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Analysis of the Distance of Inter Region Development in Indonesia

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Abstract: This research aims to analyze developmental disparities between regions in Gorontalo Province in the period 2012-2016, identify the economic development of regencies/cities and fast-growing sectors and potential to be developed in each region. This study uses secondary data such as GDP per capita and district/province economic growth. The analytical tool used is Location-Quotient (LQ), Williamson Index, Klassen Typology, Growth Rate Model (MRP) and Overlay. The results showed that in the period of 2012-2016 there was a shift in development typology, namely the City of Gorontalo, Pohuwato Regency, North Gorontalo Regency, Gorontalo Regency and Bone Bolango Regency. Gorontalo city dan Pohuwato in 2012 to be in quadrant II shifted into the first quadrant in the 2016 District of North Gorontalo, Gorontalo Regency and Regency Bone Bolango of which had previously been in the category of relatively disadvantaged areas into areas that are growing fast. S edangkan district was throughout the trial remained classified ka ng terkebelala region or area is a relatively backward category. However, the level of income disparity in Gorontalo Province is relatively low 4 th Williamson Index 0.1 4 -0.17 in the period 2012-2016.

Keywords: Klassen Typology, Economic Growth, Williamson Index.

I. INTRODUCTION

Economic development is an attempt by continuously and will have an impact on impact on increasing income, changes in structure. And the creation of an evenly distributed income distribution (Kozmiski & Baek, 2017), (Cormsle & Mann, 2018). The third component of development indicators that should be realized simultaneously to reach the level of prosperity as stated in the Act of 1945 in paragraph 4 which stipulates that the purpose of the establishment of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia is advancing welfare general and achieve social justice for all the people Indonesia. The problems that occur at this time the occurrence of economic growth is not followed by the equitable distribution of development individually or individually between regions (Martin, 1999). Nationally, in some regions, the average growth rate is 7%, but the development of equity that is measured by this figure is 0.35-0.4 This figure will also illustrate the settlement of poverty rates experiencing difficulties, especially in the occurrence of inequality in public services (Foua, 2017).

Obviously, this can be seen in infrastructure inequality in basic services such as the supply of electricity, drinking water, roads and bridges related to production centres and other public service facilities (Kaharozowski et al., 2017). Inequality of economic development between regions according to Spitzlitz (2012) is a general phenomenon that occurs in the process of economic development of a region. This inequality was initially caused by differences in the demographic content found in each region (Lassman C & Siedel, 2017). As a result of this difference, the ability of an area to increase economic growth and encourage the development process also becomes different. Therefore, it is not surprising that in every region there is usually a *developed region* and a relatively *underdeveloped region*. Some researchers have examined regional inequality including Caska and Riadi (2008). By using the Williamson Index, it is known that inequality between regions in Riau Province has increased, but by using the Ethiopia Theil the index of development inequality between regions has decreased. Whereas by using the Williamson Index and the Theil Entropy the Kometz Hypothesis Index does not apply in Riau. Meanwhile, Mardono, Lilis Setiartiti (2014) conducted a research on the development disparity in Gorontalo Province in the period 2008-2012 by using Williamson's index, it turns out that the inequality of development in Gorontalo has relatively decreased. But by using the Klassen Typology in the period of 5 years Gorontalo City and Pohuwato Regency are developed regions, while the area that is left behind is Regency Bone Bolango.

Gorontalo Province is a new province that broke away from North Sulawesi on February 16, 2001. Gorontalo Province consists of 5 Regencies (Gorontalo, Bone Bolango, Pohuwato, North Gorontalo, Esakono) and one city (Gorontalo City). One of the considerations for the expansion of Gorontalo from North Sulawesi Province is the demand for equal distribution of development to areas which at that time felt the imbalance in the development of development areas, especially in Gorontalo. Therefore, after Gorontalo is expanded into an autonomous Gorontalo Province, it is necessary to avoid development inequality between regions in Gorontalo Province. After expanding Gorontalo Province has made a very impressive achievement especially in its economic growth. In the period of 5 years since the founding of Gorontalo had an average growth rate of 6.69%, it was above the average economic growth of Sulawesi and national islands which were only 4.73%.

