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Original Article

Analysis of the Role of the Agricultural Sector in the Economy of Bali Province (Input – Output Table)

[1]Ni Made Nia Widiani, [2]Made Kembar Sri Budhi
[1,2]Faculty of Economics and Business, Udayana University, Bali, Indonesia.

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Abstract: *Indonesia is an agrarian country where most of the population works as farmers, as is the province of Bali. The agricultural sector is a key sector of the economy and a sector that absorbs part of the workforce in Bali. This study aims to analyze the role of the agricultural sector in the economy of Bali Province in terms of output, Gross Added Value and final demand, analyze the backward and future linkages and analyze the multiplier effect or multiplier figures in terms of output, income and labor. This research is descriptive research, namely analyzing the data that has been collected with related statistical reporting methods in the form of comparisons of ratios, averages, and percentages. The analysis used is based on the 2016 Input-Output Table, which has gone through the process of updating data using the RAS method, so it has become the estimated 2023 Input-Output Table. The condition of the role of the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors in the economy of Bali Province, when viewed in terms of final demand, output and NTB, each has the 6th largest value in final demand and output and the 5th largest value in NTB. When viewed from the inter-sector linkages, the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors have forward linkages of 1.425518 and backward linkages of 1.163593. The Agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector also has an IBL (dispersion power) value of 0.842388 and an IFL (Degree of Sensitivity) of 1.032010. The value of the output multiplier of the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector is 1.163593, the income multiplier is 0.065835, and the labor multiplier is 0.015959.*

Keywords: *Agricultural Sector, Input-Output Analysis, Linkage, Multiplier.*

I. INTRODUCTION

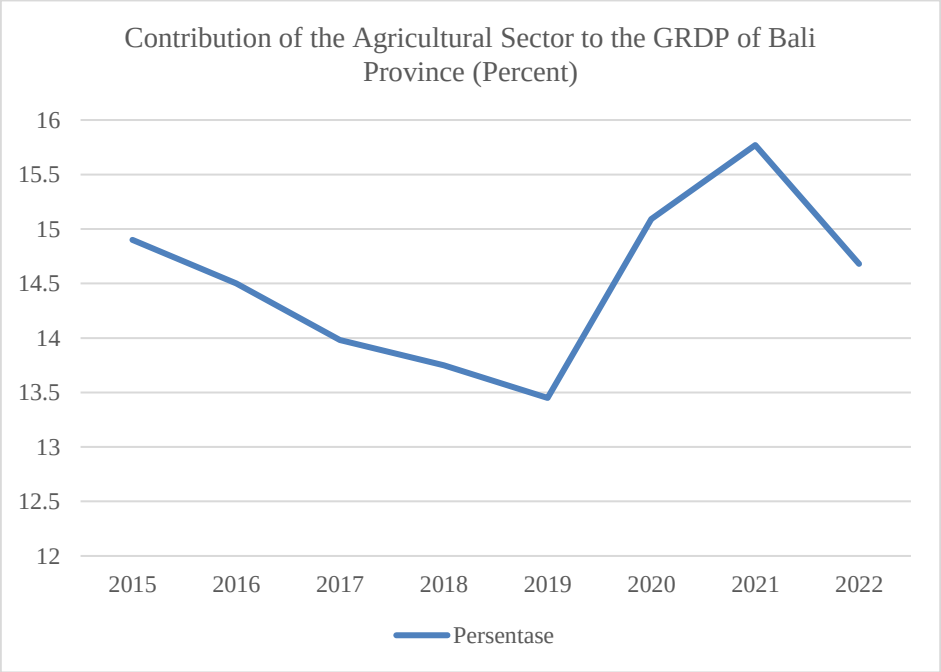
Bali is an island that is closely related to the tourism sector. Bali tourism is very well known both in Indonesia and abroad, which has an impact on the livelihoods of most of the Balinese population who work in the tourism sector. Based on the Regional Fiscal Study of Bali Province issued by the Ministry of Finance, it is known that in 2019, the contribution of the tourism sector to the Balinese economy reached 54 percent. However, due to the Covid-19 pandemic, economic growth in Bali in 2020 was minus 9.3 percent cumulatively, the deepest among other provinces in Indonesia (Ministry of Finance, 2019). Before COVID-19, Bali's average economic growth was higher than the national average growth, but after COVID-19, Bali's economy experienced negative economic growth since the first quarter of 2020. The policy of restricting activities in various countries since the end of 2019 has caused economic contraction; even until the first quarter of 2021, Bali's economic growth is still experiencing contraction (Ministry of Finance, 2021).

The Covid-19 pandemic itself has had different impacts in each city or district, especially in Bali. For example, for Denpasar City, Badung Regency, and Gianyar Regency, the impact of the pandemic was very pronounced because the majority of tourism activities were in these areas, so the Regional Original Income (PAD) from the tourism sector also decreased significantly. Other areas, such as Bangli Regency, Tabanan Regency, Buleleng Regency, and Jembrana Regency, did not suffer as much impact as the three districts because economic activities from tourism did not dominate. Traditional sectors such as agriculture, fisheries and other sectors are still quite able to survive (Ministry of Finance, 2021). In addition, the tourism sector is very sensitive, so it is not ideal if it is used as the main source of economic turnover. When tourism is not doing well, other sectors will also be affected.

Based on the data on the Quarterly Distribution of Bali Province's GRDP by Business Field (Percent) in 2022, it is known that the Accommodation and Food and Beverage Provision sector is the sector that contributes the most to Bali Province's GRDP in 2022, namely an average of 17.93 percent, followed by the agricultural sector at 14.68 percent, the construction sector at 10.66 percent and the wholesale and retail trade sector at 9.20 percent. Furthermore, based on the data on the Quarterly Distribution of Bali Province's GRDP by Business Field (Percent) in 2023, the Accommodation and Food and Beverage Provision Sector is still the sector that contributes the most to Bali Province's GRDP in 2023, namely 19.22 percent in the first quarter and 19.54 percent in the second quarter. There was a large increase in early 2023 because tourism traffic in

2023 experienced a very significant increase after the COVID-19 pandemic. During the COVID-19 pandemic, Bali seemed to swallow a bitter pill because tourism related to the accommodation and food and beverage provision sector experienced a very significant decline (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2023).

