ANALYSIS OF LEADING SECTORS IN SOLOK REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

One of the fundamental bases for assessing a country's development is using Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Development is calculated using Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) at the regional level within a country. Solok Regency is one of the well-known regencies for its agricultural, forestry, and fisheries sectors, particularly in terms of rice cultivation. This research aims to identify the leading sectors and analyze sectoral shifts in Solok Regency. The study utilizes secondary data on the GRDP of 17 sectors in Solok Regency from 2017 to 2021. The quantitative research method uses analytical tools such as Location Quotient, Dynamic Location Quotient, and Shift Share. This research shows that Solok Regency does not yet have a leading sector based on the LQ and DLQ analyses. However, it has identified four sectors that exhibit rapid growth and competitiveness. The government's role is crucial in developing the economy based on the conditions of each sector. Future research is expected to delve deeper into the subject by utilizing input-output tables to examine the interrelationships between sectors in more detail.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

One basis for calculating the development of a country is to use the gross domestic product (GDP). According to Todaro & Smith (2009), the gross domestic product can be interpreted as the entire final output of goods and services produced by a country's economy from within the country's territory, whether from residents or non-residents, regardless of their allocation from within or outside the country. In traditional economics, economic development can be interpreted as an effort to increase the country's per capita income sustainably to increase output growth, which is higher than population growth. Per capita income can be interpreted as gross domestic product divided by the total population.

Development is calculated using the gross regional domestic product (GRDP) at the regional level within a country. GRDP is the total added value of all economic factors in a region (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2023). GRDP can be calculated using current prices or constant prices. Economic development cannot be separated from economic growth. To effectively and efficiently increase economic growth, local governments must analyze areas that will become leading sectors to promote economic growth (Jumiyanti, 2018).

One of the ways for a region to administer and manage its area is by having regulations regarding regional autonomy. Regional autonomy is a region's right, authority, and obligation to regulate and control the affairs of its territory (Nadir, 2013). Regional autonomy can also be interpreted as the authority of an autonomous region to handle and manage the interests of its people based on their ideas and the aspirations of their people, which are grounded in applicable laws and regulations (Wicaksono, 2011). With regional autonomy, regional governments can increase economic growth in their regions by determining the leading economic sectors. This leading sector can later have a positive impact on the growth of other sectors.

In 2022, the GRDP of West Sumatra Province amounted to IDR 285.38 trillion. When categorized by business sectors, the three fields that made the most significant contributions to the GRDP were agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, accounting for 21.20%; followed by Wholesale and Retail Trade, including Car and Motorcycle Repairs, at 16.50%; and Transportation and Warehousing at 10.88% (based on current prices). Based on the provided data, it's evident that the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors are the leading contributors to the GRDP of West Sumatra Province.

Like West Sumatra Province, Solok Regency is one of the regencies/cities with prominent agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors. Spanning an area of 3,738 km^2 and a population of 397,829 people, Solok Regency recorded a GRDP of IDR 15.78 trillion in 2022. Approximately one-third of Solok Regency's total output originates from the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors, accounting for 33.31%. Additionally, mirroring the situation in West Sumatra Province, Solok Regency also places significant emphasis on the wholesale and retail trade, car and motorbike repair, as well as transportation and warehousing sectors in terms of their contributions to the GRDP.

Solok Regency stands out as one of the regions renowned for its robust agricultural, forestry, and fisheries sectors, particularly in food crops such as rice. Notably, the regional song "Bareh Solok" or Solok rice, hailing from West Sumatra Province, draws its inspiration from the food produced in the Solok region. The mission of Solok Regency is centered around "Enhancing the local economy through the development of the agricultural sector, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), trade, and tourism." With this mission as a foundation, the growth focus extends to the agricultural sector, MSMEs, trade, and tourism industries.

Given the substantial contributions made by the agricultural, forestry, and fisheries sectors to the GRDP of Solok Regency, as well as the area's prominent reputation and the mission of the regency, it raises the question: Is the agricultural sector truly the cornerstone and prospective foundation of Solok Regency's development? Or does another sector take the lead? This underscores the importance of conducting research on the "Analysis Of Leading Sectors in Solok Regency" to identify the primary drivers of growth in the region. This analysis can be facilitated through methods like the Location Quotient (LQ) and Shift-Share (SS) analysis.

