



## **ANALYSIS OF THE LEADING SECTOR OF 'KOTA PELAJAR' WITH LOCATION QUOTIENT METHOD AND KLASSEN TYPOLOGY**

Dhinnessa Prabowo

Diploma 4 Program of Public Sector Accounting, Polytechnic of State Finance STAN

Alamat Korespondensi: [4122220017\\_nessa@pknstan.ac.id](mailto:4122220017_nessa@pknstan.ac.id)

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### **ABSTRACT**

This study aims to identify and analyze the economic sectors that are superior for economic growth in Yogyakarta City. The analysis in this study uses Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) data for 2017-2021. The Location Quotient analysis method is used to determine the leading sectors and their growth potential. In addition, Klassen Typology analysis is also applied to categorize sectors based on their growth patterns and economic structure. The results show that Yogyakarta City has several dominant sectors, with 11 out of 17 sectors classified as leading or basic sectors. These sectors include the Manufacturing Industry sector, Electricity and Gas Procurement sector, Water Procurement, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling sector, Financial Services and Insurance sector, Real Estate sector, Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security sector, Education Services sector, Health Services and Social Activities sector, Accommodation and Food Supply sector, Information and Communication sector, and Corporate Services sector. The recommendation of this research is for the Yogyakarta City government to prioritize development in these sectors to encourage economic growth and increase competitiveness.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Each region has the responsibility and authority to manage its resources such as nature, people, funds, and others on matters that have been delegated by the central government. One of them is economic growth and development in various sectors. This is in accordance with the principle of decentralization that applies in Indonesia. Decentralization in Indonesia has existed since the independence revolution (1945-1949). Decentralization is a process in which an institution with a lower position receives delegated authority to carry out all tasks of implementing education, including the utilization of all existing facilities and the formulation of policies and financing (Hasbullah, 2010).

Economic growth is the growth of output formed by various economic sectors so that it can describe how progress or setbacks have been achieved by these economic sectors at a certain time (Karun et al., 2012). Thus, increasing the economic sector will increase economic growth. However, it is not possible for a region to develop all of its economic sectors. It would be very costly and labor intensive to do so. Therefore, each region tends to maximize the sectors in which they excel. According to Sambodo (2002), a leading sector is a sector whose existence has played a major role in the economic development of a region. Meanwhile, each region has its own superior sector. One region cannot impose its leading sector on another region.

The special mention in the name of the Special Region of Yogyakarta is due to the historical sequence of the establishment of this province (DIKPORA DIY, 2018). In addition, Yogyakarta is also a special region in various aspects of life such as culture, tourism, food, education, and many more. Yogyakarta itself has many nicknames, such as the city of culture and the city of students (Ardi, 2017). Reporting from several sources, Yogyakarta is one of the most beautiful cities in Indonesia. D.I. Yogyakarta itself consists of 4 regencies and 1 city namely Bantul Regency, Gunung Kidul, Kulon Progo, Sleman, and Yogyakarta City. Yogyakarta City is the capital of D.I. Yogyakarta.

Based on Table 1, Yogyakarta as the capital city is the city with the smallest area and population. However, in terms of GDP, Yogyakarta occupies position 2 (two) after Sleman Regency. This shows that Yogyakarta City has an advantage in several business sectors compared to districts/cities despite having the smallest area and population. In contrast, Gunung Kidul Regency, with the highest area, has the second lowest average GDP. However, with all the advantages mentioned earlier, is it true that the economic growth of Yogyakarta, especially Yogyakarta City itself, is supported by these sectors? On this basis, the author would like to conduct further research on what sectors are the basis for Yogyakarta City in the Special Region of Yogyakarta and sectors that can be developed in the future.

