Leading Sectors and Inequality in Urban Areas of DKI Jakarta Province

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A B S T R A C T

This study aims to determine the economic structure in 5 cities in DKI Jakarta Province. The research method uses descriptive quantitative research with data sources from the Central Bureau of Statistics. The analytical tools used are Location Quotient (LQ) and Williamson Index (IW). The limitation of this research only focuses on 5 urban areas of DKI Jakarta. The development process of DKI Jakarta Province experienced obstacles due to the Covid-19 pandemic so that it experienced economic recovery in 2021 after the pandemic. The limitation of this research is to analyze 17 sectors and inequality in 5 Jakarta cities. Location Quotient analysis shows that South Jakarta has no superior sector, West Jakarta and Central Jakarta have 1 superior sector while the most superior sectors are in North Jakarta with 6 sectors and East Jakarta with 7 sectors. The Williamson Index shows that 2 regions, namely West Jakarta and Central Jakarta, experienced a decrease in income inequality, while North Jakarta, South Jakarta and East Jakarta experienced an increase in income inequality. Although faced with various regional development problems in terms of sectoral and income inequality, DKI Jakarta is still a benchmark and development reference for other regions. The results of this study are expected to be a reference for policies in encouraging DKI Jakarta's economic growth that is adjusted to the classification of sectors that have a multiplier effect so that it will reduce the level of inequality.

Keywords: Williamson Index, Location Quotient, DKI Jakarta
JEL Classification Code: O18, R11, R58

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INTRODUCTION

A region will not be separated from the economic activities that occur in every activity of life (Wasdani & Prasad, 2020). Economic activities that occur at all levels of society in an area (Dahliah, 2020), which have different characteristics in terms of natural resources, socio-economy, geographical location and facilities and infrastructure (Xu & Dobson, 2019). These differences in characteristics cause the development policy process between regions to be uneven so that it will affect the results of economic growth in each region where there are regions that experience faster growth compared to other regions.

Therefore, an equitable development process is needed without special treatment in certain areas by maximizing the resources owned. Regional development must adjust to the priorities and developments owned by each region in striving for more balanced development that aims to encourage economic growth and job creation in the regions (Fattah & Rahman, 2013) and achieve prosperity and income equity (Liyanaarachchi et al., 2016).

The success of a region's economic development can be known by increasing the total value and percentage of aggregate output of goods and services in the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) in a certain period of time both comprehensively and sectorally, thus showing that the growth of the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) also means an increase in regional income (Katti, Pratiwi and Setiahadi, 2019; Nguyen, 2019; Thierry et al., 2016).

Figure 1 provides an overview of the economic growth of DKI Jakarta Province which experienced high growth in the 2019 period which was above 5 percent, showing that economic performance continued to grow, but experienced a growth of minus -2.39 percent in the 2020 period due to the Covid-19 pandemic, but a year later the economy of Central Java province experienced an economic recovery which began to experience an increase in economic growth of 3.55 percent and returned to its previous condition. Covid-19 in 2022 is 5.75 percent.

Fluctuations in economic growth are also influenced by the contribution of 17 business sectors that make up the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP). The economic growth of DKI Jakarta Province is also influenced by the total GDP composition of the urban administrative areas under it such as North Jakarta, South Jakarta, West Jakarta, East Jakarta and Central Jakarta (Hidayah & Tallo, 2020).

Figure 2 provides an overview of the average contribution of the 5 largest business sectors to total GDP in 2019-2023 as illustrated by the Wholesale and Retail Trade sector; Car and Motorcycle
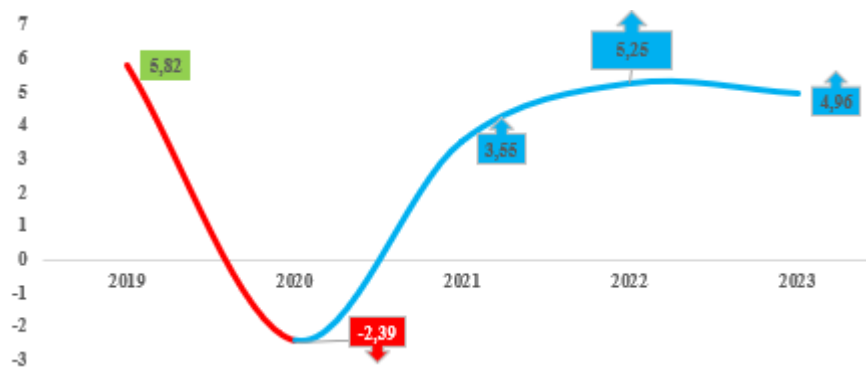
Source: Central Statistics Agency of DKI Jakarta

