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Support Capacity Among Economic Sectors in West Nusa Tenggara Province with an Input-Output Model Approach

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ABSTRACT: This study aims to find out how the carrying capacity of one economic sector is compared to other economic sectors in West Nusa Tenggara Province, especially the carrying capacity/direct forward linkages. This research was conducted on economic sectors whose data is displayed in the I-O table that has been processed and issued by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of West Nusa Tenggara. For this reason, data analysis uses an Input-Output analysis approach which is arranged in the form of an I-O table. From this, it will be seen that an economic sector must be related to other economic sectors, where each economic sector against other economic sectors certainly has a different carrying capacity. Furthermore, it will also be seen which sector has the highest carrying capacity against other economic sectors and which sector has low carrying capacity. The results of the analysis show that the economic sectors with the largest carrying capacity include: the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors; transportation and warehousing sectors; large trade and retail sectors; car and motorcycle repair; as well as the processing industry sector. On the other hand, sectors with low carrying capacity include: the water supply sector; waste management and recycling; health services and social activities sectors; and the education services sector.

With these results, it will provide input to the local government of West Nusa Tenggara Province, related to the development of economic sectors that have high carrying capacity in other sectors and encourage the growth of sectors with weak carrying capacity in order to maintain the sustainability of regional economic growth.

KEYWORDS: Carrying Capacity, Economic Sector, Input_Output.

INTRODUCTION

Economic development is a process of increasing per capita income of the population, accompanied by fundamental changes in the economic structure of a country. Economic development can be seen based on the structure of increased production and relatively higher absorption of labor compared to the previous year. In addition, economic development cannot be separated from economic growth, where both have a mutually interrelated relationship. This means that economic development drives economic growth and conversely, economic growth facilitates economic development (Todaro and Smith, 2004).

Economic growth has resulted in changes in the structure of the economy. Structural transformation itself is the process of changing the economic structure from the agricultural sector to the industrial or services sector, where each economy will undergo different transformations. Generally, the transformation occurring in developing countries is the shift from the agricultural sector to the industrial sector. The change in structure or economic transformation from traditional to modern can be generally defined as a change in the economy related to the composition of demand, trade, production, and other factors continuously needed to improve income and social welfare through an increase in per capita income (Chenery, 1960).

The sectors of the economy that are developed should be the sectors that encourage the development of both upstream and downstream sectors of those sectors (Sahara and Priyarsono 2006). The advancement of the processing industry sector in the economy will promote the emergence of various service sectors within the economy. The abundance of various processed industrial products will drive the progress of supporting sectors such as the trade sector and the financial sector. The trade sector plays a role in marketing various existing products, while the financial sector plays a role in providing business capital. The processing industry sector is the largest contributor to Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). For example, in 2020, the contribution of the processing industry sector reached 19.88%. This figure is higher than the contribution from the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors, which provided a contribution of 13.70%. The third place is held by the trade sector with a contribution of 12.93% (BPS, 2020). Unlike the province of West Nusa Tenggara, the position of the manufacturing industry sector

in the regional economy is not the same as at the national level. In NTB Province, the manufacturing industry sector is not among the top three contributors to the economic added value of the Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

The economic sector with the largest contribution in NTB in 2020 was agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, with a contribution of 23.19%. The mining and excavation sector ranked second with a contribution of 17.37%. In third place is the trade sector, contributing 14.20%. The contribution of the manufacturing industry sector to GDP only reached 4.03%. The condition in 2020 was relatively the same as in previous years. In 2017, for example, the contribution of the manufacturing sector only reached 3.97%. Referring to the 2020 condition, to enter the top three in the NTB economy, the contribution of the manufacturing sector needs to increase from 4% to about 15%. The advancement of economic development in NTB in the future needs to be in line with the progress of the processing industry sector in Bumi Gora. Thus, it can be said that the economic growth of a region is inseparable from the contributions and interconnections among sectors within the economy (BPS NTB, 2020). Based on this, this research will analyze and describe the forward linkages among regional economic sectors to identify which economic sectors have potential prospects for future regional development and economic growth.

