ANALYSIS OF LEADING SECTORS AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON LABOR ABSORPTION IN EAST JAVA

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Abstract

Economic development is a process designed to enhance conditions with the objective of increasing income, generating employment opportunities, and improving community welfare. As the second-largest economic center in Indonesia, East Java Province has a substantial population; however, its workforce has not been optimally utilized. This study aims to analyze the leading sectors and their influence on labor absorption, with the intention of leveraging this information to create job opportunities. The methodologies employed in this study include LQ analysis, DLQ, and Shift Share analysis to identify leading sectors. Additionally, Class Typology is utilized to determine the economic classification, while panel data linear regression analysis is applied to assess the impact of leading sectors on labor absorption. The findings of the study indicate that each region possesses distinct economic potential. The results of the panel regression analysis reveal that the leading sector has a significant influence on labor absorption.

Keywords: Economic Development, Leading Sector, Labor Absorption, Community Welfare

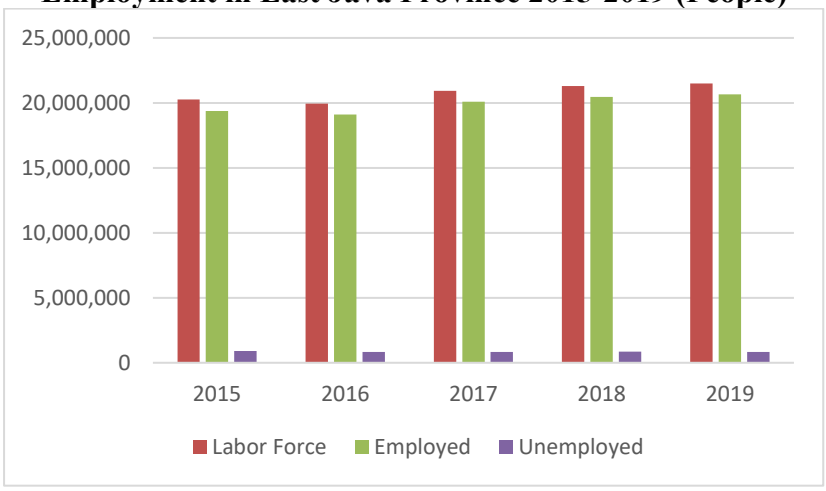
INTRODUCTION

As a developing nation, Indonesia places a high priority on economic expansion. (Sagita et al., 2024). High economic growth is the main target of sustainable development plans (Setiawati & Islamudin, 2022). Economic development is a process that aims to improve conditions, with the hope of increasing income, creating job opportunities, and improving community welfare (Indriaty, 2020). Economic development in the regions of Indonesia is significantly shaped by the potential of leading sectors to generate employment opportunities. Sectors identified as leading, based on their substantial contributions to Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) and economic growth, are considered to be key drivers in labor absorption across various regions and in fostering prosperity. Therefore, is it anticipated that government will establish collaborations with community and utilize resources efficiently, enabling each region to develop policies that are aligned with their regional development priorities, in accordance with the superior economic potential they possess (Nur Wahyuningsih et al., 2022).

The workforce aspect can be considered as a very important resource in the context of development. Optimization of the workforce is certain to encourage development and economic growth (Ibrahim et al., 2022). The effective utilization of human resources in enhancing regional potential can be achieved through the process of labor absorption. Labor absorption is closely linked to the availability of job opportunities, which reflect the number of individuals that can be accommodated within a job sector, driven by the increasing societal demand for goods and services produced.

East Java Province is the second largest center of economic activity in Indonesia, with economic potential that has a large influence and contribution to the national Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), around 15% (BPS Jawa Timur, 2020). According to data from the Badan Pusat Statistik, East Java Province is also one of the provinces with a large population. The population of East Java Province continues to increase every year and reached 39,698,631 people in 2019. Accroding to Todaro & Simth (2006) in (Nabibah & Hanifa, 2022), the problem of population growth is not only about numbers, if population growth is not controlled, it will affect development interests and relate to aspects of community welfare. This indicates that population growth must be balanced with an increase in job opportunities to prevent it from becoming a barrier to regional economic development. A high rate of population growth, coupled with inadequate human resource development, impedes the creation of job opportunities, which may subsequently result in rising unemployment rates (Lahama et al., 2018).