1.2. Research purposes

Based on the background, the research questions for this study are formulated as follows:

1. Which sectors fall under the base and non-base sectors in Solok Regency?
2. Which sectors fall under the potential and non-potential sectors in Solok Regency?
3. Which sectors are classified as the leading sectors in Solok Regency?
4. How can sector shifts be analyzed using the shift-share method in Solok Regency?

Based on the formulation of the problem, the purpose of this research is to:

1. To identify the sectors classified as base and non-base sectors in Solok Regency.
2. To identify the sectors classified as potential and non-potential sectors in Solok Regency.
3. To determine the sectors categorized as leading sectors in Solok Regency.
4. To assess the impact of sector shifts using the shift-share method in Solok Regency.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 *Economic -Base Analysis Theory*

According to Todaro & Smith (2009), development is a process to enhance the quality of life and human capabilities by elevating living standards, self-esteem, and individual freedom. Mahi & Trigunarso (2017) define planning as a communal or institutional activity to formulate optimal strategies to achieve desired goals. Kuncoro's concept of development planning (2018) refers to enhancing the utilization of available public resources in a region and enhancing the private sector's capacity to responsibly generate value from personal resources. The need for development planning arises due to three main factors: the failure of the market mechanism, uncertainties regarding the future, and the provision of a clear developmental trajectory.

Regional development planning aims to compile a strategic plan as a roadmap for local governments to undertake development activities based on the region's resource capabilities and economic potential. This approach facilitates the swift utilization of opportunities with the aspiration of enhancing the community's quality of life and promoting rapid and sustainable regional growth (Kuncoro, 2018)

2.2 Location Quotient (LQ) and Dynamic Location Quotient

Rustiadi (2018) defines location analysis quotient as an analysis used to determine indicators of basic and non-base sectors, which are relative comparisons between the same sector in a wider area. The base sector in an area will be able to produce goods or services that can be used in the domestic market and markets outside the region. The non-base sector is a sector whose economic activity or production of goods or services is only for its region because the capacity for external markets or exports has not yet been developed. The base sector has a role as the prime mover because the base sector multiplies the economy in a region. The existence of the base sector will attract income streams in an area, which will increase the demand for goods and services and ultimately increase the non-base sector. This theory is called the economic basis theory.

Static calculation location quotient (SLQ) is done by:

$$SLQ = \frac{Vik/Vk}{Vip/Vp}$$

Vik = Value of output (GRDP) of the sector i study area k (regency/city)

Vk = total GRDP of all sectors in the study area k

Vip = Output value (GRDP) of the sector i reference area p (province)

Vp = GRDP of all sectors in the reference area p

The SLQ value for sector i> 1 means that sector i belongs to the base sector. While the SLQ value in sector i < 1 belongs to the non-base sector

Dynamic Analysis Location Quotient (DLQ) is used to overcome location weaknesses negative quotient, so the DLQ is used to see the growth rate of a sector in an area (Armstrong & Taylor, 2000). Sectors are divided into prospective sectors and non-prospective sectors. The prospective sector in a region has faster development than the same sector at the province or national level. Conversely, the non-prospective sector has slower growth than the same sector at the province or national level.

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

gij = Growth rate of sector i in the region

gi = average sector growth rate in the region

Gi = Growth rate of sector i in the province

G = Average sector growth rate in the province

t = Difference in the final year and the initial year

The DLQ value for sector i > 1 means that sector i is classified as a sector with the potential for faster development than other sectors. Meanwhile, the

DLQ for sector i < 1 means that sector i is classified as a sector with slower development potential than other sectors.

Based on LQ and DLQ analysis, the sector can be divided into four sectors, namely (Widodo, 2006):

- Flagship (LQ > 1 and DLQ ≥ 1)
- Potential (LQ > 1 and DLQ < 1)
- Growing (LQ ≤ 1 and DLQ ≥ 1)
- Lagging behind (LQ ≤ 1 and DLQ < 1)

2.3 Shifts Share

Boedirochminarni & Sundarianingsih (2019) elucidate that Shift Share Analysis is a method that compares the growth rates of sectors within a specific region with those of the sectors in the national economy. Rustiadi (2018) further expounds that Shift Share Analysis employs three indicators to ascertain a region's economic potential, namely:

- Total Shift or Overall Shift: This indicator represents the comprehensive shift of an industry, quantified as the disparity between anticipated changes/shifts that would occur if Industry X were to grow at the same pace as all industries or national growth.
- Proportional Shifts: Proportional shifts depict the observed shift based on the contrast between the national and growth rates of each specific Industry X.
- Differential Shifts: This indicator captures the observed shift derived from the discrepancy between the industrial growth rate in the examined region and the growth rate of Industry X on a national scale.