Based on data from the Quarterly Distribution of the GRDP of Bali Province According to Business Field (Percent) in 2023, it is known that the primary sector (agriculture, forestry, fisheries) is the second sector with the highest contribution to the GRDP of Bali Province, which is 13.74 percent in the first quarter and 13.68 percent in the second quarter of 2023. This value decreased when compared to the previous year. However, this amount cannot be said to be small because, as an upstream sector, agriculture is a sector that absorbs a lot of labor. Furthermore, the livestock sub-sector has high future linkages, the highest GRDP contribution, the highest proportion of labor absorption, and a high comparative advantage (base sub-sector). Other sub-sectors that show dominance after livestock are the food crop sub-sector and the seasonal and annual plantation sub-sector, which have the potential to be developed based on future linkages and a high proportion of labor. In addition, the sub-sector of seasonal horticultural crops, perennial horticulture, and others is also a potential sector in terms of high comparative advantage (base subsector) and high proportion of workforce (Ministry of Finance, 2021).



Source: *Central Statistics Agency of Bali Province, 2022*

Figure 1. Contribution of the Agricultural Sector to the GRDP of Bali Province (Percent)

Although agriculture is one of the sectors that play a major role in the economy, namely the second sector with the largest contribution to the GRDP of Bali Province, it is undeniable that the contribution of the agricultural sector in Bali Province experienced a significant increase when tourism declined, and again experienced a decrease in contribution to GRDP when the tourism sector began to recover. For example, in 2020 and 2021, the contribution of the agricultural sector to the GRDP of Bali Province was 15.09 percent and 15.77 percent.

In the second place, the gap between the contribution of the agricultural sector and the accommodation and food and beverage sector, which is quite large in the first place, is quite large. This indicates that the agricultural sector still has several problems. If these problems can be resolved properly, the agricultural sector's contribution to the economy of Bali Province may increase and become more optimal in the future. These problems include the conversion of agricultural land, the narrow area of farmers' cultivation, the shrinking source of irrigation water, the high price of production facilities, unsatisfactory post-harvest, low farmer skills and weak farmer institutions, pest and disease attacks, disparities in agricultural Input-Output prices, local agricultural products are less competitive, lack of strong vertical integration in the commodity system, lack of support for agricultural industry technology, low access to financial institutions, farmers are squeezed by the increase in NJOP and the ban on land sales and work as farmers are increasingly less attractive. (Antara, 2012).

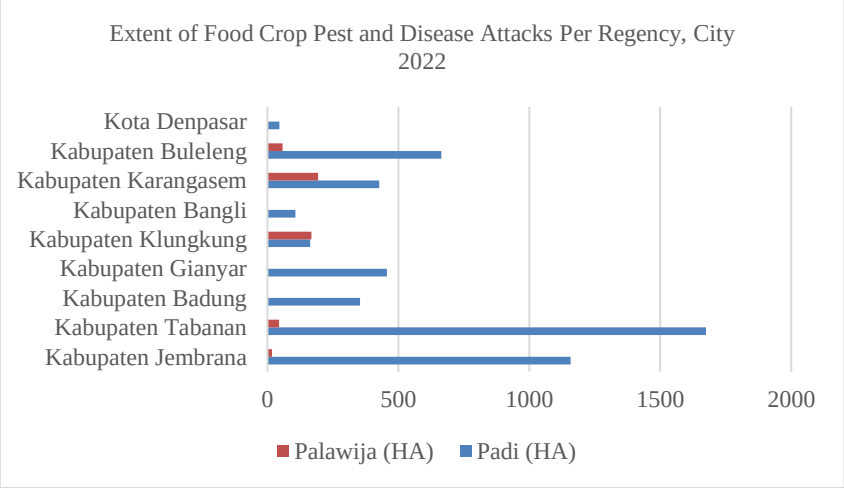
The rapid pace of the economy of Bali Province has caused a rapid conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes (roads, housing, offices, tourism facilities, industry, etc.), causing the area of rice fields in Bali to shrink. The

conversion of rice fields for non-agricultural purposes (tourism, housing, small industries, and business infrastructure) is currently very worrying. Conversion of rice fields in Bali occurs a lot in Denpasar, Badung, Gianyar and Tabanan (SarBaGiTa). In 1977, the area of rice fields in Bali was ± 98,000 ha, and in 1998, it was only 87,850 ha. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency of Bali Province in 2017, which is the latest data, the area of rice fields in Bali is 78,626 ha (BPS, 2017). The decrease in land area has been very significant in the last 50 years, which will affect the productivity of the agricultural sector in Bali.

A fairly complicated problem for Balinese agriculture today is the availability of water as a source of agricultural life. The Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency (BMKG) predicts that the El Nino and Indian Ocean Dipole or IOD climate phenomena will appear simultaneously and strengthen in the second semester of 2023. As a result, Indonesia has the potential to experience rainfall below normal limits, as well as drought in several areas. The drought disaster was caused by two phenomena that last occurred between July and October 2019 (BMKG, 2023). This problem is getting more complicated and bigger with the struggle for irrigation water sources for housing, industry and tourism. PDAM, bottled water companies, and other sectors have taken over many irrigation water sources. The unavailability of water means that farmers cannot farm properly. The need for irrigation water is the most basic need for farmers, especially for wet agricultural land for several commodities such as rice, vegetables and so on. Farmers who plant one hectare of rice have lower incomes than street beggars (Windia, 2018). The availability of superior seeds/seedlings, both in quantity and quality, is inadequate, and their labeling has not been running well. The fertilizer distribution system is not timely, coupled with the high price of fertilizers, medicines, animal/fish feed, and limited HMT.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, farmers experienced difficulties related to capital. In addition to the decline in farmers' income related to the decline in the price of agricultural products in the community, this difficulty was also due to several products in the form of fertilizers and pesticides experiencing quite large price increases. Moreover, during the pandemic, there was a decline in people's purchasing power and the absence of the food and beverage accommodation sector, which caused Balinese agriculture to lose its market share and farmers to experience a decrease in income. Added to this is the very sharp fluctuation in the price of agricultural products, as well as the production process, which is very dependent on climate or season, and the handling of sorting and packaging, which has not been carried out properly (Suarta et al. 2005).

The population and farmers continue to grow, while the ability of agriculture to absorb the increase in labor is not optimal, where the addition of labor that is not balanced with the addition of other production factors will only create inefficiency in the agricultural sector so that this condition can cause new pockets of poverty. Furthermore, the ability of farmers to master technology is very low. Likewise, the seven efforts have not been fully implemented in accordance with recommendations. The existence of KUD has not been able to accommodate all the interests of farmers, which are very diverse and range from agricultural production facilities, livestock, fisheries, and sales or storage of their production results. Farmer groups are still weak, both in terms of leadership and are still individuals or less interested in togetherness. There is nothing that binds both physically and socio-culturally, so the group is very unstable. Traditional institutions that are close to the environment have disappeared, such as sekehe many replaced by the tebas system. The existence of subak has experienced socio-economic changes, such as decreased mutual cooperation activities, violations of planting patterns, water distribution systems that are directed towards technical and so on (Suarta et al., 2005).



