

ANALYSIS OF THE ECONOMIC LEADING SECTORS IN THE DISTRICT / CITY OF THE PROVINCE OF BALI

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ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was to determine which sectors are the leading sectors of the economy in the regencies / cities of Bali Province. This research is located in the Regency / City of Bali Province, the population and sample used are 17 sectors according to the business field in the 2017-2019 GRDP, and the method of determining the sample is a census. This study used three data analysis techniques, namely Klassen Typology, LQ, and Overlay. Based on the results of the analysis, the leading sectors in each district / city in Bali Province are different. Production activities or economic sectors that have been the leading sectors in the regency / city of Bali Province for the last 3 years, namely consisting of (1) wholesale and retail trade sector, (2) education services sector, (3) accommodation and food and beverage provision sector, (5)) the information and communication sector, (6) the construction sector, and (7) the other service sector.

KEYWORDS: *featured sector, classic typology, LQ, overlay*

I. INTRODUCTION

One of the goals of economic development is to create economic growth and equitable development results. If the Province of Bali has been able to increase its independence in managing its governmental affairs, the inequality of regional economic development results should not have occurred. In fact, until now, inequality between districts / cities is still a joint work between the provincial and district / city governments.

According to Arsyad (2015), several techniques used to measure economic growth related to regional economic potential are Shift Share, Location Quotient (LQ), Growth Ratio Model (MRP), Overlay, and Klassen Typology. This study uses three analytical tools to determine which sectors are the leading sectors, namely Klassen Typology, Location Quotient (LQ) and Overlay. According to Mahmudi (2009: 52), Klassen Typology analysis is a technique of grouping a sector by looking at the growth and contribution of certain sectors to the total GRDP of a region, in this analysis the economic sectors in an area are classified into four categories, namely leading sectors, potential sectors, developing sectors, and underdeveloped sectors.

Location Quotient (LQ) analysis is an analytical technique used to identify and separate an economic sector whether it is included in the base sector or not (Mack and Jacobson, 1996). Location Quotient (LQ) analysis is also an approach for those included in the category of leading sectors (Ayu & Wiagustini, 2016: 7528). According to Sabar (2015), Overlay Analysis is used to determine the leading sectors by combining analysis tools with the aim of filtering the best analysis results. This method produces an assessment of economic sectors by looking at positive (+) and negative (-) values. The sector with the most positive (+) values, then this sector is a leading sector and vice versa if a sector does not have a positive value it means that the sector is not a leading sector.

Previous studies that analyzed the determination of the leading sectors or regional economic potential using various analytical tools that were able to provide similar results, such as that conducted by Putra and Yadnya (2018: 5657) using Klassen Typology analysis, LQ, Overlay in the Sarbagita region found that the leading sectors in the Sarbagita region are the wholesale and retail trade sector; the financial services and insurance sector; education service sector; the accommodation and food and beverage provider sector, the information and communication sector, the manufacturing sector, as well as the mandatory government administration, defense and social security sector.

Research conducted by Putri and Suryantini (2018: 1802) with Klassen Typology analysis found that the economic potential of the Tabanan and Karangasem regencies in the leading sector is the accommodation and food and beverage provider sector. Kusumayanti and Triaryati (2018: 4267) in their research outside the Sarbagita area using Klassen Typology analysis found that the leading sector in Bangli Regency consists of the manufacturing sector; construction sector; wholesale and retail trade sector; auto and motorcycle repair, and the

accommodation and food and beverage sector. Leading sectors in Jembrana Regency are wholesale and retail trade, car and motorcycle repair; transportation and warehousing sector; accommodation and food and beverage providers; information and communication sector.

