

Analisis Transformasi Ekonomi Sektor Unggulan Dengan Shift Share Pada Perekonomian Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung Tahun 2018-2022.

Analysis of Economic Transformation of Leading Sectors With Shift Share in The Economy of The Bangka Belitung Island Province in 2018-2022.

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ABSTRAK

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui serta mengidentifikasi sektor-sektor unggulan perekonomian daerah Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung. Dengan mengetahui sektor unggulan di suatu wilayah dapat membantu pemerintah dalam mendorong sektor tersebut agar bisa meningkatkan kondisi perekonomian menjadi semakin baik. Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder dari nilai Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (PDRB) Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung dan Produk Domestik Bruto (PDB) Indonesia Tahun 2018-2022. Alat analisis yang digunakan ialah analisis shift share untuk mengetahui perubahan serta pergeseran struktur perekonomian di Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung. Sehingga hasil analisis didapat kesimpulan, pertumbuhan nasional di Bangka Belitung didukung oleh sektor Industri pengolahan, terdapat 4 sektor yang mengalami percepatan industrial mix, 8 sektor yang menunjukkan memiliki keunggulan kompetitif..

Kata Kunci: Sektor Unggulan, shift share, pergeseran struktur, pertumbuhan nasional, industrial mix

ABSTRACT

This research aims to determine and identify the leading sectors of the regional economy of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. Knowing the leading sectors in a region can help the government in encouraging these sectors so that economic conditions can improve. This study uses secondary data from the value of the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province and Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 2018-2022. The analysis tool used is shift share analysis to determine changes and changes in the economic structure in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. So that the results of the analysis can be concluded, national growth in Bangka Belitung is supported by the industrial processing sector, there are 4 sectors that experience an accelerated mix of industries, 8 sectors that show competitive advantage.

Keywords: Leading Sector, shift share, shift in structure, national growth, industrial mix

1. INTRODUCTION

In the current era of regional autonomy, regional development has become increasingly complex. The existence of disparities between regions and the growing impact of globalization have intensified competition among regions. This condition drives each region to enhance its competitiveness in order to improve the welfare of its people. The main determinant factor of a region's economic growth is directly related to the economic base theory, which assumes that a region will have a leading sector if it can outperform other regions in the same sector (Basuki & Mujiraharjo, 2017).

The economic condition of a region can be seen through its economic growth. Economic growth refers to the added value generated by various economic sectors, which reflects the level of change occurring within a particular region. To measure regional economic performance, the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is used to indicate the region's economic development from year to year

The shift-share analysis method is one of the economic analysis tools used to understand regional economic growth. It describes the structural conditions of the economy, the shift in leading sectors over two time periods, and the position of a region's economic sectors relative to a broader region. This analytical method was introduced by Perloff et al. (1960) (Kasikoen, 2018).

The shift-share analysis technique, which has been applied in various countries for economic studies, has proven to be effective and reliable. This study aims to apply the shift-share analysis method to examine the economic condition of a region, with a case study of the Province of Bangka Belitung Islands.

According to this analysis, shift-share provides information on economic performance in three interrelated components:

- a. Regional economic growth, measured by analyzing sectoral changes in aggregate employment compared to changes in the same sectors within a reference economy.
- b. Proportional shift, which measures relative changes, growth, or decline in a region compared to a larger reference economy.
- c. Differential shift, which determines how competitive local industries are compared to the reference economy (Basuki & Mujiraharjo, 2017).

This analytical method illustrates the transformation of leading economic sectors in a region compared with the national economy. Thus, it can be stated that the results of regional economic development evolve in line with regional progress and its position within the national economy. The technique compares the rate of economic growth in a region with that of the national economy and its sectors, while detecting any deviations from this comparison.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Economic Growth

Economic growth serves as an indicator of a country's success in economic development. The progress of an economy is determined by the extent of its growth. Economic growth is expected to increase production capacity to achieve additional output, which is measured through the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of a region (Jawa & Periode, 2021).

According to Adam Smith, economic growth consists of two main components: human resources (population) and the stock of capital, as well as the available natural resources (land productivity) (Santika in Negara & Putri, 2020). Schumpeter expanded Adam Smith's perspective by emphasizing that economic growth must also consider institutional, political, and natural factors. He assumed that a social group or nation achieves a certain level of economic growth as a result of increased savings and capital accumulation (Jhingan in Negara & Putri, 2016).