**Table 1** Data by District/City of Yogyakarta Special Region

No.	Regency / City	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population (2020)	GDP Average (2017-2021)
1.	Bantul Regency	506.86	985.770	19.346.803,32
2.	Gunung Kidul Regency	1.485.36	747.161	13.850.283,97
3.	Kulon Progo Regency	586.27	436.935	8.133.136,30
4.	Sleman Regency	574.82	1.125.804	33.852.591,08
5.	Yogyakarta City	32.50	373.589	26.797.101,14

Source: Processed by the Author

### 1.2 Research Objectives

This study aims to conduct an in-depth analysis of the leading economic sectors in economic growth in Yogyakarta City, which is an integral part of the Special Region of Yogyakarta. With a focus on identifying leading sectors that have contributed significantly to economic growth, this study also aims to understand the role of each sector in shaping the pattern of growth that has occurred. Furthermore, this research will look into the future by identifying prospective sectors that can be developed to accelerate the economic growth of Yogyakarta City, based on local advantages and the development of economic trends in the D.I. Yogyakarta region. The findings and recommendations of this research are expected to provide valuable guidance for policy makers, business players, and other relevant parties in directing sustainable economic development efforts that positively impact the people of Yogyakarta Special Region as a whole.

## 2. THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

### 2.1 Economic Growth

According to Todaro & Smith (2011), development is defined as an effort to achieve a sustainable growth rate of percapita income so that the country can increase output faster than the rate of population growth. Development is not always as expected. According to Sutiyo & Maharjan (2017). Development planning in the era of regional autonomy will be more successful if it is carried out by prioritizing the potential and sectors that are superior to the region. A region will have a leading sector if the region can win competition in the same sector with other regions so that it can generate exports (Suyatno, 2000).

### 2.2 Base (Leading) and Prospective Sectors

The first proponent of the pure export base theory was Charles M. Tiebout which was later developed in the sense of regional economics, where exports are defined as the activity of selling goods or services outside the region either to other regions within the country or outside the country's territory (Hutapea et al., 2020). Glasson (1977, cited in Mufidah, 2019) said that in the regional economy there are two

sectors, namely in the form of basic activities and non-basic activities where basic activities include economic activities marketing / exporting products and services to other regions. While non-base activities are economic activities where goods and services are only for the needs of the community in the regional economic area.

According to Rajab & Rusli (2019), leading sectors are often associated with a comparison, which can be regional, national, or international. Internationally, a sector is said to be superior if it has the ability to compete with the same sector in other countries. While at the national scope, a sector can be categorized as a leading sector if the sector in a particular region has the ability to compete with the same sector produced by other regions, either in the national or domestic market. The leading sector certainly has greater potential to grow faster than other sectors in a region. (Rachman, 2019).

Then, prospective sectors are sectors that have the potential to support the level of economic growth if they receive further attention and development support (Pribadi & Nurbiyanto, 2021). Prospective sectors can be both basic and non-basic. Attention and development support for prospective sectors that are non-base will encourage these sectors to become base sectors which will then increase competitiveness in the region.

### 2.3 Previous Research

This study aims to determine the growth of each economic sector in Yogyakarta City. Furthermore, determining which sectors are the basis and potential in Yogyakarta City. After that, determine which sectors have rapid growth, good competitiveness, and the most progressive or advanced in the city of Yogyakarta. This research was conducted by looking at previous studies. The research chosen is research that has similarities, namely the analysis of leading sectors using Location Quotient (LQ) analysis and/or Klassen Typology. Research conducted by Jumiyanti (2018) entitled *Analisis Location Quotient dalam Penentuan Sektor Basis dan Non Basis di Kabupaten Gorontalo* and research by Rahardjanto (2018) entitled *Analisis Sektor Ekonomi Unggulan Dalam Pembangunan Daerah di Kota Jambi*. Both only use LQ analysis. Meanwhile, there are other studies, namely *Identifikasi Sektor Unggulan Dalam Pembangunan Wilayah Di Kabupaten Jombang Dengan Pendekatan LQ, DLQ, Shiftshare* (Hakim et al., 2020), *Analisis Sektor Unggulan Kecamatan Toboali Dengan Metode Shift Share dan Location Quotient* (Negara & Putri, 2020), *Analisis Sektor Unggulan Dalam Perekonomian Kabupaten Malang* (Rachman, 2019), dan *Analisis Location Quotient Dan Shift Share Pascabencana Alam Di Provinsi Jawa Tengah* (Suryani, 2019) which uses the LQ and *shift share* analysis methods.