Source: *One Data Indonesia Bali Province, 2022*

Figure 2. Area of Food Crop Pest and Disease Attacks Per City and Regency

Pest and disease attacks are still a problem in efforts to increase agricultural production, such as CVPD, for which no solution has been found yet, Jembrana disease, ND and others. Excessive use of pesticides/insecticides in vegetable development centers is very worrying for polluting the environment, which will eventually accumulate in the human body through the consumption of vegetable food and consumption of polluted drinking water.

The prices of production facilities (inputs) for the production process continue to climb, such as the price of fertilizers, pesticides, seeds, seedlings, and so on. In contrast, the price of farmers' products (outputs) remains the same, even decreasing during the peak harvest season, causing the ratio of agricultural Input-Output prices and Farmer Exchange Rate (NTP) to be increasingly unequal. If the farmer's NTP as an indicator of farmer welfare is relatively constant, then farmer welfare over the past 10 years has not changed much. Based on data from the BPS of Bali Province, as of September 2023, the NTP of the agricultural sub-sector is Food Crops 103.57; Horticulture 86.26; Community Plantation Crops 108.46; Livestock 98.58; and Fisheries 101.77 (Bali Province BPS, 2023).

The NTP index, which is still below 100, indicates that at a certain level, the exchange rate of products produced by farmers has not been able to meet the needs of farmer households, which consist of two main things, namely household consumption and agricultural production costs. The Bali NTP value, which is often below 100, increasingly indicates that the agricultural sector cannot be used as the main source of income for living needs, coupled with the massive handling of inflation in agricultural products, which causes farmers to be unable to enjoy the increase in agricultural product prices (Bali Post, 2023).

Local agricultural products are less competitive than imported agricultural products. Imported agricultural products have flooded domestic markets, both traditional markets and supermarkets, so farmers are less enthusiastic about cultivating similar local products. As a result, farmer productivity and income have also decreased. In fact, the Province of Bali, where the majority of the population is Hindu, is a very strategic market for agricultural commodities. The need for ceremonies such as janur and fruits in this province is very large compared to other regions. However, the farmers' lack of insight into reading market demand and the shift in people's lifestyles has made imported fruits a favourite in Bali. For example, Buleleng grapes are losing out to imported grapes. Balinese snake fruit is starting to be pushed out by Pondoh snake fruit, which is available at all times.

The Bali Provincial Government has regulated this issue through Bali Governor Regulation Number 99 of 2018 concerning the Marketing and Utilization of Balinese Agricultural, Fishery and Local Industrial Products. Article 12, paragraph 1 states that supermarkets are required to purchase and sell Balinese agricultural, fishy and local industrial products in their business activities. Paragraph 2 reads, Purchase and sale of Balinese Agricultural, Fishery and Local Industrial Products as referred to in paragraph (1) with the following amounts for each product: (a) Food Crops, horticulture and plantation products at least 60% (sixty percent) of the total volume of products marketed; (b) Livestock products at least 60% (sixty percent) of the total volume of products marketed; (c) Balinese Local Fishery Products at least 30% (thirty percent) of the total volume of products marketed; and (d) Balinese Local Industrial Products at least 30% (thirty percent) of the total volume of products marketed. Article 13, paragraph 1, also states that every hotel, restaurant, and catering establishment must prioritize the use of local Balinese agricultural, fisheries, and industrial products in their business activities. Furthermore, paragraph 2 of article 13 also explains the use of Balinese local agricultural, fisheries and industrial products as referred to in paragraph (1) with the amount of each product as follows: (a) Food Crops, Horticulture and Plantation Products at least 30% (thirty percent) of the volume of products needed; (b) Livestock products at least 30% (thirty percent) of the needs of hotels and restaurants and at least 10% (ten percent) of the needs of the processing industry/meat processing; (c) Balinese local fisheries products at least 30% (thirty percent) of the volume of products needed; and (d) Balinese local industrial products at least 20% (twenty percent) of the volume of products needed.

The lack of support for agricultural industry technology causes farmers or farmer groups to produce low-quality products. In development theory, targeted technology with quality human resources is known as the energizer of development. These two factors are the main determinants of a country's economic competitiveness. The role of technology is quite prominent in being able to provide a driving force for the growth of agricultural development. In addition, the selection and use of appropriate technology will have the opportunity to reduce production costs and reduce selling prices, which will have an impact on increasing competitiveness (Wilasri, 2021). Farmers with low educational backgrounds and who do not have land certificates as collateral find it very difficult to access financial institutions. Finally, farmers turn to loan sharks as an alternative to obtain financing in the production process. In Indonesia, there is no Agricultural Bank, even though it has been included in the agricultural law, which specifically provides agricultural financing. This is very different from Thailand, which specifically has an Agricultural Bank called the Bank of Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperation (BAAC), providing loans to farmers at relatively low interest rates. So far, smallholder farmers have not found it easy to obtain financing from formal financial institutions. The main problem is the geographical location, which may be far from financial institutions. The low

literacy of farmers also makes it difficult for them to access financing due to the lack of knowledge to follow the procedures carried out by banks (Khoirul Anam, 2022).

The increase in the Taxable Value of Land (NJOP) of farmers' land around urban areas has caused an increase in the Land and Building Tax (PBB) that farmers must pay, reaching two to three times. Farmers' income from narrow rice fields is unable to pay the PBB, which has increased drastically. However, on the other hand, when farmers want to sell their land, they are blocked by a ban on the sale or transfer of land because of the green belt, and in the future, a law on the protection of sustainable agricultural land will be enforced. This is a real dilemma for farmers in urban areas; on the one hand, the income from relatively low land is unable to pay the increasing PBB, while on the other hand, if the land is sold, it is not allowed because it is in the green belt, or is prohibited by the law on the protection of sustainable agricultural land. The last is the availability of infrastructure, which has a crucial role in the success of agricultural development. The availability of infrastructure in sufficient quantities and optimal conditions can make it easier for farmers to obtain maximum results from their land. Farmers will find it easier to process cultivation, access production facilities, and market their agricultural products. If all these factors are realized, there will be no more farmers who are less prosperous, and later, it can encourage the development of the country's economy as a whole (Andini Apriliyanti, 2019). The rate of economic growth and investment of a country or region cannot be separated from the availability of infrastructure such as transportation, telecommunications, sanitation, and energy. This is what causes infrastructure development to become the foundation of sustainable economic development. The addition of infrastructure and its improvement by the government is expected to spur economic growth (Suratno. 2010).