A simple calculation for shift-share analysis in Negara & Putri (2020) can be formulated by: $\Delta E_{r,i,t} = (N_s + P_{r,i} + D_{r,i})$

$\Delta E_{r,i,t}$ = Add all sectors
N_s = Total share or national shifts
$P_{r,i}$ = Proportional shifts
$D_{r,i}$ = Differential shifts

shift analysis share, the regency city sector can be divided into (Pribadi & Nurbiyanto, 2021):

- Quadrant I (fast growth and competitiveness) PPW > 0 and PP > 0
- Quadrant II (slow growth and competitiveness) PPW > 0 and PP < 0
- Quadrant III (fast growth and not competitive) PPW < 0 and PP > 0

- Quadrant IV (slow growth and not competitive) PPW < 0 and PP < 0

This quadrant is based on proportional growth and regional share growth. Proportional Growth (PP) is growth due to differences in each sector in final demand, availability of raw materials, and industrial policies. Meanwhile, Regional Share Growth (PPW) is growth due to the influence of other urban districts, such as comparative advantage, market access, institutional support, and other factors.

2.4. Previous Research

Basuki's research in 2017 about Sleman Regency's Leading Sector Analysis using the Shift Shares and Location Quotient Method revealed that the prominent sectors in Sleman Regency encompassed construction, transportation and warehousing, real estate, and corporate services (Basuki, 2017).

Similarly, Jumiyanti's study in 2018, titled 'Analisis Location Quotient dalam Penentuan Sektor Basis dan Non-Basis di Gorontalo Regency', identified the base sector as comprising agriculture, forestry, and fisheries (in 2012), along with the mining and quarrying sector, manufacturing sector, electricity and gas procurement sector, construction sector, transportation and warehousing, information and communication sector, and financial services sector (Jumiyanti, 2018).

Furthermore, Negara and Putri's research in 2020, under the title 'Analisis Sektor Unggulan Kecamatan Toboali dengan Metode Shift Share dan Location Quotient' unveiled leading sectors including mining and quarrying, transportation and warehousing, information and communication, accommodation and food services, real estate, and other services (Negara & Putri, 2020).

In 2017, Simamora & Kifli conducted research on DLQ Analysis (Dynamic Location Quotient) for the Economic Sector in North Sumatra Province. The findings revealed that the sectors projected to form the future base sector include agriculture, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, and water supply, construction, as well as the service-only sector (Simamora & Kifli, 2017).

In a study conducted by Hidayah and Tallo in 2020 focused on the Economic Analysis of Central Java Province for the 2015-2019 Period using the Williamson Index Method, Topology Klassen, and Location Quotient, it was determined that the educational management and service industry sectors emerged as the leading sectors in Central Java Province. Additionally, the study identified 13 other sectors as lagging (Hidayah & Tallo, 2020).

Referencing earlier research by Badri in 2015, which explored the potential and regional economic growth of Solok Regency from 2000 to 2009 across nine economic sectors, the outcomes unveiled three key sectors constituting the base sector: agriculture, mining and quarrying, and development (Badri, 2015).

3. METHODOLOGY & RESEARCH DATA

This research employs a quantitative research model with a descriptive analysis approach. The data utilized is secondary data acquired through library research methods. The secondary data spans 2017 to 2021 and pertains to West Sumatra Province and Solok Regency. The data sources include:

1. Central Statistics Agency of West Sumatra Province: Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) data for West Sumatra Province, categorized by business fields and expressed in constant prices of 2010, spanning 2017 to 2021.
2. Central Statistics Agency of Solok Regency: Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) data for Solok Regency, classified by business fields and reported in constant prices of 2010, encompassing 2017 to 2021.