Professor Schultz argued that such a country must allocate capital and trade effectively in order to achieve significant economic growth. This includes increasing the quantity of goods produced, improving human quality as production agents, and enhancing the level of productive capability (Jhingan in Negara & Putri, 2016).

2.2 Economic Development

According to Malthus, economic development can be achieved by optimizing a nation's prosperity, which depends partly on the amount of output produced by its labor force and partly on the value of that output. John Stuart Mill viewed economic growth as a function of land, labor, and capital. While land and labor are the two original factors of production, capital represents "the accumulated stock of products of previous labor" (Jhingan in Negara & Putri, 2016).

According to Sukirno (in Negara & Putri, 2016), observing the level of economic progress achieved from year to year can be used to evaluate a country's performance and achievements in managing short-term economic activities as well as its efforts to improve the economy in the long term. When comparing the levels of success among countries, economic management and development are assessed relative to the achievements of other nations. This is because advanced economic development drives and enhances overall economic growth.

Shift-share analysis is a regional analytical technique used to account for differences in economic growth across various geographic areas. It is called shift-share because this analysis breaks down national income into different components and examines changes within a region related to its potential sectors integrated into the overall economy (Prats & Ramirez in Woestho & Sulistyowati, 2021).

The primary objective of shift-share analysis is to identify how structural and sectoral changes occur within a region, which ultimately helps develop possible economic strategies and policy directions for that region (Dekiawan & Asmarawati in Woestho & Sulistyowati, 2021). This model represents a mathematical decomposition of value increases symbolizing regional economic growth over a certain period (Sjafrizal in Woestho & Sulistyowati, 2021).

Shift-share analysis examines differences in economic growth variables by observing changes in economic value while considering a region's production sectors and then integrating them into broader economic units or groups (Prats & Ramirez in Woestho & Sulistyowati, 2021).

3.3 Previous Research

Based on the results of the shift-share analysis, several sectors were found to have comparative advantages. There are nine sectors with such advantages, namely the manufacturing industry, construction, accommodation and food services, financial and insurance services, real estate, corporate services, public administration and social security, education services, and other services. Meanwhile, eight other sectors were identified as industries that lack competitiveness or comparative advantage. This means that these rapidly growing sectors—with competitive or comparative advantages—have strong potential for further development, as reflected in the GRDP growth of East Kalimantan Province (Anggraeni, 2022).

Based on the collected data and research results, the financial and insurance services sector and the corporate services sector are identified as core industries with the highest indices compared to other sectors such as mining and quarrying, government administration, defense, and mandatory social security. These three fundamental sectors have shown solid capitalization, while the results of the shift-share analysis indicate that the mining and quarrying sector, which is a competitive sector, has experienced a positive transition alongside its base sector value. Therefore, it is necessary to increase investment and development efforts in this sector at the regional level (Negara & Putri, 2020).

According to the shift-share analysis conducted in Cirebon Regency, the average growth rate (national growth) for each sector was 0.19. The agriculture sector showed the second-highest growth rate after the industrial sector. However, in terms of the industrial mix or relative growth, the agricultural sector was classified among the five sectors with the slowest growth rates (Syamsiah & Kurnia, 2017).

Meanwhile, based on the shift-share analysis of Yogyakarta Special Region, the potential sectors that are feasible for further development include the manufacturing industry, information and communication, construction, and education services, as these sectors are the main contributors to regional economic growth (Woestho & Sulistyowati, 2021).

3. RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Type of Research

This study is a descriptive quantitative research that analyzes the economic transformation of leading sectors using the shift-share analysis method within the economy of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province for the period 2018–2022, employing the economic base approach through Shift-Share Analysis.

3.2 Type and Source of Data

Secondary data are sources of information that do not directly provide data to the person collecting them, but rather through other individuals or documents (Sugiyono in Negara & Putri, 2020). The data used in this study are secondary data obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province, which include:

- GRDP Data at Constant 2010 Prices for the Bangka Belitung Islands Province by Business Field for the years 2018–2022, and
- GDP Data at Constant 2010 Prices for Indonesia for the years 2018–2022.

The time period used in this study is relatively short but employs the most recent available data, up to the year 2022, which was the latest data at the time this research was conducted.

