# IMPLICATIONS OF BASE SECTORS, EXPORT POTENTIAL, AND REGIONAL CONSUMPTION NEEDS OF GORONTALO CITY

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**Abstract:** The economic development of a region will be determined by the strength of its many basic sectors which can increase the production of goods and services both for export and as an effort to fulfill the region's own needs. If this happens, this will have an impact on economic growth and better welfare during the year under observation. This research aims to see the implications of the basic sector, export potential, and regional consumption capacity in Gorontalo Province during the observation period. This research uses a descriptive approach by analyzing quantitatively secondary data in the form of time series data for 2015-2022. The analytical tool used in this study is the Location Quotient (LQ) method, which measures export potential and measuring regional consumption needs. The results of research using the LQ method show that 15 sectors are considered basic but among these basic sectors, there is a sector with the highest basic value represented by the Electricity and Gas Procurement sector with an average value of: 2.82 with an average export potential of 69.27. then followed by the Real Estate sector with an average value of: 2.05 with an export potential of 1333.51, then these two sectors must receive support from the Accommodation and food and drink provision sector with an LQ value of 2.02 which provides an export potential of 1555.15, in this way it can be determined that there is a possibility that regional consumption needs are worth less than the reel GRDP value achieved by the regional economy.

## INTRODUCTION

Economic growth is an increase in the production of goods and services and is an indicator in measuring the success of the economy in a region through Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in Regions, Provinces, Cities/Regencies as well as the value of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) nationally. Paying attention to the rate of economic growth, the city of Gorontalo has one of the highest growth rates among the districts in the Gorontalo Province region, where economic growth in 2021 is...percent, it can be said to experience the highest growth and 2022 it will show economic growth of...percent. The size of economic growth illustrates the real connection in development policy, especially in realizing the success of the sustainable development process which aims at improving the welfare of society both in the scope of national development so that it is hoped that the results of development achievements must be able to provide a sense of justice and equality that can be enjoyed by all people as a real form of increased welfare.

The economic growth of a region can be observed in GRDP data. The economic sectors included in the GRDP component are the agricultural sector, the agricultural sector mining and quarrying, processing industry sector, electricity, gas and clean water sector, building sector, wholesale and retail trade sector, transportation sector and warehousing, food and drink accommodation provision sector, information and communication sector, financial services and insurance sector, real estate, corporate services sector, government administration sector, defense and mandatory social security sector, educational services, health services, and social activities, service sector other services, Sadwir Munandar, et al (2019)

The geographic location of the region, which is divided into several large and small islands, oceans, and mountains, will of course provide an overview of the conditions of community life in each regional economy with different economic structure patterns but which try to create forms of economic activity that suit the development of the economic sector better to improve the welfare of society as a whole.

The regional autonomy policy is contained in Law Number 9 of 2015 concerning regional government which is a replacement for Law Number 23 of 2014. Through this Law, it is hoped that regional governments will be able to develop the potential of their regions so that they become direction makers in creating economic growth. Regions are

required to have quality sectors that can compete with sectors in other regions, thus regions must be able to determine sectors that have superior value to be developed in the future, Surbakti, Marseto, and Sishadiyati (2021)

## RESEARCH PURPOSES

The main objective of this research is to determine matters related to the advantages of the economic sector and export potential as well as estimates of regional consumption needs for the 2015-2021 periods. Specifically, the research objectives are:

1) To find out the sectors those are the leading sectors of the economy in districts and cities in Gorontalo Province for the 2015-2021 period
2) To find out how much the potential export value and import potential value are as well as estimates of regional consumption needs in districts and cities in Gorontalo Province for the 2015-2021 period.