Figure 1.
Employment in East Java Province 2015-2019 (People)

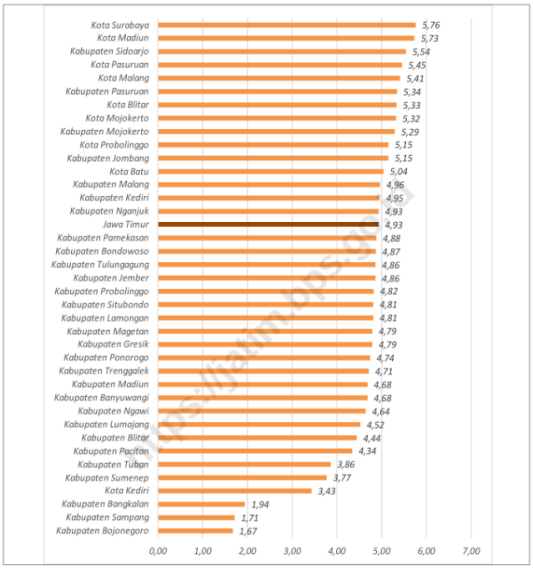


Source: Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS)

Based on Figure 1. it is noted that East Java Province's growing population causes an annual growth in the number of workes. Analysis of the number of workforce, working population, and the number of unemployed shows that labor absorption can be said to be less than optimal. Despite East Java Province's large population and substantial human resource potential, the existence of unemployed residents signifies a misalignment with the demands of the labor market. Therefore, it is hoped that the government can collaborate with the private sector in expanding employment opportunities, so that the available workforce can be optimally absorbed.

The process of labor absorption is intrinsically linked to the production of goods and services, as companies necessitate various factors of production, including labor. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) serves as a key indicator in evaluating the economic potential of a region, which is closely associated with labor demand.

Figure 2.
Percentage of Regional GRDP Contribution in East Java Province



Source: BPS East Java Province

Based on Figure 2. from the many regions in East Java Province, Surabaya City, Madiun City, Sidoarjo Regency, Pasuruan City, Malang City are five regions whose GRDP contributes greatly to the GRDP of East Java Province. Identifying the leading economic sectors in East Java Province is deemed essential, particularly for recognizing lucrative sectors and enchancing employment opportunities. Based on this description, researchers are interested in examining sectors that have comparative and competitive advantages in each region and seeing their influence on labor absorption.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Economic Growth

Economic growth is the increase in per capita output in an economy. According to Rostow's theory, economic growth is a process that alters people's lives through social structures, political change, values, and all economic activity. Adam Smith in classical theory explains that economic growth can be achieved by involving population growth and an increase in total output (Todaro & Smith, 2020). Meanwhile, Solow-Swan in the neo-classical economic growth theory explains that technological advancements and production factors like labor, capital, and population drive economic expansion (Wahed et al., 2021).

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)

According to the Badan Pusat Statistik, Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is the total value of production that reflects the level of economic growth and standard of living of people in a region. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) serves as a foundation for development planning and the evaluation of regional economic growth, rendering it a crucial indicator of regional economic activities. GRDP can be calculated based on current prices, which reflect the value of production at those prices, as well as constant prices, which utilize base prices from a specific year to mitigate the effects of inflation, thereby providing an accurate representation of actual economic growth.

Basic Sector and Leading Sector Economy

The basic sector is a sector that produces goods and services that are exported to other regions, which generates profits both within the region and outside the region (Mubarok, 2024). The basic sector serves as the cornerstone of economic development within a region, as it has the capacity to stimulate economic growth through enhanced exports and increased regional income. In contrast, non-basic sectors, which are considered to have less potential, play a vital supportive role for the basic sector. The theory of the basic sector is employed to identify and delineate the leading sectors. According to Sambodo (2007), the leading sector is a basic sector that has a competitive advantage and makes a high contribution to regional economic development. The leading sector is a sector that has a high growth rate, a sector that is able to create added value and also has high competitiveness (Nisa' & Ajeng Kartika Galuh, 2024).

