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Study of Regional Planning for the New Autonomous Area of Southwest Papua Province Using Shift-Share Analysis

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Abstract

The contribution of the economic sectors in 2022 in Southwest Papua Province to the total GRDP differs from one another; the sector with the largest contribution is the manufacturing sector, which is 19.92 percent, followed by the construction sector, which is 14.25 percent, followed by the quarrying and mining sector, which is 13.37 percent, while the sector with the lowest contribution was the electricity and gas procurement sector, which was 0.06 percent. The analytical method used in this research is shift-share analysis. The results of the study show (a) Positive growth in the national economy has had a positive impact on economic sectors in Southwest Papua Province, and the sector that has the greatest impact on national-level economic growth is the manufacturing sector while the smallest is the electricity and gas procurement sector ; (b) Based on proportional growth, influenced by the growth of the same sector at the national level, where positive growth in the mining and quarrying sector, the information and communication sector, the health services sector and social activities, as well as other service sectors at the national level causes the rapid growth of these sectors the same in Southwest Papua Province; (c) Based on the calculation results, there are only two sectors in Southwest Papua Province that have competitiveness against the same sector at the national level, namely the Electricity and Gas Procurement sector and the Food and Drink Accommodation Provision sector; (d) There is only one economic sector with progressive growth, namely the information and communication sector and as many as sixteen economic sectors that have a backward growth.

Keywords: *New Autonomous Region, Regional Planning, Shift Share.*

INTRODUCTION

Economic development is the process and set of policies implemented by a country to enhance its economic, political, and social well-being. Economic development involves the transition from a simple, low-income economy to a modern, high-income economy. One way to measure the level of well-being in a society is to examine its economic aspects and per capita national income. The higher the per capita income, the higher the well-being of society and the greater the progress in economic development (Adha & Andiny, 2022).

Economic growth indicates successful economic development. This growth is shaped by various economic sectors, indirectly depicting the level of growth that occurs, and is an important indicator for regions to evaluate the success of development. Government policies can be assessed through economic growth (Latuny, 2014). The eighth goal of the SDGs is to maintain per capita economic growth in line with the national conditions (Sudirman & Rifai, 2021). Economic growth reflects an increase in the production of goods and services, which is a key determinant of economic growth. Therefore, economic growth is a crucial indicator of economic development (Rajab & Rusli, 2019).

Successful regional economic development increases the utilization of natural and human resources, resulting in an improved standard of living for the population. Each region has different potentials; therefore, potential resources must be explored and effectively utilized to support regional economic growth to achieve the desired regional development (Salakory & Matulessy, 2020; Average Chigwenya, & Prisca Simbanegavi, 2020). One effort that can be undertaken to focus on regional development is to identify the key industries and competitiveness in that region (Basuki & Mujiraharjo, 2017).

Shift-Share Analysis is a way to assess the potential and competitiveness of a regional economy. A shift-share Analysis is conducted to determine changes and shifts in sectors or industries in local and regional economies. This analysis describes the performance of sectors in a region (Sapriadi and Hasbiullah, 2015). Similarly, Muhamad Paizal et al. (2023) stated that shift-share analysis is one of the simplest approaches that use the concepts of proportion and growth. It allows for intertemporal (growth) calculations involving other countries or regions using simple

calculations. This method is used to understand regional development based on the economic structure, shifts in leading sectors over two time periods, and the position of the regional economic sector relative to a broader area (Kusuma, 2016).

The Southwest Papua Province Government is a new autonomous region supported by districts and cities whose economic growth is experiencing rapid development. The government has made various efforts to stimulate economic sectors and improve the regional economy, including implementing regulations and new developments in each district and city (Wijayanto & Muin, 2020). Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) represents all cumulative economic activities in the region.