### Benefits of research

1) Use it as a consideration in policy making by district and city governments in prioritizing economic development planning which is planned every year.
2) Providing information to all people who will invest and invest in each district and city which provides the possibility of increasing the expected results in the coming years and beyond.
3) Provide material for further study, especially for the development of regional economic science, for all interested parties so as to assist in the ability to understand concepts very well

## THEORETICAL REVIEW
### Economic Growth Theory

Sukirno (2019) said that there are several factors that support the development of a country's economic growth, including 1) Land and other natural resources in the form of land area and fertility, climate and weather conditions, the amount and type of forest and marine products that can be obtained as well as the wealth of mining goods. which are owned. 2) The number and quality of the population and workforce, from time to time, can be a driver or obstacle to economic development. If the population increases, it will increase the number of workers who have education, training, and work experience, which will enable productivity to increase and ultimately lead to additional production rather than additional labor. 3) Capital goods and the level of technology can increase the efficiency of economic growth, especially during the use of fishing and hunting technology, farming, and harvesting forest products, which will increase economic growth to a higher level. 4) The social system and community attitudes are still traditional, so they need to be eliminated because they can hinder the community from moving towards modern production methods with high productivity so it appears that community attitudes can determine economic growth with higher community support. 5) Market area as a source of growth, this encourages increased specialization so that the use of technology will increase and productivity in the economy will greatly increase in each certain period.

In contrast, Todaro (2000: 146) said that the process of economic growth is closely related to high structural and sectoral changes. Some of the main structural component changes include a gradual shift in agricultural activities towards the non-agricultural sector and from the industrial sector to the service sector, Rizani, (2019).

### The Importance of Development of a City

A city is defined as a surface area where there is a concentration of population and various types of economic, socio-cultural, and government administrative activities that cover geographic land primarily for settlement. Cities have a relatively strong attraction for residents who live outside the city in question, whether spread across rural areas or smaller cities. Cities have an attraction to the current urbanization, Adisasmita (2010)

### Basis Theory

Daryanto and Hafizriandah (2012) said that one of the long-term regional economic development targets is the creation of a shift in regional economic structure that occurs as a result of the progress of a region's development. However, not all sectors in the economy experience the same ability to grow, so regional development planners will pay attention to basic sectors that are considered to be able to encourage economic growth.

The indicator that is widely used and is able to describe the existence of the basic sector is the Location Quotient (LQ) Index, which is a simple indicator that can show the strength or size of the role of a sector in an area compared to the area above it or the reference area. The measurement of LQ value in regional economics is only known to many people in 2 (two) ways, namely: The added value approach or GRDP (Gross Regional Domestic Product) is:

$$LQ=(Vi/Vt)/(Yi/Yt)\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots(1)$$

Where:
Vi = GDP value of sector i at the lower regional level
Vt = Total GRDP value of sector i at the lower regional level
Yi = GDP value of sector i at the upper regional level
Yt = Total GDP value of sector i at the upper regional level

### Understanding consumption

The goal of consumption in conventional economic theory is to seek the highest satisfaction (utility). Determining goods or services to be consumed is based on the criteria for the level of satisfaction. A consumer's consumption level is only determined by his or her budget. As long as there is a budget to purchase the goods or services, he will consume the goods or services in question. Human needs are everything that is necessary for humans to function perfectly, differently, and more nobly than other creatures. Desire is related to a person's desire or hope which, if fulfilled, will not necessarily increase the perfection of human functioning, Ahmad Muslim (2011)

Consumption expenditure is expenditure on goods and services by households for consumption purposes. Households are defined as individuals or groups of individuals who live together in a residential building. They collect income, have assets and obligations, and consume goods and services together, especially food and housing groups, Bakar (2020). Then Sukirno in Bakar, 2020, provides the understanding that a person's consumption is directly proportional to his income, the greater a person's income, the greater his consumption expenditure. So it is clear that consumption expenditure is an activity whose magnitude is influenced by income.

## RESEARCH METHODS

The data that will be used in this research is secondary data with a time series of 8 years from 2015 to 2022. Data sources were obtained from several official government agency sources, including the Gorontalo Province Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and the Gorontalo City Central Statistics Agency (BPS)

The data collection method in this research was carried out using a library research approach, namely collecting information relating to library data collection methods, reading and taking notes, and processing research materials, Rizani, (2019). Therefore, the researcher collected data and then reviewed it. Books or other reading sources are sources that are relevant to this research.