Figure 1.
Economic Growth of DKI Jakarta Province 2019-2023
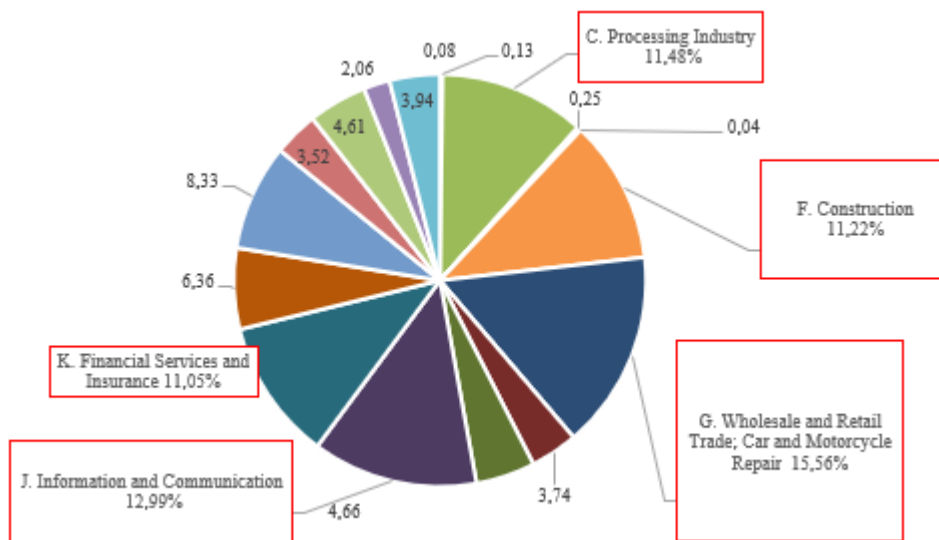
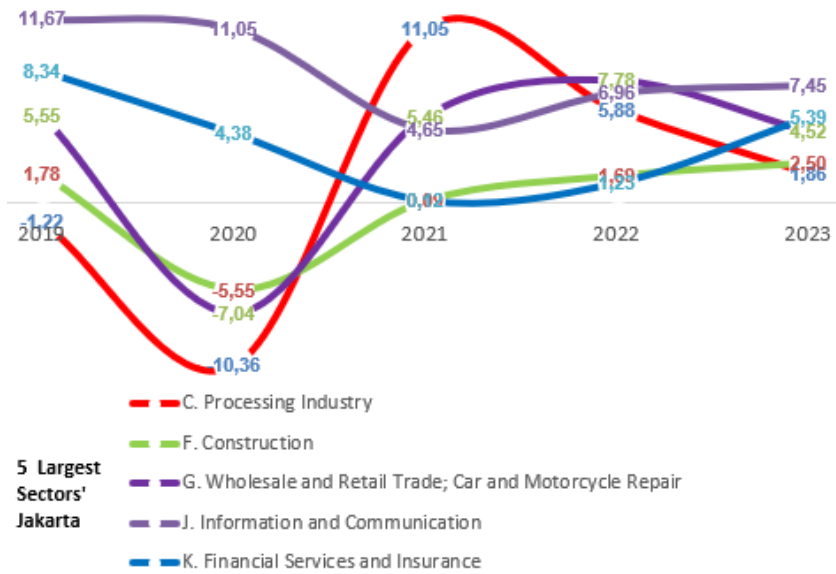Source: Central Statistics Agency of DKI Jakarta
Figure 2.
Contribution of 17 sectorals to the total Gross Regional Domestic Product of DKI Jakarta (2019-2023)

Repair by 15.56 percent, the Information and Communication sector by 12.99 percent, the Processing Industry sector by 11.48 percent, the Construction sector by 11.22 percent and the Finance and Insurance sector by 11.05 percent. This indicates that the majority of Jakarta's GDP is in the services and financial sectors when compared to the use of natural resources.