The contribution of economic sectors in the year 2022 in Southwest Papua Province to the total GRDP differs from one another. The sector with the largest contribution is the manufacturing sector at 19.92 percent, followed by the construction sector at 14.25 percent, followed by the mining and quarrying sector at 13.37 percent, while the sector with the lowest contribution is the electricity and gas supply sector at 0.06 percent. Another phenomenon is the agriculture sector, which has played a significant role in the national and regional economies in Southwest Papua Province from 2017 to 2022, showing fluctuating contributions, with an average contribution of 12.12 percent. The growth of Southwest Papua Province's GRDP shows a slow trend from 2018 to 2022. In 2018, the GRDP growth was 6.07%, which decreased to 2.98 percent in 2019. Furthermore, Southwest Papua Province's GRDP experienced a decline in 2020, reaching its lowest point with a negative figure of -2.85. This was because of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. The slower the growth of Southwest Papua Province's GRDP, the greater the impact on the region's competitiveness. This will result in instability in GRDP growth owing to efforts to maximize the use of local resources and underutilized opportunities. Endogenous and exogenous determinants can affect regional growth; the former occurs within the region itself, while factors from outside the region or a combination of both are known as exogenous determinants. Endogenous determinants include the distribution of production factors such as land, labor, and capital, while exogenous determinants are the demand for products produced in other areas.

Regional development planning should focus on the development of competitive and leading economic activities to achieve stable and ideal economic growth. The competitive and leading economic sectors have high growth rates, relatively high employment absorption, strong inter-sectoral linkages, and the ability to create added value (Masruri et al., 2021). Based on this background, the researcher conducted a Study of Regional Planning for the New Autonomous Area of Southwest Papua Province Using Shift-Share Analysis.

METHODS

This research is conducted on the economy of Southwest Papua Province with the aim of calculating and analyzing growth and shifts, competitiveness, and economic profiles. The research objects were the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of Southwest Papua Province and the national-level GRDP for the years 2017 to 2022 as secondary data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) for each district/city in Southwest Papua and the national level.

Shift-share analysis, used as a descriptive method, is useful for analyzing changes in economic activity indicators, such as production and employment, at two points in time. In this analysis, it is assumed that the change in production or employment in a region between the base year and the end year of the analysis is divided into three growth components: the national growth component (PN), proportional or industrial mix growth component (PP), and regional share growth component (PPW).

The explanation for each quadrant in Figure 1 is as follows.

1. Quadrant I is where both the PP and PPW are positive. This indicates that the sectors in the respective regions have rapid growth (seen from their PP values) and are more competitive compared to other regions (seen from their PPW values).
2. Quadrant II indicates that the economic sectors in the respective region have fast growth (positive PP), but the competitiveness of the region for these sectors is lower than that of other regions (negative PPW).
3. Quadrant III is where both the PP and PPW are negative. This suggests that the economic sectors in the respective regions have slow growth with lower competitiveness than other regions.

4. Quadrant IV indicates that the economic sectors in the respective regions have slow growth (negative PP), but the competitiveness of the region for these sectors is good compared to other regions (positive PPW).

Quadrant IV PPij	Quadrant I
Quadrant III	Quadrant II PPWij

Figure 1. Economic Sector Growth Profile

In Figure 1, there is a line that intersects Quadrants II and IV, forming a 45-degree angle. This line represents the net change of zero (PBj = 0). The upper part of the line indicates that PBj > 0, indicating that these sectors are experiencing progressive growth. Conversely, below the 45-degree line means PBj < 0, indicating slower-growing sectors.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Analysis of the Structural Shift in the Economy of Southwest Papua Province

The shift-share analysis for Bogor Regency is conducted using Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) data based on constant prices for 2017 and 2022. Indonesia was chosen as the benchmark region for this analysis. Table 1 displays the development of the GRDP for Southwest Papua Province and the entire country of Indonesia, along with the respective growth rates of the GRDP in these two regions.