The relationship between infrastructure and food and agricultural security is very close; if the infrastructure is adequate, the welfare of the community will also increase, as can be seen from the community's access to food that can be met (Ervianto, 2017). According to Bantacut (2013), rural areas are the producers of most agricultural products and food crops, but unfortunately, villages still cannot meet food needs and economic activities independently. One of the main reasons why this happens is because the condition of the rural economy still depends on the production and exchange of low-value primary products at unstable prices. In addition, what is often a problem today in Balinese agriculture is that the agricultural sector in Bali is dominated by the older generation (older society). Finally, all the problems described before cause the welfare of farmers to be relatively low and live a life full of simplicity. Moreover, recently, there has been a stigma that agriculture is dirty, hard work, poverty and backwardness, making it less attractive to young people. This is a consequence of the policies of political elites who marginalize the agricultural sector.

Problems in the agricultural sector must be clearly identified according to the potential and needs of each region because the development of each sector greatly affects the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of the district. One sector that often occupies the top position in agrarian areas is the agricultural sector (Djelantik et al., 2019). Wicaksono (2011) explained that comparative and competitive advantages, regional specialization and potential basically influence the growth of the agricultural sector of a region. In terms of food availability, the evaluation of land availability is the main factor. The agricultural sector in Bali also makes a significant contribution from the workforce's perspective. The agricultural sector is still the dominant employment sector for the Balinese population. According to the calculations of the National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas) of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Bali Province in February 2022, 23.48 percent of the Balinese population worked in the agricultural sector. Furthermore, the three fields of work that absorb the most labor are agriculture, forestry, and fisheries at 23.48 percent, then the wholesale and retail trade sector at 21.71 percent, and the manufacturing sector in third place at 15.32 percent.

Bali Province has complex economic sector activities, both in the agricultural sector and the service sector, so it is worthy of being an object of regional economic research. Bali Province was chosen because Agriculture is one of the sectors that contribute greatly to the GRDP, including the absorption of labor in Bali Province. Agriculture is one of the sectors that play a major role in the economy, namely the second sector with the largest contribution to the GRDP of Bali Province; it is undeniable that the contribution of the agricultural sector in Bali Province has increased significantly when tourism has declined, and has again experienced a decline in contribution to the GRDP when the tourism sector has started to recover. For example, in 2020 and 2021, the contribution of the agricultural sector to the GRDP of Bali Province was 15.09 percent and 15.77 percent.

When viewed from the Population Aged 15 Years and Over Who Work According to Field of Business (17 Categories) and Gender in Bali Province (People) in 2022 issued by the Central Statistics Agency of Bali Province, it can be seen that the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector is one of the sectors that absorbs the most labor, where 518,584 Balinese people work in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector. Seeing this number means that the agriculture sector is one of the sectors that absorbs the largest labor in Bali Province, which when there is instability in the agricultural industry, it will also affect the conditions of the workforce working in that sector, especially if you look at its influence on other sectors such as the

processing industry sector and the trade sector. Based on data from the BPS of Bali Province, as of September 2023, the NTP for the agricultural sub-sector is Food Crops of 103.57; Horticulture 86.26; People's Plantation Crops 108.46; Livestock 98.58; and Fisheries 101.77 (BPS Bali Province, 2023). The NTP index, which is still below 100, indicates that at a certain level, the exchange rate of products produced by farmers has not been able to meet the needs of farmer households, which consist of two main things, namely household consumption and agricultural production costs. The NTP value of Bali, which is often below 100, increasingly identifies that the agricultural sector cannot be used as the main source of income for living needs, coupled with the massive handling of inflation of agricultural products, which causes farmers to not be able to enjoy the increase in agricultural product prices. With the NTP condition, which is still below 100, and seeing the large number of Balinese people who work and depend on the agricultural sector for their livelihoods, Bali Province is a suitable area for this research to be carried out with the desired output being the direction of economic development policy in Bali in the form of new scientific knowledge.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a quantitative descriptive-analytical research method. The location of this study is Bali Province, and it utilizes data available from related agencies. The object of this study is the agricultural sector in the Bali Province Input-Output Table in 2016. The type of data used in this study is quantitative data. Data based on how to obtain it consists of primary data and secondary data. This study uses data sourced from the Bali Province Input-Output Table in 2016. This Input-Output Table was compiled through cooperation between the Bali Province Central Statistics Agency and the Bali Province Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA). The compilation of the Bali Province Input-Output Table was carried out by deriving the Bali Province Input-Output Table using the RAS method. The data needed to carry out this procedure are Bali's PDRB data by Business Field and Bali's PDRB by Expenditure Based on Current Prices. The Input-Output Table used in the analysis is the Domestic Transaction Table Based on Producer Prices classified into 17 sectors, and the value in the transaction table is in millions of rupiah.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The following is an analysis of the Final Request for Input-Output Table for Bali Province in 2023.

Table 1: Final Demand for Bali Province Input – Output Table in 2023 Estimate (million rupiah)

COMPONENT	IO-2016	BPS-2016	RATIO NTB IO2016/ BPS2016	BPS-2023	Ratio * BPS2023	IO-2023
Household Consumption	105,441,153.71	95,497,686.01	1.10	145,781,430.61	160,960,572.72	153,604,391.33
LNPRT Consumption	2,407,213.45	2,465,258.30	0.98	4,386,594.80	4,283,311.81	4,087,556.92
Total Government Consumption	19,887,252.17	19,977,806.53	1.00	27,578,688.72	27,453,681.48	26,198,999.93
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	69,063,352.93	60,018,364.72	1.15	77,493,220.99	89,171,734.28	85,096,429.13
Inventory Changes	1,162,800.12	465,069.45	2.50	195,009.55	487,576.92	465,293.79
Total Foreign Exports	71,365,348.65	78,332,451.30	0.91	97,702,666.77	89,012,724.13	84,944,686.02
Total Inter-Provincial Exports	55,766,699.59	54,813,221.70	1.02	43,287,688.27	44,040,679.11	42,027,942.59
Total Exports	127,132,048.24	133,145,673.00		140,990,355.04	133,053,403.24	126,972,628.60
Total Final Consumption – IO	**325,093,820.62**	**194,089,575.08**		**396,425,299.71**	**415,410,280.45**	**396,425,299.71**

Goods and services, in addition to being used by the production sector in its production process (fulfilling intermediate demand), are also used to meet the demand of final consumers, namely for household and non-profit consumption, government consumption, fixed capital formation, and changes in stocks and exports. Final demand consists of household consumption expenditure, government consumption expenditure, gross fixed capital formation, and changes in stocks and exports.

