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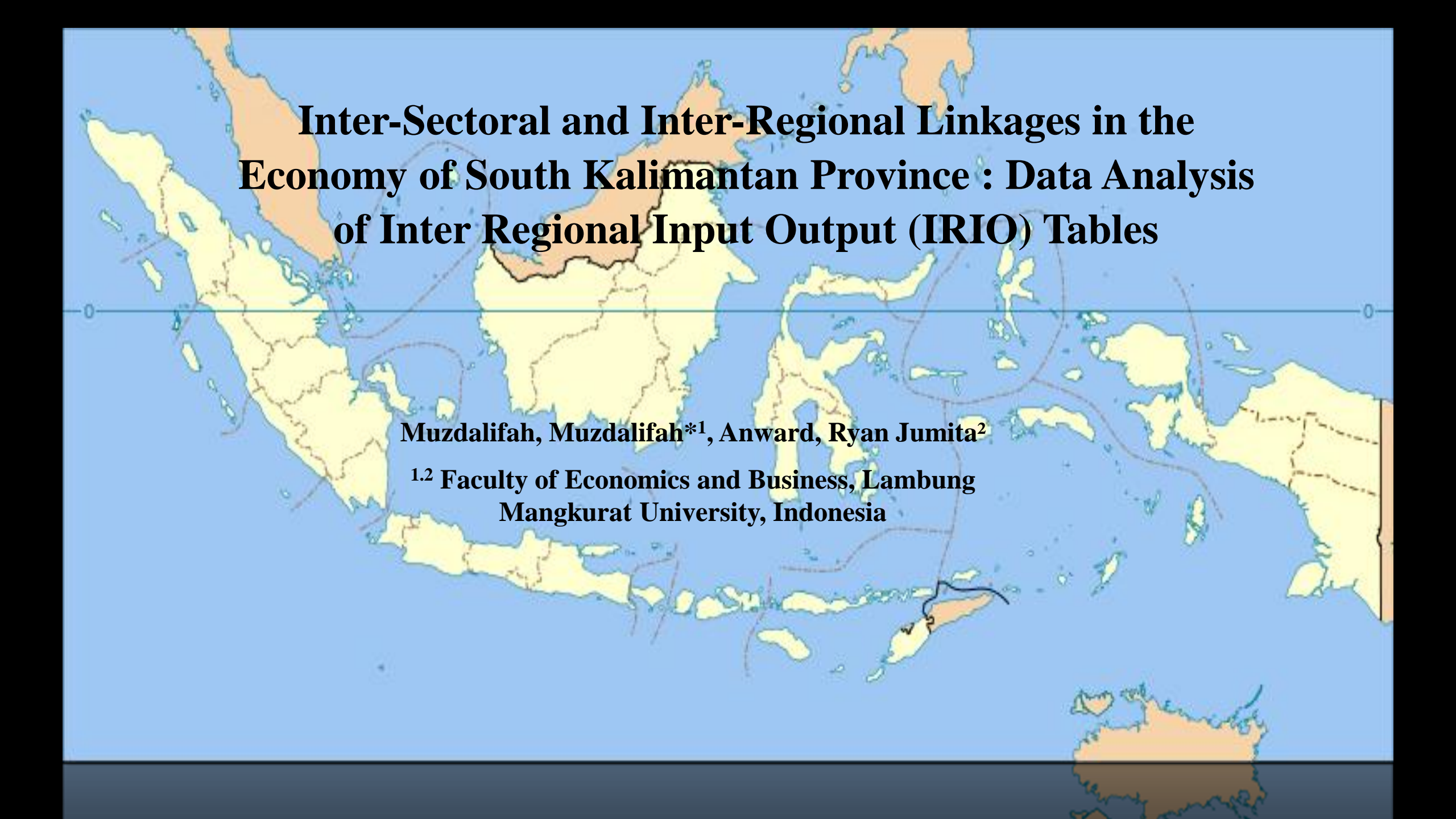


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A map of Indonesia with the island of Kalimantan highlighted in orange. The island of South Kalimantan is specifically outlined in black. The rest of the Indonesian archipelago is shown in yellow, and the surrounding waters are light blue. A horizontal line representing the equator is visible across the map.