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Gorontalo Province is a new province that broke away from North Sulawesi on February 16, 2001. Gorontalo Province consists of 5 Regencies (Gorontalo, Bone Bolango, Pohuwato, North Gorontalo, Boalemo) and one city (Gorontalo City). One of the considerations for the expansion of Gorontalo from North Sulawesi Province is the demand for equal distribution of development to areas which at that time felt the imbalance in the development of development areas, especially in Gorontalo. Therefore, after Gorontalo is expanded into an autonomous Gorontalo Province, it is necessary to avoid development inequality between regions in Gorontalo Province. After expanding Gorontalo Province has made a very impressive achievement especially in its economic growth. In the period of 5 years since the founding of Gorontalo had an average growth rate of 6.69%, it was above the average economic growth of Sulawesi and national islands which were only 4.73%.

	Business field	Y-on-Y Growth Rate of GDP According to Business Field (Percent)					
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Average
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	7	6.93	6.44	4.24	6.43	6,208
2	Mining and excavation	4.83	2.98	3.36	3.95	0.08	3.04
3	Processing industry	8.18	7.99	6	4.66	6.58	6,682
4	Electricity and Gas Procurement	11.56	7.7	11.61	1.72	12.04	8,926
5	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	7.43	6.78	7.34	2.46	14.92	7.786
6	Construction	7.55	7.2	7.85	9.77	5.1	7.494
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	11.26	10.26	8.05	5.73	9.91	9.042
8	Transportation and Warehousing	8.68	8.76	8.57	9.67	6.47	8.43
9	Provision of Accommodation and Eating Drinks	6.31	8.96	6.93	8.05	8.71	7.792
10	Information and Communication	8.35	8.67	9.02	9.8	10.23	9.214
11	Financial Services and Insurance	11.6	5.09	4.54	10.15	18.45	9.966
12	Real Estate	9.18	8.84	7.85	8.22	8.31	8.48
13	Company Services	6.79	7.48	5.96	5.57	5.91	6.342
14	Government Administration, Defense and Mandatory Social Security	4.7	5.83	6.92	3.77	-0.1	4.224
15	Education Services	14.42	13.73	13.55	7.14	3.78	10.524
16	Health Services and Social Activities	8.44	9.27	8.84	10.64	8.48	9.134
17	Other services	6.3	6.48	5.28	4.92	3.54	5.304
18	PDRB	7.91	7.4	7.27	6.22	6.52	7.118

Table 1. The growth rate of Gorontalo Province GRDP on the basis of constant prices 2012-2016
Sumber: BPS Provinsi Gorontalo.

No.	Business field	Percentage of GRDP Contribution According to Business Field (Percent)					
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Average
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	37.64	37.38	37.75	37	37.22	37,398
2	Mining and excavation	1.46	1.38	1.32	1.32	1.2	1,336
3	Processing industry	4.06	4.01	4.17	4.18	4.21	4,126
4	Electricity and Gas Procurement	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.048
5	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
6	Construction	11.79	11.79	11.79	12.37	12.05	11,958
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	9.94	10.26	10.42	10.52	10.99	10,426
8	Transportation and Warehousing	5.76	6	6.09	6.28	6.23	6,072
9	Provision of Accommodation and Eating Drinks	2.15	2.19	2.15	2.24	2.27	2.2
10	Information and Communication	2.69	2.58	2.5	2.53	2.61	2,582
11	Financial Services and Insurance	3.9	3.83	3.69	3.78	4.15	3.87
12	Real Estate	1.85	1.87	1.84	1.9	1.95	1,882
13	Company Services	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
14	Government Administration, Defense and Mandatory Social Security	9.59	9.2	8.79	8.28	7.64	8.7
15	Education Services	3.84	4.1	4.18	4.16	4.06	4,068
16	Health Services and Social Activities	3.39	3.48	3.42	3.56	3.6	3.49
17	Other services	1.76	1.75	1.68	1.68	1.62	1,698
18	GRDP	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 2. Sector Contribution to Gorontalo Province GRDP in 2012-2016.

