Analysis of Leading Sectors as Supporting the Economy with the Location Quotient, Shift Share, and Klassen Typology Methods in Sukabumi, West Java

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A B S T R A C T

Regional economic development aims to facilitate employment opportunities or job opportunities in large numbers for the local area. In an effort to realize this goal, to obtain regional development initiatives, collaboration between the regional government and the local community must be carried out. Therefore, the participation of local governments and residents who are willing to interpret the capacity of the resources needed to develop and design the regional economy. This study aims to examine the economic sectors in Sukabumi Regency that are unique, have potential, and can be improved to promote economic growth. For Sukabumi Regency and West Java Province over a five-year period, this study uses secondary data from the Central Bureau of Statistics. between the years 2016 - 2020. The leading sector analysis techniques used through 3 stages are Location Quotient, Shift Share, Typology Klassen. The results of this study indicate that from the results of the analysis of leading sectors to support the economy in Sukabumi Regency, there are 10 basic sectors. besides that there are 8 sectors in quadrant 1, 2 sectors in 2nd quadrant, 4 sectors in 3rd quadrant, 3 sectors in 4th quadrant.

Keywords: *Leading Sector, Location Quetient, Shift Share, Klassen Typology.*
JEL Classification Code: F63, O11, R1

INTRODUCTION

The source of the problems in Sukabumi City in the regional development "expectation gap" is the development performance achieved at this time with what is planned and between what is to be achieved in the future and the real conditions when planning is made. The causes are opportunities that are not exploited, differences in natural wealth between regions and errors in local government policy regulations, and weaknesses that are not addressed. Addressing this fundamental development problem requires an appropriate strategy or policy to reduce existing inequalities.
Leading Sectors are sectors serving outside regional and domestic markets. It can be said that this industry is capable of exporting goods and services to other regions. Nasaruddin et al., (2020). The presence of this Leading Sector can expand the pace of financial development in an area. Just like researchers Rahma and Chamelia in Bukit (2019) who say the total value of all final goods and services produced by all economic units is used to calculate the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of an area, namely the total added value generated by all business factors and services.

Therefore, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics (2021), the Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product is the rate that shows the growth in the production of goods and services in the Sukabumi Regency. An indicator used to show the state of the economy of a region over a certain period of time, particularly in Gross Regional Domestic Product at constant prices. The aim is to see how the economy is running and measure how much the economy is growing in the Sukabumi Regency area and the services that are there. Bryant and White (Afifah, (2019)) understand development planning as an effort to increase capacity to lead the future with involvement in the form of paying attention to capacity, everything that needs to be done to develop capabilities, and energy to make changes that include justice.

Based on BPS West Java Province Gross Regional Domestic Product (Billion Rupiah) the total from 2016 was 1,275,619.2 to 2019 amounting to 1,491,575.9 which experienced an increase, but in 2020 it was 1,455,235.1 the emergence of the covid 19 virus the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Java-Bali location has had a slight impact on hampering/decreasing income. Total Gross Regional Domestic Product (Million Rupiah) from 2016 to 2019 increased from 39,447,008.8 to 46,703,621.4, but in 2020 it was 46,199,304.4 the emergence of the covid 19 virus due to the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Java-Bali site experienced a slightly hampered impact.

The economic structure of Sukabumi Regency is supported by three main sectors namely: agriculture, manufacturing, and trade. Scientifically the three sectors are caused by the support of natural wealth owned by Sukabumi Regency. Which can provide an increase in Gross Regional Domestic Product before the occurrence of the covid 19 virus. Based on the phenomenon that occurred there are several problems that will be examined in this study, the need for analysis to identify various factors that influence the success of aiming to encourage economic development in Sukabumi Regency, in each region there are opportunities and determine policies that have a positive impact on people's welfare.