3.3 Data Analysis Technique

This study uses the following data analysis technique:

1. Shift-Share Analysis

The purpose of this analysis is to assess the performance or productivity of a province's economy by comparing it with that of the nation. In applying the Shift-Share Analysis, several important variables are required, such as labor, population, and income, to understand the process of regional economic growth. The income variable, represented by the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), is used in this analysis to break down economic growth into two main components: the Shift Component and the Share Component.

The steps of the Shift-Share Analysis are as follows (Fadlli et al., 2023):

- 1. Determining Economic Activity Indicators**, This step is used to examine the production or employment opportunities of economic sectors within a specific region. The ratios used in this analysis consist of r_{ij} , R_{in} , r_n .

$$R_{ij} = Y'_{ij} - Y_{ij} / Y_{ij}$$

$$R_{in} = Y'_i - Y_i / Y_i$$

$$R_n = Y'_{..} - Y_{..} / Y_{..}$$

Where :

R_{ij} = Production ratio (GRDP) of sector i in Bangka Belitung

R_{in} = Production ratio (GDP) of sector i at the national level

R_n = National production ratio (total GDP)

Y_{ij} = GRDP of sector i in Bangka Belitung in the base year of analysis

Y'_{ij} = GRDP of sector i in Bangka Belitung in the final year of analysis

Y_i = National GDP of sector i in the base year of analysis

Y'_i = National GDP of sector i in the final year of analysis

$Y'_{..}$ = Total national GDP in the final year of analysis

$Y_{..}$ = Total national GDP in the base year of analysis

2. Calculating Regional Growth Components :

- National Share Component (N_s), The National Share Component is a calculation used to determine the amount of GRDP growth in a province, assuming that its growth rate is equal to the national GDP growth rate over a certain period (John et al., 2019).

$$N_{ij} = (R_n)Y_{ij}$$

Where:

N_{ij} = National Share Component of sector i for region j

Y_{ij} = Output of sector i for region j in the base year of analysis

- Proportional Shift Component (P) or Industrial Mix, This component measures the magnitude of the net regional shift influenced by the composition of industrial sectors in a given region. A positive value ($P > 0$) indicates that the region is specialized in sectors that are growing rapidly at the national level, while a negative value ($P < 0$) suggests specialization in sectors that are growing slowly or declining nationally (Wibisono, 2019).

$$P \text{ or } M_{ij} = (R_{ij} - R_n) Y_{ij}$$

- Differential Shift Component (D) or Comparative Advantage (C), This component measures the net regional shift influenced by specific industrial sectors that grow faster or slower in a region compared to the national level, due to external locational factors. Regions with locational advantages—such as abundant natural resources (SDA) or strong human resources (SDM)—will have a positive differential shift component ($D > 0$), whereas regions lacking such advantages will show a negative differential shift component ($D < 0$).

$$D \text{ or } C_{ij} = (R_{ij} - R_{in}) Y_{ij}$$

3. Determining Net Shift (Dij)

When the components Mij and Cij are combined, the result is the net shift, which is used to identify the growth of an economic sector (Wibisono et al., 2019).

$$Dij = Mij + Cij$$

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Shift-Share (SS) Analysis

Shift-share analysis is a method used to determine the economic growth of a region in relation to a reference area, such as a larger region or the national economy (Syamsiah & Kurnia, 2017). This analysis complements regional or local economic data through four components: National Growth, Proportional/Industrial Mix Growth, Regional Share/Competitive Advantage Growth, and Total Growth (Fadlli et al., 2023).

Table 1. Results of Shift-Share Analysis Calculation for Bangka Belitung Islands Province, 2018-2022

