


Analysis Sector Economy With The Shift Share Method And Policy Strategy Growth And Competitiveness Through Collaborative Governance

Abdul Haliq¹, Sitna Hajar Malawat², Ridwan Sya'rani³, Deli Anhar⁴

^{1,2,3,4}Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Public Administration, Islamic University of Kalimantan MAB Banjarmasin

Article Info	ABSTRACT
<p>Keywords: Shift share analysis, Collaborative governance, Sector competitiveness, Policy strategy, Economic growth policy</p>	<p>The purpose of this study is to analyze the growth and competitiveness of the economic sector or business field in Barito Kuala Regency, as well as policy strategies for increasing the growth and competitiveness of the economic sector through collaborative governance. The method used is quantitative descriptive with Shift-Share Analysis (SSA), the source of data analysis is the current price GRDP according to the business field in 2019 and 2023 in Barito Kuala Regency and South Kalimantan Province. The study results show that not all economic sectors are included in the Shift-Share Analysis (SSA) quadrant. Quadrant I: Fast Growth and Competitive; no economic sectors or business fields were found. Quadrant II: Slow Growth and Competitive; there are economic sectors 1) Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste, and Recycling; 2) Construction; 3) Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair; 4) Real Estate; 5) Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security; and 6) Education Services. Quadrant III: Rapid Growth and Uncompetitive, economic sectors 1) Mining and Quarrying, and 2) Transportation and Warehousing. Quadrant IV: Slow Growth and Uncompetitive, economic sectors 1) Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries; 2) Manufacturing Industry; 3) Electricity and Gas Supply; 4) Accommodation and Food and Beverage Provision; 5) Information and Communication; 6) Financial Services and Insurance; 7) Corporate Services; 8) Health Services and Social Activities; and 9) Other Services. Policies to increase growth and competitiveness of the economic sector through collaborative governance based on the main variables 1) Human Resources, 2) MSME Development, 3) Product Marketing, and supporting variables 1) Infrastructure Development, and 2) Innovation and Technology.</p>
<p>This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC license</p> 	<p>Corresponding Author: Abdul Haliq Islamic University of Kalimantan MAB Banjarmasin haliqabdul@gmail.com</p>

INTRODUCTION

Basically, regions carry out development to increase and equalize community income, employment opportunities, business fields, increase access and quality of public services and regional competitiveness, that is the mandate of Government Law No. 23 of 2014 article 258, thus regional governments have the authority to prepare regional development plans as a single unit in the national development planning system, in accordance with the contents of

article 260 of the law.

One of the forms of development to realize equal distribution of community income, employment opportunities, and business fields is through improving the economic sector, and this requires a comprehensive analysis of which sectors are more prioritized to be made into regional government policies, which will later have an impact on budget priorities and the creation of regional government regulations.

As is known, one of the processes of regional development planning is to use a political and technocratic approach (National Development Planning System Law No. 24 of 2014), namely the elaboration of regional head development agendas and approaches that use scientific methods and frameworks of thought intended to achieve regional development goals and targets, including in this case improving the economic sector.

One method for analyzing the economic sector is by shift-share analysis. Shift-share analysis is a powerful technique for analyzing changes in the structure of a regional economy that refers to a country or nation (Nancey G. Leigh 2017). This technique allows an assessment of the performance of a region as a whole compared to other regions and easily identifies problems in the industrial sector of a region that may require more detailed attention (Stimson, Stough, and H. Robert 2006). This analysis can be used to describe the economic conditions in a region, in addition to being able to see the comparison of the growth of a region to a wider region, both regionally and nationally (Prasetyia dan Susilo, 2023). Rustiadi stated that shift-share analysis can see the potential for sectoral production growth in a region/area (Rustiadi, Saefulhakim, and Panuju 2018). While Pramono argued that shift-share analysis is used to determine the components that influence the economic growth of a region, these components include the influence of broader economic growth, the influence of sectors that are developing in a wider region, and locational factors that are a region's competitive advantage (Pramono 2021).