Source: BPS Gorontalo Province

In the last 5 years since 2012 to 2016, Gorontalo Province has a very promising growth rate with an average growth rate of 7.118%, as shown in table 1 above. When viewed from the contribution of each sector to the formation of Gorontalo Province GRDP during the 5 years from 2012 to 2016, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sector is the largest sector that contributes to the formation of the Gorontalo Province GRDP when compared to other sectors, that is, with an average of 37,398%. However, the average growth rate is quite low compared to other sectors, which is only 6.208 percent. While the electricity and gas procurement sector, water supply, waste management, waste and recycling as well as company services with a

contribution to GDP is only 0.048%, 0.05% and 0.1%, but has a fairly high average growth rate from the agricultural sector average annual growth of 8,926%, 7,786% and 6,342%. The sector that has the highest growth rate is the education services sector, which is 10,524 percent with a contribution to the GRDP of 4,068 percent.

Inequality of development between the region in Gorontalo Province is clearly illustrated in the inequality that occurs in GRDP per capita and the total GRDP between its territory.

NO	The region of the Province	GRDP Perkapita by Regency / City (Rupiah)					
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Average
1	Boalemo	18,153,262.91	20,158,343.21	22,416,683.04	24,726,824.04	27,053,382.45	22,501,699.13
2	Gorontalo	16,837,483.88	18,969,159.17	21,565,021.66	24,251,490.83	26,805,455.06	21,685,722.12
3	Pohuwato	23,425,400.95	25,601,418.22	28,351,330.45	31,107,938.88	34,036,907.30	28,504,599.16
4	Bone Bolango	14,820,655.38	16,276,648.68	18,321,939.19	20,486,522.34	22,606,114.31	18,502,375.98
5	North Gorontalo	14,703,007.56	16,316,931.90	18,174,394.06	20,455,374.46	22,902,672.01	18,510,476.00
6	Gorontalo City	21,978,612.86	24,096,386.46	26,228,380.46	28,640,639.49	31,324,202.72	26,453,644.40
7	Gorontalo Province	18,207,861.80	20,154,351.92	22,582,500.73	25,181,098.76	27,654,340.21	22,756,030.68

Table 3. Regency / City GRDP per capita in Gorontalo Province in 2012-2016.

Source:- BPS Gorontalo Province (Access dated 5 August 2018)

No.	Territory	Year					
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Average
1	Ballemo	7.42	7.48	7.31	6.37	6.29	6,974
2	Pohuwato	7.51	7.67	7.3	6.08	6.64	7.04
3	Bone Bolango	7.47	7.63	7.72	6.52	6.61	7.19
4	North Gorontalo	7.13	7.16	7.18	7.3	7.39	7,232
5	Gorontalo	7.74	7.73	7.77	6.31	6.62	7,234
6	Gorontalo City	7.88	7.9	7.93	7.23	7.41	7.67
7	Gorontalo Province	7.91	7.67	7.27	6.22	6.52	7,118

Table 4. Growth Rate of Regency/City GRDP in Gorontalo Province in 2012-2016.

Source: BPS Each District / City in Gorontalo Province (Access dated 5 August 2018)

Pohuwato Regency during 2012-2016, had an average GRDP per capita of 28,504,599.16 million rupiahs with an average GRDP growth rate of 7.04. Whereas Bone Bolango Regency has an average per capita GRDP of 18,502,375.98 million rupiahs under other regencies, but the average GRDP growth rate is above the average GRDP growth rate of the province which is only 7,118. The average GRDP of Pohuwato Regency is the highest average per capita GRDP of the districts / cities in Gorontalo

Province. There is a very inequality between the per capita income of this regency and other districts, partly due to the ownership of different potential areas. As is known, Pohuwato Regency is a regency in the west end of Gorontalo province bordering with Moutong Regency, Central Sulawesi Province, which is rich with unprocessed natural resources in various economic sectors, thus allowing GRDP to exceed that of other regions. Likewise, Gorontalo City, which is the capital of Gorontalo Province, is a center

of trade and services, thus allowing this region to also obtain GRDP, which tends to exceed other regions.