Final demand Input - Output Table 2023 estimates based on its components can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2: Final Demand 17 Sectors Input - Output Table Bali Province in 2023 Estimates (million rupiah)

17 Business Sectors (IO-2023)	Household Consumption	LNPRT Consumption	Total Government Consumption	Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Inventory Changes
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	12,372,949.43	-	-	7,581,722.34	324,009.57
Mining and Quarrying	6,886.23	0.00	0.00	209.55	38,867.51
Processing industry	15,132,535.68	8.73	75,308.98	3,976,111.84	18,531.07
Electricity and Gas Procurement	6,723,282.94	-	-	727.96	11.64
Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	859,572.46	0.07	40,232.16	632.09	4.14
Construction	130,987.81	0.00	0.17	55,730,989.04	0.20
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Automobile and Motorcycle Repair	18,002,072.85	1,013.63	38,538.38	8,763,430.10	57,396.45
Transportation and Warehousing	17,542,103.62	281.76	10,308.42	2,336,283.85	15,053.08
Provision of Accommodation and Food and Beverages	22,828,357.31	284,802.20	7,932.64	169,091.76	967.81
Information and Communication	11,626,364.42	17.48	185,918.26	1,710,611.03	981.74
Financial Services and Insurance	12,352,776.80	1.79	232,171.92	17,303.62	102.56
Real Estate	15,527,322.40	539.99	20.11	2,442.55	9.57
Corporate Services	1,307,252.21	12.45	460.59	4,569,556.06	689.47
Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	77,515.09	-	14,992,877.40	41,448.78	-
Educational Services	6,930,187.17	68,917.53	8,433,920.61	1,292.13	6.87
Health Services and Social Activities	6,289,491.90	175,708.81	2,079,688.27	1,971.79	11.73
Other Services	5,894,733.02	3,556,252.49	101,622.02	192,604.64	8,650.41
TOTAL (given)	153,604,391.33	4,087,556.92	26,198,999.93	85,096,429.13	465,293.79

Table 3: Final Demand for 17 Sectors Table of Input - Output of Bali Province in 2023 Estimate (million rupiah) (Continued)

Sector	Total Exports Overseas	Total Exports Inter Province	Total Exports	Total Final Consumption	Rank
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1,027,854.13	1,959,170.91	2,987,025.04	23,265,706.38	6
Mining and Quarrying	6,008.17	1,785,282.68	1,791,290.85	1,837,254.13	16
Processing industry	9,698,532.38	3,370,941.07	13,069,473.45	32,271,969.74	4
Electricity and Gas Procurement	189.69	7,154.46	7,344.15	6,731,366.68	15
Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	851.68	47,959.51	48,811.19	949,252.10	17
Construction	15,472.22	314.95	15,787.18	55,877,764.41	2
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Automobile and Motorcycle Repair	1,723,462.03	3,119,577.38	4,843,039.41	31,705,490.82	5
Transportation and Warehousing	8,373,971.75	19,893,476.96	28,267,448.71	48,171,479.44	3
Provision of Accommodation and Food and Beverages	50,964,797.98	8,340,288.39	59,305,086.37	82,596,238.09	1
Information and Communication	3,355,816.17	262,209.05	3,618,025.23	17,141,918.15	7
Financial Services and Insurance	89,245.59	885,865.17	975,110.75	13,577,467.44	12
Real Estate	135,648.71	802,718.70	938,367.41	16,468,702.03	8
Corporate Services	1,191,075.55	361,377.32	1,552,452.87	7,430,423.64	14
Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	548,118.77	14,368.78	562,487.55	15,674,328.83	10
Educational Services	47,378.60	111,235.93	158,614.53	15,592,938.84	11
Health Services and Social Activities	1,912,711.59	232,288.70	2,145,000.29	10,691,872.80	13
Other Services	5,853,551.00	833,712.62	6,687,263.62	16,441,126.19	9

Based on its components, the largest portion is Household Consumption, which is IDR153,604,391.33 million. Meanwhile, the export component is in second place, which is IDR126,972,628.60 million, the third place is Gross Fixed Capital Formation of IDR85,096,429.13 million, the fourth place is Total Foreign Exports of IDR84,944,686.02 million. Next is Total Inter-Provincial Exports of IDR42,027,942.59 million rupiah, which is followed by Total Government Consumption of IDR26,198,999.93 million, then by the LNPRT Consumption component with a final demand of IDR4,087,556.92 million and

the last is the Inventory Change Component which is in last place with a final demand of IDR465,293.79 million. Based on Table 3 above, the highest final demand was obtained by the accommodation and food and beverage provision sector, which was IDR82,596,238.09 million. In contrast, the sector with the smallest final demand was obtained by waste management, waste and recycling, which was IDR949,252.10 million.

Table 4: Comparison of Intermediate Demand and Final Demand Table of Input - Output of Bali Province in 2023 estimated

17 Business Sectors (IO-2023)	Total Demand Between (Flow Rate)	Total Final Consumption (Flow Rate)
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	9,659,815.79	23,265,706.39
Mining and Quarrying	1,614,179.03	1,837,254.13
Processing industry	8,877,121.49	32,271,969.74
Electricity and Gas Procurement	6,229,470.87	6,731,366.68
Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	127,466.67	949,252.10
Construction	8,610,569.84	55,877,764.41
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Automobile and Motorcycle Repair	11,552,965.03	31,705,490.82
Transportation and Warehousing	16,995,335.26	48,171,479.44
Provision of Accommodation and Food and Beverages	8,029,690.85	82,596,238.09
Information and Communication	7,955,756.66	17,141,918.15
Financial Services and Insurance	7,441,225.52	13,577,467.44
Real Estate	3,848,604.13	16,468,702.03
Corporate Services	5,789,377.92	7,430,423.64
Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	1,067,799.19	15,674,328.83
Educational Services	581,504.56	15,592,938.84
Health Services and Social Activities	1,434,888.72	10,691,872.80
Other Services	3,789,608.60	16,441,126.19
TOTAL (given)	**103,605,380.13**	**396,425,299.73**

The agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector itself is a sector with quite large final demand, where the final demand in the agricultural sector based on the 2023 Input - Output Table is estimated at IDR 23,265,706.38 million. This shows that if accumulated from various components of demand for final consumption consisting of household consumption, government, capital formation, and exports in 2023, it is IDR 23,265,706.38 for the agricultural sector. The total final demand for all sectors is IDR 396,425,299.73 million, while the demand between all sectors is IDR 103,605,380.13 million. This shows that the output of goods and services in Bali Province tends to be used for direct consumption by its people, or it can be said that more output is used for direct consumption than is used as input for production from other sectors. The agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector in 2023, based on the estimated Input-Output table, shows that the intermediate demand is IDR 9,659,815.79 million while the final demand is IDR 23,265,706.39 million. This also shows that the output of the agricultural sector during 2023 of IDR 23,265,706.39 million is used for direct consumption by the community while the output of the agricultural sector of IDR 9,659,815.79 million is used as input for other sectors such as the accommodation and food and beverage provision sector, the processing industry sector and other sectors.