In this regard, Barito Kuala Regency is a regency in the lowest five groups in Regional Original Income (PAD) compared to other regencies. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) at current prices in 2022 reached 9.971 trillion. Distribution of GRDP of Barito Kuala Regency by economic sector in 2022, 26.48% agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, 15.28% processing industry, 14.26% construction, 13.26% wholesale and retail trade; car and motorcycle repair, 7.55% government administration, defense, and mandatory social security, and 23.17% other sectors (BPS 2023).

Based on the GRDP, it can be analyzed by shift-share of which economic sector or business field has growth and competitiveness in South Kalimantan Province. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct a more in-depth study to classify the growth of the economic sector and competitiveness in Barito Kuala Regency, so that it can be known which economic sector or business field has rapid growth and is competitive, and vice versa, so that a policy can be made to support the development of the sector, or improve the sector that has slow growth and is not competitive. Based on this background, the purpose of this study is to analyze the economic sector with the shift share method and the growth and competitiveness policy strategy through Collaborative Governance.

The theoretical basis of this study is Shift Share Analysis (SSA), this technique in

regional economic analysis is intended to reduce the weaknesses of concentration index calculations or identification of potential and competitiveness such as Location Quotient (LQ) and Specialization Index (IS) (Daryanto dan Hafizrianda, 2014). Unlike LQ, shift-share deals with economic change, not just how it is in a period of time, at the same time the reference economy can be as small as a district or as large as a country (Nancey G. Leigh 2017). The LQ method cannot explain the factors causing changes in economic structure, while through SSA changes in the economic structure of the region are described based on the causal factors. (Daryanto dan Hafizrianda, 2014).

In principle, SSA attempts to break down or decompose the magnitude of the deviation (difference) between the added value (using the added value approach) in year t with the added value in the base year, and is usually denoted as ΔY . There are three decomposition variables that are components of the deviation ΔY , namely the Regional Growth component (PR), the Proportional Growth component (PP), and the Regional Share Growth component (PPW). If expressed in the form of a mathematical equation, it becomes $\Delta Y = PR + PP + PPW$ (Daryanto and Hafizrianda 2014).

The conclusion that can be drawn obtained from equality the is :

- a. Valuable Regional Growth (PR). positive contain meaning that that the area grow more fast compared to growth national average. Meanwhile, the one marked negative give a indication that regional growth of a region is greater slow compared to growth national average.
- b. Growth Proportional (PP) which has value positive give a indication that sector i -th (regional) is advanced sector, sector the grow more fast than growth economy in a way overall. PP is worth negative indicates that sector the is slow sector.
- c. Growth Regional Share (PPW) shows Power the competition that is owned a sector i -th in a region compared with the same sector in the comparison area (region one) or two above level, can also use coverage national).

METHOD

This study uses a quantitative descriptive method. The data collection technique used is through document studies obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Barito Kuala Regency and the BPS of South Kalimantan Province. The data is GRDP at current prices according to business fields (billions of rupiah), 2019 and 2023. The reasons for using GRDP at current prices are 1) reflecting actual values, providing a more accurate picture of the actual production value that occurs in the market, including the effect of inflation, 2) can be used for policy impact analysis, 3) can be a comparison between regions, comparing the contribution of each sector to nominal GRDP between regions in the same year. Using GRDP at current prices can provide a more accurate picture of the contribution of each sector to regional economic growth. Data analysis to obtain using Shift-Share Analysis (SSA) which will be classified into 4 quadrants of growth and competitiveness of the economic sector.