Leading sectors in Klungkung Regency consist of wholesale and retail trade; car and motorcycle repair, accommodation and food and drink providers; information and communication sector; construction sector; processing industry sector; mandatory government administration, defense and social security sectors. Buleleng Regency has a leading sector consisting of the wholesale and retail trade sector; car and motorcycle repair; accommodation and food and beverage providers; information and communication sector; and the education service sector. Karangasem Regency has a leading sector consisting of the transportation and warehousing sectors as well as the accommodation and food and beverage providers sector information and communication sector; and the education service sector. Karangasem Regency has a leading sector consisting of the transportation and warehousing sectors as well as the accommodation and food and beverage providers sector. Mondal (2009: 41) analyzes the potential industrial sector in Malaysia with the Shift Share analysis. The most effective industry in Malaysia is the manufacturing sector, followed by the trade sector and the fastest growing sector is the construction sector. Kerimoglu and Karahasan (2012: 103) examined the disparities between regions in Spain, where economic performance shows a significant positive impact of regional economic activity talent. Here, talent is identified as a group of individuals who are educated and occupied in sectors that are considered strategic for the region.

II. METHODS

The location or scope of this research consists of 9 districts / cities in Bali Province, namely Denpasar, Badung, Gianyar, Tabanan, Karangasem, Klungkung, Bangli, Buleleng and Jembrana. The purpose of selecting the nine regencies / cities in Bali Province is to improve the performance of the local government in terms of optimizing the management of its leading economic sectors, and later it can be developed so that it can affect the local revenue of each district / city in Bali Province.

The objects in this study are 17 sectors in the GRDP of the nine regencies / cities in Bali Province based on constant prices in 2010 according to business fields in 2017 - 2019. These sectors consist of (1) Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; (2) Mining and quarrying; (3) Processing Industry; (4) Electricity and Gas Procurement; (5) Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling; (6) Construction; (7) Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Automobiles and Motorcycles; (8) Transportation and Warehousing; (9) Providing accommodation and food and drink; (10) Information and Communication; (11) Financial Services and Insurance; (12) Real Estate; (13) Company Services; (14) Mandatory Government Administration, Defense and Social Security; (15) Education Services; (16) Health Services and Social Activities; (17) Other Services.

Sampling is carried out by census, which is to take the entire population used to analyze the determination of the leading sectors in regencies / cities in Bali Province, which is the entire population consisting of 17 sectors according to the business field in the GRDP of each regency / city of Bali Province.

The data collection method used in this study is the non-participant observation method, where this method is a method of collecting data by not involving oneself directly or only as an observer. Data were collected by observing and recording the required data regarding the Bali Province GRDP data and the GRDP data from each of the nine regencies / cities in Bali Province.

This research is a quantitative descriptive study, which describes the leading sectors of each district in Bali Province using three approaches, namely: Klassen Typology, Location Quotient (LQ), and Overlay. According to Mahmudi (2009: 55), there are five steps to perform a Klassen typology analysis, namely: 1) Calculating the average GRDP (\hat{Y}_{PDRB}), by adding the total GRDP then divided by n years (n years is the number of years of research). The average result is then divided by n business sectors (n business sectors is the number of business sectors studied), 2) Calculating the average sectoral contribution to GRDP (\hat{Y}_{SECTOR}), namely by adding up the total contribution of each sector then divided by n years, 3) Calculating the average sectoral growth rate (r_{SECTOR}) and the average GRDP growth rate (r_{PDRB}), by adding up each sector and the total GRDP growth rate, then dividing by n years, 4) Comparing the calculation results the average sectoral contribution to GRDP with the average GRDP and comparing the results of the calculation of the average sectoral growth rate of GRDP with the average GRDP growth rate, 5) Classifying each sector of the business field into a matrix or quadrant of Klassen Typology.