Although the 5 largest contributing sectors in figure 2 experienced fluctuating output growth, there were even sectors that tended to decline during the pandemic in 2020. Figure 3 shows the 3 largest sectors that have consistently experienced economic recovery, namely the Construction sector, the Information and Communication sector, and the Financial Services and Insurance sector. So this condition indicates that the dominant contributing sector is not able to provide stable and increasing performance growth.

Regional economic potential must be able to be developed to increase regional income and encourage regional economic growth and development (Tutupoho, 2019). The goal of regional economic development in the long term is a shift in the regional economic structure which can be seen from changes in sectors that are able to provide a more dominant multiplier effect so that the base sector will be able to encourage regional economic growth (Vikaliana, 2017). The base category sector is an economic activity that is able to meet regional needs and its excess will be exported out of the region while the non-base sector is an activity that has not been able to meet regional needs so that it has to import (buy) other regions (Hutapea et al., 2020). The difference in potential and the number of sectors that are categorized as bases between regions will cause problems such as inequality in development between regions where areas that have abundant resource potential and sectors that are categorized as bases will be able to accelerate the process of physical, human, facilities and infrastructure development and vice versa. Areas that are able to increase economic growth and the development process will become an attraction for urbanization so that it will have a huge multiplier effect because it will encourage the level of public consumption (Islami & Nugroho, 2018).

Source: Central Statistics Agency of DKI Jakarta

Figure 3.
Growth of the 5 largest sectors to Jakarta's Total Gross Regional Domestic Product 2019-2023

In moving the economy, the regions must be able to have superior sectors that will get priority in helping to increase the total GDP, so that to find out which sectors are included in the lead, they must contribute dominantly and show an increase in growth every year (Muljanto, 2021). Regarding relevant previous research in several regions, including the leading sectors in Mojokerto district, namely the real estate sector and the processing industry sector (Irmansyah, 2019), leading sectors in Gresik regency, namely the processing industry sector, the mining and quarrying sector and the electricity and gas procurement sector (Hakim, 2019), the leading sector in Sidoarjo district is the processing industry sector (Muljanto, 2021) and the leading sectors in Bangkalan Regency are the agricultural sector, the transportation and warehousing sector, the education sector and the construction sector (Rohmah & Cahyono, 2021).

DKI Jakarta Province as an autonomous region has an important role in reducing economic disparities in lower administrative areas, namely all 5 cities, namely South Jakarta City, North Jakarta City, West Jakarta City, East Jakarta City and Central Jakarta City. This study to measure income inequality between 5 cities is based on the Williamson Index (Yoda & Febriani, 2018) and to find out the classification of 17 sectors that are the main part of the formation of gross regional gross domestic income (GDP) using Location Quotient (LQ) analysis (Kesuma & Utama, 2015; Mangilaleng et al., 2015). The novelty of this study is that it uses a combination of 2 analyses, namely LQ and DLQ (Dynamic Loocation Quotient) so that the results of the sector calculation not only discuss the base and non-basis but explain in more detail the classification of 17 sectors with 4 quadrants, namely: Leading Sectors, Potential Sectors, Developing Sectors and Disadvantaged Sectors.

METHODOLOGY

DKI Jakarta as the center of government and as a reference for the development model in the era of regional autonomy for other regions (Nur & Rakhman, 2019) and supporting the urban development

Table 1.
Variables and Source Data

Variables	Definition	Source Data
PDRB Total	Total PDRB Region	Statistics Indonesia
PDRB Sectoral	Total PDRB 17 sectors	Statistics Indonesia
PDRB Per Capita	Total Income Per Capita	Statistics Indonesia
Population	Population Region	Statistics Indonesia

Source: Central Statistics Agency of DKI Jakarta

planning process to support one of the SDG's points in no. 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities (sdgs.un.org/goals). In this study, data for the 2019-2023 period is used adjusted to previous research and the research methods used, namely, first, location quotient analysis combined with dynamic location quotient so that it will form the results of 4 quadrants that will describe the classification of 17 business fields consisting of superior sectors, developing sectors, developing sectors and underprivileged sectors. The second analysis is the Williamson index which will describe the level of income inequality which will explain the high, middle and low inequality. The Williamson index is used to measure regional inequality in Jakarta because the analysis requires population data that will describe the economic activity of an area which is assumed to be influenced by the consumption of its population or a high population will be a problem for the Jakarta capital government in providing access to services to its people, so that IW is expected to be able to describe the condition of regional inequality with data instruments population and income.