Furthermore, there are previous studies that also discuss Klassen Typology. These studies include *Analisis Sektor Unggulan Dalam Pembangunan Daerah Di Kabupaten Sidoarjo* (Muljanto, 2021), *Pengukuran*

*Daya Saing Kabupaten Lampung Tengah: Metode Location Quotient Dan Shift-Share Analysis* (Pribadi & Nurbiyanto, 2021), *Penentuan Sektor-Sektor Unggulan yang Ada Pada Kabupaten Takalar melalui Analisis Tipologi Klassen* (Rajab & Rusli, 2019), *Analisis Ekonomi Provinsi Jawa Tengah Periode 2015-2019 dengan Metode Indeks Williamson, Tipologi Klassen dan Location Quotient* (Hidayah & Tallo, 2020), and *Analisis Tipologi Klassen dan Penentu Sektor Unggulan di Kota Ambon - Provinsi Maluku* (Pesurnay & Parera, 2018).

Other research that forms the basis of this research is research conducted by Isabhandia & Setiartiti (2021) entitled *Basic Sector Analysis and Development Strategy of Regional Economic Potential in Progo Kulon District 2013-2017*. Research conducted by Basuki & Mujiraharjo (2017) Basuki & Mujiraharjo (2017) entitled "Analisis Sektor Unggulan Kabupaten Sleman dengan Metode *Shift Share* dan *Location Quotient*" is also the basis for this research. This is because the two studies both use the LQ analysis method with SLQ and DLQ and Klassen Typology and have the scope of the same region or province, namely the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

## 3. METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH DATA

### 3.1 Methodology Research

This research is conducted to see, calculate, and analyze economic phenomena that occur such as growth, shifts, competitiveness, and the economic profile of a region, especially Yogyakarta City. The object studied is the economic activity listed systematically in the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) table of Yogyakarta City and Yogyakarta Special Region at constant 2010 prices by business field from 2017 to 2021. The data is secondary data obtained through literature or document studies. Secondary data is data obtained not directly from the object of research but has been collected by other parties.

Leading sectors can be measured using Location Quotient and Klassen Typology. Location Quotient (LQ) is an analysis used to determine the extent of specialization of economic sectors in an area that utilizes the basic sector or leading sector (Jumiyanti, 2018). By calculation. By calculation, LQ is the ratio between the relative share of income (labor) of sector *i* at the regional level to total regional income (labor) and the relative share of income (labor) of sector *i* at the national level to national income (labor) (Kuncoro, 2004). LQ itself is divided into Static Location Quotient (SLQ) and Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ). SLQ is an index used to measure whether a sector is a leading sector (basis sector) or not for a region. This approach requires data derived from Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) either from the district or provincial level, while DLQ is a modification of SLQ by accommodating the factor of economic sector output growth rate over time (Tarigan, 2005). The results of SLQ and DLQ measurements are then used to identify priority or leading sectors, subsectors, businesses, or commodities of a region. In addition, the Klassen Typology can also be used to determine an overview of

the pattern and structure of economic growth in a region (Khusnaini, 2022).

The method used in this research is descriptive quantitative by describing and explaining the data based on the numbers listed in the data. This research uses Location Quotient (LQ) and Klassen Typology analysis. LQ is useful for determining leading sectors, sectors that have the potential to be exported outside the region, and identifying sectors that have no potential to be exported again. LQ itself is divided into 2 (two) namely *Static Location Quotient (SLQ)* and *Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ)*. SLQ is the determination of whether a sector is a base or non-base in a particular region while DLQ is useful to see the growth rate of a leading sector in a region. DLQ will show prospective and non-prospective sectors. Then SLQ and DLQ will be illustrated through Klassen Typology.