Employment

According to the Dinas Tenaga Kerja, the workforce is one of the most influential components in driving the economy of a region. Based on Pasal 1 ayat (2) Undang-Undang Number 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower, manpower is every person who is able to work to produce goods and services to meet their own needs and those of society. n classical economic theory, Adam Smith posits that humans are a fundamental factor of production capable of generating prosperity. He asserts that natural resources must be managed by

human resources to create economic value. Conversely, David Ricardo, in his work "Political Economy" elucidates that the labor theory of value serves as a crucial framework for understanding the economic value of production (Dr. Suparman, SE, 2022).

RESEARCH METHOD

This research employs a quantitative methodology utilizing secondary data analysis. The data encompasses the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of East Java Province, as well as the GRDP of five regions (Surabaya City, Madiun City, Sidoarjo Regency, Pasuruan City, and Malang City), and workforce data based on employment or business fields from the Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) for the period 2017-2023. Using literature study methods, data were gathered from BPS-provided databases, yearly reports, and publications. Location Quotient (LQ), Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ), Klassen Typology, Shift-Share, and Panel Data Regression Analysis were the methods of analysis employed. The collected data were then analyzed using Microsoft Excel and EViews 13 software for data processing.

Location Quotient (LQ) is an analysis tool used to identify leading sectors by measuring basic and non-basic sectors. The results of this analysis can help in understanding the potential of one sector in a region compared to the same sector in a wider area (Tarigan, 2014) in (Sagita et al., 2024). The calculation formula for the Location Quotient according to Sihombing (2018) in (Asyafina & Muljaningsih, 2022) are as follows:

$$\text{LQ} = \frac{vi/vt}{Vi/Vt}$$

Description:
vi = Value of Provincial Sector GRDP
vt = Total Provincial GRDP
Vi = Value of National Sector GRDP
Vt = Total National Sector GRDP

Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ) is a complement to overcome the shortcomings of LQ which is used to see the role of the sector in the long term. The DLQ value can be known with the following formula (Basorudin et al., 2021):

$$\text{DLQ} = \left\{\frac{(1+g_{r,i})/(1+G_r)}{(1+g_{N,i})/(1+G_N)}\right\}^t$$

Description:
gj = Growth rate of sector i in region
Gj = Average growth rate of sector in region
gi = Growth rate of sector i in province
Gi = Average growth rate of sector in province

Shift Share as a continuation that complements the results of the LQ analysis because this analysis is related to the shift in sector potential. By comparing the growth of a particular sector in a region with the growth of the same sector at the national level, Shift Share analysis is a technique used in economics to assess the economic development of a region (Basuki and Mujiharajo, 2017) in (Rizky et al., 2022). There are three main components in Shift Share analysis, namely:

$$RP_{ij}=Q^{0}_{ij}\left\{ \frac{Yt}{Y0} - 1\right\}$$

$$PS_{ij} = Q^{0}_{ij}\left\{ \frac{Q\,it}{Qi0} - \frac{Yt}{Y0} \right\}$$

$$DS_{ij} = Q^{0}_{ij}\left\{ \frac{Q\,ijt}{Q\,ij0} - \frac{Q\,it}{Q\,i0} \right\}$$

Description:
Y_t = National GRDP period year t
Y_0 = National GRDP in the base year period
Q_{it} = National GRDP sector i in year t
Q_{i0} = National GRDP sector i base year
Q_{ijt} = Provincial GRDP in year t
Q_{ij0} = Provincial GRDP in base year

Class typology is a tool used to see an overview of the structural patterns or classification of regions (Pesurnay & Parera, 2018). With this analysis, areas can be categorized as follows:

Table 1.
Classification of Class Typology

Y / R	$y_i > y$	$y_i < y$
$r_i > r$	Quadrant I Developed and Rapidly Growing Regions	Quadrant II Areas That Can Still Develop
$r_i < r$	Quadrant III Advanced but Depressed Regions	Quadrant IV Relatively Underdeveloped Regions