SEKTOR	Nij	Mij	Cij	Dij
A Pertanian, Kehutanan, dan Perikanan	3.246,78	568,86	1.577,59	5.393,23
B Pertambangan dan Penggalian	3.236,00	2.418,84	- 461,52	5.193,32
C Industri Pengolahan	4.885,15	278,80	- 4.035,79	1.128,16
D Pengadaan Listrik dan Gas	12,84	- 0,58	17,86	30,12
E Pengadaan Air, Pengelolaan Sampah, Limbah, dan Daur Ulang	3,28	- 0,47	- 0,19	2,63
F Konstruksi	1.348,11	- 527,08	- 467,96	353,07
G Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran; Reparasi Mobil dan Sepeda Motor	2.513,59	- 105,30	342,20	2.750,49
H Transportasi dan Pergudangan	618,71	- 288,66	- 76,35	253,69
I Penyediaan Akomodasi dan Makan Minum	395,50	- 53,08	164,99	507,40
J Informasi dan Komunikasi	307,92	- 571,56	- 35,50	- 299,14
K Jasa Keuangan dan Asuransi	266,04	- 174,06	30,27	122,24
L Real Estat	525,58	- 93,96	231,86	663,49
M,N Jasa Perusahaan	45,49	- 41,83	- 41,35	- 37,69
O Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan, dan Jaminan Sosial Wajib	850,38	211,02	791,69	1.853,10
P Jasa Pendidikan	375,98	- 120,32	175,17	430,83
Q Jasa Kesehatan dan Kegiatan Sosial	191,91	- 213,06	- 33,17	- 54,31
R,S,T,U Jasa Lainnya	112,05	- 97,13	- 11,68	3,25

Notes : Nij = National Growth
Mij = Industrial Mix
Cij = Comparative Advantage
Dij = Total Change

B. Discussion

Based on Table 1, the Shift-Share Analysis of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province reveals several key findings:

1. For the Regional Growth (National Growth) component, when viewed from the average values, the sector with the highest growth is the manufacturing industry sector. This is supported by the province's abundant natural resource potential and the continuous increase in GRDP from this sector each year. The leading subsector within manufacturing is the rubber industry, as the Bangka Belitung Islands Province is a major rubber exporter, which holds strong potential for further development in the future (Hamzah, 2020). In contrast, the sector with the lowest value is the water supply, waste management, and recycling sector, which has not yet been fully optimized by the provincial government of Bangka Belitung.
2. Industrial Mix (Proportional Growth) Based on the average values, there are four sectors with relatively high growth rates, namely the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector, the mining and quarrying sector, the manufacturing industry sector, and the public administration, defense, and social security sector. In the Bangka Belitung Islands Province, the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector represents the leading potential within the industrial mix. This is evident from the

development of local craft products such as bracelets made from black coral roots and woven resam caps, as well as the active operation of rubber processing plants, palm oil mills, wood industries, and ice factories. Meanwhile, 13 other sectors experienced slow industrial growth, as indicated by their negative industrial mix values.

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5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGETION

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the discussion of the Shift-Share Analysis for the Bangka Belitung Islands Province, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- 1). In terms of Regional Growth (National Growth), the sector with the highest value is the manufacturing industry sector, with a value of 4,885.15, while the lowest value is found in the water supply, waste management, and recycling sector, amounting to 3.28.
- 2). For Industrial Mix (Proportional Growth), the average results show that there are four rapidly growing sectors, namely the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector, the mining and quarrying sector, the manufacturing industry sector, and the public administration, defense, and social security sector. Meanwhile, the remaining 13 sectors experienced slower growth, indicated by negative industrial mix values.
- 3). Regarding Competitive Advantage (Regional Share Growth), there are nine sectors that lack competitiveness or have lost their comparative advantage, as indicated by negative average values. Conversely, eight sectors remain competitive, namely the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector, electricity and gas supply sector, wholesale and retail trade sector, accommodation and food service sector, financial and insurance services sector, real estate sector, public administration, defense, and social security sector, and the education services sector.
- 4). For Total Growth, the results of the Shift-Share Analysis show that three out of seventeen sectors recorded negative values, namely the information and communication sector, the business services sector, and the health and social services sector, while the remaining fourteen sectors demonstrated positive growth.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the discussion, several suggestions can be made as follows:

- 1). The government should pay greater attention to sectors with the lowest economic growth (National Growth), slowing sectors in the Industrial Mix, sectors lacking competitive advantage, and sectors with negative values in Total Growth. By focusing on these sectors, it

is expected that the government can create fairer opportunities, reduce inequality, and build an inclusive and sustainable economy.

2). The government should also place more emphasis on sectors that are already leading, so that these sectors can maintain their strength and become even more competitive in the future.

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Penelitian ini memperoleh hasil adanya perbedaan yang signifikan antara periode konsumsi dan MMSL terhadap nilai Persediaan, *ITOR* dan *Stock out*. Metode MMSL memberikan performa yang efektif sehingga dapat diterapkan dalam pengelolaan persediaan obat di Rumah Sakit.

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