Table 5: Output of 17 sectors in the Bali Province Input-Output Table in 2023 estimated

Sector	Name	*Output*	%	Rank
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	39,350,833.61	7.40	6
B	Mining and Quarrying	5,504,884.07	1.04	16
C	Processing industry	45,314,138.20	8.53	5
D	Electricity and Gas Procurement	18,066,956.72	3.40	11
E	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	1,267,929.83	0.24	17
F	Construction	59,481,833.49	11.19	3
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Automobile and Motorcycle Repair	46,708,053.45	8.79	4
H	Transportation and Warehousing	61,939,852.81	11.66	2
I	Provision of Accommodation and Food and Beverages	95,215,264.74	17.92	1
J	Information and Communication	30,122,221.57	5.67	7
K	Financial Services and Insurance	24,664,580.40	4.64	8
L	Real Estate	23,479,007.82	4.42	9
MN	Corporate Services	17,070,937.77	3.21	12
O	Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	16,189,519.57	3.05	14

P	Educational Services	16,332,249.30	3.07	13
Q	Health Services and Social Activities	10,974,921.14	2.07	15
RSTU	Other Services	19,740,377.06	3.71	10
	TOTAL	**531,423,561.58**	**100**	

The total output value of Bali Province in 2023 is estimated at IDR531,423,561.58 million. This value is the value of the production of goods and services produced by economic sectors in Bali Province in 2023. The highest output of Bali Province in 17 business fields was obtained by the accommodation and food and beverage provision sector, which was IDR95,215,264.74 million or 17.92 percent of the total output. In contrast, the sector with the lowest output was obtained by the water supply, waste management, waste and recycling sector of IDR1,267,929.83 million or only around 0.24 percent of the total output. The agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector itself has an output of IDR39,350,833.61 million, which means that during 2023, the agricultural sector in Bali Province produced and produced that much output. When viewed from the output side, the agricultural sector occupies the 6th largest position, and its percentage of total output is 7.40 percent of the total or the 17 existing sectors.

Table 6: Gross Value Added of 17 Sectors Input-Output Table of Bali Province in 2023 Estimates

Sector	Name	NTB	Percentage	Rank
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	24,740,282.34	9.02	5
B	Mining and Quarrying	2,369,917.35	0.86	15
C	Processing industry	16,192,645.82	5.90	7
D	Electricity and Gas Procurement	749,459.27	0.27	16
E	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	679,598.88	0.25	17
F	Construction	24,992,647.69	9.11	4
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Automobile and Motorcycle Repair	30,018,994.98	10.94	2
H	Transportation and Warehousing	27,653,639.33	10.08	3
I	Provision of Accommodation and Food and Beverages	52,407,652.75	19.10	1
J	Information and Communication	15,286,037.41	5.57	9
K	Financial Services and Insurance	16,940,899.84	6.17	6
L	Real Estate	15,365,814.01	5.60	8
MN	Corporate Services	7,383,286.47	2.69	13
O	Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	9,280,470.71	3.38	12
P	Educational Services	11,405,113.41	4.16	11
Q	Health Services and Social Activities	6,649,958.48	2.42	14
RSTU	Other Services	12,239,305.67	4.46	10
	TOTAL	274,355,724.41	100	

The Total Gross Added Value in Bali Province in 2023 based on the Bali Province Input-Output Table is estimated at IDR274,355,724.41 million of the 17 existing sectors. The highest NTB in Bali Province was obtained by the food and beverage accommodation provider sector, with an NTB of IDR52,407,652.75 million or 19.10 percent of the total NTB. Meanwhile, the sector with the lowest NTB was obtained by the Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling sector, with an NTB of IDR679,598.88 million or 0.25 percent of the total NTB. The agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector itself occupies the 5th position for the highest NTB, with the number of NTB in 2023 based on the estimated Input-Output Table being IDR24,740,282.34 million or 9.02 percent of the total NTB in the seventeen sectors or business fields in Bali Province. Gross Value Added here includes the components of factor income (wages and salaries, interest, land rent and profits), depreciation and net indirect taxes. In this case, it means factor income (wages and salaries, interest, land rent and profits), depreciation and net indirect taxes in the agricultural sector in the Input – Output Table in 2023 is estimated at Rp24,740,282.34 million.

Forward linkage can be seen from the sum of the right-hand sector input coefficients or column elements. Direct forward linkage describes the impact of a particular sector on other sectors that use the output of that sector as an intermediate input for each unit increase in final demand.

Table 7: Forward Linkage of 17 Sectors Table of Input – Output of Bali Province in 2023 Estimates

Sector	Name	FL	Rank
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1.425518	8
B	Mining and Quarrying	1.087984	13
C	Processing industry	1.327730	9

D	Electricity and Gas Procurement	2.568288	1
E	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	1.038867	16
F	Construction	1.165434	11
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Automobile and Motorcycle Repair	1.481771	7
H	Transportation and Warehousing	1.592078	4
I	Provision of Accommodation and Food and Beverages	1.599881	3
J	Information and Communication	1.671222	2
K	Financial Services and Insurance	1.536703	5
L	Real Estate	1.255891	10
MN	Corporate Services	1.495826	6
O	Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	1.041202	15
P	Educational Services	1.042198	14
Q	Health Services and Social Activities	1.015907	17
RSTU	Other Services	1.135633	12

Based on the 2023 Bali Province Input-Output Table, the electricity and gas procurement sector is the sector with the highest forward linkage, which is 2.568288, which means that if there is an increase in final demand of one million rupiahs, the output of the electricity and gas procurement sector that is directly sold or allocated to other sectors including the electricity and gas procurement sector itself will increase by Rp2,568,288.

Furthermore, the sector with the lowest forward linkage is the health services and social activities sector, where the FL value obtained by the sector is 1.015907. This means that if there is an increase in final demand of one million rupiah, then the output of the health services and social activities sector that is directly sold or allocated to other sectors, including the health services and social activities sector itself, will increase by Rp1,015,907.