METHOD

This research is a descriptive study that investigates the status of human groups, an object, a condition, a system of thought or a class of events at the present time to create a description, depiction, or systematic and accurate illustration of facts, characteristics, and relationships between the phenomena being studied, analyzed, and then concluded (Nazir, 2009). Therefore, this research describes, analyzes, explains, and concludes matters related to the leading sector of development in the city of Mataram during 2014–2016. The research location is in the Province of West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), considering that recently the NTB Province has shown quite dynamic development supported by potential human and economic resources. Therefore, it is interesting to further study how the interrelationships between existing economic sectors actually contribute to the regional economy.

The data used is mostly secondary data utilizing data from the Input Output Table of West Nusa Tenggara Province (NTB) for the year 2021. As is known, the economic sectors in NTB based on the I-O table are categorized into 17 sectors. In addition to the Input Output table, this research also utilizes other secondary data as supporting research obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics and other writings.

The analysis used is an analysis of inter-sectoral linkages. These linkages consist of forward linkages, backward linkages, but this study focuses on forward linkages, both direct and indirect because what we want to see is the supporting capacity. Therefore, the linkage that indicates these indicators is the direct forward linkage. Forward linkages are used to see the supporting capacity between a sector that produces output used as input in another sector.

The direct linkage ahead indicates the consequences of a certain sector on sectors that directly use part of the output of that sector per unit increase in total demand. This type of linkage is formulated as follows.

$$F(d)i = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \alpha ij$$

Where:

$F(d)_I$: Direct forward linkage of sector i

α_{ij} : element of the technical efficient matrix

n : number of sectors

RESULT

Linkage Analysis.

One of the advantages of analysis using the input-output model is that it can be used to determine the extent of the relationship or linkage between production sectors. The magnitude of forward linkage, in this context referred to as support capacity, indicates the forward connection of a production sector. Support capacity is the direct forward linkage of a production sector. A sector with a high support capacity is an indication that the sector has the ability to stimulate other sectors that utilize its output; in other words, support capacity is defined as the ability of a sector to promote the growth of its downstream sectors. The following table provides information on the ranking of the support capacity of each economic sector in West Nusa Tenggara Province.

Table 1. Supporting Capacity of Each Economic Sector in NTB in 2021

No	Economic Sectors of NTB	Carrying Capacity

1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	0.45081
2	Mining and Quarrying	0.12125
3	Manufacturing Industry	0.17125
4	Electricity and Gas Supply	0.14436
5	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste Treatment, Recycling	0.00110
6	Construction	0.06794
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles	0.20501
8	Transportation and Warehousing	0.22242
9	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	0.05639
10	Information and Communication	0.06158
11	Financial and Insurance Services	0.05364
12	Real Estate	0.05850
13	Business Services	0.06324
14	Public Administration, Defense, Social Security	0.01893
15	Education Services	0.00692
16	Health Services and Social Activities	0.00500
17	Other Services	0.02433

Source: NTB Province I-O Table, data processed.

Table 1 shows the carrying capacity of the economic sectors in the province of NTB. The agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector has the largest carrying capacity at 0.45081. This means that for every 1 (one) unit increase in the final demand for output of the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector, the sector has a carrying capacity of 0.45081 (45.08%) on other sectors that use the output of the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector as their input. This is followed by the transportation and warehousing sector with a support coefficient of 0.22242. This means that for every increase of 1 (one) unit in final demand for the output of the transportation and warehousing sector, the transportation and warehousing sector has a support coefficient of 0.22242 (22.24%) for the sectors that use the output of the transportation and warehousing sector as their input. Likewise, the wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles sector has a support coefficient of 0.20501. This means that for every increase of 1 (one) unit in final demand for the output of the wholesale and retail trade; motor vehicle and motorcycle repair sector, these sectors have a support coefficient of 0.20501 (20.50%) for other sectors that use the output of these sectors as their input. The sector with the smallest support coefficient is the water supply, waste management, waste treatment, and recycling sector, with a support coefficient of only 0.00110. This means that for every increase of 1 (one) unit in the final demand for the output of the water supply, waste management, waste and recycling sectors, these sectors have a support capacity of 0.00110 (0.11%) for the sectors that use their output.