The analytical tools used in this research include:

1. Location Quotient (LQ) Analysis

According to Tarigan (2007: 82) Location Quotient (LQ) analysis is a simple indicator that shows the "strength" of the size of a sector in an area compared to the same sector in a wider area. The higher the LQ value of a sector the higher the competitive advantage of the region concerned in developing that sector. The LQ calculation aims to describe the comparative advantage of a region with other regions. The formula used in determining the base sector is:

$$LQ=(Vi/Vt)/(Yi/Yt)\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots(2)$$

Where:
Vi = GDP value of sector i in Gorontalo City
Vt = Total GRDP value of sector i in Gorontalo City
Yi = GDP value of sector i in Gorontalo Province
Yt = Total GRDP value of sector i in Gorontalo Province

Daryanto and Hafizrianda (2010) put forward the following criteria for measuring the determination of the base sector in a region:

- LQ > 1, then the sector is the base sector which gives the region strength to export its products outside the region concerned.
- LQ = 1, then there is a possibility that there is a tendency for the sector to be closed because there is no ability to carry out export and import transactions outside the region itself.
- LQ < 1, then the sector is a non-based sector where the sector only imports from other regions.

2. Determining sectors with export and import potential

Analytical measurements to determine sectors with the potential to export and import can be done by multiplying the proportion of exports and imports by the GDP value of the sector concerned. If the result is positive, the sector has the potential to export, but conversely, if the result is negative, the sector has the potential to import to meet the needs of the region concerned.

Ex & Imp Potential = Proportion of exports & imports X GRDP sector value

3. Determining excess and deficient sectors for regional consumption needs.

Analytical measurements to determine which sectors are said to have excesses and deficiencies in regional consumption needs can be obtained by looking at the difference between the GRDP value and the value of regional needs for that sector. If the result is positive then the sector is in excess, but conversely, if the result is negative then the sector is lacking in consumption needs to meet the needs of the area concerned.

More or less consumption = GRDP value – Regional needs

Research result

In the following, Gorontalo City GRDP data will be presented based on constant prices for 2015-2022 in the following table:

Table 1. Gorontalo City GRDP according to constant prices 2015-2022 (billions)

| No | Sector | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Average |
|----|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------|
| 1 | Agriculture forestry and fisheries | 2288 | 2403 | 2595 | 2758 | 2960 | 2866 | 2923 | 2937 | 2716 |

| No | Sector | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Average |
|----|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------|
| 2 | Mining and quarrying | 172,6 | 177,5 | 187,1 | 203,5 | 221,4 | 220 | 224,6 | 232,3 | 204,9 |
| 3 | Processing industry | 2109 | 2251 | 2399 | 2585 | 2874 | 2881 | 3027 | 3259 | 2673 |
| 4 | Water supply waste management waste and recycling | 35,03 | 38,62 | 41,97 | 45,25 | 48,68 | 54,21 | 55,51 | 58,88 | 47,27 |
| 5 | Electricity and Gas Procurement | 67,7 | 77,48 | 90,57 | 103,4 | 118,8 | 120,5 | 119,8 | 122,4 | 102,6 |
| 6 | Construction | 6581 | 7032 | 7607 | 7950 | 8241 | 7953 | 8061 | 8511 | 7742 |
| 7 | Wholesale and retail trade; Car and motorbike repair | 6497 | 7124 | 7873 | 8765 | 9779 | 9236 | 9556 | 10432 | 8658 |
| 8 | Transportation and warehousing | 4574 | 4874 | 5210 | 5562 | 5868 | 5597 | 5648 | 5983 | 5414 |
| 9 | Provision of accommodation and food and drink | 2250 | 2456 | 2739 | 2956 | 3157 | 3048 | 3184 | 3352 | 2893 |
| 10 | Information and communication | 2543 | 2814 | 3143 | 3524 | 3871 | 4152 | 4287 | 4558 | 3612 |
| 11 | Financial and insurance services | 3674 | 4327 | 4805 | 4996 | 5226 | 5993 | 6553 | 6182 | 5220 |
| 12 | Real estate | 2005 | 2228 | 2349 | 2484 | 2654 | 2669 | 2573 | 2678 | 2455 |
| 13 | Company services | 76,25 | 82,38 | 88,76 | 94,1 | 100,4 | 93,5 | 94,3 | 103,3 | 91,62 |
| 14 | Government administration of defense and mandatory social security | 6826 | 6800 | 6841 | 6987 | 7120 | 7120 | 7117 | 7377 | 7024 |
| 15 | Education services | 3652 | 3870 | 4115 | 4533 | 4972 | 5222 | 5350 | 5565 | 4660 |
| 16 | Health services and social activities | 2162 | 2351 | 2512 | 2776 | 3060 | 3117 | 3273 | 3314 | 2821 |
| 17 | Other services | 1242 | 1310 | 1350 | 1398 | 1461 | 1378 | 1409 | 1414 | 1370 |
| | Total | 46755 | 50218 | 53946 | 57721 | 61734 | 61719 | 63456 | 66079 | 57704 |

