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Development Performance of Economic Growth Typology in Southeast Sulawesi Province

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Abstract---*This research was conducted in Southeast Sulawesi Province in 2020. The purpose of this study was to determine the economic base sector as a leading sector, to determine the effect of national economic growth on economic growth in Southeast Sulawesi, and to determine advanced and fast-growing sectors, and advanced but depressed sectors in Southeast Sulawesi. Southeast Sulawesi Province. The results of the analysis show: (1) Location Quotien (LQ) analysis of the basic sectors as the leading sectors are: (a) Agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors LQ of 1.83 or $LQ > 1$. (b) The mining and quarrying sector LQ is 2.65 or $LQ > 1$. (c) The sector of water management, waste management, waste management and recycling of LQ is 2.65 or $LQ > 1$. (d) The construction sector LQ is 1.30 or $LQ > 1$. (e) The transportation and warehousing sector is LQ 1.13 or $LQ > 1$. (f) Government administration, defense and social security sectors LQ 1.54 or $LQ > 1$. (g) Education services sector LQ of 1.53 or $LQ > 1$.*

Keywords---*advanced and developing, basic sector, development, economic growth, performance.*

Introduction

Development performance is influenced by the typology of economic growth in a region, where economic growth will result in the per capita income of the population of a region increasing through a multiplier effect process from the implementation of development that occurs continuously (Schumann et al., 2012; Lopez-Carreiro & Monzon, 2018). The work plan of the Southeast Sulawesi Provincial government focuses on accelerating development with an emphasis on building a strong economic structure based on competitive advantages in various regions supported by quality and competitive human resources. Based on the work plan, the economic growth achievement of Southeast Sulawesi Province in 2019 was 6.51 percent, and the average economic growth in Southeast Sulawesi for the last 5 (five) years was 6.42 or above the average national economic growth of 5, 02 percent (Fauchaux & Nicolaï, 2011; Dong et al., 2014).

The increase in economic growth increased development performance in Southeast Sulawesi Province, including: (1) The number of poor people in 2017 was 331.71 thousand or 12.81 percent, in 2019 the number of poor people

decreased by 246.78 thousand or 11.04 percent. The rural poor population in 2017 was 274.11 thousand or 15.31 percent, in 2019 the rural poor population decreased by 46.73 thousand to 227.38 thousand or 13.77 percent. (2) Southeast Sulawesi's Human Development Index (HDI) in 2013 was 67.55 percent, in 2019 it increased to 71.20 percent, the HDI achievement of Southeast Sulawesi has approached the National HDI of 71.92 percent. During the period 2013 to 2019, the Human Development Index (HDI) grew by 0.84 percent per year. (3) In 2019 the level of expenditure inequality of the Southeast Sulawesi population as measured by the Gini Ratio was 0.3923. This figure decreased by 0.0076 points when compared to the 2017 Gini Ratio of 0.3999.

The added value contribution created by each business field illustrates the economic structure of Southeast Sulawesi Province. The business fields that had the largest contribution to the improvement of the development performance of Southeast Sulawesi Province were: (1) Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries by 23.73 percent, (2) Mining and excavation by 21.22 percent, (3) Construction by 13.69 percent, (4) Wholesale and retail trade, car, and motorcycle repairment 12.76 percent, (5) Processing industry 6.24 percent (Heriyanto et al., 2020). The five business fields have a very dominant contribution, namely 77.64 percent of the GRDP of Southeast Sulawesi Province (Park & Bae, 2004; Geels & Schot, 2007). The five business field sectors are basic sectors that have the potential to increase economic growth and increase the development performance of Southeast Sulawesi Province, so it is necessary to develop strategies and policies that place these five sectors as the leading sectors in economic development in the Southeast Sulawesi Province.