1. Sectors with High Support Capacity.

As is known, economic sectors are interconnected with one another. In other words, these sectors support and contribute to each other. However, the level of support varies; some have strong support, while others are weaker. The following illustrates several sectors that have a high support capacity (above 10%) for other sectors, as shown below.

a. Support Capacity of the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Sector.

The agricultural sector is generally the sector that makes the largest contribution to other sectors. This condition is understandable, considering that this sector is a base sector that has the greatest contribution to the regional economy in general. Some of these include its share in the GRDP, its role in labor absorption, and others. Its support for other sectors is as shown in the following table.

Table 2. Carrying Capacity of the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Sectors

No	Economic Sectors of NTB	Carrying Capacity
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	0.07203
2	Mining and Quarrying	0.00003
3	Manufacturing Industry	0.31116
4	Electricity and Gas Supply	0.00001
5	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste Treatment, Recycling	0.00001

6	Construction	0.00010
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles	0.00010
8	Transportation and Warehousing	0.00003
9	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	0.06180
10	Information and Communication	0.00000
11	Financial and Insurance Services	0.00000
12	Real Estate	0.00001
13	Business Services	0.00000
14	Public Administration, Defense, Social Security	0.00000
15	Education Services	0.00231
16	Health Services and Social Activities	0.00067
17	Other Services	0.00034
	Total Carrying Capacity (Forward Linkages)	**0.45081**

Source: NTB Province I-O Table, data processed.

The total carrying capacity of the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector is 0.45081 or 45.08%, with the largest support going to the manufacturing industry sector at 0.31116 (31.11%), followed by the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector itself at 0.07203 (7.20%) and the Accommodation and Food Service sector at 0.06180 (6.18%). Meanwhile, for other sectors besides these three sectors, the carrying capacity of the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector in supporting the growth of other sectors is relatively small, hence the average value is below 1%.

b. Carrying Capacity of the Transportation and Warehousing Sector.

The contribution of the carrying capacity of the transportation and warehousing sector to other sectors is 0.22242 (22.24%). The largest support is for the mining and quarrying sector, which is 0.04528 (4.53%), followed by the transportation and warehousing sector at 0.04270 (4.27%), and the manufacturing industry sector at 0.03844 (3.84%). Meanwhile, other sectors outside of these, the role of the transportation and warehousing sector in supporting the growth of other sectors that use the output of the transportation and warehousing sector as an input, is still relatively small, as shown in the following table.

Table 3. Support Capacity of the Transportation and Warehousing Sector

No	Economic Sectors of NTB	Carrying Capacity
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	0.00777
2	Mining and Quarrying	0.04528
3	Manufacturing Industry	0.03844
4	Electricity and Gas Supply	0.00142
5	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste Treatment, Recycling	0.00031
6	Construction	0.02249
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles	0.01417
8	Transportation and Warehousing	0.04270
9	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	0.00515
10	Information and Communication	0.00201
11	Financial and Insurance Services	0.00096
12	Real Estate	0.00111
13	Business Services	0.00487
14	Public Administration, Defense, Social Security	0.02548
15	Education Services	0.00624
16	Health Services and Social Activities	0.00195
17	Other Services	0.00207
	Total Carrying Capacity (Forward Linkages)	**0.22242**

Source: NTB Province I-O Table, data processed.

c. Support Capacity of the Wholesale and Retail Trade Sector; Car and Motorcycle Repairs.

