

STUDY OF LEADING ECONOMIC SECTORS AND ECONOMIC STRUCTURE IN NORTH LOMBOK REGENCY, WEST NUSA TENGGARA

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to examine what sectors are the basis sectors, and the transformation of the economic structure in North Lombok Regency. This type of quantitative descriptive research. The descriptive approach is the presentation and arrangement of data into tables for analysis, while the quantitative approach is that the data obtained is analyzed using the Location Quotient model and Shift Share Analysis. This study uses time series data for 2017-2021 obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics. The results of the study show that, in North Lombok Regency during the 2017-2021 period there has been a structural transformation with the normal pattern of development, namely the transformation from the agricultural sector to the manufacturing and service industry sector as the engine. The majority of the economic sectors were in the base sector category, the economic sector belonging to the base sector in the range of 53 percent of the 17 existing economic sectors. The shift share analysis shows that the majority of economic sectors are in the slow growth category, 15 of the 17 sectors do not yet have a competitive advantage or have sluggish growth as indicated by a negative value. Only 2 sectors are in the progressive (advanced) group or can be said to have relatively fast growth, namely the Mining and Quarrying sector, and the Transportation and Warehousing sector, this growth is marked.

Keywords: Economic sector, Economic structure, Location Quotient, Shift Share.

I. INTRODUCTION

Development can be viewed as a multidimensional transition process that reflects the relationship between the various processes of change within a country. The process of multidimensional change is characterized by a process of transformation of economic structure which is reflected by changes in sectoral contribution (shift share) in national/regional income (Chenery & Syrquin, 1975). It was further explained by Chenery and Syrquin that usually at the beginning the economy was subsistence with the traditional agricultural sector as the base, then switched to a more modern economy with the processing and service industry sectors as the motor. Within the agricultural sector itself also underwent a process of structural transformation from subsistence agriculture, a transitional stage, and then to modern agriculture. This structural transformation process is often also known as the normal pattern of development (Arsyad, 2015).

With regional autonomy, it is hoped that regions can stand alone in carrying out the policies that have been taken. In other words, regional autonomy aims to establish independence or reduce the dependence of local governments on the central government. However, in its implementation, local governments face

challenges/obstacles in identifying and the potential possessed by the regions concerned. Regions that already know the potential of their regions correctly, will be able to take advantage of this potential for the sustainability of their regional economy. Unlike the case with regions that do not know the potential they have, local governments cannot optimally utilize the potential in their regions. Therefore, there needs to be a study or study of the superior potential of the region.

The determination of leading sectors is important as the basis for regional development planning according to the era of regional autonomy. Currently, the regions have the opportunity and authority to make policies that are in accordance with the potential of the region to accelerate regional economic development which ultimately increases the prosperity of the community. The attention and triggers of regional economic growth are increasing in the era of regional autonomy. Basic data will provide an overview of development priorities to be implemented so that the planning program will be right on target and provide meaningful benefits for economic growth in an area.

The leading sector in the regional economy is an important factor that needs to be considered by local governments in formulating

development policies to accelerate economic growth, improve community welfare, and efficiency and effectiveness in its implementation. The regional economy can be divided into two sectors, namely the Leading sector (base) and the non-Leading sector (non-base). The leading sector is the sector that is the backbone of the regional economy because it has a fairly high competitive advantage. Meanwhile, the non-leading sector is another sector that lacks potential but serves as a support for the leading sector (Adisasmita, 2005).

According to Wei Chen and Jiuping Xu (2005), the condition of the economic structure, the transformation of leading sectors in two periods of time, and knowing the position of the economic sector used to determine the development of an area, are shown based on the shift-share analysis method. The shift-share method is dotted with the basic assumption that economic growth or added value of a region is influenced by three main components that are interconnected with each other, namely Regional Share (regional growth component) sectoral growth (Proportional shift), and regional power growth (Differential Shift). The shift-share method starts by knowing the growth rate of an area, in this case, it is North Lombok Regency, while for a wider area (benchmark region) is West Nusa Tenggara Province.

One of the macro indicators that has a very strategic role in measuring the economic development of a region is the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). GRDP is basically the amount of added value generated by all business units in a certain area and within a certain period of time (generally 1 year). According to the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS, 2021), GRDP at the regional (district) level describes the ability of an area to create output (added value) at a certain time.