Table 1. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of Southwest Papua Province and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Indonesia at Constant Prices of 2010

No	Components of Business Fields	Southwest Papua Province (Million IDR)		Indonesia (Million IDR)	
		2017	2022	2017	2022
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	2,558,310.81	2,896,055.86	1,787,963,200	2,428,900,500
2	Mining and Quarrying	2,499,002.68	3,171,993.24	1,029,554,600	2,393,390,900
3	Manufacturing Industry	4,360,255.49	4,725,325.19	2,739,711,900	3,591,774,700
4	Electricity and Gas Supply	11,473.05	15,053.22	162,339,800	204,673,700
5	Water Supply, Waste Management, and Recycling	36,089.94	41,918.55	9,438,600	12,537,100
6	Construction	4,002,661.60	3,379,283.18	1,410,513,600	1,912,978,700
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	2,146,044.90	2,783,536.48	1,768,865,200	2,516,591,500
8	Transportation and Warehousing	759,738.90	808,969.30	735,229,600	983,530,100
9	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	158,018.63	197,580.83	387,013,100	472,064,600
10	Information and Communication	642,218.38	947,670.33	513,715,900	812,807,500
11	Financial and Insurance Activities	445,878.85	531,400.59	571,203,600	809,356,700
12	Real Estate	323,937.25	411,757.06	382,259,200	488,311,200
13	Business Services	36,131.07	40,890.52	238,217,000	341,427,300
14	Public Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Security	2,209,058.28	2,469,160.55	499,343,600	605,117,300
15	Education Services	829,490.34	903,825.24	447,137,600	566,624,500
16	Health and Social Activities	235,564.26	286,246.39	144,830,700	236,166,800
17	Other Services	97,092.43	107,289.00	239,258,600	354,181,200
Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)		21,350,966.86	23,717,955.53	13,066,595,800	18,730,434,300

The Ratio of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) for Southwest Papua Province and Indonesia for the Years 2017-2022

The numbers in the GRDP alone may not provide a comprehensive understanding of economic activities unless they are further developed and analyzed in depth. In the context of shift-share analysis, which aims to examine the structural shifts in the economy of a region, the analysis process begins by calculating Ri (the ratio of the growth of sector i's activities in Southwest Papua Province), Ri (the ratio of changes in economic activities of sector i in Indonesia), and Ra (the total change in economic activities/GDP of Indonesia). The calculations for ri, Ri, and Ra are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) Ratio of Southwest West Papua Province (Ra, Ri, ri)

No.	Components of Business Fields	Ra	Ri	ri
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	0.43	0.36	0.13
2	Mining and Quarrying	0.43	1.32	0.27
3	Manufacturing Industry	0.43	0.31	0.08
4	Electricity and Gas Supply	0.43	0.26	0.31
5	Water Supply, Waste Management, and Recycling	0.43	0.33	0.16
6	Construction	0.43	0.36	(0.16)
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	0.43	0.42	0.30
8	Transportation and Warehousing	0.43	0.34	0.06
9	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	0.43	0.22	0.25
10	Information and Communication	0.43	0.58	0.48
11	Financial and Insurance Activities	0.43	0.42	0.19
12	Real Estate	0.43	0.28	0.27
13	Business Services	0.43	0.43	0.13
14	Public Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Security	0.43	0.21	0.12
15	Education Services	0.43	0.27	0.09
16	Health and Social Activities	0.43	0.63	0.22
17	Other Services	0.43	0.48	0.11

Table 2 shows the value of Ra, which represents the changes in economic activity in Indonesia from 2017 to 2022. The calculation results indicate that there has been a change of 0.43 or 43 percent, indicating that the national economy has increased by 43 percent in 2022 compared to 2017.

Furthermore, the value of Ri is the difference between the National GDP of sector i in the end year (2022) and the National GDP of sector i in the base year (2017). Based on the calculation results, as shown in the table above, all Ri values are positive, indicating that all sectors of the economy in West Papua Province experienced positive growth.

The following components are the ri ratios, which represent the ratio of changes in economic activity in sector i in West Papua Province. Similarly, all ri values are positive, meaning that from 2017 to 2022, the economic sectors have experienced positive and favorable developments.