Kasikoen's research (2017) is shift-share analysis, an analytical technique for determining the economic structure of a region, shifts in leading sectors over two time periods, and the position of the economic sector in relation to a wider area. Shift-share analysis, this study aims to find out how the economic sector changed in

Bogor Regency between 2013 and 2016. The findings show a significant shift in the superior industries of Bogor Regency and a decline in the economic sector which is a buffer zone. areas, such as the agricultural sector. Nurlina, et all in 2019 with the title Analysis of Leading Sectors in Eastern Part of Aceh. Based on the results of the shift-share analysis, it is explained that the sector that has the highest increase in Aceh's GRDP is the agricultural, forestry, and fisheries sectors, and these are in East Aceh District and Aceh Tamiang District, while Langsa City is not included. The sector that contributed to the increase in Aceh's GRDP in Langsa City was the wholesale and retail trade sector, car and motorcycle repair. The difference is in the superior sectors of regional results which make the results of the sector there is a contribution to each region.

Fretes (2017) entitled; Analysis of Leading Sector (LQ), Economic Structure (Shift Share), and Projection of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Papua Province 2018. The following are the objectives of this research: Results of analysis there are seven major (basic) industries at LQ>1, namely: Mining and Refining; obtaining gas and electricity; Construction; warehousing and transportation; Services provided by the company; administering government, defense, and social security; Services for the sick and social activities. The Processing Industry contributes 2,259.90 percent to the economy of Papua Province, while Drinking Water, Waste Handling, and Waste Management only contribute 3.2 percent. The Projection of the Gross Regional Domestic Product of the Province of Papua in 2018 is 167,351.61 billion rupiahs.

Different in Fafurida's research (2018) is to find out the leading sectors in Central Java and their spatial relationships. Services, agriculture, and mining and combat are the three most important industries in Central Java, which are mostly owned by districts or cities, according to the findings of this study. Soeyatno (2019) examines how important the industry's contribution was to Bogor City's economic growth between 2012 and 2016. to see the sector basis which is the most important industry in Bogor City between 2012 and 2016, as well as sectors that can compete with West Java Province. From 2012 to 2016, 14 base sectors in Bogor City have high LQ scores in terms of their potential. From 2012 to 2016, the Gas and Electricity Procurement sector had the highest average LQ score of 7,586. The number of people who use electricity increases every year, reaching 216,896 in 2014. The manufacturing industry is a sector that has fallen very competitively with West Java Province. The Processing Industry has the highest regional growth rate, amounting to 2,205,394.69 billion rupiah according to PRI Shift Share analysis. In contrast to Sari & Rifki's research (2020) analyzing Leading Sectors in Regencies/Cities throughout Central Java Province in 2011-2016 Based on an analysis of the 5 tools that I described, location quotient (LQ), energy budget results (DLQ), expenditure analysis classical shift, Esteban modified shift change analysis and Klassen Typology analysis, it can be shown that the results are different. And all of these economic sectors (17 sectors) have become the basis of the sector in each region, although not all sectors are the basis sector in each region (only a few sectors per 1 region).

Novitasari's research, et al., (2019) to find out that agriculture in West Java Province has a lot of potential, but has not yet become a leading industry. However, Location Quotient analysis and Klassen Typology were used for analysis. This study found that 14 regencies/cities in West Java are agriculture-based areas, including the following: West Bandung, Pangandaran, Sukabumi, Cianjur, Garut, Tasikmalaya, Ciamis, Kuningan, Cirebon, Majalengka,

Sumedang, Indramayu, Subang, and Banjar City District inclusive of all. Based on Klassen's typology analysis, only regencies and cities in Typology 2 which include Cianjur, Kuningan, Majalengka and West Bandung Regencies are able to encourage agricultural development in West Java. The regencies and cities are agriculture-based areas.

Contrast to the research by Kurniawan et al., (2020) analyzing the Leading Sectors in Toboali Regency using the Shift Share and Location Quotient Methods. Based on the results of the discussion, it can be concluded that in the financial and insurance services sector, corporate services are the base sector which has the largest index compared to other sectors. such as the mining and quarrying sector, as well as the government administration, defense, and mandatory social security sectors. The three basic sectors are adequately capitalized, while the results of the shift-share analysis show a competitive sector, namely the mining and quarrying sector because apart from being a base sector, this sector has a positive shift value. allocation of more areas for leading sectors so as to support economic development in Toboali District. Hatta's research (2019) conducted research to identify leading industries in the regional economy of Sidenreng Bappang Regency. The manufacturing industry, the construction industry, and the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ($s_i>s$ and $s_{ki}>s_k$) sectors are examples. Location Quotient (LQ) analysis shows that the agriculture, forestry and fishery industries are fundamental sectors (LQ>1). The economic sectors that experience positive differential or competitive advantage (Cij) shifts as determined by shift-share analysis are the mining and quarrying sector, the manufacturing industry sector, and the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors.