Data Source: Gorontalo City BPS 2023

Based on the research objectives, as well as the suitability of the data obtained in this research and using analytical tools, namely:

1. Location Quotient (LQ) Analysis

In determining the base sector or non-base sector, the Location Quotient (LQ) analysis method is used. The results of the Location Quotient (LQ) analysis can be seen in the following table:

Table 2. Results of calculating the LQ value for Gorontalo City for 2015-2022

| No | Sector | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Average | Description |
|----|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------|-------------|
| 1 | Agriculture forestry and fisheries | 0,13 | 0,13 | 0,13 | 0,13 | 0,13 | 0,13 | 0,13 | 0,13 | 0,13 | Non-base Sector |
| 2 | Mining and quarrying | 0,28 | 0,28 | 0,29 | 0,3 | 0,31 | 0,31 | 0,31 | 0,31 | 0,3 | Non-base Sector |
| 3 | Processing industry | 1,12 | 1,12 | 1,14 | 1,15 | 1,15 | 1,15 | 1,16 | 1,16 | 1,14 | Base Sector |
| 4 | Water supply waste management waste and recycling | 1,06 | 1,04 | 1,04 | 1,02 | 1,01 | 1,01 | 1,02 | 1,01 | 1,03 | Base Sector |
| 5 | Electricity and Gas Procurement | 3,06 | 3,06 | 1,04 | 3,06 | 3,12 | 3,07 | 3,08 | 3,09 | 2,82 | Base Sector * |

| No | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Average | Description |
|----|---|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------|-------------|
| 6 | Construction | | 1,17 | 1,17 | 1,04 | 1,22 | 1,23 | 1,21 | 1,21 | 1,21 | 1,18 | Base Sector |
| 7 | Wholesale and retail trade; Car and motorbike repair | | 1,34 | 1,34 | 1,04 | 1,34 | 1,34 | 1,3 | 1,3 | 1,31 | 1,29 | Base Sector |
| 8 | Transportation and warehousing | | 1,64 | 1,63 | 1,04 | 1,64 | 1,65 | 1,66 | 1,67 | 1,65 | 1,57 | Base Sector |
| 9 | Provision of accommodation and food and drink | | 2,16 | 2,17 | 1,04 | 2,17 | 2,16 | 2,14 | 2,16 | 2,17 | 2,02 | Base Sector *** |
| 10 | Information and communication | | 1,85 | 1,87 | 1,04 | 1,91 | 1,93 | 1,94 | 1,95 | 1,96 | 1,81 | Base Sector |
| 11 | Financial services and insurance | | 2,12 | 2,12 | 1,04 | 2,09 | 2.16 | 2,2 | 2.22 | 2,22 | 1,97 | Base Sector |
| 12 | Real estate | | 2,18 | 2,21 | 1,04 | 2,2 | 2,18 | 2,19 | 2,18 | 2,18 | 2,05 | Base Sector ** |
| 13 | Corporate services | | 1,67 | 1,69 | 1,04 | 1,72 | 1,73 | 1,73 | 1,73 | 1,74 | 1,63 | Base Sector |
| 14 | Defense and social security government administration | | 1,59 | 1,59 | 1,04 | 1,59 | 1,57 | 1,58 | 1,59 | 1,59 | 1,52 | Base Sector |
| 15 | Educational services | | 1,78 | 1,8 | 1,04 | 1,8 | 1,78 | 1,82 | 1,83 | 1,83 | 1,71 | Base Sector |
| 16 | Health services and social activities | | 1,27 | 1,28 | 1,04 | 1,3 | 1,31 | 1,3 | 1,31 | 1,3 | 1,26 | Base Sector |
| 17 | Other services | | 1,46 | 1,48 | 1,04 | 1,46 | 1,46 | 1,45 | 1,46 | 1,46 | 1,41 | Base Sector |