The total support capacity of the wholesale and retail trade sector; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles in other sectors is 0.20501 or 20.5%. The relatively large support is in the construction sector, which is 0.05651 (5.6%), followed by the transportation and warehousing sector at 0.03320 (3.32%) and the manufacturing industry sector at 0.03187 (3.2%). Meanwhile, other sectors outside

these three sectors receive relatively little support from this sector in supporting the growth of sectors outside the wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles as their input. For clarity, the interaction between the sectors can be seen in the following table.

Table 4. Support Capacity of the Wholesale and Retail Trade Sector; Car and Motorcycle Repairs

No	Economic Sectors of NTB	Carrying Capacity
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	0.01902
2	Mining and Quarrying	0.01571
3	Manufacturing Industry	0.03187
4	Electricity and Gas Supply	0.00432
5	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste Treatment, Recycling	0.00035
6	Construction	0.05651
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles	0.00805
8	Transportation and Warehousing	0.03320
9	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	0.01164
10	Information and Communication	0.00137
11	Financial and Insurance Services	0.00101
12	Real Estate	0.00022
13	Business Services	0.00142
14	Public Administration, Defense, Social Security	0.00826
15	Education Services	0.00498
16	Health Services and Social Activities	0.00376
17	Other Services	0.00331
	Total Carrying Capacity (Forward Linkages)	**0.20501**

Source: NTB Province I-O Table, data processed.

d. Support Capacity of the Manufacturing Industry Sector

The support capacity of the manufacturing industry sector for other sectors that use this sector's output as input is a total of 0.17125 (17.12%). The greatest support from the manufacturing industry sector is to the construction sector, amounting to 0.07362 (7.36%), followed by the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector at 0.02739 (2.74%), and the manufacturing industry sector itself at 0.01945 (1.95%). For sectors outside of these three, the contribution or support capacity of the manufacturing industry sector to the growth of other sectors is still relatively small. Supporting data for the contribution of the manufacturing industry sector to these related sectors can be seen in the following table.

Table 5. Support Capacity of the Manufacturing Industry Sector

No	Economic Sectors of NTB	Carrying Capacity
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	0.02739
2	Mining and Quarrying	0.01025
3	Manufacturing Industry	0.01945
4	Electricity and Gas Supply	0.00009
5	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste Treatment, Recycling	0.00013
6	Construction	0.07362
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles	0.00434
8	Transportation and Warehousing	0.00998
9	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	0.00867
10	Information and Communication	0.00058
11	Financial and Insurance Services	0.00058
12	Real Estate	0.00020

13	Business Services	0.00056
14	Public Administration, Defense, Social Security	0.00266
15	Education Services	0.00356
16	Health Services and Social Activities	0.00399
17	Other Services	0.00519
	Total Carrying Capacity (Forward Linkages)	**0.17125**

Source: NTB Province I-O Table, data processed.

e. Support Capacity of the Electricity and Gas Procurement Sector.

The total support power of the electricity and gas procurement sector for other sectors outside the electricity and gas procurement sector as its input is 0.14436 (14.44%). The greatest support from the electricity and gas procurement sector is for the electricity and gas procurement sector itself, which is 0.08127 (8.13%), followed by the mining and quarrying sector at 0.02400 (2.4%). Meanwhile, sectors outside these two sectors receive relatively small support from the electricity and gas procurement sector due to its small proportion, averaging below 1% in supporting the growth of other sectors, as shown in the following data.

