sector and Social Activities.

Conversely, the sector that has negative PS value is mining and quarrying sector, processing industry sector, water supply sector, waste management, waste and recycling, information and communication sector, real estate sector, company services, education service and other services.

Table 2. Shift Share analysis, Jambi City

Kat.	Sector	Shift Share				
		RS (Nij)	Ps (Mij)	Ds (Cij)	PB	TOTAL (Dij)
A	Agriculture, Foresty & Fisheries	24.604	8.907	-17.473	-8.566	16.038
B	Mining & Quarrying	113.598	-55.396	-28.016	-83.411	30.186
C	Processing Industri	253.861	-41.311	2.213	-39.098	214.762
D	Procurement of Electricity & Gas	3.316	619	347	966	4.282
E	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste & Recycling	5.877	-4.214	184	-4.030	1.847
F	Building	171.236	182.038	11.913	193.951	365.187
G	Wholesales & Retail, Automobile & Motorcycle Rapair	467.153	72.275	30.848	103.123	570.276
H	Transportation & Warehousing	246.957	21.357	-6.940	14.417	261.374
I	Provision of Accomodation & Drinking	40.496	28.884	-4.556	24.329	64.825
J	Information & Communication	99.682	-8.933	-29.381	-38.314	61.367
K	Financial Servies & Insurance	121.156	10.685	-970	9.716	130.872
L	Real Estate	55.656	-29.450	4.185	-25.265	30.392
M,N	Company Services	59.112	-31.647	6.385	-25.262	33.850
O	Adm. Mandatory Government, Defense & Sosial Security	151.412	31.356	-80.235	-48.879	102.533
P	Educational Services	99.486	-66.583	-11.373	-77.956	21.530
Q	Health Service & Sosial Activities	43.779	25.682	2.100	27.781	71.561
R,S,T,U	Other Services	16.834	-5.208	-6.167	-11.375	5.458
	Total	1.974.213	139.060	-126.935	12.125	1.986.339

Source: Jambi City in figures 2015, BPS (Processed Data)

The last component is a component of competitive advantage or differential shift (Ds). From the table it can be seen that the overall value of Ds in Jambi City is negative (- 126,935 million rupiah). This shows that the component of DS gives a negative influence on the growth of GDP of Jambi City and gives a decrease of 126.935 million rupiah. Where also shows the low competitiveness or low independence of the city of Jambi.

The DS calculation shows how far the competitiveness of a sector in Jambi City is compared to the same sector in Jambi Province. If the shift is positive, then the sector has a higher competitiveness than the same sector at Jambi Province level. If the shift is negative, then the sector's competitiveness is lower than that of the same sector at Jambi Province level. When viewed each sector, then there are eight sectors that have a positive DS value, namely the manufacturing sector; Procurement of electricity and gas;

water supply, waste management, waste and recycling; building; large and retail trade, car and motorcycle repairs; real estate; Company services as well as health services and social activities. This means that in the eighth city of Jambi the sector has a competitive advantage over the same sector at the provincial level.

In contrast, the sectors that have negative DS are agriculture, forestry and fishery sectors; mining and excavation; Transportation and warehousing; Accommodation and drinking; information and communication; Financial and insurance services; government administration, defense and compulsory social security; Education services and other services. This shows that the sector does not have a competitive advantage when compared to the same sector in Jambi Province.

The net shift analysis (PB) is obtained from the sum of proportional shifts and differential shifts in each sector of the economy. If PB> 0, then the growth sector in the city of Jambi included in the progressive group (advanced). While PB <0 means that the economic sector in Jambi City is a slow group. Based on Table 2, the aggregate net shift in Jambi City generates positive values that contribute to the growth of GRDP in the period 2012-2014 in Jambi City of 12.125 million rupiah. This shows that Jambi City belongs to a progressive group of regions (advanced). At the sectoral level, seven sectors have a value of PB> 0, namely the electricity and gas procurement sector; building; large and retail trade, car and motorcycle repairs; Transportation and warehousing; Accommodation and drinking; Financial and insurance services; As well as health services and social activities. Based on the value of Ds and Ps, GDP sectors in the city of Jambi can be divided into four quadrants namely:

- Quadrant I (Ps and Ds positive): The sector has a fast growth rate and is also able to compete with other sectors of the economy from other regions
- Quadrant II (Ps negative, positive Ds): This sector group has a strong level of competitiveness but the rate of growth is slow. In general, the sector has the potential to be developed
- Quadrant III (Ps positive, negative Ds): This sector is categorized as an economic sector that has a fast growth rate, but the sector is not able to compete with the economic sectors of other regions because of its weak competitiveness.
- Quadrant IV (Ds and Ps negatives): This sector is categorized as a sector whose growth rate is slow and competitiveness is weak.

Based on quadrant shift share analysis, there are interesting things that is classification of education service sector and information sector in quadrant IV (losser) that is sector with slow growth and weak competitiveness. In fact, as the capital of Jambi Province, the activity of these two sectors is relatively higher in Jambi City than other districts or cities.

In general, it can be argued that the categorization of these two sectors in the IV quadrant is caused by the relatively rapid progress in the two sectors in the district or other cities compared to Jambi City. In other words, although these two sectors remain the basic sector (in terms of its relatively important role in the economy of Jambi City as well as being a sector capable of serving other regions), but with such a very high level of activity, it appears that there is growing saturation. On the other hand, other districts or cities with relatively low levels of activity in both sectors due to the modernization of the economy are experiencing rapid growth

Quadrant II (Mixed Winer)	Quadrant I (Winner)
Ps Negatif, Ds Positif	*Ps dan Ds positif*
1. Processing Industry 2. Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling 3. Real Estate 4. Company Services	1. Procurement of Electricity and Gas 2. Building 3. Great trade and retail, car and motorcycle repair 4. Health Services and Sosial Activities
Quadrant IV (Lossers)	**Quadrant III (Mixed Lossers)**
Ds dan Ps Negatif	*Ps Positif, Ds Negatif*
1. Mining and Quarrying 2. Information and Communication 3. Educational Services 4. Other Services	1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sectors 2. Transportation andWarehousing 3. Provision of Accomodation & Drinking 4. Financial Services and Insurance 5. Mandatory Government Administration, Defence and Sosial Security

Figure 1. GDP quadrant sector, Jambi City
Source: Jambi City in Figures 2015, BPS (Processed Data)

Klassen Typology Analysis

Based on Klassen Typology, there are seven sectors included in the category of advanced sector and growing rapidly (Quadrant I) in Jambi City, namely Manufacturing Processing Sector; Electricity and Gas Procurement Sector; Water Supply Sector, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling, Building Sector, Large and Retail Trade Sector, Car and Motor Repair; Real Estate Sector; Company Service Sector; and Health and Social Services Sector. There are six sectors that are advanced but depressed, namely Transportation and Warehousing Sector, Sector of Accommodation and Drinking Provision, Information and Communication Sector, Financial Services and Insurance Sector, Government Administration Sector, Defense and Social Security and Compulsory Education Service Sector.

Quadrant I	Quadrant II
Sectors are progressing and growing rapidly (*developed sector*) si> s dan ski > sk	Sector is advanced but depressed (*stagnant sector*) si< s dan ski > sk
1. Processing Industry 2. Procurement of Electricity and Gas 3. Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling 4. Building 5. Large and Retail Trade, Car and Motor Repair 6. Real Estate 7. Company Service 8. Health Service and Social Activities	1. Transportation and Warehousing, Provision of Accomodation and Drinking 2. Information and Communication 3. Financial Service and Insurance 4. Mandatory Government Administration, Defense and Social Security 5. Educational Services
Quadrant III	**Quadrant IV**
Potential sectors or can still grow (*developing sector*) si> s dan ski < sk	Sector is relatively left behind (*underdeveloped sector*) si< s dan ski < sk
Nothing	1. Agricultural Sector 2. Mining and Quarrying Sector 3. Other Services

Figure 2. Classification of GDP Sector of Jambi City Based on Klassen Typology Year 2000-2012
Source: Jambi City in Figures 2015, BPS (Processed Data)