Method

Location Quotient (LQ) analysis

Mathematically the LQ formula is as follows:

$$LQ = \frac{xi/PDRB}{Xi/PNB}$$

Annotation:

- i = Economic Sectors (17 Sectors)
- xi = GRDP sector i
- Xi = PNB value for sector i
- GRDP = Total value of Southeast Sulawesi GRDP
- PNB = The total value of Indonesia's GNP or GNP

Shiff-share analysis

Mathematically, the formula for Shift Share Analysis is as follows (Tarigan, 2005):

$$\Delta Er = (Ns_i + P_{r,t} + D_{r,i}) \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$$Ns_{i,t} = E_{r,i,t-n} (EN_t / EN_{t-n}) - E_{r,i,t-n} \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

$$P_{r,i,t} = E_{r,i,t-n} [(EN_{i,t} / EN_{i,t-n}) - (EN_t / EN_{t-n})] \dots (3)$$

$$D_{r,i,t} = (E_{r,i,t} - (EN_{i,t} / EN_{i,t-n}) - E_{r,i,t-n}) \dots \dots \dots (4)$$

Annotation:

- Δ = Increase, the final number (year t) is reduced with initial numbers (year t-n)
- Er = Component of GRDP Growth in Southeast Sulawesi
- Ns = National share component
- P = proportional shift component
- D = Differential Shift component
- r = Southeast Sulawesi Province
- N = National
- i = Economic Sector
- t - n = Initial Year
- t = Final Year
- E = total / amount of GRDP

Klassen typology analysis

Regional typology (Klassen typology) is used to describe the typology and structure of economic growth in each region. Then divided into four quadrants (Emilia, 2006), namely:

Table 1
Klassen typology analysis

PDRB Per Capita	Yi - Yn	Yi < Yn
Growth rate		
Ri - Rn	Advanced and Fast-Growing Areas	Fast Developing Areas
Ri < Rn	Developed But Depressed Districts	Relatively Disadvantaged Areas

Annotation:

Ri : Regional GDP Growth Rate i

Rn : National GDP Growth Rate

Yi : District per capita income i

Yn : National per capita income

Research Result

GRDP growth in Southeast Sulawesi province

The economy of Southeast Sulawesi Province from 2015 to 2019 shows the progress that continues to increase. The increase in the value of GDP in Southeast Sulawesi shows a positive development with the increase in production from all economic business fields and the effect of the increase in the price of commodities produced.

Table 2
Contribution of business fields to PDRB Prov. Southeast Sulawesi, 2015-2019

No.	Business field	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1.	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	24,03	24,32	24,1	23,96	23,73
2.	Mining and excavation	20,88	19,38	20,7	20,91	21,22
3.	Processing industry	5,95	6,09	6,13	6,12	6,24
4.	Procurement of Electricity and Gas	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04
5.	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	0,20	0,20	0,18	0,17	0,17
6.	Construction	13,33	14,02	13,3	13,49	13,69
7.	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	11,99	12,39	12,5	12,64	12,76
8.	Transportation and Warehousing	4,45	4,49	4,52	4,57	4,42
9.	Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink	0,59	0,59	0,58	0,57	0,56
10.	Information and Communication	1,83	1,85	1,85	1,82	1,79
11.	Financial Services and Insurance	2,32	2,49	2,44	2,35	2,35
12.	Real Estate	1,60	1,55	1,49	1,40	1,34
13.	Company Services	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,20	0,20
14.	Mandatory Government Administration, Defense and Social Security	5,69	5,37	5,15	5,09	4,89
15.	Education Services	4,55	4,70	4,54	4,51	4,47

16.	Health Services and Social Activities	0,96	0,94	0,91	0,90	0,91
17.	Other services	1,39	1,37	1,30	1,26	1,22
	Gross Regional Domestic Product	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00

Source: BPS Prov. Southeast Sulawesi in 2020

Table 2 above shows that the business fields that contributed the most to the formation of GRDP of Southeast Sulawesi Province were: (1) Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries amounting to 23.73 percent, (2) Mining and Excavation by 21.22 percent, (3) Construction 13.69 percent, (4) Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and motorcycle repairs by 12.76 percent, and (5) processing industries by 6.24 percent. The five business sectors have been the driving force for economic growth in Southeast Sulawesi Province during the period 2015 to 2019. The rate of economic growth can be seen from changes in the value of GRDP at constant (real) prices, which is one of the indicators of development progress in Southeast Sulawesi Province. The economic growth of Southeast Sulawesi Province according to business fields for the period 2015 to 2019 is shown in the following Table 3.