¹⁰ This study aims to determine the development of the economic development of districts/cities in Gorontalo Province, the potential sectors that are superior to each district/city in Gorontalo Province, and to know the changes in the amount of development inequality between regions in Gorontalo Province by using the Williamson Index method, Klassen Typology, and Overlay.

The level of welfare inequality and prosperity that occurs between regions should be able to develop several potential resources in each region, so as to increase the growth of each region. By managing superior and potential resources it will impact on the progress of each region and the gap can decrease.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

¹² According to Sadono Sukimo (2012), economic development is usually associated with economic development in developing countries. Some economists interpret economic development as economic growth followed by changes in the structure and style of economic activity. In other words, in interpreting the term economic development, economists are not only interested in the problem of the development of real national income, but also to the modernization of economic activities, for example in the effort to overhaul the traditional agricultural sector, the problem of accelerating economic growth and the problem of structuring revenue sharing. Metaphorically, development is a journey that departs from reality towards *desiderata*, that is, step by step, brings us all to a brighter tomorrow, with an improved quality of life (Wilardjo (2003) in Basuki Pujalwanto 2014).

In the Neo Classic hypothesis in Sjafrizal (2012) the process of economic development that occurs in an area can be different from other regions and can lead to economic inequality between regions. According to the Neo Classic hypothesis at the beginning of the process of developing a country, the development gap between regions tends to increase. This process will occur until the inequality reaches the peak. After that, if the development process continues, then the development imbalance will gradually decrease. Based on this hypothesis, a temporary conclusion can be drawn that developing countries generally have a development imbalance between regions tends to be higher, whereas in developed countries inequality will be low. In other words, the development inequality curve between regions is inverted U-shaped. The truth of the Neo Classic Hypothesis was then tested by Jeffrey G. Williamson in Sjafrizal (2012) through a study conducted in 1966 about development inequality between regions in developed and developing countries by using *time series* and *cross-section* data. The results of this study indicate that the Neo Classical Hypothesis formulated theoretically proved to be empirically proven. This means that the development process of a country does not automatically reduce development inequality between regions, but the opposite happens.

The Kian Wie (1981) states that the inequality of income distribution from an economic point of view is divided into (1) Inequality of income sharing between groups of income recipients (size distribution outcome); (2) Inequality of income sharing between urban and rural areas (urban-rural income disparities); (3) Inequality of regional income distribution (regional income disparities). Development inequality between regions with the center and between regions and other regions is reasonable, because of differences in resources and the beginning of the implementation of inter-regional development.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

¹⁹ The data used in the research is quantitative data in the form of secondary data. Secondary data is data collected from literature or reports that are related to the problem under study, where the collection is carried out by other parties. Secondary data used in this study include provincial and district/city GRDP growth and provincial and district/city GRDP per capita. The data used is from 2012 to 2016. This research was conducted in Gorontalo Province which has five districts (Gorontalo Regency, Pohuwato Regency, Boalemo Regency, North Gorontalo Regency and Bone Bolango Regency) and one city (Gorontalo City) as the study object in this research. In this study secondary data was obtained from reports/publications from related parties such as the Gorontalo Provincial Statistics Agency and other institutions relevant to the research.

¹ Development inequality between regions is the difference in income between districts/cities in Gorontalo Province based on the magnitude of the GRDP per capita deviation of districts/cities from the average provincial GDP per capita using the Williamson Index. To answer the problems in the research on inter-regional development inequality in Gorontalo Province, the Klassen typology analysis method was used. This method is used to determine the description of the pattern and structure of economic growth in each region based on two main indicators, namely regional economic growth and per capita income (GDP per capita). The Williamson index is one measure of inequality between regions. This coefficient of variation measures regional disperses of an attribute (in this case per capita income) which is weighed by the proportion of the population in each region (Hucanto, 2001). This measurement is based on variations in the results of inter-regional economic development in the form of GDP figures. Williamson index is formulated with the following equation:

$$IW = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_i (y_i - \bar{y})^2 \frac{f_i}{n}}}{\bar{y}}$$