Table 8: Backward Linkage Input – Output Table 2023 Estimates

Sector	Name	BL	Rank
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1.163593	17
B	Mining and Quarrying	1.169013	16
C	Processing industry	1.410333	5
D	Electricity and Gas Procurement	2.380313	1
E	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	1.301383	9
F	Construction	1.378898	7
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Automobile and Motorcycle Repair	1.285702	12
H	Transportation and Warehousing	1.378961	6
I	Provision of Accommodation and Food and Beverages	1.293118	10
J	Information and Communication	1.462587	2
K	Financial Services and Insurance	1.197710	15
L	Real Estate	1.290066	11
MN	Corporate Services	1.455118	3
O	Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	1.411941	4
P	Educational Services	1.256951	14
Q	Health Services and Social Activities	1.274768	13
RSTU	Other Services	1.371681	8

The backward linkage value shows how much input value is needed by a sector, either from other sectors or from the sector itself, if there is an increase in the final demand of one unit. Backward linkage is the linkage of the downstream production sector to its upstream production sectors. The sector with the highest backward linkage is the electricity and gas procurement sector, with a value of 2.380313. This value means that if there is an increase in final demand in the electricity and gas procurement sector of one million rupiahs, the electricity and gas procurement sector will directly increase demand for other sectors that are input to the electricity and gas procurement sector, including the electricity and gas procurement sector itself by Rp2,380,313. The Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sector is actually the sector with the lowest backward linkages when compared to other sectors, where the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector has a backward linkage value of 1,163,593, which means that if there is an increase in final demand of one million rupiah, the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector will only increase demand for other sectors including the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector itself by Rp1,163,593.

Power of Dispersion (PoD) is one of the indicators produced from Input-Output Analysis. This indicator is used to measure the extent to which a sector influences other sectors in the economy. In simple terms, the power of dispersion shows the ability of a sector to drive the growth of other sectors through demand for input from those sectors. The highest Power of

Dispersion (PoD) value was obtained by the Electricity and Gas Procurement sector with a PoD value of 1.723239, which indicates that This also explains that the electricity and gas procurement sector is a sector that has great power in spurring production growth in all sectors in Bali Province or in other words, the electricity and gas procurement sector has the greatest influence on the production of other sectors in Bali Province. The power of dispersion in the electricity and gas procurement sector of 1.723239 can also be interpreted as if there is an increase in demand of one million rupiah in the electricity and gas procurement sector, and it will result in an increase in the output of other sectors as a whole by Rp1,723,239.

Table 9: IBL (Distribution Power) 17 Sectors in the Bali Province Input-Output Table 2023 Estimates

Code	Description	IBL (Spread Power)	Rank
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	0.842388	17
B	Mining and Quarrying	0.846312	16
C	Processing industry	1.021017	5
D	Electricity and Gas Procurement	1.723239	1
E	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	0.942143	9
F	Construction	0.998259	7
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Automobile and Motorcycle Repair	0.930790	12
H	Transportation and Warehousing	0.998305	6
I	Provision of Accommodation and Food and Beverages	0.936158	10
J	Information and Communication	1.058847	2
K	Financial Services and Insurance	0.867088	15
L	Real Estate	0.933949	11
MN	Corporate Services	1.053440	3
O	Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	1.022181	4
P	Educational Services	0.909976	14
Q	Health Services and Social Activities	0.922874	13
RSTU	Other Services	0.993035	8

On the other hand, the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sector is the sector with the lowest PoD value or 0.842388. This also explains that the agriculture sector is a sector that has a strength that is not as great as other sectors in spurring production growth in all sectors in Bali Province. The Distribution Power in the agriculture sector of 0.842388 can also be interpreted as if there is an increase in demand of one million rupiah in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors, and it will result in an increase in the output of other sectors as a whole of only Rp842,388.

The concept of sensitivity degree is useful in determining the level of sensitivity of a sector to other sectors through the output market mechanism. This concept is also interpreted as the ability of a sector to encourage production growth in other sectors that use input from this sector. A sector i is said to have a high degree of sensitivity if the value of i is greater than one, and vice versa. If it is less than one, it is said to have a low degree of sensitivity.

Based on the analysis that has been carried out, it can be seen that the sector with the highest degree of sensitivity is the electricity and gas procurement sector, which is 1.859324. This states that the electricity and gas procurement sector is the sector that is most influenced by other sectors in Bali Province, so if there is an increase or decrease in other sectors, the electricity and gas procurement sector will also experience an increase or decrease. The electricity and gas procurement sector is a sector that has a sensitivity degree index of 1.859324, so every 1 unit increase in output in all sectors will increase the growth of the electricity and gas procurement sector by 1.86 units. This figure also means that every one million rupiah increase in output will increase demand for the electricity and gas procurement sector by Rp1,859,324.

Table 10: IFL (Degree of Sensitivity) of 17 Sectors in the Input-Output Table of Bali Province in 2023 Estimates

Code	Description	IFL (Degree of Sensitivity)	Rank
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1.032010	8
B	Mining and Quarrying	0.787651	13
C	Processing industry	0.961216	9
D	Electricity and Gas Procurement	1.859324	1
E	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	0.752093	16
F	Construction	0.843721	11
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Automobile and Motorcycle Repair	1.072735	7
H	Transportation and Warehousing	1.152592	4
I	Provision of Accommodation and Food and Beverages	1.158242	3
J	Information and Communication	1.209889	2
K	Financial Services and Insurance	1.112503	5

L	Real Estate	0.909208	10
MN	Corporate Services	1.082910	6
O	Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	0.753783	15
P	Educational Services	0.754504	14
Q	Health Services and Social Activities	0.735471	17
RSTU	Other Services	0.822147	12

Furthermore, the sector with the lowest degree of sensitivity is the health services and social activities sector, which is 0.735471, which shows that the health services and social activities sector is the sector that is least affected by other sectors in Bali Province. If analyzed further, this shows that every 1 unit increase in output of all sectors will increase the growth of the health services and social activities sector by 0.73 units. This figure also means that every one million rupiah increase in output will increase demand for the health services and social activities sector by Rp735,471.

The electricity and gas procurement sector is the sector with the highest output multiplier of the seventeen existing business fields, with an output multiplier value of 2,380,313. This value means that if there is an increase of one million rupiah in final demand, the electricity and gas procurement sector will cause an increase in total output or the entire sector by Rp2,380,313 or in other words, the impact of an increase in one unit of final demand in the electricity and gas procurement sector will cause an increase in total output in all sectors by 2,380,313. The agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector is actually the sector with the lowest output multiplier or output multiplier number by occupying the 17th position. The value of the output multiplier for the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors is 1,163,593. This means that if there is an increase in one unit of final demand in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors, it will cause an increase in total output in all sectors by 1,163,593. In other words, this figure means that if there is an increase in final demand in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector of one million rupiah, then there will be an increase in output of Rp1,163,593 as a whole.