Table 3
GRDP Growth Prov. Southeast Sulawesi according to business fields, 2015 – 2019

No.	Business field	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1.	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	0,11	7,66	5,76	6,37	5,02
2.	Mining and excavation	9,87	0,29	12,77	6,85	7,52
3.	Processing industry	7,73	8,90	6,38	5,87	9,13
4.	Procurement of Electricity and Gas	7,46	5,70	5,92	1,52	6,89
5.	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	2,80	8,91	0,12	5,70	3,94
6.	Construction	14,03	7,54	3,16	6,64	7,00
7.	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	8,73	10,1	6,80	6,63	7,75
8.	Transportation and Warehousing	7,86	11,6	7,24	8,76	4,38
9.	Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink	7,90	7,36	6,16	6,69	4,94
10.	Information and Communication	7,11	9,76	8,43	8,20	7,83
11.	Financial Services and Insurance	7,72	15,1	4,53	2,16	6,96
12.	Real Estate	4,80	0,88	4,17	2,58	3,83
13.	Company Services	10,27	8,17	5,98	5,82	5,21
14.	Government Administration, Compulsory Social Security and defense	5,06	2,15	4,10	3,73	3,59
15.	Education Services	6,68	9,91	3,03	7,59	7,00
16.	Health Services and Social Activities	6,38	6,15	3,41	6,86	8,41
17.	Other services	7,08	7,47	2,74	5,61	4,57
	Gross Regional Domestic Product	6,88	6,51	6,76	6,42	6,51

Source: BPS Prov. Southeast Sulawesi, 2020

Table 3 above shows the average economic growth of Southeast Sulawesi from 2015 to 2019 of 6.61 percent. This growth rate indicates an acceleration of economic progress compared to Indonesia's growth of 5.02 percent. The economic sector experiencing an accelerated growth occurred in the manufacturing sector, namely 9.13 percent, the health services business sector and Social Activities by 8.41 percent; large and retail trade business fields; Car and motorcycle repair at 7.75 percent; Mining and quarrying business fields 7.52 percent; construction business field 7.00 percent; the Financial Services and Insurance business field 6.96 percent; and the electricity and gas supply business field of 6.89 percent; and Real Estate business field of 3.83 percent. This business field has had a growth acceleration during the period 2015 to 2019.

Location Quotient (LQ) analysis

LQ analysis is one of the approaches used in the basic economic model as a first step in understanding the activity sectors that trigger economic growth in Southeast Sulawesi Province. LQ analysis is used to discuss economic conditions,

identify the specialization of economic activities for each business field to get an idea of determining the base sector as the leading sector in Southeast Sulawesi Province.

Table 4
Location Quotient (LQ) Analysis Results from 2015 – 2019

No.	Business field	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Information
1.	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1.78	1.83	1.83	1.86	1.85	Base
2.	Mining and excavation	2.54	2.42	2.67	2.76	2.89	Base
3.	Processing industry	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.30	Non Basis
4.	Procurement of Electricity and Gas	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	Non Basis
5.	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	3.90	2.48	2.33	2.31	2.22	Base
6.	Construction	1.32	1.35	1.28	1.27	1.27	Base
7.	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	0.89	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.97	Non Basis
8.	Transportation and Warehousing	1.12	1.17	1.14	1.14	1.10	Base
9.	Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	Non Basis
10.	Information and Communication	0.48	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.46	Non Basis
11.	Financial Services and Insurance	0.56	0.59	0.57	0.55	0.55	Non Basis
12.	Real Estate	0.57	0.54	0.53	0.52	0.51	Non Basis
13.	Company Services	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.11	Non Basis
14.	Mandatory Government Administration, Defense and Social Security	1.60	1.56	1.56	1.53	1.46	Base
15.	Education Services	1.51	1.56	1.52	1.54	1.53	Base
16.	Health Services and Social Activities	0.94	0.91	0.86	0.85	0.84	Non Basis
17.	Other services	0.92	0.90	0.84	0.80	0.75	Non Basis

Source: BPS Prov. Southeast Sulawesi 2020 (Data processed and analyzed)

Table 4 above shows the results of the Location Quotient (LQ) analysis from 2015 to 2019. The results of the analysis show that the basic sectors as the leading sectors during the 2015-2019 period in Southeast Sulawesi Province are: (1) Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors have an average -The average LQ value is 1.83 or $LQ > 1$. (2) The mining and quarrying sector has an average LQ value of 2.65 or $LQ > 1$. (3) The water management, waste management, waste management, and recycling sectors have an average LQ value of 2.65 or $LQ > 1$. (4) The construction sector has an average LQ value of 1.30 or $LQ > 1$. (5) The transportation and warehousing sectors have an average LQ value of 1.13 or $LQ > 1$. (6) The government administration, defense, and social security sectors have an average LQ value of 1.54 or $LQ > 1$. (7) The education services sector has an average LQ value of 1.53 or $LQ > 1$.

