E ISSN 2621-749X

Analysis of Leading Economic Sector in South Jakarta Administrative City

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history
Received 2021-10-19
Revised 2021-10-31
Accepted 2021-11-14

Keywords
Economic Growth, Leading Sectors, Location Quotient, Index Specialization, Shift Share Analysis.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the basic and non-basic sectors in the city of South Jakarta Administration, then to find out what sectors are the concentration and specialization of economic growth in the Administrative City of South Jakarta and to determine the level of economic growth through the leading sectors in the city of South Jakarta Administration. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative research. Data collection techniques were carried out by a study of literature. Based on the Location Quotient (LQ) analysis, Specialization Index (IS) and Shift Share Analysis (SSA), the results of this study show that in sectors that have LQ> 1, the IS value is positive and the SSA component is also positive , namely the information and communication sector.

INTRODUCTION

Economicis one of the important factors for every region, whether in a large scope in this case a country or a smaller scope such as a city. Every country or region always wants positive economic growth. High and sustainable economic growth is the main condition or a necessity for the continuity of economic development and improvement of welfare.

The success of a regional economic development can be measured by several indicators as measuring tools. The indicator that is usually used is the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) which is an indication of economic performance in general as a measure of the progress of a region (Syafrizal, 2008:67). Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) is one of the important indicators to determine economic development in an area within a certain period, both on the basis of current prices and on the basis of constant prices (Syafrizal, 2014).

South Jakarta Administrative City is one of the cities in DKI Jakarta that dominates economic development in the field of building construction projects. With the second largest economic growth rate in DKI Jakarta. The following is a table of the Gross Regional Domestic Product of DKI Jakarta Province by business field based on constant prices.

Table 1. GRDP of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta 2016-2019 by Business Fields on the basis of Constant Prices

Wilayah	2016 (Rp)	2017 (Rp)	2018 (Rp)	2019 (Rp)
Jakarta Pusat	377.781.738,00	400.474.897,00	424.324.897,00	452.820.385,00
Jakarta Selatan	349.251.707,95	371.253.513,45	394.620.056,42	421.746.236,00
Jakarta Utara	283.654.318,62	301.779.314,69	320.778.645,38	333.659.786,51
Jakarta Barat	264.434.925,84	281.570.445,13	299.577.448,66	319.321.147,60
Jakarta Timur	264.810.038,51	281.363.139,62	298.875.702,35	314.044.942,37
Kep. Seribu	3.815.300,00	3.863.751,00	3.934.692,00	3.933.184,00

In Table 1.1. It can be seen that the Regency/City that has the highest GRDP compared to other regions in DKI Jakarta Province from 2016 to 2019 is Central Jakarta City, followed by South Jakarta City. South Jakarta still dominates developments in the field of building construction projects.

For more details, the following Table 1.2. which explains the growth rate of the Gross Regional Domestic Product of DKI Jakarta Province from 2016 to 2019 based on constant 2010 prices.at constant prices

Table 2. Growth rate of the Gross Regional Domestic Product of DKI Jakarta Province in 2016-2019 by business field

Wilayah	2016 (%)	2017 (%)	2018 (%)	2019 (%)
Jakarta Pusat	6,39	6,01	5,96	6,72
Jakarta Selatan	6,11	6,30	6,29	6,87
Jakarta Utara	4,61	6,39	6,30	4,02
Jakarta Barat	6,06	6,48	6,40	6,59
Jakarta Timur	6,15	6,25	6,22	5,08
Kep. Seribu	0,19	1,27	1,78	0,01

South Jakarta City Administration not too much of a role in the magnitude of GRDP in DKI Jakarta Province in 2016-2019, but the administrative city of South Jakarta is the city that has the highest growth rate even though it experienced a decline from 6.30% in 2017, to 6.29% in 2018 And finally it increased again in 2019 by 6.87%.

Based on the background of the problem that has been described, it is necessary to conduct a study or an analysis of economic growth and leading sectors in the Administrative City of South Jakarta. For this reason, the author is interested in conducting research with the title "Analysis of the Leading Economic Sector in the South Jakarta Administrative City Region".