DISCUSSION

Barito Kuala Regency is one of the regencies in South Kalimantan Province with an area of

2,996.46 km², or 7.99 percent of the area of South Kalimantan Province. The landscape is dominated by lowlands with a surface in the form of swamp waters around the estuary area of the Barito River Basin Area (DAS) which stretches from north to south. The area of Barito Kuala Regency directly borders the Kapuas Regency of Central Kalimantan to the west, the Java Sea to the south, Tapin Regency and Hulu Sungai Utara Regency to the north, Banjar Regency to the east, and Banjarmasin City to the southeast. Barito Kuala Regency has 17 sub-districts divided into 201 villages/sub-districts consisting of 195 villages and 6 sub-districts.

Economic Sector Analysis With Shift-Share Analysis

Table 1 shows the GRDP based on current prices according to business sector for both Barito Kuala Regency (BPS Barito Kuala 2024) and South Kalimantan Province (BPS Kalimantan Selatan 2024), in the period 2019 to 2023.

Table I. GRDP Based on Current Prices by Business Field (Billion Rupiah)

Sector Economy	Kuala Lumpur		South Kalimantan	
	Yb2019	Yb2023	Yn2019	Yn2023
1	2	3	4	5
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	2,448.64	2,755.10	25,837.6	30,630.7
Mining and Quarrying	7.28	9.18	34,419.6	82,991.8
Industry Processing	1,385.79	1,535.28	24,677.5	28,935.9
Electricity and Gas	9.13	12.09	255.04	350.72
Procurement				
Supply, Management	23.13	30.38	754.90	985.41
Trash, Waste and Recycling				
Construction	1,173.18	1,565.54	14,910.4	18,847.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade ; Car and Motorcycle Repair	1,089.38	1,433.78	19,031.7	22,899.9
Transportation and Warehousing	302.34	370.08	12,469.2	19,253.0
Provision	207.02	262.59	3,834.60	5,003.67
Accommodation and Food and Drink				
Information and Communication	176.53	239.88	6,570.31	8,936.22
Financial Services and Insurance	159.67	194.92	6,450.60	8,261.30

Sector Economy	Kuala Lumpur		South Kalimantan	
	Yb2019	Yb202 3	Yn2019	Yn2023
1	2	3	4	5
Real Estate	306.89	415.54	4,118.67	5,523.69
Corporate Services	13.61	18.01	1,305.73	1,746.13
Administration	675.70	795.62	11,091.9	12,864.2
Government, Defense and Security Mandatory Social			8	4
Educational Services	523.75	661.72	8,816.48	10,537.9 8
Health Services and Social Activities	120.21	172.43	3,628.09	5,297.09
Other services	74.09	95.34	2,385.00	3,103.81
Total	8,696.34	10,567.48	180,557. 65	266,169. 43

Source: BPS Primary Data, 2024

The data from Table 1 was then subjected to Shift-Share Analysis (SSA) calculations, the results of which can be seen in Table II.

Table II. Calculation of Shift-Share Analysis Indicators for Barito Kuala Regency

Sector Economy	PRij	PPij	PPWij
1	8	11	13
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1,161.03	-706.78	-147.79
Mining and Quarrying	3.45	6.82	-8.37
Industry Processing	657.08	-417.94	-89.64
Electricity and Gas Procurement	4.33	-0.90	-0.47
Supply, Management Trash, Waste and Recycling	10.97	-3.90	0.19
Construction	556.27	-246.48	82.57
Wholesale and Retail Trade ; Car and Motorcycle Repair	516.53	-295.11	122.98
Transportation and Warehousing	143.36	21.13	-96.75
Provision Accommodation and Food and Drink	98.16	-35.04	-7.55
Information and Communication	83.70	-20.14	-0.22
Financial Services and Insurance	75.71	-30.89	-9.57
Real Estate	145.51	-40.82	3.96
Corporate Services	6.45	-1.86	-0.19
Administration Government, Defense and Mandatory Social Security	320.38	-212.42	11.96
Educational Services	248.34	-146.07	35.70

Sector Economy	PRij	PPij	PPWij
Health Services and Social Activities	57.00	-1.70	-3.08
Other services	35.13	-12.80	-1.08
Total		-	
	4,123.39	2,144.91	-107.33