The steps in calculating LQ are as follows:

a. Static Location Quotient (SLQ):

The SLQ value is obtained by calculating the ratio of the related sector's GRDP to the total GRDP of a region (district/city) divided by the related sector's GRDP to the total GRDP of a region (province):

$$SLQ = \frac{V_{ik}/V_k}{V_{ip}/V_p}$$

Keterangan:

$V_{ik}$  : Output value (GRDP) of sector i in study area k (district/city)

$V_k$  : Total GRDP of all sectors in the study area k

$V_{ip}$  : Output value (GRDP) of sector i of reference region p (province)

$V_p$  : Total GRDP of all sectors in the reference region p

b. Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ)

The DLQ value is obtained by comparing the average growth of each sector and the total growth rate of a region (district/city) divided by the average growth of each sector and the total growth rate of a region (province):

$$DLQ = \left[ \frac{(1 + g_{ij}) / (1 + g_j)}{(1 + G_i) / (1 + G)} \right]^t$$

**Table 2** GRDP Series 2010 at Constant Prices by Business Field of Yogyakarta City, 2017-2021 (Million Rupiah)

No.	Economic Sector	Year				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	36,766.90	37,271.88	38,019.13	38,584.58	38,933.93
2	Mining and Quarrying	876.70	886.56	895.51	829.36	793.54
3	Processing Industry	3,276,812.30	3,394,676.56	3,580,912.02	3,408,982.65	3,415,046.35
4	Electricity and Gas Procurement	60,420.30	62,198.73	65,684.50	64,799.14	66,710.44
5	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	34,601.90	36,154.65	39,004.28	39,161.25	41,334.21
6	Construction	1,877,754.40	1,982,260.92	2,064,286.48	1,729,234.54	1,870,604.70
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Cars and Motorcycles	1,754,131.80	1,845,136.02	1,937,551.14	1,820,883.20	1,852,360.95
8	Transportation and Warehousing	938,000.00	987,436.19	1,050,362.92	896,351.91	945,830.93
9	Provision of Accommodation and Food & Beverage	2,926,573.70	3,127,938.79	3,396,160.52	2,629,879.21	2,772,280.21
10	Information and Communication	3,474,909.10	3,704,297.56	3,959,894.09	4,737,877.39	5,348,122.81

Keterangan:

$DLQ_{ij}$ : Index of potential of sector i in the region

$g_{ij}$  : Growth rate of sector i in the region

$g_i$  : Average growth rate of sector i in the region

$G_i$  : Growth rate of sector i in the province

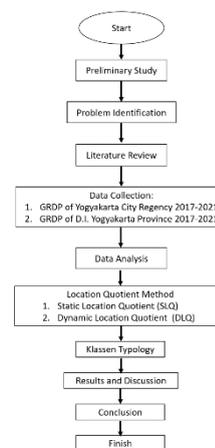
$G$  : Average sector growth rate in the province

$t$  : Difference between end year and beginning year

### 3.2 Conceptual Framework

This research aims to see which sectors are superior and can be developed in the future and to see the growth of a region's sectors. The framework in Figure 1 shows the research process:

**Figure 1** Conceptual Framework



Source: Processed by the Author

## 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data used is the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) data of Yogyakarta City Regency and DIY GRDP 2010 series at constant prices by business field for the 2017-2021 period (million rupiah). The GRDP data for Yogyakarta City is shown in table 2 and GRDP of D.I. Yogyakarta Province in 2017-2021 is shown in table 3 as follows.