THE THEORY

Economic Growth

According to Tarigan (2005:47) Regional economic growth is the overall increase in people's income that occurs in the region, namely the added value that occurs. Regional income describes the remuneration for production factors operating in the area (land, capital, labor and technology) which means that it can be roughly determined by how muchoccur *transfer payments*, namely the share of income that flows outside the region or receives a flow of funds. from outside the area.

Economic Development Economic

Development is defined as a process that causes an increase in the real income per capita of a country's population in the long term accompanied by improvements in the institutional system (Todaro, 2018: 18). Economic development is defined as an effort made to improve the standard of living of a country as measured by the level of real income per capita (Irawan 2002:5).

Gross Regional Domestic Product Gross Regional

Domestic Product (GRDP) is one of the important indicators to determine economic development in an area within a certain period, both on the basis of current prices and on the basis of constant prices. GRDP is basically the amount of added value generated by all business units in a certain area. GRDP on the basis of current prices describes the added value of goods and services which is calculated using prices in the current period, while GRDP on the basis of constant prices shows the added value of these goods and services which is calculated using prices prevailing in one particular year as the base year. (www.bi.go.id)

Leading Sector Leading

Sectors are sectors that are influenced by the presence of *endowment factors*. Widodo in Sa'adah (2019: 19) explains that leading sectors are sectors that are able to encourage growth or

E ISSN 2621-749X

development for other sectors, both sectors that supply inputs and sectors that use their outputs as inputs in the production process.

Analysis of Leading Economic Sector Analysis Techniques Economic

Analysis aims to understand the characteristics of the economy which includes the growth and distribution of economic sectors in the planning area to the regional and national economy. Basically the techniques used in economic analysis are *Location Quotient* (LQ) analysis, Specialization Index (IS) analysis,analysis *Shift Share* (SSA). For more details, each analysis used in economic analysis can be described as follows:

1. *Location Quotient* (LQ) is an analysis used to determine the degree of specialization of economic sectors in an area that utilizes the base sector or leading sector. *Location Quotient* calculates the comparison of the *output share of* sector i in the city or district and the *output share of* sector i in the province. The leading sector here means the business sector that will not run out if it is exploited by the regional government (Kalzum 2018). According to Hood 1998 in Kalzum 2018 states that the *location quotient* is a simpler economic development tool with all its advantages and limitations. The LQ technique has not been able to provide final conclusions from the sectors identified as strategic sectors. However, for the first stage, it is sufficient to provide an overview of the capabilities of a region in the identified sector.
2. The Specialization Index is a measure used to see the specialization of an economic sector in the area compared to the region above it. This model explains that if the specialization index >1 is greater than or close to one, the sector has specialization and vice versa if the specialization index is <1 or close to zero then the sector does not have specialization (Soleh, 2017:24).
3. analysis *Shift Share* is a technique used to analyze regional statistical data, both in the form of per capita income, output, labor and other data. In this analysis, it will be shown how regional growth is compared to national growth (Soleh and Hamis, 2017: 19).

Research Objectives

The objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To determine the rate of economic growth in the South Jakarta Administrative City for the 2016-2019 period.
2. To find out what sectors are the basis and non-base sectors in the South Jakarta Administrative City for the 2016-2019 period.
3. To find out which sectors are the sectors of growth concentration or economic specialization in the South Jakarta Administrative City for the 2016-2019 period.
4. To find out the role of the leading sector in the economy in the South Jakarta Administrative City.

RESEARCH METHODS

Based on the selected title, the research location is in the City of South Jakarta Administration. This research was conducted using secondary data located at the Office of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of the South Jakarta City Administration. This research was conducted from September 2020 to February 2021.

Data Collection Techniques The data

Collection technique in this study was using a literature study, by collecting data on the economic sector of the South Jakarta Administration City and 2010 constant price GDP for the 2016-2019 period. In addition, researchers also look for data and information and references from various library and internet sources.