³ Where: IW is a Williamson Index; y_i is per capita GRDP in district / city I; \bar{y} is the average per capita GRDP in Gorontalo Province; f_i is the number of residents in district / city I; n is the population in Gorontalo Province. The measurement criteria in this study are that the index numbers that are getting smaller or close to 0 (zero) indicate a smaller inequality or an increase in equity/well-being and if the index number gets closer to 1 (one) shows greater

inequality or in terms of inter-regional development increasingly uneven.

The criteria used to determine whether inequality is low, medium or high. These criteria are (1) If the $IW \leq 0.3$ means that the economic inequality of the region is low, (2) If $IW > 0.3-0.4$ means that the economic inequality of the region is moderate and (3) If $IW \geq 0.4$ means inequality the regional economy is high.

Overlay analysis is used to determine potential economic sectors or activities based on growth criteria and contribution criteria by combining the results of the Growth Ratio Method (MRP) and the Location Quotient (LQ) method. This method has 4 (four) assessments or possibilities, namely: (1) Growth (+) and contribution (+), indicating an activity that is very dominant both from growth and from contributions. (2) Growth (+) and contribution (-) indicate an activity whose growth is dominant but its contribution is small. This activity needs to be further contributed to becoming a dominant activity. (3) Growth (-) and contribution (+) indicate an activity with a small growth but a large contribution. This activity is very possible, that activities are experiencing a decline. (4) Growth (-) and contribution (-) indicate an activity that is not potential either from growth criteria or from contributions.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Regional Typology Analysis

The Regional Typology Analysis is used to determine the economic position of district/city in Gorontalo Province by analyzing the growth rate and regional per capita income. In two periods, namely 2012 and 2016, it will be known that the shift in regional position in achieving economic growth and the achievement of per capita GRDP. Quadrant I is an advanced and fast-growing area that illustrates the economic growth of a region on top of the acquisition of the provincial economic growth per capita income well above the per capita national average of a province. In the year 2012 based regional mapping and the growth rate of per capita income there is no area that ranks Quadrant I. Quadrant II illustrates the advanced areas but stressed the region achieves a per capita income higher than the per capita income provinces but obtaining economic growth below economic growth province. In 2012 the area belonging to the quadrant II is Gorontalo and Pohuwato. Quadrant III illustrates the fast growing area that is the area that received a per capita income below the per capita income of the province but the regional economic growth over the economic growth of the province. In 2012 there were no areas that occupied the third consciousness. Quadrant IV is an area that is relatively underdeveloped due to economic growth and precipitate income below the provincial acquisition rate. In 2012 the regions classified as relatively underdeveloped were Boalemo Regency, Gorontalo Regency, North Gorontalo Regency and Bone Bolango Regency. Picture of the position wing district/city based Regional Typology in Gorontalo Province in 2012 and 2016 can be seen in Table 5 and 6 in below this.

Y	Yi > Y		Yi < Y	
R	Yi > Y		Yi < Y	
Ri > R	Quadrant I Regional Forward and Fast Grow	Quadrant III Fast Growing Areas		
Ri < R	Quadrant II Area Forward But Depressed Gorontalo City Pohuwato Regency	Quadrant IV Relatively Disadvantaged Areas Boalemo Regency Gorontalo Regency North Gorontalo Regency Bone Bolango Regency		

Table 5. Klassen Typology in Gorontalo Province Based on the Average Rate of Economic Growth and Per capita GRDP in 2012.

Y	Yi > Y		Yi < Y	
R	Yi > Y		Yi < Y	
Ri > R	Quadrant I Regional Forward and Fast Grow Gorontalo City Pohuwato Regency	Quadrant III Fast Growing Areas North Gorontalo Regency Bone Bolango Regency Gorontalo Regency		
Ri < R	Quadrant II Area Forward But Depressed	Quadrant IV Relatively Disadvantaged Areas Boalemo Regency		

Table 6. Klassen Typology in Gorontalo Province Based on the 2016 Economic Growth Rate and GRDP Per capita.