Table 1. Sector Classification based on Typology Klassen

(\hat{Y})		$\hat{Y}_{SECTOR} \geq \hat{Y}_{PDRB}$	$\hat{Y}_{SECTOR} < \hat{Y}_{PDRB}$
(r)			
$r_{sector} \geq$		Kuadran I (Leading Sector)	Kuadran III (Developing Sector)
$r_{Sector} <$		Kuadran II	Kuadran IV

r_{PDRB}	(Potential Sector)	(Underdeveloped Sector)
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Mahmudi, 2009

Information:

\hat{Y}_{SECTOR} = average sectoral contribution to GRDP

\hat{Y}_{PDRB} = average GRDP

r_{SECTOR} = average sectoral growth rate

r_{PDRB} = average GDP growth rate

To be able to find out the leading sectors with Overlay analysis, the two results from the calculation of the Klassen Typology and Location Quotient (LQ) analysis tool are combined and the coefficients of the two components must also be equalized, where they are given a positive sign (+) and a negative sign (-). In Klassen's Typology Analysis, the positive value if the sector is in Quadrant I and the negative value if the sector is not in Quadrant I, while the Location Quotient (LQ) will be positive if the calculated value is greater than 1 ($LQ > 1$) and LQ is negative if the calculation result is less than 1 ($LQ < 1$).

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of the calculation of LQ analysis in Jembrana Regency in 2017-2019, there are seven sectors which are basic sectors, which means that the role of these sectors is more dominant than the sectors at the Bali Province level and also indicates that Jembrana Regency has a surplus in that sector.

The basic sectors in Jembrana Regency include: (1) the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector with an average LQ value of 1.41, (2) the construction sector with an average LQ value of 1.02, (3) the sector wholesale and retail trade with an average LQ value of 1.14, (4) the transportation and warehousing sector with an average LQ value of 2.07, (5) the information and communication sector with an average LQ value of 1.01, (6) the real estate sector with an average LQ value of 1.17, and (7) the adm sector. government, defense and social security is mandatory with an average LQ value of 1.41.

In addition to the basic sector, there are also non-basic sectors in Jembrana Regency including: (1) the mining and quarrying sector with an average LQ value of 0.95, (2) the manufacturing sector with an average LQ value of 0.76, (3) the electricity and gas procurement sector with an average LQ value of 0.57, (4) the water supply, waste processing, waste and recycling sector with an average LQ value of 0.46, (5) the accommodation and food and beverage provider sector with an average LQ value of 0.67, (6) the financial services and drinking insurance sector with an average LQ value of 0.77, (7) the corporate services sector with an average value LQ of 0.71, (8) the education services sector with an average LQ value of 0.41, (9) the health services sector and social activities with an average LQ value of 0.97, and (10) other service sectors with an average LQ value of 0.89.

Based on the results of calculations from the analysis of Klassen Typology, LQ and Overlay, the construction trade sector fulfills the leading sector category, namely in the Klassen Typology analysis the average contribution of the sector to the GRDP of Jembrana Regency (\hat{Y}_{SECTOR}) is Rp. 905,737.16 million (Rp. 905,737.16 million > Rp. 525,456.39 million) and the average sector growth rate (r_{SECTOR}) is 6.29 percent (6.29 percent > 5.48 percent), while in the LQ analysis The magnitude of the LQ value in the construction sector is 1.02 ($1.02 > 1$) and in the overlay analysis which is based on the combination of the results of the Klassen typology analysis and LQ this sector has two positive values (+).

The second leading sector is the wholesale and retail trade sector. Based on the results of calculations from the Klassen typology analysis, LQ and Overlay, the wholesale and retail trade sector fulfills the leading sector category, namely in the Klassen typology analysis, the average contribution of the sector to the GRDP of Jembrana Regency (\hat{Y}_{SEKTOR}) is Rp. 940,738.77 million (Rp. 940,738.77 million > Rp. 525,456.39 million) and the average sector growth rate (r_{SECTOR}) is 6.54 percent (6.54 percent > 5.48 percent), while in the LQ analysis, the magnitude of the LQ value in the wholesale and retail trade sector is 1.14 ($1.14 > 1$) and the overlay analysis based on the combination of the results of the Klassen typology analysis and LQ this sector has two positive values (+).