The economic growth of North Lombok Regency is fluctuating. It was recorded that in 2017 the growth rate in North Lombok Regency of 6.14% was the highest growth achievement until 2021. Macro-wise, regional economic potential is also one of the indicators of a region's competitiveness. The economic potential of a region will help shape the complexity of regional competitiveness (Anthoni, 2010). The development of economic sectors by analyzing the economic potential of North Lombok Regency is very necessary, namely by knowing in advance the leading sectors to improve the regional economy. The possibility of transformation of economic sectors should also get more attention from the north Lombok Regency government. This is important to do as a basis for economic development planning.

Against the background of the descriptions mentioned above, this study will examine sectoral transformation and analyze leading economic sectors, to be considered in the formulation of development policies in North Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara province.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Leading Sector/Base Sector (LQ analysis)

It is said to be a leading sector if the sector has advantages both comparatively and competitively (Erawati, 2011). The leading sector can be used as one of the drivers in accelerating economic

growth in each region. Leading sector activities have a role as a primary mover in the growth of a region. The greater the export of a region to another region, the more advanced the growth of the region, and vice versa. Any changes that occur in the base sector will have a multiplier effect in the regional economy.

The increasing number of leading sector activities in an area will increase the flow of income into the region concerned, which further increases the demand for goods or services within the region so that in the end it will lead to an increase in volume to non-leading activities. On the contrary, the reduction of leading sector activities will result in a decrease in income flowing into an area, thus causing a decrease in demand for products from non-leading sector activities (Adisasmita, 2005). The growth of some leading sectors will determine the overall development of the region, while the non-leading sector is only a consequence of regional development (Hoover EM, 1997).

Various development theories that put forward structural approaches, first derived from the thoughts and views of Athur Lewis, a pioneer among development economists who viewed the development process as a transition that at the same time in its development contained structural transformations. His ideas in the Lewis's two-sector model include both the traditional sector and the modern sector. The traditional sector includes mainly folk agricultural activities as well as various informal activities within the city area (self-employment). Economic activity in the traditional sector is an effort to maintain and maintain (the level of) consumption necessary for its life. The modern sector, including the manufacturing industry, as well as the agriculture, trade, plantation, and mining sectors, which are medium and large in scale (Kamaluddin, 1999).

LQ (Location Quotient) is a comparison of the magnitude of the role of a sector or industry in an area to the magnitude of the role of that sector or industry nationally. The location quotient method or LQ for short is a comparison of the magnitude of the role of a sector/industry in an area to the magnitude of the role of that sector/industry nationally. The LQ technique is one of the commonly used approaches in leading economic models as a first step to understanding the sectors of activity that are driving growth. The essence of the flagship economic model explains that the direction and growth of a region is determined by the export of the region. The LQ method is a method that is able to show a comparative advantage only for sectors that have developed (Tarigan, 2004). LQ analysis becomes interesting if it is carried out in the form of a time-series, meaning that it is analyzed for a certain period of time so that it can be seen the increase or decrease that occurs in a sector. This can result in further analysis, for example, the analysis of factors that make the economy of a region grow faster or slower than the national average. This can help in seeing the strengths or weaknesses of the region compared relative to the wider region so that it can be used in regional development strategies.

Economic Structure (Shift Share Analysis)

Analysis that combines national economic data and regional economies is called shift-share analysis (Mondal, 2009). Shift

share analysis is an analysis to determine the occurrence of shifts in the share of economic sectors. Shift share analysis is used to analyze regional economic performance (Arsyad, 2010). The shift-share analysis method is one of the economic analysis methods used to determine the development of an area, shown based on the condition of the economic structure, the transformation of leading sectors in two periods of time, and knowing the position of the economic sector of a region towards a wider area. This method of analysis was introduced by Perlof in 1960 (Lutfi Muta'ali, 2015). This method has been tested and proven in various fields in different countries, (Wei Chen and Jiuping Xu, 2005).

Structural change theory is a theory that explains the transformation of the economic structure, namely from the agricultural sector (traditional) to a more modern structure and has a more resilient service sector and manufacturing industry sector (Todaro, 2011). Structural transformation is also called a change in the structure of the economy. Structural transformation is a series of changes in which each change has a relationship with each other in some composition of foreign trade (export and import), aggregate demand, aggregate supply (production and use of factors of production), such as the use of labor and capital). Structural transformation is caused by a process of economic growth and sustainable economic development (Kuznets, 1969).