Data source, Gorontalo City BPS, Processed Results, 2023

Paying attention to the processed research data in Table 2 above, shows that in Gorontalo City during 2015-2022 it was found that there were 15 sectors including the base sector, each of which had a value greater than 1. Meanwhile, in Gorontalo City, there were 2 sectors with a value smaller than 1. or a value of 0, namely represented by the Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry sectors. However, the economic sector with the highest base sector value is represented by the Electricity and Gas Procurement sector with an average value of 2.05, followed by the Real Estate sector with an average value of 2.05. The 3rd highest basic sector is the provision of accommodation and food and drink sector with an average value of 2.02.

2. Determining sectors with potential for export and import

Determining sectors with potential for export and import, based on the analysis results, these values can be obtained by paying attention to the following table:

Table 3. Value of potential exports and imports in Gorontalo City 2015-2022

| No | Sector | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Average | Description |
|----|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------|-------------|
| 1 | Agriculture, forestry and fisheries | -14908 | -15894 | -17293 | -18701 | -20100 | -19777 | -19987 | -20361 | -18378 | Import Potential |
| 2 | Mining and quarrying | -454,39 | -449,37 | -464,57 | -474,68 | -494,83 | -488,62 | -494,94 | -513,3 | -479,34 | Import Potential |
| 3 | Processing industry | 224,01 | 247,53 | 292,26 | 340,68 | 380,7 | 360,67 | 408,49 | 451,21 | 338,19 | Export Potential |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Water supply waste management waste and recycling | 1,92 | 1,52 | 1,56 | 0,97 | 0,42 | 0,65 | 0,83 | 0,86 | 1,09 | Export Potential |
| 5 | Electricity and Gas Procurement | 45,59 | 52,19 | 61,07 | 69,61 | 80,76 | 81,22 | 80,95 | 82,79 | 69,27 | Export Potential |
| 6 | Construction | 971,91 | 1035,14 | 1280,81 | 1407,22 | 1518,58 | 1374,63 | 1415,18 | 1463,04 | 1308,31 | Export Potential |
| 7 | Wholesale and retail trade; Car and motorbike repair | 1637,45 | 1798,52 | 1984,87 | 2234,79 | 2463,12 | 2110,21 | 2230,27 | 2448,16 | 2113,42 | Export Potential |
| 8 | Transportation and warehousing | 1785,77 | 1876,72 | 2001,04 | 2174,94 | 2316,9 | 2226,89 | 2260,92 | 2360,17 | 2125,42 | Export Potential |
| 9 | Provision of accommodation and food and drink | 1206,61 | 1322,45 | 1482,74 | 1593,08 | 1695,84 | 1625,14 | 1709,24 | 1806,13 | 1555,15 | Export Potential |
| 10 | Information and communication | 1170,88 | 1309,03 | 1471,24 | 1675,7 | 1865,21 | 2014,35 | 2088,42 | 2237,98 | 1729,1 | Export Potential |
| 11 | Financial and insurance services | 1940,14 | 2274,14 | 2530,88 | 2611,48 | 2810,42 | 3271,03 | 3600,99 | 3398,27 | 2804,67 | Export Potential |
| 12 | Real estate | 1085,56 | 1219,61 | 1283,04 | 1353,64 | 1435,43 | 1450,81 | 1392,64 | 1447,33 | 1333,51 | Export Potential |
| 13 | Company services | 30,54 | 33,57 | 36,82 | 39,27 | 42,22 | 39,44 | 39,93 | 44,03 | 38,23 | Export Potential |
| 14 | Defense government administration and mandatory social security | 2546,4 | 2524,51 | 2535,26 | 2583,36 | 2597,62 | 2626,8 | 2649,2 | 2750,89 | 2601,76 | Export Potential |
| 15 | Educational services | 1605,2 | 1716,27 | 1817,13 | 2012,87 | 2183,99 | 2351,01 | 2423,08 | 2529,3 | 2079,86 | Export Potential |
| 16 | Health services and social activities | 464,97 | 507,46 | 548,1 | 635,36 | 717,05 | 719,11 | 778,99 | 764,87 | 641,99 | Export Potential |
| 17 | Other services | 389,71 | 424,61 | 431,09 | 442,81 | 459,67 | 426,53 | 444,94 | 444,54 | 432,99 | Export Potential |