Data Analysis Techniques

Economic Growth Rate Analysis The economic

Growth rate of a country or region can provide an indication of the success of economic development in social life. Therefore, it is necessary to calculate the rate of economic growth of a country or region. One way to calculate it is with the added value of production which is reflected in

the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of a region. To calculate the rate of economic growth can be done with the following formula:
Equation:

Sectoral economic growth = $\frac{GRDP-GDP(t-1)}{GRDP(t-1)} \times 100\%$

Information:
GRDPt = GRDP in year t
GRDP (t-1) = GRDP in year t-1

***Location Quotient* (LQ))**

The LQ (index*Location Quotient*is a simple indicator that can show the strength or size of the role of a sector in an area compared to the area above it or the reference area. One indicator that can be used to describe the existence of the base sector is to useanalysis *location quotient* (LQ). There are two ways to measure the LQ of a sector in a regional economy, namely through the added value approach or GRDP and labor (Arief and Hafizrianda, 2010:20).

1. Manpower Approach:

$$LQ = \frac{\frac{Li}{}}{\overline{Nt}}$$

2. Value Added Approach:

$$LQ = \frac{\frac{Vi}{\overline{Vt}}}{\frac{Yi}{\overline{Yt}}}$$

LQ measurement criteria are:

a. LQ > 1 means the level of specialization of a particular sector in the study area is greater than the same sector at the reference area level, the sector is the base sector in area and has the potential to be developed as a driver of the regional economy.
b. LQ < 1 means that the level of specialization of a particular sector at the study area level is smaller than the same sector at the reference level, the sector is not a basic sector and has less potential to be developed as a driver of the regional economy.

Specialization Index (IS) Specialization index (IS)

Analysis is one way to measure the behavior of overall economic activity. For example, how labor or regional income (GDP) in an area is spread (Arief and Hafizrianda, 2010: 23). The approach used to measure IS is the same as the LQ calculation, which is based on the labor or value added approach, where to calculate it must go through several stages as follows:

1. Calculate the percentage of the number of workers or GRDP from a sector to the total GRDP for a region.
2. Also calculate the percentage of the number of workers or GRDP from a sector to the total GRDP for the higher region or the reference area.
3. Calculate the difference between the percentages obtained in the 1st and 2nd stages, then add up the values of the difference that are marked positive only, which is then the total value and divided by 100 to get the IS value.

The decision that can be made based on IS is that the greater the value of IS, the higher the level of sectoral specialization in the region, which is concentrated in sectors that have a positive percentage difference value (stage 3). The specialization index equation is:

$$IS = \sum difference$$

***Shift Share Analysis* (SSA)**

The birth of the concept of SSA (*Shift Share Analysis*) in regional economic analysis is intended to reduce the weaknesses of the calculation of concentration indices such as LQ and IS. SSA

E ISSN 2621-749X

has dynamic properties which are considered to have more benefits than LQ. The LQ method cannot explain the factors causing changes in the economic structure, while through SSA the changes in the economic structure of the region are described based on the causal factors. SSA recognizes the differences and similarities between regions. This analysis assumes that changes in income, production, or labor in a region can be divided into three components of regional growth. In principle, the SSA tries to break down or decompose the amount of deviation (difference) between the added value (using the value added approach) in year t and the value added in the base year, and is usually denoted Y_i. There are three decomposition variables that are components of the deviation Y_i, namely the regional growth component (PR), the proportional growth component (PP), and the regional share growth component (PPW). (Arief and Hafizrianda, 2010:25). If it is written in the form of a mathematical equation it becomes:

$$Yi = PRij + PPij + PPWij$$

Or in detail it can be stated:

$$Y'ij - YYij = ij\,(Ra - 1) + Yij\,(Ri - Ra) + Yij\,(ri - Ra\,The)$$

Conclusions that can be obtained are:

1. Regional Growth (PRij) which has a positive value implies that the region is growing faster than the average national growth. While the negative sign gives an indication that the regional growth of a region is slower than the average national growth.
2. Proportional Growth (PP) which has a positive value gives an indication that the i (regional) sector is an advanced sector, the sector is growing faster than the overall economic growth. A negative PP indicates that the sector is a sluggish sector.
3. Regional Share Growth (PPW) shows the competitiveness of the i-th sector in a region compared to the same sector in the comparison area (regions one or two levels above, can also use national coverage).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Economic Growth Rate Analysis

Table 3. South Jakarta Administrative City Economic Growth Rate 2016-2019

Year	LPE(%)
2016	6.11
2017	6.30
2018	6.29
2019	6.87

Based on the data above, the value of City Economic Growth Rate South Jakarta administration has an increasing trend. However, to be able to find out how well the trend of the Economic Growth Rate of the South Jakarta Administrative City is, it is necessary to compare it with other Administrative Cities in the DKI Jakarta Province. The following are the results of the calculation of the Economic Growth Rate of All Administrative Cities and Regencies in DKI Jakarta Province for the 2016-2019 Period:

Table 4. Economic Growth Rate of South Jakarta Administrative City 2016-2019

Region	LPE(%)			
	2016	2017	2018	2019
J. Center	6, 39	6.01	5.96	6.72
J. South	6.11	6.30	6.29	6.87
J. West	6.06	6.48	6.40	6.59

J. North	4.61	6.39	6 ,30	4.02
J. Timur	6.15	6.25	6.22	5.08
Kep. One thousand	0.19	1.27	1.78	0.01

The results of the above calculation show that the LPE of the South Jakarta Administrative City during 2016-2018 has a value below the other Administrative City areas in DKI Jakarta Province. However, in 2019 the South Jakarta Administrative City managed to become the best with an LPE value of 6.87%. This shows that the South Jakarta Administration has succeeded in maximizing the leading economic sector so that it is able to have a good LPE value in 2019.

Analysis *Location Quotient* (LQ)

In the regional economic literature it is stated that a sector that has an LQ number > 1 then the sector is a basic sector. which becomes the regional power to export its products outside the region concerned. Conversely, if LQ < 1, the sector becomes an importer and there is a tendency for the sector to be closed because it does not conduct transactions to and from outside the region. In this case, the LQ calculation is calculated using the GRDP value of the South Jakarta Administrative City as the low regional level and the DKI Jakarta GRDP value as the higher regional level.

Table 5. Recapitulation of Calculation ofLQ Analysis for

Sector	Average	Categories
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	0.76	Non-Base
Mining and Quarrying	-	-
Processing Industry	0.11	Non
Electricity and Gas	0.42	BaseNon-Basis
SupplyWater Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	0.72	NonBase
Construction	0.99	NonBase
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	0.94	Non
Transportation and Warehousing	0.54	BaseNonBase
Accommodation and Food and Drink Provision	0.87	Non
Information and Communication	1.36	Base
Financial and Insurance Services	1.27	Base
Real Estate	1.22	BaseBase
Company Service	1 .36	Basic
Government Administration, Defense and Mandatory Social Security	1.35	Base
Educational Service	0.83	Non
Health Service and Social Activity	0.84	Base
Other Service	1.46	BaseBase

Based on the table above, there are 6 sectors that have an LQ value > 1, while the other 11 sectors have an LQ value < 1. The six sectors are the other service sector, the information and communication sector, the corporate services sector, the government administration sector, defense and compulsory social security, the insurance and financial services sector and the real estate sector.

While the 10 sectors that have an LQ value < 1 consist of the manufacturing industry sector, the electricity and gas procurement sector, the transportation and warehousing sector, the water supply sector, waste management, waste and recycling, the agriculture, forestry and fishery sectors, the education services sector, the health services sector and social activities, the accommodation and food and drink provision sector, the wholesale and retail trade sector, and the construction sector.