Table 6. Support Capacity of the Electricity and Gas Procurement Sector

No	Economic Sectors of NTB	Carrying Capacity
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	0.00072
2	Mining and Quarrying	0.02400
3	Manufacturing Industry	0.00164
4	Electricity and Gas Supply	0.08127
5	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste Treatment, Recycling	0.00016
6	Construction	0.00306
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles	0.00307
8	Transportation and Warehousing	0.00114
9	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	0.00722
10	Information and Communication	0.00127
11	Financial and Insurance Services	0.00051
12	Real Estate	0.00119
13	Business Services	0.00053
14	Public Administration, Defense, Social Security	0.00664
15	Education Services	0.00350
16	Health Services and Social Activities	0.00383
17	Other Services	0.00417
	Total Carrying Capacity (Forward Linkages)	**0.14436**

Source: NTB Province I-O Table, data processed.

2. Sectors with Low Support Capacity.

As described above, five economic sectors can be identified as contributing relatively significantly to other sectors in West Nusa Tenggara, such as the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sector; Transportation and Warehousing; Wholesale and Retail Trade, Motor Vehicle and Motorcycle Repair; Manufacturing industry; as well as the Electricity and Gas Supply sector. The following is the opposite, namely the role of sectors with relatively low contributions to other economic sectors, three of which are as follows.

a. The water supply sector, waste management, waste and recycling.

The support capacity of the water procurement, waste management, and recycling sector for other sectors that use this sector's outputs as their inputs is 0.00110 (0.11%). The sector's greatest support is for the other services sector, which is 0.00032 (0.032%). This is followed by other sectors such as the Wholesale and Retail Trade; Motor Vehicle and Motorcycle Repair sector with 0.01%. Meanwhile, for sectors outside these two, the average support provided by this sector in supporting the growth of other sectors is very small. It should also be understood that this sector is the one with the smallest direct forward linkages, as can be seen in the following

table.

Table 7. Support Capacity of the Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste, and Recycling Sector for Other Sectors

No	Economic Sectors of NTB	Carrying Capacity
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	0.00001
2	Mining and Quarrying	0.00002
3	Manufacturing Industry	0.00005
4	Electricity and Gas Supply	0.00001
5	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste Treatment, Recycling	0.00001
6	Construction	0.00007
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles	0.00011
8	Transportation and Warehousing	0.00007
9	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	0.00009
10	Information and Communication	0.00002
11	Financial and Insurance Services	0.00001
12	Real Estate	0.00006
13	Business Services	0.00001
14	Public Administration, Defense, Social Security	0.00010
15	Education Services	0.00007
16	Health Services and Social Activities	0.00008
17	Other Services	0.00032
	Total Carrying Capacity (Forward Linkages)	**0.00110**

Source: NTB Province I-O Table, data processed.

b. Carrying Capacity of the Health Services and Social Activities Sector.

The carrying capacity of the health and social services sector of 0.00500 or 0.5% mainly comes from the health and social services sector itself, which is 0.00137 or 0.14%. Meanwhile, the role of other sectors in contributing to the carrying capacity of the health and social services sector in supporting the growth of other sectors that use the output of the health and social services sector as input is still relatively small, as shown in the following table.

Table 8. Support Capacity of the Health Services and Social Activities Sector

No	Economic Sectors of NTB	Carrying Capacity
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	0.00082
2	Mining and Quarrying	0.00049
3	Manufacturing Industry	0.00030
4	Electricity and Gas Supply	0.00002
5	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste Treatment, Recycling	0.00002
6	Construction	0.00032
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles	0.00019
8	Transportation and Warehousing	0.00030
9	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	0.00011
10	Information and Communication	0.00002
11	Financial and Insurance Services	0.00008
12	Real Estate	0.00000
13	Business Services	0.00007
14	Public Administration, Defense, Social Security	0.00007
15	Education Services	0.00044
16	Health Services and Social Activities	0.00137

17	Other Services	0.00038
	Total Carrying Capacity (Forward Linkages)	**0.00500**

Source: NTB Province I-O Table, data processed.

c. Support Capacity of the Education Services Sector

The carrying capacity of the education service sector, which is 0.00692 or 0.7%, mostly comes from the education service sector itself, which is 0.00418 or 0.42%. Meanwhile, the role of other sectors in contributing to the carrying capacity of the education service sector in supporting the growth of other sectors that use the output of the education service sector as their input is still relatively small, as shown in the table below.