Analisis *Overlay*

Based on the overlay analysis, economic sectors of Jambi City can be classified into six categories (rankings). In Table 3 it can be seen that there are four sectors that are included in rank I and are the leading sectors in Jambi City namely electricity and gas procurement sector; building; large and retail trade, car and motorcycle repairs; As well as the health services sector and social activities. These four sectors are the base sector (in LQ analysis), winer (in shift share analysis) and developed (in the analysis of classical typology). In other words, these four sectors are surplus sector (have export potential), have fast growth rate and also can compete with economic sectors from other region, and have big contribution in forming GDP of Jambi City.

Other sectors are the sectors that are expected to support the growth of the leading sector in Jambi City. Based on the rankings it can be argued that there are four sectors that are the first priority (ranking II in overlay analysis) as the leading sector support sector ie manufacturing industry sector; water supply, waste management, waste and recycling; Real estate and corporate services. Furthermore, there are four sectors that become second priority (rank III on overlay analysis) as the leading sector supporting sectors namely the transprotation and warehousing sectors; Accommodation and drinking; financial and insurance services as well as the government administration, defense and compulsory social security sectors.

Other sectors in rank IV to VI in this overlay analysis can be treated on the third priority as the leading sector support sector in Jambi City, namely the information and communication sector; Education services; agriculture, forestry and fisheries; mining and quarrying and other services sectors.

Table 3. Classification of GDP sector of Jambi City based on Klassen typology Year 2000-2012

Sector	Analysis			Rank
	LQ	**Shift-Share**	**Klassen**	
Procurement of Electicity and Gas	Basis	Winer	Developed	I
Building	Basis	Winer	Developed	I
Wholesales and Retail, Automobile and Motorcycle Repair	Basis	Winer	Developed	I
Health Service and Sosial Activities	Basis	Winer	Developed	I
Processing Industry	Basis	Mixed Winer	Developed	II
Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	Basis	Mixed Winer	Developed	II
Real Estate	Basis	Mixed Winer	Developed	II
Company services	Basis	Mixed Winer	Developed	II
Transportation and Warehousing	Basis	Mixed Lossers	Stagnant	III
Provision of Accomodation and Drinking	Basis	Mixed Lossers	Stagnant	III
Financial Service and Insurance	Basis	Mixed Lossers	Stagnant	III
Adm. Mandatory Government, Defence and Social Security	Basis	Mixed Lossers	Stagnant	III
Information and Communication	Basis	Lossers	Stagnant	IV
Educational Services	Basis	Lossers	Stagnant	IV
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Non Basis	Mixed Lossers	Under-developed	V
Mining and Quarrying	Non Basis	Lossers	Under-developed	VI
Other Services	Non-Basis	Lossers	Under-developed	VI

Source: Jambi City in Figures 2015, BPS (Processed Data)

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

1. From the various primary sectors in Jambi City, there are four priority sectors: electricity and gas procurement sector; building; large and retail trade, car and motorcycle repairs; As well as the health services sector and social activities. These four sectors are surplus sector (have export potential), have fast growth rate and also can compete with economic sectors from other region and have big contribution in forming GDP of Jambi City.

2. Other sectors are the sectors that are expected to support the growth of the leading sector in Jambi City. There are four sectors that become the first priority as the leading sector support sector ie manufacturing industry sector; water supply, waste management, waste and recycling; Real estate and corporate services. Four priority sectors are the transprotation and warehousing sectors; Accommodation and drinking; financial and insurance services as well as the government administration, defense and compulsory social security sectors. Furthermore, the third priority sectors are the information and communication sectors; Education services; agriculture, forestry and fisheries; mining and excavation; As well as other service sectors.

Recommendations

1. In order to accelerate economic growth, the Jambi Municipal Government needs to focus its development policies on the first four priority sectors namely the electricity and gas procurement sector; building; large and retail trade, car and motorcycle repairs; As well as the health services sector and social activities.

2. It is necessary to promote the first four priority sectors in order to be able to attract investors in investing capital, so that the development of the sector progressed rapidly in encouraging economic growth.

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