Taking into account the description above, it can be stated that the results of the LQ analysis between 2016-2019 contained three economic sectors as the highest ranking. From the results of the existing average LQ index, the City of Administration of South Jakarta has 6 economic sectors that have LQ> 1 and the highest economic sector is obtained, namely Other Services with an average LQ of 1.46 so that this sector is the largest base sector. The Information and Communications sector is the

E ISSN 2621-749X

second largest base sector with an average LQ index of 1.36. The third largest base sector is the Corporate Services sector which has an average index of 1.36. Thus the tertiary sector is the base sector in increasing GRDP in the South Jakarta Administrative City. This is because the tertiary sector has a strategic role in the current digitalization era. The technological advances achieved by these six tertiary sectors have good economic power and dominance and are very influential so that the six sectors are potential sectors that can be improved even more in generating GRDP.

Results of Specialization Index (IS)

Analysis The next analysis in this study is the analysis of the specialization index. The specialization index aims to obtain the level of specialization between regions in an economic system. After obtaining the results from the *Location Quotient* (LQ) analysis, the next stage of data analysis used in this study is the analysis of the specialization index. Here are the results of analysis of the region specialization index of South Jakarta Administration City Period 2016 to 2019:

Table 6. Summary of Analysis Calculation IS

Sector	2016	2017	2018	2019	Average IS
1	-0.02	-0.83	-0.02	-0.02	-0.22
	2 -0.19 -0.13 - 0.17 - 0.16 - 0.16 3 - 11.05		16 - 0.18 - 0.02 - 0.12 5 - 0.01 - 0.01 - 0.01		
	0.09 7 1.17 - 3.79 - 0.91 - 1.1 - 1.15 8				
		, 6	-0.57	-0.62	-2.39
10	3.76	3.97	4.49	4.09	4.07
11	3.04	3.06	2.92	2.84	2.96
12	1.67	1.66	1, 66	1.54	1.63
13	2.95	2.37	3.00	2.99	2.82
14	1.15	1.38	1.44	1.34	1.32
15	-0.33	-0.64	-0.67	-0.91	-0.63
16	0.26	0.35	0.27	-0.24	0.16
17	1.76	1.77	1.8	1.79	1.78
GRDP	**15.76**	**14.59**	**15.69**	**14 , 59**	**15,15**

Having regard to the results of the count according to the above formula Specialization Index South Jakarta Administration City during 2016 to 2019 amounted to 0.1515. This shows that the level of sectoral specialization / economic sectors in the South Jakarta Administrative City is very low. This means that the concentration of the largest sectors is fairly evenly distributed in the economy of the South Jakarta area. However, there are 7 economic sectors that are the concentration of growth in the South Jakarta Administrative City area, namely Information and Communication, Financial and Insurance Services, Real Estate, Corporate Services, Government Administration and Mandatory Social Security, Health Services and Social Activities, Other Services. The sector that has the highest positive value is the Information and Communications sector and the sector that has the highest positive value is the Other Services sector. While thesector *under*-concentrationin the South Jakarta Administrative City in 2016-2019 is the Manufacturing Industry sector and the Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink.

***Shift Share Analysis* (SSA)**

Analysis is *Shift Share* intended to reduce the weaknesses of concentration index calculations such as LQ and IS.analysis is *Shift Share* used to determine changes and sector shifts in the economy of the South Jakarta Administrative City compared to the DKI Jakarta Province.

Table 7. Results of *Shift Share Analysis* in South Jakarta City

Sector of	Evidence	
	PDRB = PRij+PPij+ PPWij	**GDP Y2019 - Y2016**
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	20,320.32	20,230.32
Mining and Quarrying	-	-
Processing Industry	966,772.46	966,772.46
Electricity Procurement and Gas	129,654.1	129,654.1
Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	14,603.09	14,603.09
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Cars and Motorcycles	9,187,845.42	9,187,845.42
Transportation and Warehousing	1,945,703.01	1,945,703.01
Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink	3,228,780,27	3,228,780,27
Information and Communication	17,044,454, 12	17,044,454.12
Financial and Insurance Services	8,620,865.87	8,620,865.87
Real Estate	4,312,041.28	4,312,041.28
Corporate Services	11,627,825.76	11,627,825.76
Government Administration, Defense and Security Mandatory Social	1,832,807.37	1,832,807.37
ServicesEducation Services	1,191,672.63	1,191,672.63
Health Services and Social Activities	1,449,692.41	1,449,692.41
Other services	5,351,016.63	5,351,016, 63
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	72,494,528,34	72,494,528,34
GRDP	**9,187,845.42**	**9,187,845.42**