Source: (Hailuddin, 2023)

Description:
r_i = Average regional economic growth rate
r = Average province economic growth rate
y_i = Average regional per capita income
y = Average province per capita income

Panel data regression analysis is a statistical method used to examine the influence of independent variables on dependent variables, with a data structure in the form of panel data (Salsabila *et al.*, 2022). Panel data is a combination of time series and cross section data. In panel data analysis, there are three estimation models that can be used, namely: Common Effect Model, Fixed Effect Model, dan Random Effect Model. In determining the panel data regression model, through the Chow Test, Hausman Test and Lagrange Multiplier Test (LM).

In this study, the panel data regression equation model used is:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_{it} + \mu$$

Description:

Y = Dependent Variable
X = Independent Variable

α = Constant
β = Regression coefficient
μ = Interfering variable
t = Period t

i = Entity i

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Each region has different regional characteristics, which can produce diverse local potential (Sjafrizal, 2018) in (Ibrahim *et al.*, 2022). East Java Province is one of the regions that is the center of the economy in Indonesia which is supported by adequate infrastructure and the diversity of its economic sector potential. Surabaya City, Madiun City, Sidoarjo Regency, Pasuruan City, and Malang City are the five regions chosen because their GRDP contributes greatly to the GRDP of East Java Province. Of the five regions, each has different sector potential according to the characteristics of the region.

Analysis Results

By using Location Quotient (LQ) analysis, it is known which economic sectors are basic and non-basic sectors. If a sector has an LQ value ≥ 1, then the sector is considered a basic sector, whereas if the LQ value ≤ 1, then the sector is not a basic sector. The analysis was conducted using the early years of 2017 to the last year of 2023 to observe changes in the basic and non-basic sectors. In addition, the LQ analysis is supported by the analysis of Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ), and Shift Share as a reinforcement to determine which sectors are included in the leading sectors. Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ) is determined by looking at the DLQ value ≥ 1, then the sector in the region in the future has the potential to become a basic sector, if the DLQ value ≤ 1, then the sector in the region in the future has the potential to become a non-basic sector because it develops more slowly than the same sector at the provincial level. Meanwhile, Shift Share analysis is carried out by paying attention to changes that occur over a certain period of time, so data from different years is needed to analyze it.

The following are the average results of LQ and DLQ analysis from Surabaya City, Madiun City, Sidoarjo Regency, Pasuruan City, and Malang City:

Table 2.
Location Quotient (LQ) Analysis Results

SECTOR	Surabaya		Madiun		Sidoarjo		Pasuruan		Malang	
	Average	Ket.	Average	Ket.	Average	Ket.	Average	Ket.	Average	Ket.
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	0,01	Non Base	0,05	Non Base	0,13	Non Base	0,14	Non Base	0,01	Non Base
Mining and Quarrying	0,00	Non Base	0,00	Non Base	0,01	Non Base	0,00	Non Base	0,01	Non Base
Processing industry	0,58	Non Base	0,46	Non Base	1,57	Base	0,58	Non Base	0,70	Non Base
Electricity and Gas Procurement	0,82	Non Base	0,17	Non Base	1,69	Base	0,17	Non Base	0,08	Non Base