Source: Primary Data Analysis, 2024

Regional Growth Component (PR): Based on the PR component, it turns out that the sector that has the fastest growth in Barito Kuala Regency when compared to the average provincial growth is the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Sector, which is 1,161.027, which has the highest PR component figure of all sectors. The next sector is the Manufacturing Industry Sector which has a PR component figure of 657.08, followed by the Construction Sector of 556.27. Meanwhile, the sector with the slowest regional growth but still faster than the average provincial growth is the Mining and Quarrying Sector which has a PR figure of only 3.45. Based on the results of this analysis, it can be said that to spur higher regional economic growth in Barito Kuala Regency in the future, it is most appropriate to do it by encouraging the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Sector to be larger than it is now.

Proportional Growth (PP): Although there is a temporary impression that the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Sector is a rapidly growing sector, based on the SSA results, it indicates that this sector in Barito Kuala Regency has not been an advanced sector. This condition is reflected in the negative PP component value of -706.78. Conceptually, the PP component can arise because there are differences in subsectors in the demand for final products, the availability of raw materials, and industrial policies (for example, marketing policies, taxation, institutions, subsidies, price support, etc.). Therefore, to advance the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Sector in the future, which is marked by a positive PP component value, the local government needs to improve and strengthen the current agribusiness system. Meanwhile, positive or advanced proportional growth is in the Transportation and Warehousing Sector with a PP value of 21.13, and the Mining and Quarrying Sector with a PP value of 6.82.

Regional Share Growth (PPW): Only some economic sectors in Barito Kuala Regency have high competitiveness in their own region. This situation is reflected in the PPW component values for six sectors that are positive, based on the order of competitiveness, namely Wholesale and Retail Trade Sector; Car and Motorcycle Repair (122.98), Construction Sector (82.57), Education Services Sector (35.70), Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security Sector (11.96), Real Estate Sector (3.96), and Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste, and Recycling Sector (0.19). In addition to the six sectors, there are eleven other sectors that do not have competitiveness. The eleven sectors are considered less competitive with products produced from outside that enter Barito Kuala Regency, not all of the regional market share can be controlled by the eleven domestic sectors.

If the growth and competitiveness of the economic sector in Barito Kuala Regency are included in the quadrant to see the economic sector or business field that has competitiveness

based on the Proportional Growth (PP) and Regional Share Growth (PPW) components, it can be seen in the quadrant table below.

Quadrant I Sector with Growth Fast and Competitive -	Quadrant III Sector with Growth Fast and Uncompetitive Mining and Quarrying Transportation and Warehousing
(PP+ and PPW+)	(PP+ and PPW-)
Quadrant II Sector with Growth Slow and Competitive Supply, Management Trash, Waste and Recycling Construction Wholesale and Retail Trade ; Car and Motorcycle Repair Real Estate Administration Government, Defense and Mandatory Social Security Educational Services	Quadrant IV Sector with Growth Slow and Uncompetitive Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Industry Processing Electricity and Gas Procurement Provision Accommodation and Food and Drink Information and Communication Financial Services and Insurance Corporate Services Health Services and Social Activities Other services
(PP- and PPW+)	(PP- and PPW-)

Figure 1. Quadrant of Growth and Competitiveness of Economic Sectors

When the results of this study are compared with other studies, it appears that there are differences in the economic sectors or business fields that have competitiveness. In Barito Kuala Regency, the sectors that have competitiveness are the water supply sector, waste management, waste, and recycling, the construction sector, the wholesale and retail trade sector; car and motorcycle repair, and the real estate sector. Central Lampung Regency which has competitiveness is the transportation and warehousing sector and the information and communication sector (Pribadi and Nurbianto 2021), in Mimika Regency it is the wholesale and retail trade sector; car and motorcycle repair, the construction sector, other service sectors, and the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector (Wakris, Rotinsulu, and Sumual 2023), while in Karanganyar Regency, the sectors that have competitiveness are the agriculture, forestry and fisheries/agriculture, forestry & fishing sectors, the processing industry sector, the construction sector, the wholesale trade sector, the transportation and warehousing sector, the health services sector and other service sectors. (Sulistiyowati, Wisudawati, and Saputro 2022).