11	Financial and Insurance Services	1,488,716.70	1,564,443.22	1,686,578.70	1,677,562.71	1,690,901.44
12	Real Estate	2,264,807.40	2,388,465.93	2,512,666.15	2,559,815.14	2,590,532.92
13	Company Services	304,281.70	320,469.47	338,813.41	279,764.66	302,952.59
14	Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	2,238,654.40	2,328,916.20	2,400,059.60	2,344,071.02	2,386,389.08
15	Education Services	2,424,677.30	2,572,770.81	2,734,512.80	2,847,448.18	2,948,713.17
16	Health and Social Services	973,057.30	1,035,716.81	1,096,679.57	1,303,941.72	1,368,501.01
17	Other services	693,384.20	738,176.84	783,205.63	635,304.51	750,076.55
	Gross Domestic Product	24,768,426.10	26,127,217.14	27,685,286.45	27,014,491.17	28,390,084.83

Source: (BPS Kota Yogyakarta, 2023)

**Table 3** GRDP Series 2010 at Constant Prices by Business Field of D.I. Yogyakarta, 2017-2021 (Million Rupiah)

No.	Economic Sector	Year				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	36,766.90	37,271.88	38,019.13	38,584.58	38,933.93
2	Mining and Quarrying	876.70	886.56	895.51	829.36	793.54
3	Processing Industry	3,276,812.30	3,394,676.56	3,580,912.02	3,408,982.65	3,415,046.35
4	Electricity and Gas Procurement	60,420.30	62,198.73	65,684.50	64,799.14	66,710.44
5	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	34,601.90	36,154.65	39,004.28	39,161.25	41,334.21
6	Construction	1,877,754.40	1,982,260.92	2,064,286.48	1,729,234.54	1,870,604.70
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Cars and Motorcycles	1,754,131.80	1,845,136.02	1,937,551.14	1,820,883.20	1,852,360.95
8	Transportation and Warehousing	938,000.00	987,436.19	1,050,362.92	896,351.91	945,830.93
9	Provision of Accommodation and Food & Beverage	2,926,573.70	3,127,938.79	3,396,160.52	2,629,879.21	2,772,280.21
10	Information and Communication	3,474,909.10	3,704,297.56	3,959,894.09	4,737,877.39	5,348,122.81
11	Financial and Insurance Services	1,488,716.70	1,564,443.22	1,686,578.70	1,677,562.71	1,690,901.44
12	Real Estate	2,264,807.40	2,388,465.93	2,512,666.15	2,559,815.14	2,590,532.92
13	Company Services	304,281.70	320,469.47	338,813.41	279,764.66	302,952.59
14	Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	2,238,654.40	2,328,916.20	2,400,059.60	2,344,071.02	2,386,389.08
15	Education Services	2,424,677.30	2,572,770.81	2,734,512.80	2,847,448.18	2,948,713.17
16	Health and Social Services	973,057.30	1,035,716.81	1,096,679.57	1,303,941.72	1,368,501.01
17	Other services	693,384.20	738,176.84	783,205.63	635,304.51	750,076.55
	Gross Domestic Product	24,768,426.10	26,127,217.14	27,685,286.45	27,014,491.17	28,390,084.83

Source: (BPS Provinsi DIY, 2023)

#### 4.1 Leading and Prospective Sectors in Yogyakarta City

Based on the results of the calculation of GRDP in Tables 2 and 3 using the LQ formula, namely SLQ and DLQ of the economic sector of Yogyakarta City compared to D.I. Yogyakarta, the results in Table 4 are obtained. In Table 4, it can be seen that Yogyakarta City has quite a number of leading / basic sectors, namely 11 out of 17 existing economic sectors. The base sector is determined by looking at the average SLQ which has a value of more than 1. Consecutively, the leading

sectors in Yogyakarta City are: Financial and Insurance Services (1,676), Electricity and Gas Procurement (1,496), Health Services and Social Activities (1,494), Water Procurement, Waste Management and Recycling (1,422), Real Estate (1,268), Information and Communication (1,267), Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security (1,213), Accommodation and Drinking Food Provision (1,212), Education Services (1,120), Corporate Services (1,033), and Manufacturing Industry (1,021).