SECTOR	Surabaya		Madiun		Sidoarjo		Pasuruan		Malang	
	Average	Ket.	Average	Ket.	Average	Ket.	Average	Ket.	Average	Ket.
Water Supply; Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	0,93	Non Base	1,33	Base	0,47	Non Base	1,57	Base	1,28	Base
Construction	0,74	Non Base	0,45	Non Base	0,65	Non Base	0,46	Non Base	0,98	Non Base
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Automobile and Motorcycle Repair	1,19	Base	0,99	Non Base	0,68	Non Base	1,21	Base	1,31	Base
Transportation and Warehousing	1,09	Base	0,70	Non Base	1,44	Base	1,31	Base	0,56	Non Base
Provision of Accommodation and Food and Beverages	1,79	Base	0,63	Non Base	0,43	Non Base	0,61	Non Base	0,55	Non Base
Information and Communication	0,75	Non Base	1,87	Base	0,50	Non Base	1,08	Base	0,58	Non Base
Financial Services and Insurance	1,17	Base	2,21	Base	0,28	Non Base	1,80	Base	0,63	Non Base
Real Estate	0,94	Non Base	0,89	Non Base	0,34	Non Base	0,90	Non Base	0,54	Non Base
Corporate Services	1,78	Base	0,57	Non Base	0,12	Non Base	0,49	Non Base	0,60	Non Base
Government Administration, Defense, and Mandatory Social Security	0,35	Non Base	0,88	Non Base	0,47	Non Base	1,23	Base	0,39	Non Base
Educational Services	0,55	Non Base	1,70	Base	0,27	Non Base	0,99	Non Base	1,84	Base
Health Services and Social Activities	0,71	Non Base	1,19	Base	0,29	Non Base	0,82	Non Base	2,46	Base
Other Services	0,60	Non Base	1,61	Base	0,16	Non Base	1,20	Base	1,27	Base

Source: Processed Data, 2025

Table 3.
DLQ Analysis Results

SECTOR	Surabaya		Madiun		Sidoarjo		Pasuruan		Malang	
	Average	Score	Average	Score	Average	Score	Average	Score	Average	Score
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	0,76	≤ 1	0,30	≤ 1	1,47	≥ 1	0,77	≤ 1	0,52	≤ 1
Mining and Quarrying	-0,24	≤ 1	-0,30	≤ 1	-0,13	≤ 1	-0,10	≤ 1	0,51	≤ 1
Processing industry	0,88	≤ 1	7,78	≥ 1	0,58	≤ 1	2,21	≥ 1	0,78	≤ 1
Electricity and Gas Procurement	1,00	≥ 1	-0,12	≤ 1	1,59	≥ 1	0,07	≤ 1	-0,34	≤ 1
Water Supply; Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	0,99	≤ 1	1,03	≥ 1	0,98	≤ 1	0,99	≤ 1	1,00	≤ 1
Construction	1,23	≥ 1	1,17	≥ 1	1,17	≥ 1	1,40	≥ 1	0,76	≤ 1
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Automobile and Motorcycle Repair	1,17	≥ 1	1,27	≥ 1	1,14	≥ 1	1,09	≥ 1	1,04	≥ 1
Transportation and Warehousing	0,93	≤ 1	0,98	≤ 1	1,30	≥ 1	1,04	≥ 1	1,28	≥ 1
Provision of Accommodation and Food and Beverages	1,08	≥ 1	0,95	≤ 1	0,94	≤ 1	1,08	≥ 1	1,05	≥ 1
Information and Communication	1,00	≥ 1	0,98	≤ 1	1,01	≥ 1	0,98	≤ 1	0,99	≤ 1
Financial Services and Insurance	0,98	≤ 1	0,91	≤ 1	0,92	≤ 1	0,97	≤ 1	1,12	≥ 1
Real Estate	0,99	≤ 1	1,02	≥ 1	1,00	≥ 1	0,98	≤ 1	0,99	≤ 1
Corporate Services	0,98	≤ 1	0,81	≤ 1	1,00	≤ 1	0,96	≤ 1	0,64	≤ 1
Government Administration, Defense, and Mandatory Social Security	0,62	≤ 1	0,51	≤ 1	0,50	≤ 1	0,47	≤ 1	1,01	≥ 1
Educational Services	0,95	≤ 1	0,98	≤ 1	0,95	≤ 1	0,97	≤ 1	0,97	≤ 1

SECTOR	Surabaya		Madiun		Sidoarjo		Pasuruan		Malang	
	Average	Score	Average	Score	Average	Score	Average	Score	Average	Score
Health Services and Social Activities	0,98	≤ 1	1,01	≥ 1	0,97	≤ 1	0,88	≤ 1	0,98	≤ 1
Other Services	1,13	≥ 1	0,89	≤ 1	1,32	≥ 1	1,40	≥ 1	1,05	≥ 1