Policy Strategy Growth and Competitiveness of the Sector Economy

Improvement growth regional economy is a complex process that requires various integrated efforts. With implementing the right strategy and supported by various factor supporter, growth regional economy can achieved in a way sustainable. The fastest growth in Barito Kuala Regency when compared to with average provincial growth is Sector Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries. In addition to production Rice is dominant, Siamese Orange and Coconut are also dominant good regional growth, however in growth proportional No is advanced sectors, especially in component regional market share is not is sectors that have Power competitive. This is can due to sector agriculture the only produced as material standard processing or material raw without processing more continue. It should be can processed become goods half So or goods so who has mark more economy tall.

Therefore that, role government Barito Kuala Regency can make A policies that support the goods process standard the become goods half So or goods so. As example data for 2023 Siamese Orange commodity shows more from 80 percent sent to outside province especially Java Island. Abundant production of Siamese oranges the become opportunity For increase economy public with make policies that support Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to make it as goods half So or material So.

Siamese oranges are fruit is rich in vitamins and minerals, so own potential big For processed become various type products. Here a number of processing of Siam Oranges that can be done make it potential area For improving MSMEs: a) Products Drinks, orange syrup and herbal teas from skin orange, b) Food, jam orange, sweets skin orange, candy oranges, and chips skin oranges, c) Non- Food Products, oil essential / oil essential oils, soaps, and candles aromatherapy.

Besides that commodities that have growth above average growth province is Coconut, a nearly versatile fruit all over its part Can utilized, starting from the fruit, the water, until part outside like coconut fiber and coconut shell, all of them own potential For processed become various products that have Power competition, including is 1) Oil coconut For cooking, 2) Virgin Coconut Oil (VCO) for health, 3) Activated charcoal For material standard industry, and 4) Crafts hand as a souvenir. With so the amount products that can produced from coconut, opportunity business in the sector This very much big. So that need support government area in a way Serious For take action continue potential commodity the.

Success utilise potential commodity agriculture that has the fastest growing in Barito Kuala Regency when compared to with average provincial growth, will come true if There is good will and Collaborative Governance between institution areas and authorities. Collaborative Governance often used For finish difference policy public, and viewed as bidder deadlock and dysfunction climate political (Stephen Greenwood 2021). Collaborative Governance is a approach in administration public involving various stakeholders interest including government, society, sector private sector, and non- governmental organizations For Work The same in formulate policy and resolve problem together. Approach This aiming For increase participation, transparency and accountability in the process of taking decision.

There is a number of variables that become consideration For make policy in

Collaborative Governance in connection with policy strategy growth and power competition sector economy, namely 1). Increase source Power man through education and training making product half So or material So, 2). Development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) through funding, training management and entrepreneurship, and 3) Marketing product good inside or abroad.

In addition, there are two variable Supporter the main thing that becomes consideration in make policy through Collaborative Governance, so that the potential area become Power real competition, namely 1) Development infrastructure, such as roads, ports and transportation intended For increase connectivity and mobility goods and services, 2) Innovation and Technology in the form of research and development processing of Siamese Oranges and Coconuts is intended For adoption technology new For increase efficiency and productivity. (Variables main and supporting in Collaborative Governance in connection with policy strategy growth and power competition sector economy has become a Novelty in study This).

