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BOOK OF ABSTRACT

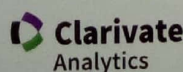
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[ABS-10]

Sectoral Competitiveness and Regional Inequality Analysis Between Regions In Indonesia With Location Quotien Approach

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Abstract

Regional development is intended to reduce inequality between regions, including inequality between sectors in each region in Indonesia. The objectives of this study are (1) to analyze sectoral competitiveness between provinces in Indonesia and (2) analyze sectoral inequality between provinces. From this analysis next is to design the right economic policies to reduce inequality and increase sectoral competitiveness. The analytical tool used in this study is the LQ analysis. LQ analysis is used to see the position of economic sector competitiveness and sectoral inequality in each province in Indonesia. LQ value greater than 1 indicates that a sector is able to meet local needs and has the potential to be exported outside the region. From a review of economic sectoral competitiveness using LQ, a comparison of sectoral competitiveness can be seen from one province to another. LQ value in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries in almost all provinces has a LQ value > 1. Out of 34 provinces, only 9 provinces have LQ values below one. West Sulawesi is a province with the largest LQ value for this sector which is 3.0799. This implies that the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors in West Sulawesi have far better output than the average output of all provinces. The LQ value above 1 also indicates that the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector in West Sulawesi has great potential to be exported outside West Sulawesi. DKI Jakarta is the province with the lowest competitiveness in the agriculture and mining sectors, but has the competitiveness of the financial and insurance services sector, the real estate sector, the corporate service sector, and other service sectors.

Keywords: inequality, location quotien, development

Topic: Economics of Sustainable Development