The research by Kalzum et al., (2020), which aims to identify potential sectors in the regency and city of Gorontalo by analyzing economic growth using GRDP (Gross Regional Domestic Product) figures which reveal problems of regional inequality. Location quotient, Klassen typology, Williamson analysis, and Gini ratio are the analytical techniques used. food, beverage, and real estate industry. due to the backwash effect, they have not been able to finance investments in their leading sectors because of this. Putri (2021) aims to determine the leading economic sector for West Sumatra Province. The results of the analysis show that the Education Services sector with a weight value of 6 and the Wholesale Trade and Retail & Car and Motorcycle Workshop sectors are the most important economic sectors in West Sumatra Province. In addition, the Health Services and Social Activities sector, the Transportation and Warehousing sector, the Government Administration sector, the Defense and Compulsory Social Security sector, and the Government Administration sector all have a weight value of 5. The Information and Communication Sector which has a weight value of 4, follows next. Horticulture, Rangers, and Fisheries areas are still considered as the main financial areas due to local topography.

Muljanto et al., (2021) the LQ, DLQ, and Klassen Typology methods will be used in this study to identify the base sectors and leading sectors as priorities for Sidoarjo Regency's economic growth. The study found that 14 sectors have the potential for regional development, and the Manufacturing Industry sector is one of the most important sectors for accelerating economic growth in Sidoarjo Regency. By placing a high priority on the Manufacturing Industry sector, development planning strategies can be implemented that make a major contribution to regional economic growth. Amora's., et al., (2022) is to make regional development a part of national development. The Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ) method of location quotient

(LQ) analysis is used in this study, such as seeing a leading, promising, and reliable future industry. The results of the study show that the manufacturing, transportation, and warehousing industrial sectors and the corporate services sector are potential business sectors in Tangerang City. The processing industry and the transportation and warehousing sector, two of three have the potential to receive support from the Tangerang City RPJMD.

Based on the previous research above, there are differences, namely the place of research, the period, and the time of implementation. Conducted in the Sukabumi Regency area in the period 2016 – 2020. The purpose of this research is to identify Leading Sectors Supporting the Economy in Sukabumi Regency, West Java Province. This study determines the leading sectors and the existing potential as basic and non-base activities by examining changes in GRDP at constant prices. In addition, this research component combines Location Quotient and Shift Share analysis. It is hoped that the current potential for the welfare of the people of Sukabumi Regency can be increased through this research.

METHODOLOGY

This research is located in the area of Sukabumi Regency because it is the second largest district in Java after Banyuwangi Regency in East Java Province, rich in cultural and tourism diversity. It is interesting to observe the leading sectors (base) that have the potential to support the economy, and how much these potential sectors contribute to the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of Sukabumi Regency. (Sukabumikab.go.id). Using a descriptive quantitative approach. The total GRDP of Sukabumi Regency for 2016-2020 aims at the RPJMD of Sukabumi Regency for local government efforts to focus on social and economic strengthening after Covid 19 in order to be more focused on maximizing community empowerment in the form of mutual cooperation in building adequate infrastructure facilities with the help of village funds with limited constraints access to infrastructure facilities is in Cisolok and Cidadap Districts namely Gunungtanjung, Wanajaya, and Sukarame and the focus is on community welfare. and GRDP of West Java Province for 2016-2020 are the variables used in this study. The data used is secondary data from the Central Bureau of Statistics. One analysis tool through 3 stages is Location Quotient analysis, Shift Share, and Klassen Typology.