Table 11: Output Multiplier Table Input – Output of Bali Province in 2023 Estimates

Sector	Name	*Output* Multiplier	Rank
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1.163593	17
B	Mining and Quarrying	1.169013	16
C	Processing industry	1.410333	5
D	Electricity and Gas Procurement	2.380313	1
E	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	1.301383	9
F	Construction	1.378898	7
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Automobile and Motorcycle Repair	1.285702	12
H	Transportation and Warehousing	1.378961	6
I	Provision of Accommodation and Food and Beverages	1.293118	10
J	Information and Communication	1.462587	2
K	Financial Services and Insurance	1.197710	15
L	Real Estate	1.290066	11
MN	Corporate Services	1.455118	3
O	Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	1.411941	4
P	Educational Services	1.256951	14
Q	Health Services and Social Activities	1.274768	13
RSTU	Other Services	1.371681	8

Household income is a sector that shows changes in the amount of income received by households, which are created due to the addition of one unit of final demand in a sector. Based on the Input-Output table of Bali Province in 2023, the estimated income multiplier figure is as follows.

Table 12: Income Multiplier Figures Input-Output Table for Bali Province in 2023 Estimates

Sector	Name	Income Multiplier	Rank
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	0.065835	15
B	Mining and Quarrying	0.835322	2
C	Processing industry	0.073560	13
D	Electricity and Gas Procurement	0.734871	3
E	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	2.687313	1
F	Construction	0.059025	16
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Automobile and Motorcycle Repair	0.073226	14
H	Transportation and Warehousing	0.134737	12

I	Provision of Accommodation and Food and Beverages	0.046927	17
J	Information and Communication	0.237491	9
K	Financial Services and Insurance	0.205992	10
L	Real Estate	0.250708	8
MN	Corporate Services	0.356351	5
O	Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	0.321141	6
P	Educational Services	0.271277	7
Q	Health Services and Social Activities	0.393036	4
RSTU	Other Services	0.202135	11

From Table 12, it can be seen that the highest income multiplier figure is obtained by the water supply, waste management, waste and recycling sector, where the income multiplier value of the sector is 2.687313. This value shows that if there is an increase in final demand in the water supply, waste management, waste and recycling sector by one million rupiah, there will be an increase in household income in all economic sectors by Rp2,687,313. Furthermore, the sector with the lowest income multiplier is obtained by the accommodation and food and beverage provision sector, where the income multiplier value in this sector is 0.046927. This value shows that if there is an increase in final demand in the accommodation and food and beverage provision sector by one million rupiah, it will increase household income in all economic sectors by Rp46,927.

To find the labor multiplier value, a new row needs to be added to the Input-Output Table containing information on the labor used by each sector in carrying out its production process. Sectoral labor data is not included in the Input-Output Table, so it is obtained from external sources. In this study, data on the number of workers working in the sector was obtained from the official website of the Bali Province Central Statistics Agency entitled "Population Aged 15 Years and Over Who Work According to Field of Business (17 Categories) and Gender in Bali Province (People)". Generally, the unit of the number of sectoral workers used is people.

Table 13: Labor Multiplier Figures Input-Output Table for Bali Province in 2023 Estimates

Sektor	Nama	Labour Multiplier	Rank
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	0.015959	2
B	Mining and Quarrying	0.002326	14
C	Processing industry	0.012194	4
D	Electricity and Gas Procurement	0.001736	15
E	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	0.016909	1
F	Construction	0.004738	10
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Automobile and Motorcycle Repair	0.013391	3
H	Transportation and Warehousing	0.002859	13
I	Provision of Accommodation and Food and Beverages	0.005778	8
J	Information and Communication	0.001409	16
K	Financial Services and Insurance	0.003239	12
L	Real Estate	0.001100	17
MN	Corporate Services	0.004663	11
O	Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	0.008082	5
P	Educational Services	0.007491	6
Q	Health Services and Social Activities	0.005448	9
RSTU	Other Services	0.007427	7

This labor multiplier analysis is used to see the role of a sector in increasing the number of workers absorbed by the economy. If the labor multiplier value in a sector is greater than one, it indicates that the labor absorption capacity in the sector concerned is quite high. The following are the labor multiplier figures in Bali Province based on the estimated Input-Output table, where from the table results, all economic sectors have values less than one.

In Table 5.19, it can be seen that the sector with the highest labor absorption is the construction sector, which is 0.016909. This value shows that if the final demand from this sector increases by one million rupiahs, the labor absorbed from all sectors in the economy will increase by absorbing 16,909 workers. Furthermore, the sector with the lowest labor multiplier is real estate, where the labor multiplier value of this sector is 0.001100, which means that if the final demand from this sector increases by one million rupiahs, the labor absorbed/employment from all sectors in the economy will increase by absorbing 1.1 workers.

IV. CONCLUSION

The condition of the role of the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors in the economy of Bali Province, when viewed from the side of final demand, output and NTB, each has the 6th largest value in final demand and output and has the 5th largest value in NTB. When viewed from the relationship between sectors, the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector has forward linkages of 1.425518 and backward linkages of 1.163593. The agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector also has an IBL (Spread Power) value of 0.842388 and an IFL (Degree of Sensitivity) of 1.032010. The value of the output multiplier of the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector is 1.163593, the income multiplier is 0.065835, and the labor multiplier is 0.015959. Based on the analysis of backward linkage, forward linkage, spreading power and degree of sensitivity, it can be concluded that the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sector a sector that is not too dependent on other sectors so that inefficiency and turmoil in other sectors will not affect the production of the agricultural sector from the production side, but the agricultural sector is a sector that has a fairly large influence on other sectors so that the output of the agricultural sector will be greatly needed by other sectors so that in the long term with ideal conditions the agricultural sector can stand on its own feet, but on the other hand, its output will still be needed by the market. In the future, the agricultural sector will be a capable sector and be able to be further developed as a potential sector and even a leading sector for the economy of Bali Province, both in terms of economic growth and in terms of labour. Judging from the 3 types of multipliers that have been analyzed, it can be concluded that labor is one of the multipliers where the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sector has a large contribution. As a primary sector, the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sector is certainly a sector that requires a lot of labor, so an increase in the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sector will certainly increase the workforce in the agricultural sector. The Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sector itself is the sector with the second highest labor multiplier value, with a value of 0.015959. If the final demand from this sector increases by one million rupiah, the workforce absorbed/employment from all sectors in the economy will increase by absorbing 15,959 workers.

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