The last leading sector is the information and communication sector, according to the results of calculations from the analysis of Klassen Typology, LQ and Overlay, the information and communication sector fulfills the leading sector category, namely in the Klassen Typology analysis, the average contribution of the sector to Jembrana Regency GDRP (\hat{Y}_{SEKTOR}) is Rp. 634,964.68 million (Rp. 634,964.68 million > Rp. 525,456.39 million) and the average growth rate of the sector (r_{SECTOR}) is 8.22 percent (8.22 percent > 5.48 percent), while in the LQ analysis The magnitude of the LQ value in the information and communication sector is 1.01 ($1.01 > 1$) and the overlay analysis based on the combination of the results of the Klassen typology analysis and LQ in the education services sector has two positive values (+).

Various production activities created from all economic sectors in Tabanan Regency are the economic potentials that exist in Tabanan Regency. The production activities, which consist of 17 business fields, are the regional economic potentials of Tabanan Regency which have been classified into four sectors, namely leading sectors,

developing sectors, potential sectors, and backward sectors. The following shows the results of the classification of economic sectors in Tabanan Regency with Klassen Typology.

The results of the calculation of LQ analysis in Tabanan Regency in 2017-2019, there are eight sectors which are basic sectors, which means that the role of these sectors is more dominant than the sectors at the Bali Province level and also indicates that Tabanan Regency has a surplus in that sector. The basic sectors in Tabanan Regency include: (1) the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sector with an average LQ value of 1.56, (2) the mining and quarrying sector with an average LQ value of 1.2, (3) the construction sector with an average LQ value of 1.03, (4) the information and communication sector with an average LQ value of 1.01, (5) the real estate sector with an average LQ value of 1.23, (6) adm sector. government, defense and compulsory social security with an average LQ value of 1.56, (7) the health services sector and social activities with an average LQ value of 1.07, and (8) other service sectors with an average value LQ of 1.24.

In addition to the basic sector, there are also non-basic sectors in Tabanan Regency including: (1) the manufacturing sector with an average LQ value of 0.91, (2) the electricity and gas procurement sector with an average value. LQ of 0.47, (3) the water supply, waste processing, waste and recycling sector with an average LQ value of 0.85, (4) the wholesale and retail trade sector with an average LQ value of 0.97, (5) the transportation and warehousing sector with an average LQ value of 0.24, (6) the accommodation and food-drink provider sector with an average LQ value of 0.93, (7) the financial services and insurance sector with an average LQ value of 0.84, (8) corporate services sector with an average LQ value of 0.93, and (9) education services sector with an average LQ value of 0.35.

The next analysis used to see which sectors really have good advantages to be developed in the future in Tabanan Regency is to use Overlay analysis. To be able to find out the leading sectors with Overlay analysis, two results from the calculation of the Klassen Typology and Location Quotient (LQ) analysis tools that have been carried out in Tabanan Regency are combined and the coefficients of the two components must be positive (+). (+) if the sector is in Quadrant I ($\hat{Y}_{SECTOR} \geq \hat{Y}_{PDRB}$ (D), $r_{SECTOR} \geq r_{PDRB}$ (D)) and is negative (-) if the sector is in Quadrant II, Quadrant III, or Quadrant IV, while for Location Quotient (LQ) will be positive (+) if the calculated value is greater than 1 ($LQ > 1$) and LQ will be negative (-) if the calculation result is less than 1 ($LQ < 1$).

Based on the results of calculations from the Klassen Typology analysis, LQ and Overlay the construction sector fulfills the leading sector category, namely in the Klassen Typology analysis, the average contribution of the sector to GRDP of Tabanan Regency (\hat{Y}_{SECTOR}) is Rp. 1,529,961 million (Rp. 1,529,961 million > Rp. 880,053.3 million) and the average sector growth rate (r_{SECTOR}) is 6.24 percent (6.24 percent > 5.57 percent), while in the LQ analysis The magnitude of the LQ value in the construction sector is 1.03 (1.03 > 1) and in the overlay analysis which is based on the combination of the results of the Klassen typology analysis and LQ this sector has two positive values (+).