The function of LQ is to use a comparative approach, to determine the level of specialization of economic activity or relative concentration. Identify leading sectors and economic structure of Sukabumi Regency. If LQ displays more than one number (LQ > 1), this indicates that the sector is on a sector basis. The sector is not a basis sector if the result shows a value lower than one (LQ-1) (Guslan et al., 2020). Shift share is used to see the financial capability of a place and helps compare the performance or work productivity of the regional economy with the economy of the larger region or country (Herawaty & Bangun, 2018). Muljaningsih, et al., (2019), calculations using the Klassen typology method are divided into 4 sector classifications which attempt to classify economic sectors by determining their position in an area based on two characteristics, namely the economic growth sector and the contribution of the economic sector.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Leading sectors are certain to have greater potential to grow faster than other sectors in an area, especially the supporting factors for these leading sectors, namely capital accumulation, growth in the absorbed workforce, and technological progress. The creation of

investment opportunities can also be done by empowering the potential of the leading sectors owned by the regions concerned. The leading sector as a sector that is very important in the economic development of a region does not only refer to a geographical location but to a sector that spreads in various economic channels so as to be able to drive the economy as a whole. Leading sectors are sectors that are able to encourage growth or development for other sectors, both sectors that supply inputs and sectors that use their output as input in the production process.

Leading sectors are usually related to comparison, be it a comparison on a regional, national, or international scale. In international scope, a sector is said to be superior if the sector is able to compete with the same sector in other countries. National scope, a sector can be categorized as a leading sector if the sector in a certain area is able to compete with the same sector produced by other regions, either in the national or domestic market. An area will have a leading sector if the region can win the competition in the same sector with other regions so that it can produce exports. There are four conditions for a certain sector to become a priority sector, namely: (1) The sector must produce products that have a large enough demand so that the growth rate develops rapidly as a result of the demand effect; (2) Because there is a change in technology that is creatively adopted, the new production function shifts with broader capacity development; (3) There must be an increase in re-investment from the production results of the priority sector,

both private and government; and (4) the sector must develop so as to be able to give effect to other sectors.

The economic basis theory states that the main determinant of a region's economic growth is directly related to the demand for goods and services from outside the region. The growth of industries that use local resources, including labor and raw materials for export, will generate regional wealth and job creation. The weakness of this theory is based on external demand, not internal. In the end, it will lead to a very high dependence on market forces both nationally and globally. This model is very useful for determining the balance between the types of industries and sectors that society needs to develop economic stability.

Descriptive statistics aim to provide an overview or description of data seen from the minimum, maximum, mean (average), and standard deviation of each research variable. The results of the descriptive analysis using SPSS 25 of the variables in this study are as follows. Based on the results from the table above, it can be seen that the amount of data used in the study was 90 data for 5 years in the 2016-2020 period. From the following table, it is known that the GDP shows a minimum value of 10488.23 and a maximum value of 46703621.4 LQ shows a minimum value of 0.0 and a maximum value of 30.92. Shiftshare shows a minimum value of -5231654.3 and a maximum value of 46457886.6 Typology shows a minimum value of 10009.02 and a maximum value of 46199304.4. The following are the results of descriptive statistics:

Table 1.
Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
PDRB	90	10488,23	46703621,4	4848330,5	9889045,77
LQ	90	0	30,92	2,7699	6,64403
SHIFTSHARE	90	-5231654,3	46457886,6	454812,155	4936792,06
TIPOLOGI	90	1009,02	46199304,4	2827773,97	7661017,98
Valid N (listwise)	90				

Source: Analysis Results

Table 2 concludes that the results of calculating the average Location Quetient for Sukabumi Regency in table 4.3 there are 10 leading sectors (base) such as the plantation sector at 2.65%, the mining sector at 3.54%, the handling industry sector at 29.78%, the development sector 1 .22%, trade-in sector 1.26%, transportation and warehousing sector 1.41%, land sector 1.57%, government organization sector 1.39%, instruction administration sector 1.61%, Welfare Administration and activities sector socially by 1.21%. If the LQ value is greater than 1, then the calculation above which also includes Leading Sectors (base) shows that these 10 leading sectors have the potential to support the economic infrastructure development of Sukabumi Regency. From the results of the Location Quetient study in Sukabumi Regency, in line with the research conducted by Muhammad Hatta in Sidenreng Rappang Regency in 2019, it was found that the leading sectors were the Construction Sector, real estate, agriculture, processing industry, electricity procurement, and government administration. However, there is research that is not in line with that conducted by Hamdi Irza in West Sumatra Province in 2021 where there is an additional weight value in each sector which is a differentiator from this research.