Data source, Gorontalo City BPS, 2023 Processed Results

Based on the table above, it can be explained that of the 17 economic sectors, there are sectors with export potential that are capable of exporting goods and services to other regions, while there are 2 economic sectors showing sectors that have the potential to import from other regions the goods and services needed in their own regions.
3. Determining excess and deficient sectors for regional consumption needs

Determining which sectors have excess and shortage of consumption needs, after obtaining the results of the analysis carried out, the reel GRDP value is reduced by the value of regional needs. So, using the table below, we can see which sectors have excess and lack of consumption in each sector.

Table 4. Gorontalo City regional consumption needs sectors 2015-2022

| No | Sector | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Average | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Forestry and fisheries agriculture | 17197 | 18297 | 19888 | 21459 | 23060 | 22643 | 22909 | 23297 | 21094 | Consumption Shortfall |
| 2 | Mining and quarrying | 627 | 626,82 | 651,7 | 678,2 | 716,26 | 708,6 | 719,54 | 745,6 | 684,2 | Consumption Shortfall |
| 3 | Processing industry | 1885 | 2003,8 | 2107 | 2244 | 2493,7 | 2500 | 2618,9 | 2808 | 2333 | Excess Consumption |
| 4 | Water supply waste management waste and recycling | 33,11 | 37,1 | 40,41 | 44,28 | 48,26 | 53,56 | 54,68 | 58,02 | 46,18 | Excess Consumption |
| 5 | Electricity and Gas Procurement | 22,11 | 25,29 | 29,5 | 33,8 | 38,04 | 39,3 | 38,88 | 39,57 | 33,31 | Excess Consumption |
| 6 | Construction | 5609 | 5997,1 | 6326 | 6543 | 6722,2 | 6579 | 6646,2 | 7048 | 6434 | Excess Consumption |
| 7 | Wholesale and retail trade; Car and motorbike repair | 4860 | 5325,7 | 5888 | 6531 | 7316,1 | 7126 | 7326,2 | 7984 | 6545 | Excess Consumption |
| 8 | Transportation and warehousing | 2788 | 2997,7 | 3208 | 3387 | 3551,4 | 3370 | 3387,1 | 3622 | 3289 | Excess Consumption |
| 9 | Provision of accommodation and food and drink | 1043 | 1134 | 1257 | 1363 | 1461,6 | 1423 | 1474,8 | 1546 | 1338 | Excess Consumption |
| 10 | Information and communication | 1372 | 1505,3 | 1672 | 1849 | 2005,7 | 2137 | 2198,6 | 2320 | 1882 | Excess Consumption |
| 11 | Financial and insurance services | 1734 | 2053,3 | 2274 | 2385 | 2415,7 | 2722 | 2952,5 | 2783 | 2415 | Excess Consumption |
| 12 | Real estate | 919,6 | 1008,2 | 1066 | 1130 | 1218,8 | 1218 | 1180,3 | 1231 | 1122 | Excess Consumption |
| 13 | Company services | 45,71 | 48,81 | 51,91 | 54,83 | 58,13 | 54,06 | 54,37 | 59,31 | 53,39 | Excess Consumption |