Data collection is confined to 2021 due to the provisional nature of 2022 data. The variables in this study are derived from business fields and encompass GRDP based on various sectors.

The analytical framework comprises the location quotient (LQ) analysis and shift shares (SS) analysis methodologies. The LQ analysis encompasses static location quotient (SLQ) and dynamic location quotients (DLQ), identifying basis, non-base, prospective, and non-prospective sectors. In addition, the shift analysis shares approach incorporates indicators for total, proportional, and differential shifts.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
4.1 LQ and DLQ analysis

The outcomes of the Location Quotient calculation in Solok Regency reveal two base sectors along with the remaining non-base sectors, as shown in Table 2. The base sectors comprise:

1. Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries
2. Mining and quarrying

These two base sectors indicate that the regency's production surpasses local consumption demands, making distributing goods in Solok Regency or other municipalities feasible. Among these base sectors, the agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector boasts a higher LQ value of 1.65. This underscores its robust economic foundation and potential to influence Solok Regency's economic growth significantly.

While the base sectors are limited to two, several sectors come close to achieving base statuses, such as the construction sector, transportation and warehousing sector, information and communication sector, administration governance, defense, and security social mandatory sector, and service health and social activities sector. Although these sectors haven't reached the threshold for base classification, they nonetheless exhibit considerable potential to contribute substantially to the economy of Solok Regency.

This result is still in line with the study previously regarding the potential and growth economy area Solok Regency from 2000 to year 2009 (Badri, 2015). Badri's research (2015), though using 9 types of sector economy, however, obtained results based on sectors consisting of sector agriculture; mining & quarrying; as well as development. In other words, sector development or construction no longer becomes the base sector from 2017 to 2021. Meanwhile, sector agriculture and mining & quarrying still become the base sectors in Solok Regency.

Dynamic Location Quotient calculations in Solok Regency, as presented in Table 3, yield results that identify seven prospective sectors alongside the remaining non-prospective sectors. The prospective sectors encompass:

1. Processing Industry

2. Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair
3. Transportation and Warehousing
4. Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink
5. Corporate Services
6. Education Services
7. Health Services and Social Activities

These seven prospective sectors hold the potential for accelerated development compared to the equivalent sectors in other cities or regencies within West Sumatra Province. The existence of these prospective sectors indicates their future capability to contend on par with corresponding sectors in neighboring regions. Notably, the Accommodation and Food and Beverage Provision sector has the highest DLQ value among the prospective sectors.

Turning to the LQ and DLQ results in Table 4, covering the period from 2017 to 2021, Solok Regency is yet to establish a leading sector. Nevertheless, two sectors display potential for leadership. They stand poised to assume leading roles with optimal development, particularly within the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors. Notably, the DLQ value for this sector has only slightly lagged, holding promise for aligning with the development pace of equivalent sectors in urban regencies within West Sumatra Province. Furthermore, the seven emerging sectors have the latent promise to evolve into leading sectors, contingent on their sustained prospective development. The analysis reveals eight underdeveloped sectors in Solok Regency based on LQ and DLQ calculations.

4.2 Shifts Share Analysis

Shift Share Analysis conducted for Solok Regency during the 2017-2021 period classifies sectors into four categories: four sectors exhibiting rapid growth and competitiveness, five sectors demonstrating slow yet competitive growth, five sectors displaying swift growth but lacking competitiveness, and two sectors characterized by sluggish growth and limited competitiveness. As per the shift analysis outcomes, the sectors in Solok Regency exhibiting fast growth and competitiveness include:

1. Wholesale and retail trade, along with car and motorcycle repair
2. Information and communication

3. Educational services
4. Health services and social activities

This outcome signifies that the sectors classified within Quadrant I in Solok Regency display growth outpacing the overall growth of sectors in West Sumatra Province and demonstrate competitiveness.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results of the discussion that has been carried out, it can be concluded that Solok Regency, from 2017 to 2021, lacks a dominant leading sector according to the results derived from LQ and DLQ calculations. The sectors deemed base sectors through LQ calculations comprise agriculture, forestry, fishery, mining, and quarrying. On the other hand, the sectors identified as prospective through DLQ calculations encompass the Manufacturing Industry, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Car and Motorcycle Repair, Transportation and Warehousing, Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink, Corporate Services, Education Services, and Health Services and Social Activities. Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining and quarrying stand out as potential sectors that, with further development, hold the potential to assume leading roles in Solok Regency. Shift Share Analysis underscores that between 2017 and 2021, Solok Regency has experienced notable growth and competitiveness across four sectors: wholesale and retail trade, car and motorcycle repair; information and communication; educational services; and health services and social activities.