Location Quotient analysis aims to determine the representation of business interests in economic development in the study area, as well as evaluate employment, distribution channels, market access and factors that affect total output and business growth (Miller et al., 1991).

Location Quotient/LQ

LQ analysis is formulated as follows (Kuncoro, 2019):

$$SLQ = \frac{Xij/Xj}{Xiy/Xy}$$

where Xij is Sector i in City GDP i, Xj is Total City GDP i, Xiy is Sector I in DKI Jakarta's GDP, and Xy is Total GDP of DKI Jakarta.

The value of the Location Quotient (LQ) analysis is (Fracasso & Vittucci Marzetti, 2018) LQ>1: shows that the contribution of business sectors is greater at the regional level because production exceeds consumption needs, causing surpluses and developing to be exported outside the region. LQ=1: shows that the contribution of the business sector is balanced at the regional level because it can only meet consumption needs. LQ<1: shows that the contribution of the business sector is smaller at the regional level because production is unable to meet consumption needs, thus causing a deficit that has development to be imported from outside the region. To be able to find out the factors of shifting business fields and sub-fields over time, it can be analyzed using Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ).

Dynamic Location Quotient/DLQ

DLQ analysis can be measured by formulation (Kuncoro, 2019):

$$DLQ = \left[\frac{(1+Xij)/(1+Xj)}{(1+Xiy)/(1+Xy)} \right]^t$$

Then from the LQ and DLQ values, 4 quadrants will be formed as follows (Taufiqqurrachman & Jayadi, 2023): Leading

Sectors are sectors that have a surplus of production so that they have a greater role (output) (LQ>1) and have a Developing prospective growth rate (DLQ>1). Potential sectors are sectors that experience production surpluses so that they have a greater role (output) (LQ>1) but have the Developing for an un-prospective growth rate (DLQ<1). The Developing Sector is a sector that experiences a production deficit so that it does not have a greater role (output) (LQ<1) but has the Developing for a prospective growth rate (DLQ>1). The Disadvantaged Sector is a sector that experiences a production deficit so that it does not have a greater role (output) (LQ<1) and has the Developing for an un-prospective growth rate (DQL<1).

	DLQ > 1	DLQ < 1
LQ > 1	Leading Sectors	Potential Sectors
LQ < 1	Developing Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors

Williamson Index

The Williamson Index analysis links several variables that aim to analyze the gap between regions (Elpisah et al., 2021). The following is a description of the analysis (Taufiqqurrachman & Jayadi, 2023)

$$ IW = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{I}(Yi - \overline{Y})^2 \cdot \frac{fi}{n}}{\overline{Y}}} $$

where Yi is GDP Per City Capita i, Y is GDP Per Capita DKI Jakarta, fi is Population of City i, and n is Number of Population of DKI Jakarta.

The value of the Williamson Index (WI) analysis results is (Elpisah et al., 2021), a measure of income inequality to analyze how large the gap between regions is by calculating the Williamson index. The magnitude of the Williamson index states that the magnitude of the IW is 0 < the IW < 1; IW = 0, means that the development of the region is very even; IW = 1, means that the development of the re-

gion is very uneven; IW < 0, means that regional development is getting closer to equity; IW < 1, means that regional development is getting closer to lame. The value of the analysis results is based on 3 categories, namely the low regional inequality category with an IW value of < 0.3, the medium regional inequality category with an IW value of 0.3-0.5, while the high regional inequality category with an IW value of > 0.5 (Taufiqqurrachman & Jayadi, 2023).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Location Quotient

Based on the results of LQ analysis which produced 4 quadrants in 17 sectors that form the total GDP of 5 cities in DKI Jakarta Province which can be seen in table 2 as a measure.

Location Quotient South Jakarta

In East Jakarta, it does not show the results of the leading sectors, but there are several potential sectors including K. Financial Services and Insurance and M.N. Corporate Services which are supported by office areas, namely the Sudirman Central Business District (SCBD) in South Jakarta (Inggrit, 2019)

Location Quotient North Jakarta

North Jakarta City has leading sectors including A. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, C. Processing Industry, E. Water Procurement, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling, F. Construction, G. Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair, H. Transportation and Warehousing. One of the leading sectors owned by North Jakarta is the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors, because it is supported by its largest fishing ports, namely Muara Baru and Muara Angke, but in its development it still has not received special attention from the local and provincial governments (Wardhani, 2002). Construction development in North Jakarta has an impact on the decline of soil structure which risks causing the sinking of northern