Inter-Sectoral and Inter-Regional Linkages in the Economy of South Kalimantan Province : Data Analysis of Inter Regional Input Output (IRIO) Tables

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Introduction ✓

Data and Methodology

Results and Conclusion

Introduction

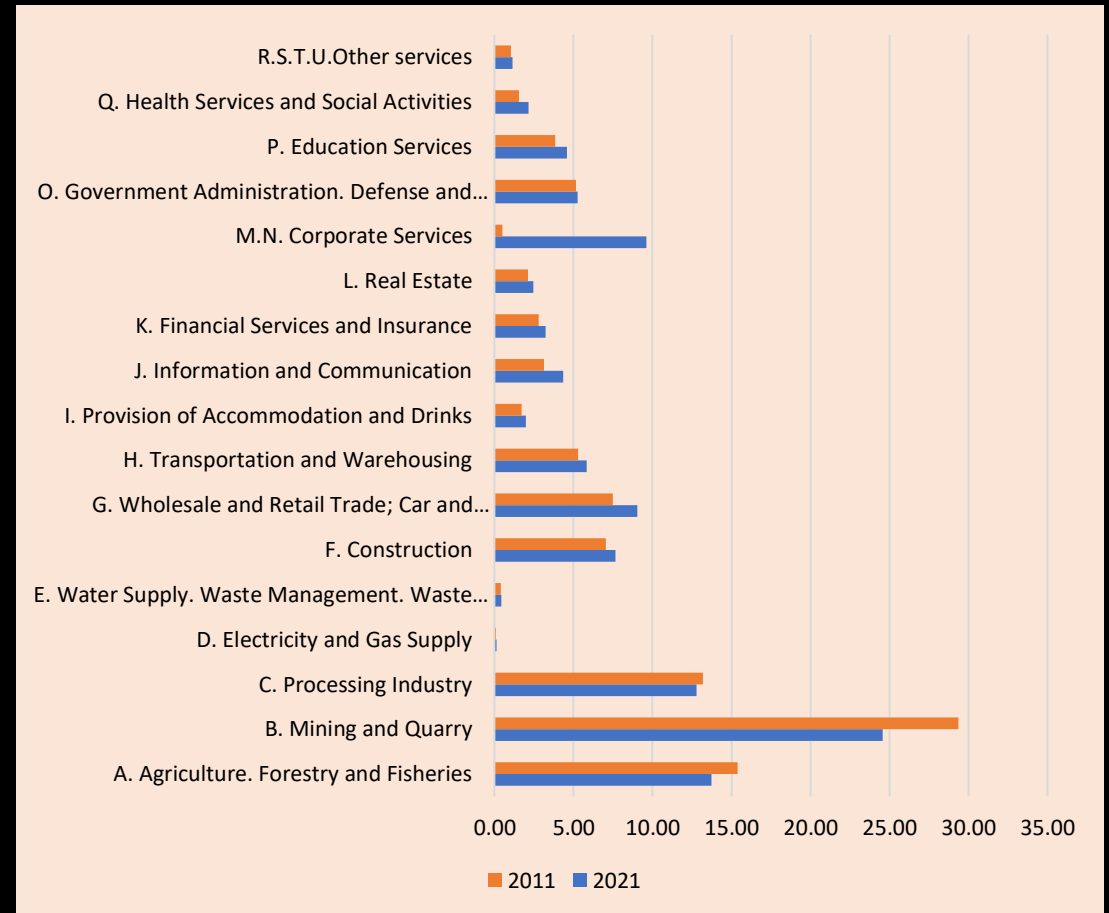
- The economic growth of South Kalimantan Province is highly dependent on commodity exports, which means the conditions are highly dependent on global prices, so as the global price shock occurs, the regional economic growth tends to be shaken.
- This vulnerability requires the region to have an industry that can be used as a leading sector. It is necessary to have an assessment that can be used as a reference for the preparation of regional economic policies.