Source: Processed Data, 2025

Based on the results of the LQ and DLQ analysis supported by the results of the Shift Share analysis, the potential sectors of the City of Surabaya are the wholesale and retail trade sector, car and motorcycle repair; transportation and warehousing sector; accommodation and food and beverage provision sector; financial and insurance services sector; and the corporate services sector. Madiun City has six potential sectors, namely the water supply sector, waste management, waste, and recycling; information and communication sector; financial services and insurance sector; education services sector; health services and social activities sector; and other service sectors. Sidoarjo Regency is dominated by the manufacturing industry sector; the electricity and gas supply sector; and the transportation and warehousing sector. Potential sectors of Pasuruan City are water supply, waste management, waste and recycling; wholesale and retail trade, car and motorcycle repair; transportation and warehousing sector; information and communication sector; financial services and insurance sector; government administration, defense, and mandatory social security sector; and other service sectors. And Malang City has five potential sectors, namely, water supply, waste management, waste, and recycling; wholesale and retail trade, car and motorcycle repair; education services sector; health services and social activities sector; and other service sectors.

Based on the results of the Klassen typology analysis, Surabaya City, Madiun City, Sidoarjo Regency, and Malang City are in quadrant I or developed and rapidly growing areas. These areas have an average economic growth rate and average per capita income higher than East Java Province during the 2017-2023 period. Meanwhile, Pasuruan City, although it has a strong competitive economy, is in quadrant III or a developed but depressed area. This phenomenon can be attributed to the economic structure of Pasuruan City, which is predominantly characterized by the manufacturing sector. The growth of this sector may be hindered by its reliance on large industries, a lack of innovation, and competitive pressures from businesses that operate with lower production costs (Sulastri & Purnomo, 2021).

The leading sector variables of the five regions whose GRDP contributed significantly to the GRDP of East Java Province were seen for their potential in influencing labor absorption using panel data regression analysis. In this study, the selected model, through the Chow Test and Hausman Test, was the Fixed Effect Model (FEM). Based on the results of data processing calculations, the following panel regression results were obtained:

Table 4.
Results of the Determination Coefficient Test

R-squared	0.997645
Adjusted R-squared	0.997239

Source: EViews Output Results 13

Based on Table 4. it can be explained that the value of Determination Coefficient (R^2) or Adjusted R-squared is 0,997239. This indicates that the leading sector has an influence of 99,73% on labor absorption, while the remaining 0,27% is influenced by other variables that were not examined in this study.

Table 5.
Partial Test Results (t)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	480539.0	40808.19	11.77555	0.0000
X	9.573788	2.540216	3.768887	0.0007

Source: EViews Output Results 13

Based on Table 5. the hypothesis is accpepted because the partial test results show a calculated t value of 3.768887 > t table. This proves that the leading sector has a significant influence on labor absorption. An increase in the leading sectors will consequently lead to a rise in labor absorption. The panel data regression equation derived from the t-test results can be described as follows:

$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_{it} + \mu$

$= 480539{,}0 + 9{,}573788 X_{it} + \mu$

α = The constant value of 480539,0 shows that if the leading sector as variable X is constant, then labor absorption will increase by 480539,0 people.

$\beta_1 X_{it}$ = The value of 9.573788 indicates that the leading sector has a positive impact on labor absorption. Specifically, when the leading sector increases by 1 million, labor absorption rises by 9.573788 people.

Natural resources, capital, and human resources are all necessary to achieve economic progress, according to Adam Smith's theory. Economic growth is strongly correlated with labor absorption; as the number of workers rises, so will labor absorption.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and analysis conducted, it can be concluded that each region exhibits distinct leading sectors and economic classifications or structures that correspond to their specific characteristics. The leading sectors that prevail in the cities of Surabaya, Madiun, Sidoarjo Regency, Pasuruan City, and Malang City not only contribute to economic growth but also enhance community welfare by generating employment opportunities. The government can collaborate with the private sector to optimize the potential of each region and leverage it to enhance employment opportunities, thereby addressing the issue of poverty

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