Analysis of the Components of Growth in the Southwestern West Papua Province Region

The regional economy is significantly influenced by the economic sector in that region. The growth of these economic sectors is strongly influenced by the components of economic growth, both sectoral and total, in the region above. In shift-share analysis, the components referred to are National Growth (PN), Proportional Growth (PP), and Regional Share Growth (PPW). The components of PN, PP, PPW, and PB (Net Shift) for Southwestern West Papua Province were as follows:

1. National Growth Component

The value of National Growth (PN) is positive for all sub-sectors of the economy. This means that when national economic growth is positive, it will also have a positive impact on the economic sectors in southwestern western Papua Province. billion Rupiah, while the smallest impact from this economic growth is

in the electricity and gas supply sector, amounting to Rp 1,889,993.64 billion Rupiah, while the smallest impact is in the electricity and gas supply sector, amounting to Rp 4,973.10 billion Rupiah.

Table 3. Components of National Growth (PNij)

No.	Components of Business Fields	PNij (Ra-1)	
		Million IDR	%
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	1,108,923.81	43.35
2	Mining and Quarrying	1,083,216.15	43.35
3	Manufacturing Industry	1,889,993.64	43.35
4	Electricity and Gas Supply	4,973.10	43.35
5	Water Supply, Waste Management, and Recycling	15,643.52	43.35
6	Construction	1,734,991.21	43.35
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	930,223.29	43.35
8	Transportation and Warehousing	329,315.95	43.35
9	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	68,494.66	43.35
10	Information and Communication	278,375.58	43.35
11	Financial and Insurance Activities	193,270.37	43.35
12	Real Estate	140,413.64	43.35
13	Business Services	15,661.35	43.35
14	Public Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Security	957,537.03	43.35
15	Education Services	359,550.37	43.35
16	Health and Social Activities	102,107.54	43.35
17	Other Services	42,085.62	43.35

2. Proportional Growth Component (Ppij)

This component reflects the comparison between the growth of each economic sector and the total national-level growth, and its impact on the growth of the underlying economic sectors. Three economic sectors have negative signs (PPij<0), indicating rapid growth. These are the mining and quarrying, information and communication, health and social activities, and other services sectors. This is because, at the national level, these sectors are experiencing an acceleration in growth, which in turn has a rapid growth impact on the same sectors in Southwestern West Papua Province. On the other hand, the remaining 13 sectors showed negative growth, resulting in a slow growth effect on the same sectors in Southwestern West Papua Province (PPij > 0).

Table 4. Proportional Growth Components (Ppij)

No	Components of Business Fields	PPij		Description
		Million IDR	%	
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	(191,837.37)	(7.50)	Specializing in sectors that are growing slowly nationally
2	Mining and Quarrying	2,227,177.07	89.12	Specializing in sectors that are growing slowly nationally
3	Manufacturing Industry	(533,934.45)	(12.25)	Specializing in sectors that are growing slowly nationally
4	Electricity and Gas Supply	(1,981.23)	(17.27)	Specializing in sectors that are growing slowly nationally
5	Water Supply, Waste Management, and Recycling	(3,795.93)	(10.52)	Specializing in sectors that are growing slowly nationally
6	Construction	(309,129.20)	(7.72)	Specializing in sectors that are growing slowly nationally

7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	(23,057.38)	(1.07)	Specializing in sectors that are growing slowly nationally
8	Transportation and Warehousing	(72,738.21)	(9.57)	Specializing in sectors that are growing slowly nationally
9	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	(33,767.87)	(21.37)	Specializing in sectors that are growing slowly nationally
10	Information and Communication	95,531.72	14.88	Specializing in sectors that are growing slowly nationally
11	Financial and Insurance Activities	(7,369.18)	(1.65)	Specializing in sectors that are growing slowly nationally
12	Real Estate	(50,542.18)	(15.60)	Specializing in sectors that are growing slowly nationally
13	Business Services	(7.14)	(0.02)	Specializing in sectors that are growing slowly nationally
14	Public Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Security	(489,602.19)	(22.16)	Specializing in sectors that are growing slowly nationally
15	Education Services	(137,888.78)	(16.62)	Specializing in sectors that are growing slowly nationally
16	Health and Social Activities	46,448.82	19.72	Specializing in sectors that are growing slowly nationally
17	Other Services	4,550.59	4.69	Specializing in sectors that are growing slowly nationally