Introduction

Contribution of the dominant sector in the economy continued to decline from 2011 to 2021.

Business field	2011
B. Mining and Quarry	29,36
A. Agriculture. Forestry and Fisheries	15,40
C. Processing Industry	13,18
G. Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	7,47
F. Construction	7,03

Business field	2021
B. Mining and Quarry	24,59
A. Agriculture. Forestry and Fisheries	13,74
C. Processing Industry	12,79
M.N. Corporate Services	9,62
G. Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	9,04

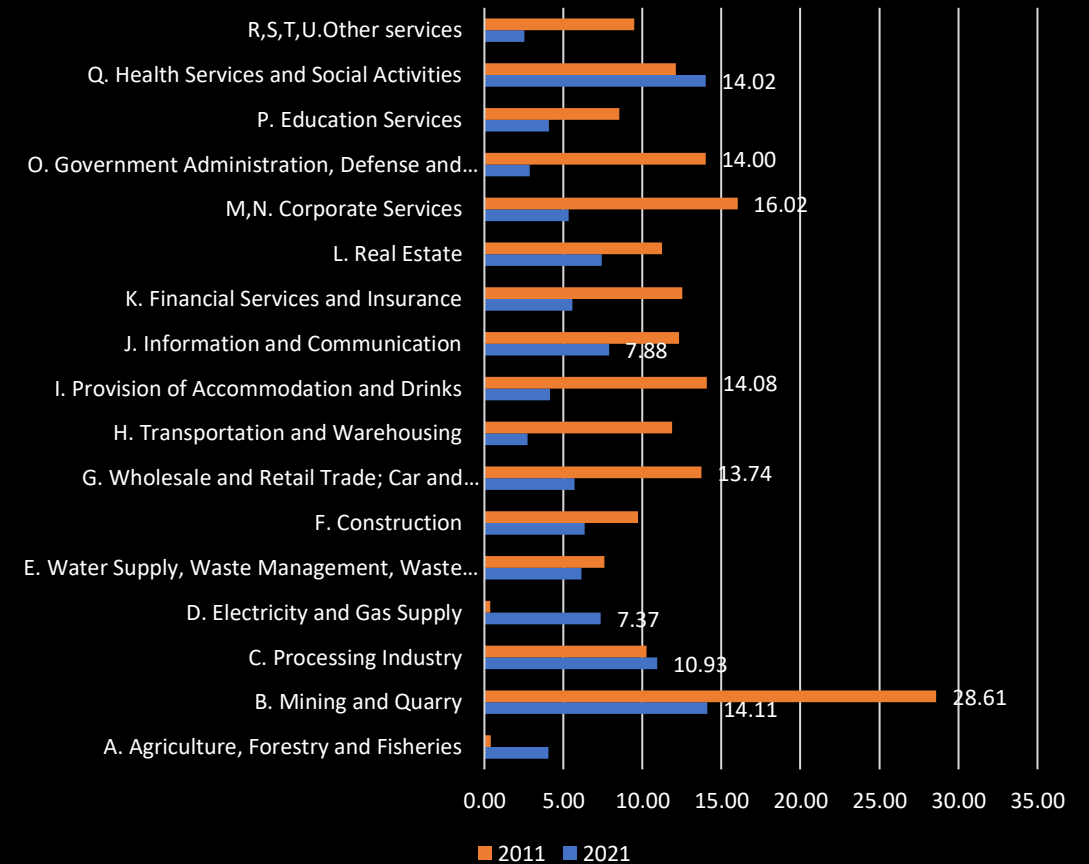


Introduction

The shift in business fields in GRDP can be seen from the large growth of business fields in GRDP.