Shiff-share analysis

Shift Share analysis is a very useful technique in analyzing the performance of the Southeast Sulawesi Province economic structure compared to the national economy. Through the Shift Share analysis will provide an overview of the economic performance of Southeast Sulawesi Province through three (3) stages of analysis that are interconnected with one another, namely: (1) The effect of national economic growth (National Share) (2) Proportional shift, and (3) Differential shift. The results of the Shif Share analysis of the Southeast Sulawesi economy can be seen in the following Table 5. The results of the National Share analysis show the effect of national economic growth on the economy of Southeast Sulawesi Province from 2015 to 2019, the following results are obtained.

Table 5
National share analysis results, 2015 – 2019

No.	Business field	National Share			
		2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
1.	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	852,02	926,25	998,96	1,032,81
2.	Mining and excavation	793,92	782,49	899,83	934,45
3.	Processing industry	223,42	245,09	265,84	270,90
4.	Procurement of Electricity and Gas	1,80	2,09	2,26	2,23
5.	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	7,20	7,90	8,07	8,29
6.	Construction	474,92	520,82	547,85	565,99
7.	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	440,13	495,92	540,08	559,74
8.	Transportation and Warehousing	159,63	182,73	199,83	211,24
9.	Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink	21,30	23,04	24,94	25,86
10.	Information and Communication	82,52	93,76	103,67	109,03
11.	Financial Services and Insurance	79,78	92,51	98,61	97,91
12.	Real Estate	62,06	63,07	66,99	66,80
13.	Company Services	7,80	8,51	9,19	9,45
14.	Government Administration, Compulsory Social Security and Defense	202,94	208,30	221,11	227,43
15.	Education Services	174,89	191,39	201,08	210,26
16.	Health Services and Social Activities	36,32	38,83	40,95	42,53
17.	Other services	54,33	58,82	61,62	63,26
	amount	3,675,1	3,941,53	4,290,92	4,438,25

Source: BPS Prov. Southeast Sulawesi 2020 (Data processed and analyzed)

Based on the results of the national share analysis, all sectors show positive numbers every year. This shows that the increase in GRDP of Southeast Sulawesi Province from 2015 to 2019 was influenced by the national economic growth of Rp. 3,675,062 in 2016, of Rp. 3,941,531 in 2017, of Rp. 4,290,922 in 2018, and amounting to Rp.4,438,255 in 2019.

Proportional shift analysis

The proportional shift analysis measures the relative change in the economic growth of Southeast Sulawesi Province compared to Indonesia's economic growth, so it can be seen whether the economy of Southeast Sulawesi Province is concentrated in sectors that are growing faster than the Indonesian economy. The results of the shift share analysis based on the GRDP data of Southeast Sulawesi for 2015 to 2019 are as follows.

Table 6
Results of proportional shift analysis, 2015 – 2019

No.	Business field	Proportional Shift			
		2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
1.	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	(281,07)	(210,81)	(246,55)	(284,70)
2.	Mining and excavation	(561,11)	(681,16)	(524,18)	(707,95)
3.	Processing industry	(34,47)	(37,54)	(46,06)	(66,11)
4.	Procurement of Electricity and Gas	128	(1,46)	132	(437)
5.	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	1,332,59	(742)	613	2,98
6.	Construction	17,468	177,54	97,45	82,53
7.	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and	(88,09)	(59,81)	(21,32)	(44,85)