For the Solok Regency government, it is advisable to capitalize on the absence of a dominant leading sector based on LQ and DLQ calculations between 2017 and 2021 by strategically focusing on the development of potential and emerging sectors. This concerted effort can enable the evolution of these sectors into leadership positions, subsequently propelling other sectors and bolstering the overall economy. In a similar vein, the four sectors demonstrating fast growth and competitiveness based on shift calculation share provide an opportunity for targeted policies. The government's role could encompass tailored financial aid, incentives, and

training, customized to suit the status and needs of each sector.

6.   LIMITATIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

The present study acknowledges its inherent limitations encountered during the research process. Notably, the scarcity of available journals and documents about the economy of Solok Regency posed a constraint, which consequently impacted the depth of analysis derived from the study's findings. Additionally, the scope of techniques employed in regional economic analysis remains broader, with potential approaches such as utilizing data from input-output tables. Implementing a research model of this nature could offer enhanced insights into sectoral interconnections. Incorporating a greater volume of journals and documents, alongside adopting methodologies like the input-output table, would facilitate a more comprehensive understanding of sectoral relationships. So, it would contribute to refining the analysis conducted in this research.

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Table 1 Business Fields Used in Research

Code	Business field
A	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries
B	Mining and Quarrying
C	Industry Processing
D	Procurement of Electricity and Gas
E	Supply, Management of Garbage, Waste, and Recycling
F	Construction
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair
H	Transportation and Warehousing
I	Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink
J	Information and Communication
K	Financial Services and Insurance
L	Real Estate
M N	Company Services
O	Administration Governance, Defense, and Assurance Mandatory Social
P	Education Services
Q	Health Services and Activities Social
R, S, T, U	Other Services

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

Table 2 Location Analysis Results Quotient

Business Field	LQ					LQ average	Base / Non Base
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017		
A. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	1.65	1.64	1.65	1.64	1.66	1.65	Base
B. Mining and Quarrying	1.24	1.23	1.26	1.30	1.34	1.27	Base
C. Industry Processing	0.53	0.54	0.56	0.55	0.52	0.54	Non Base
D. Procurement of Electricity and Gas	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.23	Non Base
E. Water Procurement, Management of Garbage, Waste, and Recycling	0.56	0.57	0.58	0.59	0.57	0.57	Non Base
F. Construction	0.93	0.94	0.96	0.95	0.94	0.94	Non Base
G. Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.69	0.69	0.69	Non Base
H. Transportation and Warehousing	0.99	0.97	0.93	0.91	0.93	0.95	Non Base
I. Provision Accommodation and Food and Drink	0.77	0.77	0.72	0.71	0.71	0.74	Non Base
J. Information and Communication	0.99	0.98	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	Non Base
K. Financial Services and Insurance	0.57	0.59	0.60	0.59	0.59	0.59	Non Base
L. Real Estate	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	Non Base
M, N Corporate Services	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	Non Base
O. Administration Governance, Defense, and Assurance Mandatory Social	0.98	0.98	0.98	1.00	0.99	0.98	Non Base
P. Educational Services	0.84	0.82	0.83	0.82	0.81	0.82	Non Base
Q. Health Services and Activities Social	0.93	0.91	0.93	0.92	0.91	0.92	Non Base
R, S, T, U Other services	0.51	0.53	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.53	Non Base
							Source: Processed by the Author