The second leading sector is the information and communication sector, according to the results of calculations from the analysis of Klassen typology, LQ and Overlay, the information and communication sector fulfills the leading sector category, namely in the Klassen typology analysis, the average contribution of the sector to the GRDP of Tabanan Regency (\hat{Y}_{SEKTOR}) is Rp. 1,064,604 million (Rp. 1,064,604 million > Rp. 880,053.3 million) and the average sector growth rate (r_{SEKTOR}) is 5.85 percent (5.85 percent > 5.57 percent), while in the LQ analysis The magnitude of the LQ value in the information and communication sector is 1.01 (1.01 > 1) and the overlay analysis based on a combination of the results of the Klassen typology analysis and LQ in the education services sector has two positive values (+).

Various production activities created from all economic sectors in Badung Regency are the economic potentials that exist in Badung Regency. The production activities, which consist of 17 business field sectors, are the economic potentials of the Badung Regency area which have been classified into four sectors, namely leading sectors, developing sectors, potential sectors and underdeveloped sectors.

The results of the calculation of LQ analysis in Badung Regency in 2017-2019, there are five sectors which are basic sectors, which means that the roles of these sectors are more dominant than the sectors at the Bali Province level and also indicate that Badung Regency has a surplus in that sector. The basic sectors in Badung Regency include: (1) the water supply sector, waste processing, waste and recycling with an average LQ value of 1.35, (2) the construction sector with an average LQ value of 1.03, (3) the transportation and warehousing sector with an average LQ value of 2.4, (4) the food and drinking accommodation sector with an average LQ value of 1.32 and (5) the information and communication sector with an average LQ value of 1.16.

In addition to the basic sector, there are also non-basic sectors in Badung Regency including: (1) the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector with an average LQ value of 0.5, (2) the mining and excavation sector with an average the average LQ value of 0.34, (3) the manufacturing sector with an average LQ value of 0.69, (4) the electricity and gas procurement sector with an average LQ value of 0.94, (5) the wholesale trade sector and retail with an average LQ value of 0.83, (6) the financial services and insurance sector with an average LQ value of 0.7, (7) the real estate sector with an average LQ value of 0.89, (8) the corporate services sector with an average LQ value of 0.71, (9) the adm sector. government, defense and compulsory social security with an

average LQ value of 0.5, (10) the education services sector with an average LQ value of 0.65, (11) the health sector and social activities with an average LQ value of 0.65, and (12) other service sectors with an average LQ value of 0.55.

The next analysis used to see which sectors really have good advantages to be developed in the future in Badung Regency is to use Overlay analysis. To be able to find out the leading sectors with Overlay analysis, the two results from the calculation of the Klassen Typology and Location Quotient (LQ) analysis tools that have been carried out in Badung Regency are combined and the coefficients of the two components must be positive (+). (+) if the sector is in Quadrant I ($\hat{Y}_{SECTOR} \geq \hat{Y}_{PDRB} (D)$, $r_{SECTOR} \geq r_{PDRB} (D)$) and is negative (-) if the sector is in Quadrant II, Quadrant III, or Quadrant IV, while for Location Quotient (LQ) will be positive (+) if the calculated value is greater than 1 ($LQ > 1$) and LQ will be negative (-) if the calculation result is less than 1 ($LQ < 1$).