| 14 | Defense and social security government administration | 4280 | 4275,5 | 4306 | 4404 | 4522,7 | 4493 | 4468,1 | 4626 | 4422 | Excess Consumption |
| 15 | Education services | 2047 | 2153,5 | 2298 | 2520 | 2788,4 | 2871 | 2926,8 | 3036 | 2580 | Excess Consumption |
| 16 | Health services and social activities | 1697 | 1843,3 | 1964 | 2140 | 2342,7 | 2398 | 2494 | 2550 | 2179 | Excess Consumption |
| 17 | Other services | 852,6 | 885,77 | 919 | 955,1 | 1001,1 | 951,1 | 963,66 | 569,8 | 887,3 | Excess Consumption |

Data source, Gorontalo City BPS, 2023 Processed Results

Paying attention to Table 4 above, from the results of the analysis it can be seen that there is a sector that shows excess consumption which is obtained after obtaining the difference between the reel GRDP value and the value of regional consumption needs so that this sector has the opportunity to export to other regions but on the contrary, if consumption conditions experience a shortage So the solution for regional governments is to import their needs, this is demonstrated by the agriculture, fisheries, and forestry sectors and the mining and quarrying sector.

## CONCLUSION
1. Based on the research results, it was obtained that the LQ value of the basic economic sector that could strengthen the Gorontalo City area during the 2015-2022 period from 17 (seventeen) economic sectors in Gorontalo City's Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) there were 15 (fifteen) base sectors with an average value -average LQ > 1, namely the processing industry sector, water supply sector, waste management, waste and recycling, electricity and gas procurement sector, construction sector, wholesale and retail trade sector, car and motorbike repair, transportation and warehousing sector, supply sector accommodation and food and drink, information and communication sector, financial services and insurance sector, real estate sector, corporate services sector, government administration sector, defense and mandatory social security, education services sector, health services sector and social activities and other service sectors.
2. Based on the research results, there are sectors with export and import potential in Gorontalo City during the 2015-2022 period out of 17 (seventeen) economic sectors. There are 15 (fifteen) sectors with export potential showing positive values, namely the processing industry sector, the procurement sector water, waste management, waste, and recycling, the electricity and gas supply sector, construction sector, wholesale and retail trade sector, car and motorbike repair, transportation and warehousing sector, accommodation and food and drink provision sector, information and communication sector, service sector finance and insurance, real estate sector, corporate services sector, government administration sector, defense and mandatory social security, education services sector, health services sector and social activities and other service sectors and 2 sectors that have the potential to import namely the agriculture, fisheries, forestry and mining sector.
3. Based on the research results, there are sectors that show the need for excessive consumption and the need for reduced consumption in the City of Gorontalo during the 2015-2022 period out of 17 (seventeen) economic sectors. Meanwhile, there are 15 (fifteen) sectors that have export potential showing the need for economic sectors. experiencing advantages, namely the processing industry sector, water supply sector, waste, waste and recycling management, electricity and gas procurement sector, construction sector, wholesale and retail trade sector, car and motorbike repair, transportation and warehousing sector, accommodation and food provision sector drinking, information and communication sector, financial services and insurance sector, real estate sector, corporate services sector, government administration sector, defense and mandatory social security, education services sector, health services sector and social activities and other service sectors and 2 sectors indicate sectors Those with regional consumption shortages in this deposit are the agricultural, fisheries, forestry and mining sectors.

## SUGGESTION
From the research results obtained, it can be hoped that in the future the suggestions that the Gorontalo City government will consider are:
1. In order for regional development in the City of Gorontalo to be further improved in the future, the Government needs to pay attention to several sectors that are development priorities for their economic potential through the development of basic economic sectors that have the opportunity to provide development strength.

2. To strengthen the development of export activities, the Gorontalo City government should pay attention to economic sectors that show potential opportunities, so these sectors must be prioritized for development through a continuous and sustainable economic development process.

3. The issue of regional consumption needs, the Gorontalo city government should fight for the lack of necessary needs in each economic sector so that it will create the community's ability to strive to improve the welfare of their families with the hope of creating physical and spiritual health at all levels of society.

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