Table 2.
Location Quotient (LQ) 5 Urban DKI Jakarta

17 Sectors in PDRB	South Jakarta	North Jakarta	West Jakarta	East Jakarta	Central Jakarta
A.	Disadvantaged Sectors	Leading Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors	Potential Sector	Disadvantaged Sectors
B.	Disadvantaged Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors
C.	Developing Sectors	Leading Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors	Leading Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors
D.	Disadvantaged Sectors	Potential Sector	Disadvantaged Sectors	Leading Sectors	Developing Sectors
E.	Disadvantaged Sectors	Leading Sectors	Potential Sector	Leading Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors
F.	Disadvantaged Sectors	Leading Sectors	Potential Sector	Developing Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors
G.	Disadvantaged Sectors	Leading Sectors	Potential Sector	Leading Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors
H.	Developing Sectors	Leading Sectors	Leading Sectors	Potential Sector	Developing Sectors
I.	Disadvantaged Sectors	Developing Sectors	Potential Sector	Leading Sectors	Potential Sector
J.	Potential Sector	Developing Sectors	Potential Sector	Developing Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors
K.	Potential Sector	Developing Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors	Developing Sectors	Potential Sector
L.	Potential Sector	Developing Sectors	Potential Sector	Developing Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors
M,N.	Potential Sector	Developing Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors	Developing Sectors	Potential Sector
O.	Potential Sector	Disadvantaged Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors	Developing Sectors	Leading Sectors
P.	Disadvantaged Sectors	Developing Sectors	Potential Sector	Leading Sectors	Potential Sector
Q.	Potential Sector	Developing Sectors	Potential Sector	Leading Sectors	Developing Sectors
R,S,T,U.	Potential Sector	Developing Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors	Developing Sectors	Disadvantaged Sectors

Source: Data processed, 2024

Table 3.
Description of Types of Sectors in DKI Jakarta's GDP

17 Sectors		
A. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	G. Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	M, N. Corporate Services
B. Mining and Quarrying	H. Transportation and Warehousing	O. Government, Defense and Compulsory Social Security Administration
C. Processing Industry	I. Provision of Accommodation and Eating and Drinking	P. Educational Services
D. Electricity and Gas Procurement	J. Information and Communication	Q. Health Services and Social Activities
E. Water Procurement, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	K. Financial Services and Insurance	R, S, T, U. Other Services
F. Construction	L. Real Estate	

Source: Data processed, 2024

Jakarta (Manik & Marasabessy, 2010), and the processing industry in North Jakarta is very developed because it is supported by a large number of factories, one of which is the PT Indofood factory.

Location Quotient West Jakarta

The Transportation and Warehousing sector in North Jakarta and West Jakarta is the leading sector due to several factors, namely first, there is a conversion of rice fields/ponds into housing and warehousing (industrial), especially in the Cengakreng, Kalideres, Kebun Jeruk and Grogol Petamburan areas. Meanwhile, Jakarta's north coast warehousing area is located in Kamal Muara, Penjaringan and Cilincing (Ernawati et al., 2023). West Jakarta's economy in 2023 will grow 5.30 percent, slower than the 2022 achievement of 5.50 percent. In terms of production, the highest growth occurred in the Other Services Business Sector at 11.59 percent. Other business fields with the second largest growth were transportation and warehousing which grew 9.55 percent (BPS Jakarta Barat, 2024).

Location Quotient East Jakarta

The processing industry sector is a leading sector in East Jakarta because it is supported by the Pulo Gadung Industrial Estate which has 375 companies in it so that it is able to contribute the most to the total GDP, which is 28 percent. The very massive construction development in North Jakarta contributes to economic development supported by the reclamation of the Pantai Indah Kapuk project (Susanti & Afrizal, 2018).