Based on the results of calculations from the analysis of Klassen typology, LQ and Overlay, the construction sector fulfills the leading sector category, namely in the Klassen typology analysis, the average contribution of the sector to the GRDP of Badung Regency (\hat{Y}_{SECTOR}) is Rp. 3,597,130 million (Rp. 3,597,130 million > Rp. 2,071,889 million) and the average sector growth rate (r_{SECTOR}) is 8.74 percent (8.74 percent > 6.22 percent), while in the LQ analysis The magnitude of the LQ value in the construction sector is 1.03 (1.03 > 1) and in the overlay analysis which is based on the combination of the results of the Klassen typology analysis and LQ this sector has two positive values (+).

The second leading sector is the accommodation and food and drink provider sector, according to the results of calculations from the analysis of Klassen typology, LQ and Overlay, the accommodation and food and drink sector fulfills the leading sector category, namely in the Klassen typology analysis, the average contribution of the sector to GRDP of Badung Regency (\hat{Y}_{SEKTOR}) amounting to Rp. 9,426,328 million (Rp. 9,426,328 million > Rp. 2,071,889 million) and the average sector growth rate (r_{SECTOR}) is 7.00 percent (7.00 percent > 6.22 percent), while in the LQ analysis The magnitude of the LQ value in the information and communication sector is 1.32 (1.32 > 1) and the overlay analysis based on a combination of the results of the Klassen typology analysis and LQ in the education services sector has two positive values (+).

The third leading sector is the information and communication sector, according to the results of calculations from the analysis of Klassen typology, LQ and Overlay, the information and communication sector fulfills the leading sector category, namely in the Klassen Typology analysis, the average contribution of the sector to GRDP of Badung Regency (\hat{Y}_{SEKTOR}) is Rp. 2,886,240 million (Rp. 2,886,240 million > Rp. 2,071,889 million) and the average sector growth rate (r_{SECTOR}) is 7.93 percent (7.93 percent > 6.22 percent), while in the LQ analysis The magnitude of the LQ value in the information and communication sector is 1.16 (1.16 > 1) and the overlay analysis is based on a combination of the results of typology analysis.

In addition to the basic sector, there are also non-basic sectors in Gianyar Regency, including: (1) agriculture, forestry and fisheries with an average LQ value of 0.87, (2) electricity and gas procurement sectors with an average - the average LQ value is 0.5, (3) the water supply, waste processing and recycling sector with an average LQ value of 0.7, (4) the wholesale and retail trade sector with an average LQ value of 0.88, (5) the transportation and warehousing sector with an average LQ value of 0.14, (6) the financial services and insurance sector with an average LQ value of 0.95, (7) the adm sector. government, defense and compulsory social security with an average LQ value of 0.87, and (8) the education services sector with an average LQ value of 0.45.

The next analysis used to see which sectors really have good advantages to be developed in the future in Gianyar Regency is to use Overlay analysis. To be able to find out the leading sectors with Overlay analysis, the two results from the calculation of the Klassen Typology and Location Quotient (LQ) analysis tools are combined and the coefficients of the two components must be positive (+), in Klassen Typology analysis, are positive (+) if the sector is in Quadrant I and is negative (-) if the sector is in Quadrant II, Quadrant III, or Quadrant IV, while the Location Quotient (LQ) will be positive (+) if the calculated value is greater than 1 ($LQ > 1$) and LQ is negative (-) if the calculation result is less than 1 ($LQ < 1$).

According to the results of calculations from the Klassen Typology analysis, LQ and Overlay construction sectors meet the leading sector category, namely in the Klassen Typology analysis, the average contribution of the sector to GRDP of Gianyar Regency (\hat{Y}_{SECTOR}) is Rp. 2,097,648 million (Rp. 2,097,648 million > Rp. 1,060,434 million) and the average growth rate of the sector (r_{SECTOR}) was 6.55 percent (6.55 percent > 5.71 percent), while in the LQ analysis The magnitude of the LQ value in the construction sector is 1.88 (1.88 > 1) and the overlay analysis which is based on the combination of the results of the Klassen typology analysis and the LQ of this sector has two positive values (+).