3. Regional Share Growth Component (PPWij)

The ratio or component of Regional Share Growth indicates the competitiveness of each economic sector at a lower level against the economic sector at a higher level. If PPWij > 0 or has a positive sign (+), then the economic sector is competitive with the region above it. Conversely, if it has a negative sign (-) or PPWij < 0, the sector is not competitive against the region above it. Based on the calculation results, only two sectors in Southwestern West Papua Province are competitive against the same sector at the national level, namely the Electricity and Gas Supply sector and the Accommodation and Food and Beverage Service sector (PPWij > 0). The other 15 sectors have negative values (PPWij < 0), indicating that these economic sectors are not competitive against the same sectors at the national level.

Table 5. Regional share growth component (PPWij)

No	Components of Business Fields	PPWij		Ket
		Juta Rupiah	%	
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	(579,341.40)	(22.65)	Lack competitiveness.
2	Mining and Quarrying	(2,637,402.66)	(105.54)	Lack competitiveness.
3	Manufacturing Industry	(990,989.49)	(22.73)	Lack competitiveness.
4	Electricity and Gas Supply	588.30	5.13	Have competitiveness
5	Water Supply, Waste Management, and Recycling	(6,018.98)	(16.68)	Lack competitiveness.
6	Construction	(2,049,240.43)	(51.20)	Lack competitiveness.
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	(269,674.33)	(12.57)	Lack competitiveness.
8	Transportation and Warehousing	(207,347.34)	(27.29)	Lack competitiveness.
9	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	4,835.41	3.06	Have competitiveness
10	Information and Communication	(68,455.35)	(10.66)	Lack competitiveness.
11	Financial and Insurance Activities	(100,379.45)	(22.51)	Lack competitiveness.
12	Real Estate	(2,051.65)	(0.63)	Lack competitiveness.

13	Business Services	(10,894.76)	(30.15)	Lack competitiveness.
14	Public Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Security	(207,832.57)	(9.41)	Lack competitiveness.
15	Education Services	(147,326.69)	(17.76)	Lack competitiveness.
16	Health and Social Activities	(97,874.22)	(41.55)	Lack competitiveness.
17	Other Services	(36,439.64)	(37.53)	Lack competitiveness.

4. Progressive Growth Component (PBij)

The purpose of this component is to identify sectors with progressive growth, meaning that they have truly positive (+) growth obtained by adding the PPij and PPWij components. From the calculation results, there is only one economic sector with a positive sign (+) or PBij > 0: the Information and Communication sector. These economic sectors have progressive (positive) growth. However, there are 16 economic sectors with a negative sign (-) PBij < 0, indicating that these economic sectors have regressive growth.

Table 6. Progressive growth component (PBij)

No	Components of Business Fields	PBij		Ket
		Million IDR	%	
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	(771,178.76)	(30.14)	retreat
2	Mining and Quarrying	(410,225.59)	(16.42)	retreat
3	Manufacturing Industry	(1,524,923.94)	(34.97)	retreat
4	Electricity and Gas Supply	(1,392.93)	(12.14)	retreat
5	Water Supply, Waste Management, and Recycling	(9,814.91)	(27.20)	retreat
6	Construction	(2,358,369.63)	(58.92)	retreat
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	(292,731.71)	(13.64)	retreat
8	Transportation and Warehousing	(280,085.55)	(36.87)	retreat
9	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	(28,932.46)	(18.31)	retreat
10	Information and Communication	27,076.37	4.22	progresif
11	Financial and Insurance Activities	(107,748.63)	(24.17)	retreat
12	Real Estate	(52,593.83)	(16.24)	retreat
13	Business Services	(10,901.90)	(30.17)	retreat
14	Public Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Security	(697,434.76)	(31.57)	retreat
15	Education Services	(285,215.47)	(34.38)	retreat
16	Health and Social Activities	(51,425.41)	(21.83)	retreat
17	Other Services	(31,889.05)	(32.84)	retreat

Sector growth profiles were used to evaluate economic sector growth in Southwestern West Papua Province from 2017 to 2022. This economic profile is determined by calculating the percentage changes in PPij and the percentage changes in PPWij, as shown in Figure 1.