	Motorcycle Repair				
8.	Transportation and Warehousing	76,63	123,39	72,98	57,81
9.	Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink	576	1,55	2,47	4,07
10.	Information and Communication	63,09	84,30	37,11	95,06
11.	Financial Services and Insurance	61,77	7,30	(19,01)	30,65
12.	Real Estate	(4,23)	(18,26)	(21,88)	9,46
13.	Company Services	3,61	5,65	6,09	9,92
14.	Government Administration, Compulsory Social Security and Defense	(74,06)	(124,20)	78,34	(16,22)
15.	Education Services	(41,46)	(51,07)	7,19	52,91
16.	Health Services and Social Activities	24,98	13,54	15,67	30,93
17.	Other services	32,11	42,50	45,24	69,59
	Amount	528,38	(729,28)	(515,70)	(674,41)

Source: BPS Prov. Southeast Sulawesi 2020 (Data processed and analyzed)

Table 6 above is the results of the proportional shift analysis which shows that the economic sector is experiencing faster growth compared to the national economic growth for the period 2016 to 2019, namely: (1) 2016, the electricity and gas procurement sector, the water supply sector, waste management, waste and recycling, the construction sector, the transportation and warehousing sector, the accommodation and food supply sector, the information and communication sector, the financial and insurance services sector, the corporate services sector, the health sector and social activities and other service sectors (Bathelt et al., 2010; Roscoe et al., 2016). (2) In 2017, the construction sector, the transportation and warehousing sector, the accommodation and food supply sector, the information and communication sector, the financial and insurance services sector, the corporate services sector, the health sector and social activities and other service sectors. (3) In 2018, the electricity and gas procurement sector, the water supply sector, waste management, waste and recycling, the construction sector, the transportation and warehousing sector, the accommodation and food supply sector, the information and communication sector, the corporate services sector, the administration sector government, defense and social security, the health sector and social activities, the education service sector, and other service sectors. (4) In 2019, the water supply sector, waste management, waste and recycling, the construction sector, the transportation and warehousing sector, the accommodation and food supply sector, the information and communication sector, the financial and insurance services sector, the real sector, the corporate services sector, the health sector and social activities, the education service sector, and the service sector (Domenech et al., 2019; Barbero et al., 2012).

Differential shift analysis

Differential shift analysis determines how competitive the economic sector of Southeast Sulawesi Province is compared to the national one. The results of the shift share analysis using the GRDP data of Southeast Sulawesi Province from 2015 to 2019 are shown in Table 7 below.

Table 7
Results of differential shift analysis, 2015 – 2019

No.	Business field	Differential Shift			
		2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
1.	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	770,77	337,76	478,84	284,41
2.	Mining and excavation	(572,50)	1,870,09	815,80	1,172,34
3.	Processing industry	206,12	100,54	29,21	345,84
4.	Procurement of Electricity and Gas	3,45	1,81	(1,76)	1,30
5.	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	(1,327,04)	(6,97)	238	(4,796)
6.	Construction	344,47	(373,85)	21,54	179,13
7.	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	684,61	229,34	174,08	348,79
8.	Transportation and Warehousing	196,36	(45,02)	65,95	(84,77)

9.	Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink	9,27	3,38	4,87	(4,43)
10.	Information and Communication	64,28	(22,08)	23,66	(34,15)
11.	Financial Services and Insurance	97,99	(17,16)	(38,33)	7,05
12.	Real Estate	(46,92)	7,10	(11,66)	(25,39)
13.	Company Services	1,25	(4,13)	(4,94)	(9,56)
14.	Government Administration, Compulsory Social Security and Defense	(52,45)	84,29	(50,10)	(142,10)
15.	Education Services	166,80	(25,77)	86,78	29,74
16.	Health Services and Social Activities	(16,90)	(26,23)	(2,25)	(2,24)
17.	Other services	(5,78)	(69,58)	(39,94)	(75,29)
		523,76	2,043,52	1,552,00	1,985,81

Source: BPS Prov. Southeast Sulawesi 2020 (Data processed and analyzed)

The results of the differential shift analysis from 2015 to 2019 show a positive value. This shows that the economic sector in Southeast Sulawesi is competitive at the national level. The sectors that have the highest competitiveness are the mining and quarrying sector, the management industry sector and the agriculture, marine and fisheries sector. The results of the analysis of all economic sectors in Southeast Sulawesi Province have a positive shift share value. This shows that there has been an increase in development performance in Southeast Sulawesi Province for the period 2015 to 2019.

Classification typology analysis

Classification Typology Analysis to determine the pattern and structure of economic growth for each business field in Southeast Sulawesi Province from 2015 to 2019, the results of the Classification Typology analysis are shown in Table 8 below.