The second leading sector is the sector of providing accommodation and food and drink. Gianyar Regency is one of the tourist destinations on the island of Bali which has 62 tourist objects spread over seven sub-districts in Gianyar Regency. Based on the results of calculations from the analysis of Klassen Typology, LQ and Overlay, the sector of providing accommodation and food and drink fulfills the category of the leading sector, namely in the Klassen typology analysis, the average contribution of the sector to GRDP of Gianyar Regency

(SECTOR) is Rp. 4,025,352 million (Rp. 4,025,352 million > Rp. 1,060,434 million) and the average sector growth rate (r_{SECTOR}) is 8.20 percent (8.20 percent > 5.71 percent), while in the LQ analysis The magnitude of the LQ value in the accommodation and food and drink provision sector is 1.1 (1.1 > 1) and the overlay analysis based on the combination of the results of the Klassen typology analysis and LQ analysis in this sector has two positive values (+).

The third leading sector is the information and communication sector. Based on the results of calculations from the analysis of Klassen Typology, LQ and Overlay the information and communication sector fulfills the category of the leading sector, namely the Klassen typology analysis, the average contribution of the sector to the GRDP of Gianyar Regency (\hat{Y}_{SEKTOR}) is Rp. 1,431,534 million (Rp. 1,431,534 million > Rp. 1,060,434 million) and the average sector growth rate (r_{SEKTOR}) is 6.80 percent (6.80 percent > 5.71 percent), while in the LQ analysis The magnitude of the LQ value in the information and communication sector is 1.12 (1.12 > 1) and the overlay analysis based on a combination of the results of the Klassen typology analysis and LQ analysis in this sector has two positive values (+).

All production activities created from the seventeen economic sectors in Klungkung Regency are the economic potentials that exist in Klungkung Regency. The production activities, which consist of 17 business field sectors, are the economic potentials of Klungkung Regency which have been classified into four sectors, namely leading sectors, developing sectors, potential sectors and underdeveloped sectors.

The results of the calculation of LQ analysis in Denpasar City for 2017-2019, there are eleven sectors which are basic sectors, which means that the role of these sectors is more dominant than the sectors at the Bali Province level and also indicates that Denpasar City has a surplus in that sector. The basic sectors in Denpasar City include: (1) the manufacturing sector with an average LQ value of 1.03, (2) the electricity and gas procurement sector with an average LQ value of 2.26, (3) the sector water supply, waste processing, waste & recycling with an average LQ value of 1.4, (4) the construction sector with an average LQ value of 1.03, (5) the wholesale and retail trade sector with an average value LQ of 1.08, (6) the accommodation and food and beverage provision sector with an average LQ value of 1.16, (7) the financial services and insurance sector with an average LQ value of 1.49, (8) the real sector estate with an average LQ value of 1.03, (9) the corporate service sector with an average LQ value of 1.74, (10) the education services sector with an average LQ value of 2.13, and (11) the health services sector and social activities with an average LQ value of 1.91.

Apart from the basic sector, there are also non-basic sectors in Denpasar City, including: (1) the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector with an average LQ value of 0.47, (2) the mining and quarrying sector with an average the average LQ value is 0.00, (3) the transportation and warehousing sector with an average LQ value of 0.44, (4) the information and communication sector with an average LQ value of 0.81, (5) the government administration sector, defense and compulsory social security with an average LQ value of 0.47, and (6) other service sectors with an average LQ value of 0.91.

The next analysis used to see which sectors really have a good advantage to develop in the future in Denpasar City is to use Overlay analysis. To be able to find out the leading sectors with Overlay analysis, the two results from the calculation of the Klassen Typology and Location Quotient (LQ) analysis tools that have been carried out in Denpasar City are combined and the coefficients of the two components must be positive (+), in the Klassen Typology analysis, are positive (+) if the sector is in Quadrant I ($\hat{Y}_{SEKTOR} \geq \hat{Y}_{PDRB}$ (D), $r_{SEKTOR} \geq r_{PDRB}$ (D)) and is negative (-) if the sector is in Quadrant II, Quadrant III, or Quadrant IV, while for Location Quotient (LQ) will be positive (+) if the calculated value is greater than 1 (LQ > 1) and LQ will be negative (-) if the calculation result is less than 1 (LQ < 1).