The results of the calculation of the average Shift Share of Sukabumi Regency in Table 2 found that five industries mastered the PR criteria > ΔQij, indicating that related industries have the advantage of being able to boost the economic rate of similar industries at the provincial level. In addition, there are 12 sectors with PR > ΔQij which indicate that related sectors can slow down the economic growth of similar sectors at the provincial level. The results of the study in Sukabumi Regency, it was in line with the findings of research conducted by Pieter Noisirifan de Fretes in 2018 which was held in Papua Province, it was found that the sector had 9 fast growth criteria, namely: the construction industry, the transportation and warehousing industry, the lodging industry, the information technology industry and communications, financial services industry, corporate service industry, health service industry, and other service industries.

Based on Table 2, the results of the Klassen Typology calculation for Sukabumi Regency are categorized into Quadrant 1 for the mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, and warehousing sectors, real estate, government administration, educational services, and health services, and Quadrant IV for the lodging, information, and communications, as well as other service sectors.

Table 2.
Calculation Results for Sukabumi Regency

No	Category	SUKABUMI DISTRICT					
		LQ	B/NB	ShiftShare			TK
				PR	PS	DS	
1	Agriculture	2,65	BASE	308781,46	-73514,57	-7412,96	II
2	Mining	3,54	BASE	113760,83	-193077,93	35543,90	I
3	Processing industry	29,78	BASE	239748,6	81367,86	126792,35	I
4	Electricity Procurement	0,26	NON BASE	1577,93	-3057,36	2707,43	III
5	Water Procurement	0,36	NON BASE	410,68	339,51	507,04	III
6	Construction	1,22	BASE	184850,03	8215252,24	-8131128,53	I
7	Large trade	3,46	BASE	304051,08	-112062,61	-18066,93	II
8	Transportation	1,41	BASE	101949,98	-591,15	40564,96	I
9	Provision of Accommodation	0,96	NON BASE	38223,55	15158,23	-4142,40	IV
10	Information	0,8	NON BASE	47259,79	175749,13	-29094,34	IV
11	Financial Services	0,28	NON BASE	10896,78	2131,07	1785,25	III
12	Real Estate	1,57	BASE	27208,39	28965,48	17955,05	I
13	Company Services	0,75	NON BASE	4822,51	-1693,80	2126,72	III
14	Government administration	1,39	BASE	43405,17	-28380,75	1036,16	I
15	Education Services	1,61	BASE	66586,46	58147,49	23645,44	I
16	Health Services	1,21	BASE	14097,13	7502,22	4043,60	I
17	Other Services	0,82	NON BASE	26209,48	14383,73	-511,35	IV

Source: Analysis Results

With so many industries, it automatically has a large investment value on a district scale in West Java Province. This is in accordance with the RPJMD of Sukabumi Regency regarding the focus on social and economic strengthening after Covid 19 in order to be more focused on maximizing community empowerment in the form of mutual cooperation in building adequate infrastructure facilities with the help of village funds. Wanajaya and Sukarame focus on community welfare. The reasons are unused opportunities, differences in natural wealth between regions, and errors in local government policy regulations and weaknesses that are not addressed. Addressing this fundamental development problem requires an appropriate strategy or policy to reduce existing inequalities.

Economic development is a process that causes an increase in the real per capita income of a country's population in the long run accompanied by institutional system improvement. Thus economic development is a process multidimensional, in which the process is not only pursuing economic growth but also pursuing increasing people's per capita income, reducing income inequality and alleviating poverty. Economic development also includes various fundamental changes to the social structure, societal behavior, institutional system.

Increasing the level of social welfare of the population is one of the ways to realize the noble ideals of independence, namely to promote general welfare and educate the nation's life. Development that is oriented only to the economy leaves many crucial problems such as poverty, unemployment and also inequality of development results. Many developing countries have had a good record in the

history of their development in achieving their economic development, but have failed to improve the level of welfare for their people. Development that only focuses on economic progress alone has been proven not only to produce results that are not optimal from the development process itself but also to show that there are many inequalities or gaps in society.