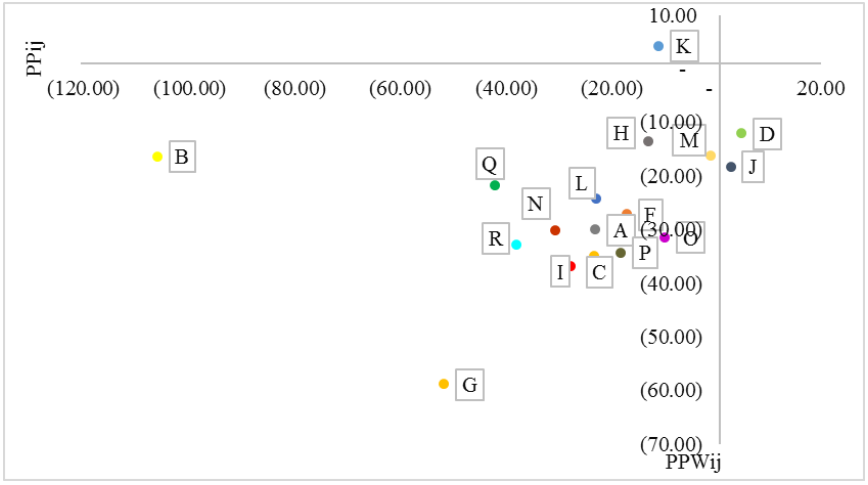

Figure 2. Profile of economic sector growth in Southwest Papua Province

Based on Figure 2, the explanation for each quadrant in the Figure is as follows.

1. Quadrant I is where both the PP and PPW are positive. This indicates that the economic sectors in Southwestern West Papua Province have rapid growth (as seen from the PP value) and are more competitive than those in West Papua Province (as seen from the PPW value). In Southwestern West Papua Province, there are no economic sectors in Quadrant I.
2. Quadrant II shows that the economic sectors in Southwestern West Papua Province have rapid growth (with a positive PP), but the regional competitiveness for these sectors compared to the national level is not strong (with a negative PPW). In this quadrant, there are only two economic sectors: the electricity and gas supply sector and the accommodation and food and beverage service sectors.
3. Quadrant III is where both the PP and PPW are negative. This indicates that the economic sectors in Southwestern West Papua Province have slow growth with poor competitiveness compared to the national level. The economic sectors in this quadrant include agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining and quarrying, manufacturing, water supply, waste management, and recycling; construction; wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and warehousing; financial and insurance services; real estate; business services; government administration, defense, and compulsory social security; education services; health and social activities; and other services.
4. Quadrant IV shows that the economic sectors in Southwestern West Papua Province have slow growth (as seen from the negative PP), but the regional competitiveness for these sectors is good compared with the national level (as seen from the positive PPW). The economic sector in this quadrant is the information and communications sector.

CONCLUSION

Positive growth in the national economy has had a positive impact on the economic sectors in southwest Papua Province. The manufacturing sector has been most affected by national economic growth, while the smallest impact is seen in the electricity and gas supply sectors. Proportional growth is influenced by growth in the same sector at the national level. Positive growth in the mining and quarrying sector, information and communication sector, health and social activities sector, and other service sectors at the national level has led to the rapid growth of the same sectors in Southwest West Papua Province.

According to the calculations, only two sectors in Southwest West Papua Province are competitive with the same sectors at the national level: the electricity and gas supply sector and the accommodation and food service sector. The information and communication sector is the only sector that shows progressive growth, while 16 economic sectors are experiencing declining growth.

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