**Table 4** Average LQ calculation results of Yogyakarta City compared to D.I. Yogyakarta in 2017-2021

No.	Economic Sector	SLQ	DLQ	Final Interpretation	
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	0.017	1.01	non basis	prospective
2	Mining and Quarrying	0.006	0.92	non basis	non prospective
3	Processing Industry	1.021	1.01	basis	prospective
4	Electricity and Gas Procurement	1.496	1.04	basis	prospective

5	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	1.422	1.00	basis	prospective
6	Construction	0.711	0.84	non basis	non prospective
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Cars and Motorcycles	0.839	1.01	non basis	prospective
8	Transportation and Warehousing	0.738	1.15	non basis	prospective
9	Provision of Accommodation and Food & Beverage	1.212	0.95	basis	non prospective
10	Information and Communication	1.267	0.99	basis	non prospective
11	Financial and Insurance Services	1.676	1.01	basis	prospective
12	Real Estate	1.268	1.04	basis	prospective
13	Company Services	1.033	0.99	basis	non prospective
14	Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	1.213	1.05	basis	prospective
15	Education Services	1.120	1.01	basis	prospective
16	Health and Social Services	1.494	1.03	basis	prospective
17	Other services	0.999	0.97	non basis	non prospective

Source: Processed by the Author

Furthermore, prospective sectors or sectors that have a superior sector growth rate that has a value of more than 1. Yogyakarta City has quite a lot of prospective sectors, not less than the superior sector. Yogyakarta City also has 11 prospective sectors out of 17 existing sectors. Consecutively, the prospective sectors in Yogyakarta City are; Transportation and Warehousing (1.15), Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security (1.05), Real Estate (1.04), Electricity and Gas Procurement (1.04), Health Services and Social Activities (1.03), Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Automobiles and Motorcycles (1.01), Financial and Insurance Services (1.01), Educational Services (1.01), Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (1.01), Processing Industry (1.01), and Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling (1.00).

**Table 5** Klassen Typology Classification

Criteria	DLQ>1 (Prospective)	DLQ<1 (Non Prospective)
LQ>1 (Basis)	Quadrant I Basis, Prospective	Quadrant II Basis, Non Prospective
LQ<1 (Non Basis)	Quadrant III Non Basis, Prospective	Quadrant IV Non Basis, Non Prospective

Source: Processed by the Author

From the results of the SLQ and DLQ calculations above, an analysis is then made using the Klassen Typology. Based on (Muljanto, 2021), there are four quadrant classifications generated based on the Klassen Typology as listed in table 5, namely:

- Quadrant I, LQ>1 dan DLQ>1. Areas in quadrant I are fast-developing and fast-growing areas where the products in the sector concerned can not only meet the needs in the region concerned but can also be exported outside the region and there is potential for the development of the sector concerned to grow faster

than the same sector in the upper-level region (prospective).

- Quadrant II, LQ>1 dan DLQ<1. Regions in quadrant II are developed but depressed regions where the products in the sector concerned cannot only meet the needs in the region concerned but can be exported outside the region. The sector's contribution to GRDP is greater than the same sector in the upper tier region, but the development potential of the sector is lower than the same sector in the upper tier region.
- Quadrant III, LQ<1 dan DLQ>1. Regions in quadrant III are developing regions where the contribution of the sector concerned to GRDP is smaller than the same sector in the upper-level region but the potential for development of the sector concerned grows faster than the same sector in the upper level region.
- Quadrant IV, LQ<1 dan DLQ<1. Regions in quadrant IV are relatively underdeveloped regions where the contribution of the sector concerned to GRDP is smaller than the same sector in the upper tier region and the development potential of the sector concerned grows lower than the same sector in the upper tier region.