The movement of the Klassen Typology matrix at the beginning of the research year was 2012 and the Klassen Typology matrix at the end of the research year in 2016, that there were several regions or districts in Gorontalo Province that experienced movement or change to move to different quadrant position (shifted up). The districts are like Gorontalo City, Pohuwato Regency, North Gorontalo Regency and Gorontalo Regency.

North Gorontalo Regency at the beginning of the research year the state of the area was in the IV awareness or included in the category of areas that were relatively left behind. However, at the end of the 2016 study year, the situation in the region began to improve by shifting or moving to quadrant III or was a fast-growing area. While Gorontalo Regency is also the case, districts that have high GRDP contributions and have a large enough population have experienced an upward shift, where in the early years Gorontalo District research was in IV Awareness in the final year, Gorontalo District position was no longer in the category regions that are relatively underdeveloped but are in Quadrant III or fall into the category of fast developing regions.

Bone Bolango Regency also experienced a shift in position, as well as the two districts above, in 2012 Bone Bolango District was in quadrant IV or areas that were relatively underdeveloped but in 2016 Bone Bolango District was in quadrant III or a fast-growing area. This happens because the regional GRDP growth rate is higher (6.61) compared to the provincial GRDP growth rate of 6.52.

The city of Gorontalo and the Regency of Pohuwato in 2012 were in the II flute or areas with advanced but depressed categories. This happened because the regional GRDP growth rate was below the provincial GRDP growth rate. However, when viewed from Figure 1. above the position of Gorontalo City and Pohuwato Regency in 2016 has shifted to quadrant I or with the **category of developed and fast-growing regions** (percapita income and regional GRDP growth above per capita income and provincial GRDP growth) Boalemo District, if based on the growth rate and average per capita opinion, the Boalemo Regency remains in the position of regions that are relatively lagging behind the start of the study until the end of the research year.

B. Analysis of Inequality in Inter-regional Development-

Various problems that arise due to development are the occurrence of inequality between regions. This happens because of the demographic differences in each region so that the potential sectors of each region are different. The Williamson Index value by using GRDP Per Capita data and the population of each regency / city in Gorontalo Province in the last 5 (five) years from 2012-2016 can be seen in the table below.

	Year	Williamson Index
1	2012	0.17
2	2013	0.16
3	2014	0.15
4	2015	0.14
5	2016	0.135
	Average	0.151

Table 6. Gorontalo Province Williamson Index Value for 2012-2016.

The results of the Williamson Index in the table above show that in the last five years (2012-2016) Wil Liamson's index value averaged 0.151, this explains that the inequality of inter-regional economic development that occurred in Gorontalo Province was relatively low. Even the Williamson Index value in Gorontalo Province continues to decline every year if seen from the table above. If we look more closely at the table above we can see that throughout the year 2012-2015 index value Williamson in Gorontalo Province the average decreased by 0.01 each year, except that in 2016 the IW value of Gorontalo Province was 0.135, whereas in the previous year in 2015 the IW value in Gorontalo Province was 0.14 so this reflected the value Gorontalo Province IW in 2016 fell by only 0.005. However, bila we look at all the research from the

beginning to the last year within 5 years a decline in the value of IW in Gorontalo province an average of 0.035.

Based on the IW criteria in determining the economic inequality of a region, if the IW value is below 0.3 or <0.3, the economic inequality of an area or region is low. Thus, that the inequality of development in the district / city of Gorontalo Province falls into the relatively low category because the average IW value of Gorontalo Province is less or below 0.3. This is evident from the record of the average Williamson Index in the five-year period of only 0.151.