Business field	2011
B. Mining and Quarry	28,61
M,N. Corporate Services	16,02
I. Provision of Accommodation and Drinks	14,08
O. Government Administration, Defense and Mandatory Social Security	14,00
G. Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	13,74

Business field	2021
B. Mining and Quarry	14,11
Q. Health Services and Social Activities	14,02
C. Processing Industry	10,93
J. Information and Communication	7,88
L. Real Estate	7,43



Introduction

- The magnitude of the vulnerability of the mining and quarrying sector due to price uncertainty in the global market means this sector cannot be used as a mainstay for the region and environmental issues are also in the spotlight, especially after the flood disaster.
- Departing from this problem, a study is needed related to the interconnection of regions in Indonesia, especially those related to the South Kalimantan economy.
- This study was carried out thoroughly not only on the sector, but also the ability of the sector to have an impact on other sectors, both forward linkage and backward linkage.
- This will allow us to determine which industry should be developed, as well as a form of institutional strengthening in the determination of research-based development planning policies.

Introduction

Data and Methodology ✓

Results and Conclusion

Data and Methodology

- **Scope of Research**

The scope of this research is to determine the industries that have an intraregional effect, a spillover interregional effect, and a feedback interregional effect.

- **Types and Sources of Data**

The data used in this study is secondary data, namely data that has been published by the BPS of South Kalimantan Province and various other necessary data.

- **Data Collection Technique**

The data collection technique used in this research is documentation, which involves collecting dynamic data that has been published by government agencies or relevant agencies.

Data and Methodology

- As an increase in output that occurs in an area due to the changes in the final demand for an industry in that area

**Intraregional
Effect**

- As an increase in output that occurs in one area due to the changes in final demand of an industry in another area

**Spillover
Interregional
Effect**

- The interregional effect consists of an interregional spillover effect and an interregional feedback effect

**Feedback
Interregional
Effect**

Introduction

Data and Methodology

Results and Conclusion ✓

Result :

Intraregional Effect

Description	code	Intraregional Effect (Rp Jt)
Food and Beverage Industry	I-13	69.654.822,40
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Not Cars and Motorcycles	I-33	27.652.603,31
Real Estate	I-47	26.444.911,86
Food and Drink Provision	I-41	24.282.095,17
Seasonal and annual Plantation	I-03	23.479.365,11
Air Freight	I-38	22.888.499,34
Fishery	I-07	21.435.982,14
Coal Industry and Oil and Gas Refinery	I-12	20.145.457,50
Information and Communication Services	I-42	15.588.961,59
Electricity	I-28	11.375.744,75

- The increase in the output of the food and beverage industry in Kalimantan Island is the largest intraregional effect caused by an increase in final demand from household consumption originating from Kalimantan Island itself.
- This shows that developments in other industries have pushed up demand for the food and beverage industry

Result :

Leading sector in South Kalimantan Economy

- The largest Forward Linkages coefficient, which means that the food and beverage Industry is the industry that is mostly used as intermediate and primary inputs in downstream sub-sectors such as the food and beverage industry, food and drink provision, Livestock, provision of accommodation, and fisheries.
- The backward linkages, even though it ranks second, it shows that the food and beverage industry is related to the upstream sectors, which causes changes in final demand in this sector. The upstream sectors that are affected are the food and beverage industry, food crops agriculture, seasonal and annual plantations, fisheries, and livestock.

No	Sector	Backward Linkages	Forward Linkages	Priority
1	Electricity	1,40100	1,41889	I
2	Food and Beverage Industry ✓	1,35808	1,98725	I
3	Livestock	1,27138	1,10637	I
4	Industry of Wood, Goods made of Wood and Cork and Woven Goods from Bamboo, rattan, and Its Kind	1,24642	1,25388	I
5	Rubber Industry, Rubber and Plastic Goods	1,23106	1,04887	I
6	Non-Metal Mineral Industry	1,17821	1,01496	I
7	Construction	1,10969	1,80246	I
8	Information and Communication	1,09769	1,50644	I
9	Warehousing and Supporting Services for Transport, Post and Couriers	1,09648	1,01751	I
10	Coal and Lignite Mining	1,04795	1,04364	I

Result :

Spillover Interregional Effect

- The large changes in household consumption on other islands in Indonesia led to an increase in the output of Kalimantan Island.
- *Spillover effect*
 - a. From Java Island comes from the food and beverage industry.
 - b. From Sulawesi Island comes from the coal industry and oil and gas refinery.
 - c. From Sumatra Island comes from the coal and lignite mining industry.
 - d. From Bali and Nusa Tenggara comes from the chemical, pharmaceutical, and traditional medicine industry.
 - e. from Maluku and Papua Islands comes from the coal industry and oil and gas refinery.