The role of the agricultural sector in many developing countries is still large, although there are symptoms of transformation from the agricultural sector to the industrial sector, both in terms of the share of GDP, employment, and its contribution to exports (Hakim, 2004). In general, the transformation that occurs in developing countries is the transformation from the agricultural sector to the industrial sector, said Chenery (1975). A change in the structure or transformation of the economy from traditional to modern can generally be defined as a change in structural transformation, that is, the process of shifting the growth of the production sector from what originally relied on the primary sector to the secondary sector. This shift in the growth of the production sector will also directly affect the change in the composition of the workforce from what was originally the main livelihood in the agricultural sector, shifting to the industrial, trade, and service sectors. economy related to the composition of employment, production, trade, and other factors needed continuously to increase income and social welfare through an increase in per capita income (Sukirno, 2012).

There are three basic information that can be known from the shift-share analysis where the three components have a relationship with each other, namely: a) The National Share (N) component describes the comparison of the economic growth of the district with the economic growth of the wider region (province), b) The Proportional Shift (P) component shows changes in the performance of an economic sector (business field) to the same sector in the area used as a reference (province). Proportional shift is also referred to as the influence of the industry mix. c) The Differential Shift component (D) determines how far the competitiveness of the industry in the district is with the regional economy used as a reference (Province). Diferential Shift is also called competitive advantage (Mondal, 2009).

III. RESEARCH METHODS

This type of research is descriptive research, aimed at describing things that are currently in force. In it there are efforts to describe, record, analyze, and interpret conditions that now occur or do not occur (Sugiyono, 2010), data analysis using secondary data in the form of Gross Domestic Product data for North Lombok Regency and West Nusa Tenggara Province for a period of five years, from 2017 to 2021.

To find out the leading sectors and non-leading sectors in North Lombok Regency, the Location Quotient (LQ) model is used.

$$LQ = (vi/vt) / (Vi/Vt)$$

Information:

LQ = Location Quotient

vi = Sector i output in the district

vt = Total output in the district

Vi = Sector i output in the province

Vt = Total output in province

The criteria are:

1. $LQ > 1$: indicates that the sector is classified as a leading sector in an area.
2. $LQ < 1$: indicates that the sector is classified as a non-leading sector in an area.
3. $LQ = 1$: shows the self-sufficiency of the sector in an area

To analyze and find out the shifts and the role of the economy in the regions, shift-share analysis is used, this method is used in observing the structure of the economy and transformation. Or in other words, to determine the performance of the regional economy, shifts in structure, the relative position of economic sectors, and the identification of regional leading sectors in relation to the economy of the reference region (wider area) in two or more periods of time the shift-share method is used. Shift Share analysis is an analysis that aims to determine the performance or work productivity of the regional economy by comparing it with larger regions (Mondal, 2009) the general form of equation of shift-share analysis is as follows:

$$\Delta yi = [yi (Yt/ Y0 - 1)] + [yi (Yit/ Yio) - (Yt/ Yo)] + [yi (yit/ yio) - (Yot/ Yio)]$$

Information:

Δyi = change in the value of sector I tambah;

yio = Sector I Value Added at District Level in the Early Year of the Period;

yit = Sector I Value Added at the Regional Level at the end of the period;

Yot = value-added sector i at the provincial level in the year of the beginning of the period;

Yio = the value of sector i increase at the provincial level in the final year of the period.

The shift-share method begins with knowing the growth rate of an area, in this case, North Lombok Regency, which is depicted with the symbol rn . while for the wider region (benchmark region) is West Nusa Tenggara Province, with the symbol of measuring the

change in the GRDP of a sector - i in a region with the following formula:

$$D_{ij} = N_{ij} + M_{ij} + C_{ij}$$

Information:

GRDP= Gross Regional Domestic Product

D_{ij} = Changes in GRDP sector/subsector i in the district area

N_{ij} = Changes in GRDP sector/subsector i in the district area caused by the effect of economic growth in the province

M_{ij} = Changes in GRDP sector/subsector i in the district area caused by effect of sector igrowth in provincial territory