C. Overlay analysis-

Overlay analysis is intended to detect potential sectors based on the criteria of growth and contribution criteria in the can by combining the results of the analysis of LQ and analysis of MRP. Through this analysis, it can be seen as potential sectors of an area or region based on the contribution and growth of the sector. In detail, the results of a grouping of district/city overlays in Gorontalo Province can be seen in table 7 below. Based on a combined Overlay analysis of LQ and RPs, Boalemo District has one potential sector, because there is one sector whose LQ and RPs are equally positive. The sector is the field (wholesale and retail trade; car and motorcycle repair). This means that the growth and contribution of the sector to the total GRDP of Boalemo Regency is greater than the growth and contribution of the same sector in Gorontalo Province. The agricultural sector despite having berslop positive f LQ which means the seed sector, growth positive dial. Theoretically area of the more advanced role of the agricultural sector will be replaced by the industrial sector but in the period of study, it is not visible. To be able to get out of the quadrant zone 4 of underdeveloped areas, Boalemo Regency must pay more attention to both sectors. Pohuwato Regency is not much different from Boalemo District, where it has only one potential sector whose LQ and RPS are equally positive. The sector is the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector. This means that for Pohuwato Regency the contributors to regional GRDP are the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors because the sector has greater growth and contribution than the same sector in the formation of the Gorontalo Province GRDP. Thus for the Pohuwato Regency, the potential sectors to be developed are agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.

Bone Bolango Regency has four potential sectors both from growth and contribution because there are 4 sectors with LQ and RPs that are positive slopes, the sector is the Manufacturing Industry sector, the Wholesale and Retail Trade sector; Car and Motorcycle Repair, Corporate Services sector, and other service sectors. The growth and contribution of these four sectors to the total GRDP of Bone Bolango Regency is greater than the growth and contribution of the same sector in Gorontalo Province. While there are four sectors in North Gorontalo, the potential sector in the area because there are only four sectors with LQ and RPs with positive slopes. The sectors are agriculture, forestry and fisheries, mining and quarrying, health services and social activities and other service sectors. These four sectors are growth and its contribution to the total GRDP of North Gorontalo Regency is greater than

the growth and contribution of the same sector in Gorontalo Province. Gorontalo Regency has 4 (four) sectors which have the potential to be developed. This is because there are 4 sectors that 4^Q and RPs have positive slop. The four sectors are; Agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector, mining and quarrying sector, processing industry sector, and

the transportation and warehousing sector. It can be said that the growth and contribution of the 5⁴ four sectors to the total GRDP of Gorontalo Regency is greater than the growth and contribution of the same sector in Gorontalo Province.

BUSINESS FIELD	BOALEMO		POHUWATO		BONE BOLANGO		NORTH GORONTALO		GORONTALO DISTRICT		CITY OF GORONTALO	
	LQ	RP	LQ	RP	LQ	RP	LQ	RP	LQ	RP	LQ	RP
1	1.4	0.8	1.5	1.	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.6
2	7	7	7	09	6	1	8	6	5	4	2	-
3	0.3	9.7	0.8	11	1.4	-	4.6	1.5	3.8	0.2	9.9	+
4	6	3	5	.7	9	6.5	8	1	7	8	9	-
5	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.	0.4	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	+
6	8	9	8	96	1.5	1.1	3	4	4	3	8	-
7	0.3	1.7	0.8	1.	0.5	0.7	1.7	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.7	-
8	6	8	7	43	8	5	6	1	9	8	3	+
9	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.	0.5	1.8	0.9	0.4	1.2	3.0	1.1	+
10	8	8	1	4	4	5	3	2	2	5	2	+
11	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.1	+
12	8	5	5	86	8	7	2	9	9	5	4	-
13	1.0	1.3	1.	1.	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.0	+
14	4	9	0.9	25	5	5	6	7	9	6	1	-
15	0.4	1.0	0.5	1.	0.2	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.6	0.8	-
16	1	2	4	38	0.2	0.8	6	8	8	6	9	-
17	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	2.1	1.2	+
18	6	1.1	2	83	1	4	0.8	8	1	6	7	+
19	0.5	0.	0.5	0.	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.8	1.0	+
20	1	1.2	1	99	1	9	7	6	1	7	4	-
21	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.	0.5	1.1	1.5	1.0	0.9	2.1	0.9	-
22	8	1	1	88	3	3	9	5	6	5	9	+
23	0.6	1.2	0.4	1	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	1.0	2.1	1.3	+
24	7	7	7	1	9	7	1	5	5	7	2	+
25	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.	1.2	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.2	+
26	8	6	8	78	9	2	9	3	8	7	7	+
27	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.	1.4	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.6	1.7	+
28	9	5	6	78	2	3	5	9	1	4	2	+
29	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.8	1.2	+
30	3	5	5	97	4	1	8	9	4	1	1	-
31	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.7	-
32	7	5	9	01	3	8	9	0.8	1.1	2	9	+
33	0.6	1.2	1.	1.	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.3	+
34	9	3	0.7	18	3	7	8	3	3	9	1	+