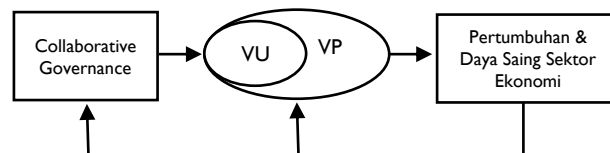


Figure 2. Policy Strategy for Economic Sector Growth and Competitiveness Through Collaborative Governance *
 *Source: Novelty Research

Information:

Main Variables (VU):

- a. Human resources (education and training)
- b. MSME development (funding, management and entrepreneurship training)
- c. Product Marketing (domestic and international promotion)

Supporting Variables (VP):

- a. Infrastructure development (roads, ports and transportation)
- b. Innovation and Technology (research and development of processing)

Based on Figure 2. can seen that Collaborative Governance is factor main in growth and power competition sector economy. Collaborative is meant is involving all actor in making policy like government, society, sector private sector, and non- governmental organizations (NGOs), both planning policies that are sourced results political, technologic, and participatory, then all actor the must involved in planning and implementation.

Collaborative Governance must oriented on the Main Variable (VU) first before, because variable that's the most significant in reach objective For increase growth and power compete. If VU variable has done with okay then in a way No direct will push or impact on Variables Supporter (VP). Second variable the if done collaboratively will become multiplier effect and there will also be a trickle down effect in a way direct will impact on growth and power competition sector economy.

Positive results on growth and power competition sector economy, will have impact in

a way direct or be feedback on development or increase in VU and VP variables. Likewise with Collaborative Governance, the feedback that occurs is planning and policy development in determine more programs carry on For growth and power competition sector economy, so that No only Long Term Development Plan Medium (RPJM) but will also impact on policy Long Development Plan (RPJP).

Local government policies made through Collaborative Governance related to the main variables and supporting variables will have a real impact on the development of Siamese Orange and Coconut commodities as semi-finished products or finished goods. So that in the long term the district can become: 1) Industrial areas, such as integrated industrial areas equipped with adequate infrastructure to attract investment in commodity development, 2) Development of modern agriculture, application of modern technology in agriculture to increase productivity and quality of agricultural products, and 3) Development of tourism, developing local or regional tourism potential in connection with commodity agriculture and processing of semi-finished commodities or finished goods.

Based on the explanation above, the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Sector, which is the fastest growing in Barito Kuala Regency when compared to the average growth of the province, will no longer be in Quadrant IV, namely a sector with slow growth and uncompetitiveness, but will be in Quadrant I, a sector with fast growth and competitiveness.

Collaborative Governance of the Barito Kuala Regency government in making policies related to the development of agricultural commodities, especially Siamese Oranges and Coconuts as semi-finished and finished materials, can cause a multiplier effect and will have a positive impact on other economic sectors, there will also be a trickle down effect on the community, so that economic growth in the area will increase, not just GRDP.

CONCLUSION

Not all economic sectors of Barito Kuala Regency are included in the Shift-Share Analysis (SSA) quadrant. Quadrant I: Rapid Growth and Competitive, no economic sectors or business fields were found. Quadrant II: Slow Growth and Competitive, there are economic sectors 1) Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste, and Recycling, 2) Construction, 3) Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair, 4) Real Estate, 5) Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security, and 6) Education Services. Quadrant III: Rapid Growth and Uncompetitive, economic sectors 1) Mining and Quarrying, and 2) Transportation and Warehousing. Quadrant IV: Slow Growth and Uncompetitive, economic sectors 1) Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, 2) Manufacturing Industry, 3) Electricity and Gas Supply, 4) Accommodation and Food and Beverage Provision, 5) Information and Communication, 6) Financial Services and Insurance, 7) Corporate Services, 8) Health Services and Social Activities, and 9) Other Services. Policies to increase growth and competitiveness of the economic sector through Collaborative Governance based on the main variables 1) HR, 2) MSME Development, 3) Product Marketing, and supporting variables 1) Infrastructure Development, 2) Innovation and Technology. Suggestions for government Barito Kuala Regency to carry out Collaborative Governance in make policy in connection with development commodity agriculture especially Siamese Oranges and Coconuts as material

half finished and materials So, things This can create multiplier effect and will impact positive in the sector economy other, there will also be a trickle down effect on the layers public.

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