Description	code	Spillover Interregional Effect (Rp Jt)
Sumatra		
Coal and Lignite Mining	I-09	3.083.286,90
Coal Industry and Oil and Gas Refinery	I-12	1.667.877,95
Information and Communication Services	I-42	1.476.842,94
Jawa		
Food and Beverage Industry	I-13	47.188.674,72
Coal and Lignite Mining	I-09	20.937.097,73
Seasonal and Annual Plantations	I-03	16.928.819,56
Bali dan Nusa Tenggara		
Chemical Industry, Pharmaceutical and Traditional Medicine	I-19	2.599.538,36
Coal and Lignite Mining	I-09	1.411.608,75
Coal Industry and Oil and Gas Refinery	I-12	884.974,42
Sulawesi		
Coal Industry and Oil and Gas Refinery	I-12	7.947.634,50
Oil, Gas and Geothermal Mining	I-08	3.179.048,50
Food and Beverage Industry	I-13	3.067.879,74
Maluku dan Papua		
Coal Industry and Oil and Gas Refinery	I-12	2.280.145,35
Oil, Gas and Geothermal Mining	I-08	890.536,66
Coal and Lignite Mining	I-09	522.514,90

Result :

Feedback Interregional Effect

Description	code	Interregional Feedback Effect (Jt Rp)
Food and Beverage Industry	I-13	119.911.376,87
Annual and Annual Plantations	I-03	40.408.184,67
Coal Industry and Oil and Gas Refinery	I-12	32.926.089,71
Coal and Lignite Mining	I-09	28.919.295,41
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Not Cars and Motorcycles	I-33	27.652.603,31
Real Estate	I-47	26.444.911,86
Food and Drink Provision	I-41	24.282.095,17
Air Freight	I-38	22.888.499,34
Fishery	I-07	21.435.982,14
Information and Communication Services	I-42	17.065.804,53
Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Traditional Medicine Industry	I-19	13.295.602,00
Oil, Gas and Geothermal Mining	I-08	12.907.862,23
Electricity	I-28	11.375.744,75

- A large feedback effect on the food and beverage industry and seasonal and annual Plantations.
- If it is associated with the leading sector in South Kalimantan Province, it is known that the food and beverage Industry is included as a leading sector.
- For future industrial development in the framework of an inter-island economy, other industries that can be relied upon as a backbone for the region are seasonal and annual plantations and wholesale and retail trade of non-cars and non-motorcycles

Conclusion

- This study concludes several things based on the IO and IRIO analysis tools used, namely the intraregional effect, spillover effect, and feedback Interregional effect that occur between islands in Indonesia and South Kalimantan Island originating from final demand.
- Based on final demand sourced from household consumption, this study reveals the following industries have the potential to be developed as the backbone of the South Kalimantan economy: Food and Beverage Industry; Seasonal and Annual Plantation; and Wholesale and Retail Trade, Not Cars and Motorcycles.
- This suggests that, in order for the South Kalimantan economy not to rely solely on coal commodities, these industries should be given higher priority when developing policies to enhance the economy of South Kalimantan.
- Java and Sulawesi Island are potential output destinations for South Kalimantan considering the potential final demand for household consumption originating from these islands is very large.

A map of Southeast Asia is shown in the background. The landmasses are colored in shades of yellow and orange, while the surrounding waters are light blue. A horizontal line representing the equator (0 degrees latitude) is drawn across the map. The text 'Thank You' is centered over the map in a large, bold, black font.

Thank You

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