Based on the table above, it is evident that the change in the components of theanalysis *Shift Share* ($\Delta Y_{iJ} = PR_{iJ} + PP_{iJ} + PPW_{iJ} = GDP$) is the same as the change in GRDP ($\Delta GDP = Yb2019 – Yb2016$), so the results are relevant to be used as a basis for analysis.

To find out more clearly about the calculation of theanalysis *Shift Share*, it is necessary to analyze each component. In this case, there are three components, namely the Regional Growth component (PRij), the proportional growth component (PPij), and the regional share growth (PPWij). For the first stage, an analysis of the Regional Growth component (PRij) is carried out. If it is positive, it means that the South Jakarta Administrative City is growing faster than the growth of the DKI Jakarta Province. Meanwhile, if the value is negative, it indicates that the regional growth of the South Jakarta Administrative City is slower than the growth of the DKI Jakarta Province. Here's the translation from component analysis (PRij) South Jakarta Administration City:

Table 8. Components Analysis PRij

Sector	PRij
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	43551.50
Mining and Quarrying	-
Manufacturing	1032138.34
Electricity and Gas Supply	75318.76
Water Supply, Waste, Waste and Recycling Management	21,347.27
Construction	8,661,179.35

E ISSN 2621-749X

Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	10,288,363.29
Transportation and Warehousing Food	1,240,033.00
Accommodation and Provision	2,963,212.08
Information and Communication	9,429,002.43
Financial and Insurance Services	9,504,422.08
Real Estate	5,635,370 ,78
Corporate Services	7,093,761.51
Government Administration, Defense and Mandatory Social Security	3,875,744.14
Education	2,809,426.14
ServicesHealth Services and Social Activities	1,282,139.43
Other services	3,639,254.22
GRDP	**67,718,532 ,71**

Based on the Regional Growth component (PRij) in the table above, the sectors that have the fastest growth in the Administrative City of South Jakarta when compared to the average growth of DKI Jakarta Province are the wholesale and retail trade sector; Car and motorcycle repairs with the highest PRij component figure of 10,288,363.29, followed by the Financial Services and Insurance sector with 9,504,422.08, the Information and Communications sector with 9,429,002.43 and the Construction sector with 8,661,179 ,35. Meanwhile, the sector with the slowest regional growth but still faster than the provincial average growth is the Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling sector of 21,347.27.

Furthermore, the analysis of the components of proportional growth or PPij is carried out. Following the results of the proportional growth component analysis (PPij) South Jakarta Administration City:

Table 9. Component Analysis PPij

Sector	PPij
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	-41,673.33
Mining and Quarrying	
Manufacturing	-388,246.36
Electricity and Gas Supply	119,989.20
Procurement Water, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	-5,869.12
Construction	-3,926,899.36
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	-430,898.63
Transportation and Warehousing	599,503.49
Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink	60,031.27
Information and Communication	7,491,838.74
Financial and Insurance Services	-704,286.81
Real Estate	-1,468,909.35
Corporate Services	5,122 .915.6
Government Administration, Defense and Mandatory Social Security	-2,015,673.79
Education Services	-755,213.51

Health Services and Social Activities	124,277.07
Other services	1,760,867.4
GRDP	**0**

Based on the table above, Wholesale and Retail Trade sector ; Car and Motorcycle Repair which according to the analysis of the specialization index is a fast growing sector, but based on the results of the SSA analysis, it indicates that this sector in the South Jakarta Administrative City is not a developed sector. This situation is reflected in the value of the PPij component which is negative at -430,898.63. Therefore, to advance the Wholesale and Retail Trade sector; Car and Motorcycle repairs in the future, which are marked by the value of the PPij component that is active, the local government needs to fix and strengthen the current system in the wholesale and retail trade sector; Car and Motorcycle Repair.