Table 8
Results of Klassen Typology Analysis, 2015 – 2019

No.	Business field	PDB Indonesia		PDRB Prov. Sultra		Quadrant	Results
		Growth Average	Distribution Average	Growth Average	Distribution Average		
1.	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	3.71	12.70	6.27	5.92	II	Forward but depressed
2.	Mining and excavation	1.38	7.92	6.25	4.38	II	Forward but depressed
3.	Processing industry	4.16	21.19	7.58	8.98	II	Forward but depressed
4.	Procurement of Electricity and Gas	4.11	1.04	7.33	4.12	I	Fast forward, fast growing
5.	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	6.59	0.07	4.67	4.08	III	Fast growing
6.	Construction	5.97	9.95	6.42	7.08	III	Fast growing
7.	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	4.52	13.27	8.26	8.26	III	Fast growing
8.	Transportation and Warehousing	7.35	4.07	8.51	6.98	I	Fast forward and fast growing
9.	Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink	5.52	3.01	6.29	5.95	I	Fast forward and fast growing
10.	Information and Communication	8.73	5.04	9.32	8.27	I	Fast forward and fast

11.	Financial Services and Insurance	6.29	3.99	7.19	7.12	I	growing Fast forward and fast growing
12.	Real Estate	4.38	2.92	2.87	5.54	III	Fast growing
13.	Company Services	8.67	1.75	6.29	7.43	III	Fast growing
14.	Mandatory Government Administration, Defense and Social Security	4.23	3.37	3.34	6.23	III	Fast growing
15.	Education Services	4.80	3.11	6.56	7.37	II	Forward but pressed
16.	Health Services and Social Activities	7.79	1.11	6.21	7.78	III	Fast growing
17.	Other services	9.06	1.73	5.10	8.22	III	Fast growing

Source: BPS Prov. Southeast Sulawesi 2020 (Data processed and analyzed)

The results of the classification typology analysis show: (1) Quadrant I, a fast-growing and fast-growing sector: the electricity and gas supply sector, the transportation and warehousing sector, the accommodation and food supply sector, the information and communication sector, and the financial services and insurance sector (2) Quadrant II, advanced but depressed sectors: agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector, mining and quarrying sector, management industry sector, and education service sector. (3) Quadrant III, Fast growing sector: water supply sector, waste management, waste and recycling, construction sector, wholesale and retail trade sector; car and motorcycle repair, government administration sector, defense and social security, health services sector and other social activities and service sectors. The results of the Klasen typology analysis show that there is no economic sector in Southeast Sulawesi Province which is classified as a relatively underdeveloped sector (Tarigan, 2005; Emilia del Pino et al., 2006).

Conclusion

The results of the analysis of the development performance of Southeast Sulawesi Province from 2015 to 2019 saw an increase in performance in all sectors of the economy. The sectors that have the highest competitiveness and performance are in the sectors (1) Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (2) Mining and Quarrying, (3) Construction, (4) Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Automobiles and Motorcycles, and (5) Manufacturing Industry. These five sectors are the economic base sectors that provide the largest contribution to the GRDP of Southeast Sulawesi Province, so it is necessary to develop strategies and policies that place these five sectors as the leading sectors in the economic development of the Southeast Sulawesi Province.

Recommendation

- Increasing development performance is both an objective and an indicator of the success of development in Southeast Sulawesi Province. Therefore, it is necessary to develop strategies and policies that place the basic sectors as leading sectors in economic development, as well as being a strong instrument in the effort to increase economic growth and development performance in Southeast Sulawesi Province.
- Development performance is influenced by the economic growth of Southeast Sulawesi Province which results in a continuous increase in per capita income for the population. Therefore, the development planning strategy needs to focus on the development of an integrated and integrated economic infrastructure based on competitive advantages in various regions supported by quality and competitive human resources.
- The big capital for development is the existence of capital (social capital). Strengthening social capital is very important in efforts to increase economic growth and improve development performance in Southeast Sulawesi Province. Through social networking - a network of group organizations to support the collective action of development in empowering local communities. Optimization of social capital is an opportunity to increase economic growth which must be continuously strengthened to support the improvement of development performance in Southeast Sulawesi Province.

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