Learning from the failure of previous developments, since the 1980s there has been a growing awareness of social development which must go hand in hand with economic development. In social development, the focus on improving the quality of human resources is as important as economic development. This chapter presents a very broad dimension of the social situation in the City of Sukabumi in 2013, which includes studies on population, family planning, education, health, housing and the environment, and poverty. It should be emphasized that this Inkesmas publication only provides a general description of the social conditions of Sukabumi City, which if a deeper and more detailed study is desired, each sub-section in this chapter can become a separate research topic. Most of the data sources used are from the 2013 National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas), and some data from agencies in the City of Sukabumi.

Population is a very strategic factor in the framework of national development. This is because the population or in this case is the population, is the center of all development policies and programs that will be carried out. Population issues have a very important position for regional development, so that population data is needed as a determinant of policy and program planning. More broadly population data can be used as material for evaluating past activities and currently running, can even estimate the form and volume of activities to be carried out in the future. In the analysis of population development is

one variable that plays an important role. People are a long-term resource and asset. A development plan in an area will provide maximum results if stakeholders pay attention to population problems in their area. Economics Development, states that not only does economic development have an impact on the population, but vice versa changes in population have implications. Towards economic development. Development that focuses on improving the quality of Human Resources will have a positive impact on development in an area, due to its size. A quality population will become development capital, and conversely a large population can become a burden for a government if the quality of the population is low.

In planning development in an area, an understanding of the condition of the population plays a very important role. The availability of reliable population data will make it easier for development planners to determine their strategic plans, for example planning for the provision of health, education, housing, environmental and other facilities intended for the community. That understanding both regarding population such as structure, population growth rate, sex ratio can be used as the basis for development plans in a region in the future. For the next few years, we can see that those who are now in a position of productive age will enter old age and retire. So it is at that time that Indonesia, especially Sukabumi City will experience an aging population which is currently being experienced by developed countries such as European countries and Japan where the retirement age dominates the structure of society.

Even if it's not a pressing problem, the City government Sukabumi must prepare itself to face the problem of population aging. Because at that time it means that the burden borne by the productive age will be very heavy. The government must prepare programs

that support population conditions with characteristics such as the provision of social security, education and health care. From an early age, the government needs to design population policies that are population responsive. Learning from the cases of developed countries that have experienced an aging population in the past, they prepare these conditions early on in their development programs so that they benefit from an aging population because their older population can be productive longer.

The Sukabumi City Government must prepare itself so that the aging population in the future will become what is called the "second demographic bonus". The second demographic bonus is implemented if the elderly are still productive and contribute to economic growth. Location Question theory, as stated, is used to analyze the diversity of the economic base. Based on this analysis cant identify which sectors can be developed for sector purposes and the aim of supplying local needs, so that sectors that are said to have potential can become the main priority sector in economic development planning. The base sector is a sector that is the backbone of the economy regions because they have sufficient competitive advantage tall. Meanwhile, non-base sectors are other sectors with less potential but serves as a support for the base sector or service industries.

CONCLUSION

The Sukabumi Regency area has ten basic sectors, namely: Agriculture, Mining, Processing Industry, Construction, Wholesale trade, Transportation and warehousing, Real estate, Government administration, Education services, Health services, and social activities. The ten base sectors are compared with the phenomenon of reaching 2,096 hectares of industrial area spread across seven parts in Sukabumi Regency. It is very relevant that

these leading sectors have an influence in supporting the economy for the progress of community welfare development and boosting social inequality in building limited access to infrastructure facilities in Cisolok and Cidadap Districts as alleviation of remote areas of Sukabumi Regency. The most dominant potential economic sector contributing to the economy of Sukabumi Regency includes mining, processing industry, construction, transportation and warehousing, real estate, government administration, educational services, and health services. Of the eight sectors, the criteria for progress and development are the most rapid among other sectors. Compared to the real situation, Sukabumi Regency is the 2nd largest district on the island of Java, has abundant mineral export reserves and the majority of the population works as developers of processing industries in the form of garments capable of exporting to destination countries: China, Japan, United Arab Emirates (UAE), United States (USA), Australia and New Zealand amounting to 182,146,830.96 ($) US contributed 72,307% able to boost the income of the surrounding community as a support for the economy in Sukabumi Regency.

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