Then the last component analysis is the regional share growth component analysis or PPWij. Following the results of the analysis of the region share growth component (PPWij) South Jakarta Administration City:

Table 10. Components Analysis PPWij

Sector	PPWij
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	18442.15
Mining and Quarrying	
Manufacturing	322,880.48
Electricity and Gas Supply	-65,653.86
Procurement Water, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	-875.06
Construction	621,651.27
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	-669,619.24
Transportation and Warehousing	106,166.52
Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink	205,536.92
Information and Communication	123,612.95
Financial and Insurance Services	-179,269.40
Real Estate	145,579.85
Corporate Services	-588,851.35
Government Administration , Defense and Mandatory Social Security	-27,262.98
Education Services	-862,540
Health Services and Social Activities	43,275.91
Other services	-49,104.99
GRDP	**4,775,996.62**

Based on the table of results of the Regional Share Growth (PPWij) analysis above, almost all economic sectors in the Administrative City of South Jakarta has high competitiveness in its own area. This situation is reflected in the value of the PPWij component which tends to have a negative sign, namely as many as 8 sectors, except for the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Processing Industry, Construction, Transportation and Warehousing, Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink, Information and Communication, Real Estate, Health Services and Social Activities that have high competitiveness, with the value of the PPW component having a positive sign.

E ISSN 2621-749X

Based on the results of the analysis that has been done, it can be said that to spur regional economic growth in the South Jakarta Administrative City which will increase in the future and can be a priority for development in the South Jakarta Administrative City area, namely the Information and Communication sector because it has an LQ value above 1, IS is positive and all three values in SSA are positive.

CONCLUSION

1. The South Jakarta Administrative City's Economic Growth Rate (LPE) during 2016-2019 had an increasing trend even though it had fallen in 2018. However, in 2019 it experienced a fairly clear increase and became the first rank with the highest average economic growth rate in DKI Jakarta.
2. Based on the *Location Quotient* (LQ) analysis, it shows that there are 6 tertiary sectors which are included in **the base sector of** economicthe South Jakarta Administrative City. In addition, there are 10 sectors that are included in thesector of **non-base** economicthe South Jakarta Administration.
3. Berdasarkan Analisis Indeks Spesialisasi (IS) sekor yang menjadi konsentrasi pertumbuhan sepanjang tahun 2016-2019 yaitu: Sektor Informasi dan Konsentrasi, Sektor Jasa Keuangan dan Asuransi, Sektor Jasa Perusahaan, Sektor Jasa Lainnya, Sektor Real Estat, Sektor Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan dan Jaminan Sosial, Sektor Jasa Kesehatan dan Kegiatan Sosial.
4. Berdasarkan hasil perhitungan *Shift Share Analysis* (SSA) sektor yang memiliki daya saing di Kota Administrasi Jakarta Selatan adalah sektor Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran; Reparasi Mobil dan Sepeda Motor 10.288.363,29, Sektor Informasi dan Komunikasi 7.491.838,74 dan Sektor Industri Pengolahan 322.880,48. Sedangkan sektor potensial yang memiliki nilai positif pada komponen SSA (PRij), (PPij) dan (PPWij) yaitu sektor Transportasi dan Pergudangan, Penyedia Akomodasi Makan dan Minum, Informasi dan Komunikasi dan Jasa Kesehatan dan Kegiatan Sosial.
5. Berdasarkan hasil perhitungan *Location Quotient* (LQ), Indeks Spesialisasi (IS) dan *Shift Share Analysis* (SSA). Bahwa sektor yang memiliki nilai LQ > 1, nilai IS bertanda positif dan ketiga nilai komponen SSA bernilai positif yaitu sektor Informasi dan Komunikasi.

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