Table 7.Overlay in the Gorontalo Province district/city in 2012-2016

Information:-

1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. 2. Mining and Excavation. 3. Processing Industry. 4. Electricity and Gas Procurement. 5. Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling. 6. Construction. 7. Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair. 8. Transportation and Warehousing. 9. Provision of Accommodation and Eating Drinks. 10. Information and Communication. 11. Financial and Insurance Services. 12. Real Estate. 13. Corporate Services. 14. Government Administration, Defence, and Mandatory Social Security. 15. Education Services. 16. Health Services and Social Activities. 17. Other services. Gorontalo City is the only city in Gorontalo Province, thus all economic activities and governance are centred here. So that the potential sector in the city is as many as eleven sectors. Where these sectors are the processing industry sector, water supply sector, waste management, waste and recycling, construction sector, large and retail trade sector; car and motorcycle repair, the provision of accommodation and food, the information and communication sector, the real estate sector, the corporate services sector, the government administration, compulsory social security and defence, the education services sector and the sector services others. Max out her out of eleven this sector and its contribution to the GDP growth of the city of Gorontalo total more than the growth and contribution of the same sector in the province of Gorontalo.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis above, it can be concluded that the typology of Klassen region, district/city in Gorontalo Province is divided into 4 (four) quadrants. The first quadrant or region with a good economy with the status of developed and fast growing regions is Gorontalo City. Pohuwato Regency is in Quadrant II or developed but depressed regional categories. While in Quadrant III or areas with fast growing categories are North Gorontalo District. And for the other three regions or regencies such as Gorontalo Regency, Boalemo Regency, and Bone Bolango Regency are always in the Fourth Quadrant or include areas that are relatively underdeveloped. When viewed from the condition of regional development inequality in Gorontalo Province based on the Williamson Index value, it is relatively low. Even from this analysis over the past five years, the inequality of regional development in Gorontalo Province has decreased every year. This shows that the regional development of Gorontalo Province is evenly distributed.

The growth and the contribution of the sector in their respective districts / cities in Gorontalo has some leading sectors and the potential that dominant of other sectors that need to be considered, especially regions that are lagging behind. Like Boalemo District, there is one leading and potential sector that needs to be developed to encourage economic growth in the region. The potential sector is the wholesale and retail trade sector; car and motorcycle repair. Likewise with Pohuwato Regency which has only one potential sector despite having the second highest GRDP

after Gorontalo City. The potential sector is the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector.

While Bone Bolango Regency has four sectors, the sector is the Manufacturing Industry sector, the Wholesale and Retail Trade sector; Car and Motorcycle Repair, Corporate Services sector, and other service sectors. Likewise, with North Gorontalo Regency, there are four potential sectors. The sectors are agriculture, forestry and fisheries, mining and quarrying, health services and social activities and other service sectors. Gorontalo Regency has 4 sectors that have potential to be developed. The four sectors are: Agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector, mining and quarrying sector, processing industry sector, and the transportation and warehousing sector. Furthermore, Gorontalo City is the only city in Gorontalo Province and the only one with the most potential sector in the district/city. Where these sectors are the processing industry sector, water supply sector, waste management, waste and recycling, construction sector, large and retail trade sector; car and motorcycle repair, the provision of accommodation and food, the information and communication sector, the real estate sector, the corporate services sector, the government administration, compulsory social security and defence, the education services sector and the sector services others.

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