Table 3 Results of Dynamic Analysis Location Quotient

Business Field	GIK	GTP	(1+GIK)/(1+GK)	(1+GTP)/(1+GP)	t	DLQ	DLQ
A. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	0.02	0.02	0.99	0.99	4.00	0.995	non-prospective
B. Mining and Quarrying	0.00	0.02	0.97	0.99	4.00	0.927	non-prospective
C. Industry Processing	0.01	0.00	0.98	0.97	4.00	1025	prospective
D. Procurement of Electricity and Gas	0.00	0.01	0.97	0.98	4.00	0.949	non-prospective
E. Water Procurement, Management of Garbage, Waste, and Recycling	0.03	0.03	0.99	1.00	4.00	0968	non-prospective
F. Construction	0.04	0.04	1.00	1.01	4.00	0.990	non-prospective
G. Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	0.05	0.05	1.02	1.02	4.00	1.007	prospective
H. Transportation and Warehousing	0.01	-0.01	0.98	0.97	4.00	1,057	prospective
I. Provision Accommodation and Food and Drink	0.04	0.02	1.01	0.99	4.00	1,085	prospective
J. Information and Communication	0.08	0.08	1.05	1.05	4.00	1,000	non-prospective
K. Financial Services and Insurance	0.02	0.03	0.99	1.00	4.00	0.955	non-prospective
L. Real Estate	0.03	0.04	1.00	1.01	4.00	0.990	non-prospective
M, N Corporate Services	0.02	0.02	0.99	0.99	4.00	1,002	prospective
O. Administration Governance, Defense, and Assurance Mandatory Social	0.03	0.03	1.00	1.00	4.00	0.992	non-prospective
P. Educational Services	0.07	0.05	1.03	1.02	4.00	1037	prospective
Q. Health Services and Activities Social	0.08	0.07	1.05	1.04	4.00	1.018	prospective
R, S ,T, U Other services	0.02	0.03	0.99	1.00	4.00	0947	non-prospective

Source: Processed by the Author

Table 4 Results of LQ and DLQ analysis

Business Field	LQ	DLQ	Interpretation		Final Interpretation
			LQ	DLQ	
A. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	1,647	0.995	base	non-prospective	Potential
B. Mining and Quarrying	1,273	0.927	base	non-prospective	Potential
C. Industry Processing	0.539	1025	non-base	prospective	Develop
D. Procurement of Electricity and Gas	0.234	0.949	non-base	non-prospective	Left behind
E. Water Procurement, Management of Garbage , Waste, and Recycling	0.574	0968	non-base	non-prospective	Left behind
F. Construction	0.942	0.990	non-base	non-prospective	Left behind
G. Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	0.694	1.007	non-base	prospective	Develop
H. Transportation and Warehousing	0.945	1,057	non-base	prospective	Develop
I. Provision Accommodation and Food and Drink	0.735	1,085	non-base	prospective	Develop
J. Information and Communication	0.990	1,000	non-base	non-prospective	Left behind
K. Financial Services and Insurance	0.588	0.955	non-base	non-prospective	Left behind
L. Real Estate	0.418	0.990	non-base	non-prospective	Left behind
M, N Corporate Services	0.153	1,002	non-base	prospective	Develop
O. Administration Governance, Defense, and Assurance Mandatory Social	0.984	0.992	non-base	non-pros pective	Left behind
P. Educational Services	0.823	1037	non base	prospective	Develop
Q. Health Services and Activities Social	0.919	1.018	non-base	prospective	Develop
R, S,T, U Other services	0.534	0947	non-base	non-prospective	Left behind

Source: Processed by the Author

Table 5 Shift Analysis Results Share

Business Field	%PP	%PPW	Classification
A. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	-2,524	0.111	II
B. Mining and Quarrying	-3,254	-7,258	IV
C. Industry Processing	-11,702	2,888	II
D. Procurement of Electricity and Gas	-7,922	-4,544	IV
E. Water Procurement, Management of Garbage, Waste, and Recycling	1,095	-3,029	III
F. Construction	2,904	-0.813	III
G. Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	7.101	1,465	I
H. Transportation and Warehousing	-16,243	6,785	II
I. Provision Accommodation and Food and Drink	-8,307	10,523	II
J. Information and Communication	25,372	0.768	I
K. Financial Services and Insurance	1,345	-4,412	III
L. Real Estate	2,515	-0.534	III
M, N Corporate Services	-3,434	0811	II
O. Administration Governance, Defense, and Assurance Mandatory Social	1,455	-0.244	III
P. Educational Services	11,563	5,276	I
Q. Health Services and Activities Social	20,754	3.155	I
R, S,T, U Other services	-0.561	-5,530	IV
Source: Processed by the Author			