Table 9. Support Capacity of the Education Services Sector

No	Economic Sectors of NTB	Carrying Capacity
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	0.00000
2	Mining and Quarrying	0.00011
3	Manufacturing Industry	0.00003
4	Electricity and Gas Supply	0.00002
5	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste Treatment, Recycling	0.00005
6	Construction	0.00009
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles	0.00003
8	Transportation and Warehousing	0.00025
9	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	0.00001
10	Information and Communication	0.00003
11	Financial and Insurance Services	0.00030
12	Real Estate	0.00000
13	Business Services	0.00007
14	Public Administration, Defense, Social Security	0.00147
15	Education Services	0.00418
16	Health Services and Social Activities	0.00017
17	Other Services	0.00010
	Total Carrying Capacity (Forward Linkages)	**0.00692**

Source: NTB Province I-O Table, data processed.

The advantage of analysis using the input-output model is that it can be used to determine the extent of the relationship or linkage between production sectors. Forward linkage refers to direct linkages downstream. A sector with a high forward linkage indicates that the sector has the ability to stimulate other sectors that use its output, or in other words, forward linkage is defined as a sector's ability to drive growth in its downstream sectors.

In other words, this carrying capacity is nothing more than the Sensitivity Degree Index, which reflects the forward direct linkage of a production sector that has been weighted and then divided by the average forward direct linkage occurring in an economy. A sector with a high sensitivity degree index indicates that the sector has the ability to drive other sectors that use its output, or in other words, the sensitivity degree index is interpreted as a sector's ability to stimulate the growth of its downstream sectors.

Therefore, based on the results of the direct forward linkage calculation from the input-output analysis, the sector with the largest forward linkage is, first, the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector at 0.45081 or 45.08%. The largest support is for the manufacturing industry sector, which is 0.31116 or 31.11%, followed by the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector itself at 0.07203 or 7.20%, and the accommodation and food and beverage provision sector at 0.06180 or 6.18%. The second largest sector is transportation and warehousing at 0.22242 or 22.24%. The largest share of its output goes to the mining and quarrying sector at 0.04528 or 4.53%, followed by the transportation and warehousing sector at 0.04270 or 4.30%, and the manufacturing industry sector at 0.03844 or 3.84%. In third place is the large retail trade sector; motor vehicle and motorcycle repair at 0.20501 or 20.50%, with the largest portion of its output for the construction sector, which is 0.05651 or 5.65%, followed by the transportation and warehousing sector at 0.03320 or 3.32% and the manufacturing industry sector at 0.03187 or 3.20%.

In addition to sectors with high carrying capacity, there are several sectors with low carrying capacity. The three sectors with the lowest

carrying capacity in order are the water supply, waste management, and recycled waste sector with a carrying capacity of 0.00110 or 0.11%, followed by the health services and social activities sector with a carrying capacity of 0.00500 or 0.5%, and the education services sector with a carrying capacity of only 0.00692 or 0.7%.

From this overview, it is clearly seen that the economy of West Nusa Tenggara Province up to now is still dominated by primary sectors such as agriculture, forestry, and marine/fisheries, as well as mining. It is a necessity that to achieve better and more effective economic growth, the region should move towards the production and service sectors. The small creative industries and service sectors in general, e specially those related to tourism activities, are very promising potentials to grow and develop in West Nusa Tenggara today and in the future.

Thus, it is expected to be able to enhance development and carrying capacity above average with more targeted and effective policies in order to improve stable and sustainable regional economic growth. The level of carrying capacity needs to be maintained and increased so that it can boost the overall economy of West Nusa Tenggara Province. The regional government should also pay special attention to sectors with low carrying capacity so that in the future these sectors can provide greater support to other economic sectors in NTB.

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