Based on table 3, table 4, and table 5, the sectors that fall into Quadrant I, Quadrant II, Quadrant III, and Quadrant IV can be seen in table 6. Based on table 6, there are many sectors in Yogyakarta City that play a more prominent role than the role of the sector itself in DIY Province, namely: Processing Industry, Electricity and Gas Procurement, Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling, Financial and Insurance Services, Real Estate, Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security, Compulsory Social Security, Education Services, and Health and Social Services. It means for example, the role of the Processing Industry sector in Yogyakarta City is more prominent than the role of the Manufacturing Industry sector in DIY Province. These sectors in Quadrant I can be exported outside the region and have good growth potential. Then, there are 3 (three) sectors in Quadrant II where the role of these sectors in Yogyakarta City is less prominent than

the role of these sectors in DIY Province. These sectors are Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Cars and Motorcycles, and Transportation and Warehousing. These four sectors can actually be exported outside the region, but their growth is slow compared to other regions in DIY Province. Meanwhile, Yogyakarta City can start to observe the sectors in Quadrant III. The three sectors are not yet exportable to other regions, but the sectors

in this quadrant have faster growth than other regions in DIY Province. Yogyakarta City should pay attention to Provision of Accommodation and Food & Beverage sector, Information and Communication, and Company Services. Finally, there are only 3 (three) sectors in Quadrant IV that lag behind other sectors in DIY Province, namely: Mining and Quarrying, Construction, and Other services. These sectors, which is in this quadrant, are less popular and have slow growth.

**Table 6** Classification of GRDP of Yogyakarta City Based on Klassen Typology

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Quadrant I</b> <b>Advanced Sector, Rapid Growth</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Processing Industry Electricity and Gas Procurement Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling Financial and Insurance Services Real Estate Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security Education Services Health and Social Services</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SLQ &gt; 1 dan DLQ &gt; 1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Quadrant II</b> <b>Sektor Maju, tapi Tertekan</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Cars and Motorcycles Transportation and Warehousing</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SLQ &gt; 1 dan DLQ &lt; 1</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Quadrant III</b> <b>Potential Sectors</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Provision of Accommodation and Food &amp; Beverage Information and Communication Company Services</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SLQ &lt; 1 dan DLQ &gt; 1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Quadrant IV</b> <b>Sektor Relatif Tertinggal</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mining and Quarrying Construction Other services</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SLQ &lt; 1 dan DLQ &lt; 1</p>

Source: Processed by the Author

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the discussion, it can be concluded that the leading sectors in Yogyakarta City sorted by the highest value are the Financial and Insurance Services sector, the Electricity and Gas Procurement sector, the Health Services and Social Activities sector, the Waste Management, Waste and Recycling Water Procurement sector, the Real Estate sector, the Information and Communication sector, the Government Administration sector, the Mandatory Social Defense and Security sector, the Accommodation and Drinking Food Provision sector, the Education Services sector, the Corporate Services sector, and the Manufacturing Industry sector. Then the prospective sectors in Yogyakarta City in order of the highest value are the Transportation and Warehousing sector, the Government Administration sector, the Defense and Compulsory Social Security sector, the Real Estate sector, the Electricity and Gas Procurement sector, the Health Services and Social Activities sector, the Wholesale and Retail Trade sector, the Automobile and Motorcycle Repair sector,

the Financial and Insurance Services sector, the Educational Services sector, Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, the Manufacturing sector, and the Water Procurement, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling sector.

Based on the Klassen Typology analysis, the Processing Industry sector, the Electricity and Gas Procurement sector, the Water Procurement, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling sector, the Financial Services and Insurance sector, the Real Estate sector, the Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security sector, the Education Services sector, and the Health Services and Social Activities sector are the basic and perspective sectors. Thus, it is recommended to the Yogyakarta City government to pay more attention by giving development priority to the 8 (eight) leading sectors. In addition, the Yogyakarta City government also needs to pay attention to 3 (three) prospective sectors in Quadrant 3, namely the Accommodation and Drinking Food Provision sector, the Information and Communication sector, and the Corporate Services

sector which are expected to be exported to other regions in the future. Prioritization of these 11 (eleven) sectors is needed so that Yogyakarta City can be more advanced and developed and there is an increase in competitiveness and the rate of economic growth.

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