Based on the results of calculations from the Klassen Typology analysis, LQ and Overlay the construction sector fulfills the leading sector category, namely in the Klassen Typology analysis, the average contribution of the sector to the GRDP of Denpasar City (\hat{Y}_{SEKTOR}) is Rp. 3,483,556.2 million (Rp. 3,483,556.2 million > Rp. 2,008,607.1 million) and the average sector growth rate (r_{SEKTOR}) is 9.48 percent (9.48 percent > 6.11 percent), while in the LQ analysis the magnitude of the LQ value in the wholesale and retail trade sector is 1.03 (1.03 > 1) and in the overlay analysis based on a combination of the results of the Klassen typology analysis and LQ this sector has two positive values (+).

The second leading sector is the wholesale and retail trade sector. Based on the results of calculations from the Klassen typology analysis, LQ and Overlay, the wholesale and retail trade sector fulfills the leading sector category, namely in the Klassen typology analysis, the average size of the sector's contribution to the GRDP of Denpasar City (\hat{Y}_{SEKTOR}) is Rp. 3,421,721.6 million (Rp. 3,421,721.6 million > Rp. 2,008,607.1 million) and the average sector growth rate (r_{SEKTOR}) is 7.72 percent (7.72 percent > 6.11 percent), while in the LQ analysis the magnitude of the LQ value in the financial services and insurance sector is 1.08 (1.08 > 1) and in the overlay analysis which is based on a combination of the results of the Klassen typology analysis and LQ this sector has two positive values (+).

The last leading sector is the education services sector, where this sector is one of the sectors that contributes greatly to Denpasar City's GRDP. Development in the field of education becomes a matter of priority in efforts to improve the quality of Human Resources (HR), so that this sector is related to the provision of educational

facilities and infrastructure. According to the results of calculations from the analysis of Klassen Typology, LQ and Overlay the education service sector fulfills the leading sector category, namely in the Klassen Typology analysis, the average contribution of the sector to the GRDP of Denpasar City (YSECTOR) is Rp. 4,019,272 million (Rp. 4,019,272 million > Rp. 2,008,607.1 million) and the average sector growth rate (rSECTOR) is 6.68 percent (6.68 percent > 6.11 percent), while in LQ analysis, the magnitude of the LQ value in the education services sector is 2.13 (2.13 > 1) and the overlay analysis based on a combination of the results of the Klassen typology analysis and LQ in the education services sector has two positive values (+).

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion on research on the leading economic sectors in the nine regencies / cities in Bali Province, the implications of the mapping results regarding the leading sectors in regencies / cities in Bali Province on public financial management policies are for economic sectors that are To become a leading sector, local governments in each regency / city must maintain the stability of the growth of these leading sectors, because these leading sectors are the strength and competitiveness of the regions in increasing the regional economy.

If the management of these leading sectors is not carried out properly, these sectors will be threatened to shift into potential sectors, that is, the growth of these sectors will experience a decline even though its contribution to GRDP is relatively large. The condition of the sector which is classified as a leading sector shows that the local government has been able to manage the sector well. Future plans or strategies for the management of leading sectors in each district / city in the Sarbagita region are to develop, promote and expand.

This study has limitations in analyzing the leading sectors of the regional economy by sector, because the sub-sector of each commodity sector cannot be clearly identified which is the leading sector of the region. This sub-sector calculation can be used to strengthen the interpretation or discussion of the research results. Based on the limitations of this study, it is suggested for the next researcher to analyze the leading sectors of the regional economy by using the sub-sectors of the commodities of each sector contained in the GRDP.

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