Location Quotient Central Jakarta

Central Jakarta has one leading sector, namely Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security, this is supported by the existence of the State Palace as the center of government and defense of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Siburian et al., 2020).
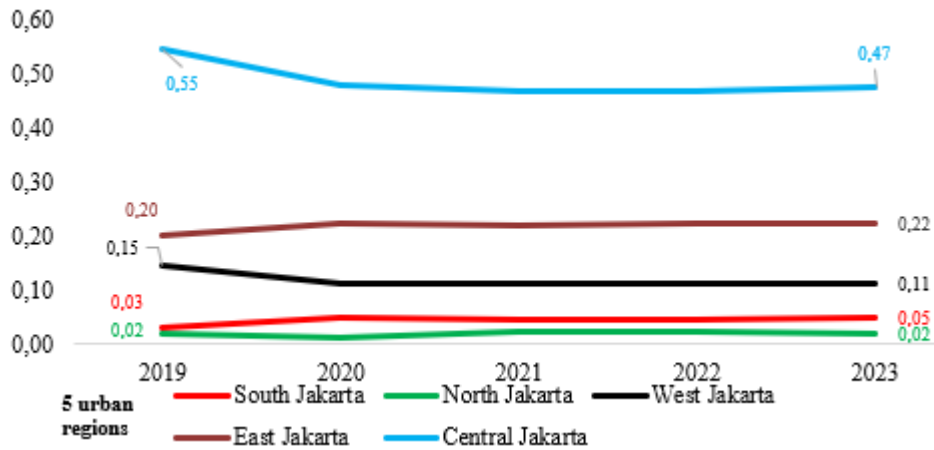
Williamson Index

The Williamson Index measures per capita income inequality to analyze how large the gap in DKI Jakarta Province can be seen in Figure 4. The results of the Williamson index calculation show that the income gap/disparity in the province of DKI Jakarta in 2019-2023 shows positive results.

Because 4 out of 5 cities show that the Williams index is at an IW value of < 0.3 which indicates that regional income inequality is low while Central Jakarta is still at an IW value of 0.3 – 0.5 which indicates moderate regional income inequality. There are 3 cities that have experienced positive performance in reducing inequality, namely Central Jakarta from 0.54 to 0.47, West Jakarta from 0.14 to 0.11, South Jakarta from 0.021 to 0.20 so that the 3 regions have been able to make equitable economic growth.

Meanwhile, there are 2 cities that have experienced an increase in regional income inequality, namely East Jakarta from 0.20 to 0.22, South Jakarta from 0.03 to 0.04 so that income inequality in these areas is still high and uneven (Darzal, 2016) so that a strategic planning policy is needed for income equity in 5 cities in DKI Jakarta Province.

There are several factors that cause inequality, including income concentration, concentration of industrial and business estates, concentration of assets, concentration of land and compradors. That elite entrepreneurs as property developers carry out land ownership activities by colluding with government figures, brokers, and to facilitate the land tenure licensing process. So that the people who own the land will be disadvantaged because the developer frees up his land at a low price, on the contrary, the selling price of property in this area is very expensive so that the developer will get a surplus transfer from the project (Ardiansyah, 2019). the government is expected to prioritize the Central

Source: Central Statistics Agency of DKI Jakarta
Figure 4.
Williamson Index of 5 cities in DKI Jakarta 2019-2023

Jakarta area which over the last 5 years has experienced a decrease in inequality but the level of inequality is still the highest among other Jakarta city areas.

CONCLUSIONS

The results of the development process carried out by DKI Jakarta Province can not only be seen from the achievement of economic growth figures, but also from the increase in output of 17 sectors during a certain period that supports the rate of economic growth. As well as structuring and increasing sector specialization in each city of Jakarta. Location Quotinet analysis during the 2019-2023 period shows that North Jakarta does not have a superior sector, West Jakarta and Central Jakarta only have 1 superior sector.

Meanwhile, South Jakarta has 6 leading sectors and East Jakarta has 7 leading sectors. In the analysis of the Williamson Index from each city, showing fluctuations, Central Jakarta and West Jakarta were able to show positive performance results with a decrease in the level of income inequality in the regions. Meanwhile, 3 other cities, namely North Jakarta, South Jakarta and East Jakarta, got negative results with increasing income inequality in the region. So that the attention of DKI

Province is needed to South Jakarta where from 2 analyses there are no superior sectors and income inequality is increasing so that it is expected that in the next period for the City of South Jakarta will experience an increase in superior sectors and be able to reduce the level of income inequality.

It is hoped that the results of the research can contribute to being a reference and reference in policy-making in continuing the development process in DKI Jakarta Province and become a reference in more detailed research for lecturers and students as well as other researchers. There are limitations of regional analysis in this study, it is hoped that it can be continued in the Input-Output (I-O) and Interregional Input-Output (IRIO) analysis in the urban sector of Jakarta

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