C_{ij} = Changes in GRDP sector/subsector i in the amatan (district) area caused by the competitive advantage of sector i in the province

To calculate the components of N_{ij}, M_{ij}, and C_{ij} can be calculated by the formula:

$$N_{ij} = E_{ij} \cdot r_n$$

$$M_{ij} = E_{ij} (r_n - r_m)$$

$$C_{ij} = E_{ij} (r_{ij} - r_n)$$

Information:

GRDP= Gross Regional Domestic Product

E_{ij} = GRDP sector/subsector i in the district area of the initial year of analysis

E_{in} = GRDP sector/subsector i in the provincial area

E_n = Total GRDP in the province of the initial year of analysis

E_{ij,t} = GRDP sector/subsector i in the district area of the final year of analysis

E_{in,t} = GRDP sector/subsector i in the provincial area of the final year of analysis

E_{n,t} = GRDP total province year end of analysis

If the C_{ij} value > 0 (positive), then growth in sector i in the r region is included in the progressive (advanced) group.

If the C_{ij} < 0 (negative), then the growth of sector I in the region is included in the sluggish group

IV. DISCUSSION

Gross Regional Domestic Product of North Lombok Regency

The economic growth of North Lombok Regency experienced fluctuations during the research period (2017-2021). The condition of value-added growth of the sector and the economic growth of North Lombok Regency can be seen in table 4.1. That the contribution of the agricultural sector as the sector that contributes the highest to the Gross regional Domestic Product in North Lombok Regency has gradually decreased. This indicates a transformation of the economic structure over the analyzed five-year period.

Structural transformation is a prerequisite for the improvement and sustainability of growth and poverty reduction, as well as a support for the sustainability of development itself. In general, economic development aims to improve the standard of living and improve the quality of life which can be interpreted as the degree to which basic needs are met. Structural transformation itself is a process of changing the structure of the economy from the agricultural sector to the industrial, trade, and service sectors, where each economy will undergo a different transformation

Table 4.1. Gross Regional Domestic Product of North Lombok Regency 2017-2021

N0	Lapangan Usaha	Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Atas Dasar Harga Konstan 2010 (Juta Rupiah)				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
A	Pertanian, Kehutanan, dan Perikanan	1.146.632,67	1.157.675,82	1.184.958,07	1.187.545,23	1.192.851,56
B	Pertambangan dan Penggalian	132.951,85	131.575,12	144.725,90	133.354,45	135.056,34
C	Industri Pengolahan	50.920,18	49.289,72	51.831,84	50.088,95	50.651,22
D	Pengadaan Listrik dan Gas	4.093,39	4.103,88	4.619,37	4.923,05	5.286,74
E	Pengadaan Air, Pengelolaan Sampah, Limbah, dan Bunkar	4.222,01	3.747,68	4.025,19	4.069,17	4.089,93
F	Konstruksi	316.255,47	309.959,14	368.712,36	305.750,62	323.318,64
G	Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran, Reparasi dan Perbaikan Kendaraan Bermotor	461.928,20	459.005,49	488.022,14	456.569,05	461.494,51
H	Transportasi dan Pergudangan	186.349,12	181.573,31	193.689,84	135.467,62	136.746,29
I	Penyedia Akomodasi dan Makan Minum	197.469,04	168.647,66	173.195,26	88.712,46	89.088,34
J	Informasi dan Komunikasi	71.628,29	75.007,08	78.297,06	81.834,85	85.126,15
K	Jasa Keuangan dan Asuransi	84.980,23	87.824,85	90.214,61	88.402,83	87.973,25
L	Real Estate	138.383,37	131.153,75	140.481,69	132.468,93	133.824,74
M, N	Jasa Perusahaan	8.423,24	7.654,34	8.147,95	7.473,98	7.482,47
O	Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan, dan Jaminan Sosial Dasar	189.662,14	191.459,67	199.339,16	201.620,96	203.968,14
P	Jasa Pendidikan	183.002,21	189.016,49	201.387,83	201.606,07	204.356,45
Q	Jasa Kesehatan dan Kegiatan Sosial	57.934,29	63.098,14	66.582,52	64.165,31	66.492,89
R, S T, U	Jasa Lainnya	78.486,14	73.865,47	78.896,57	73.733,31	74.454,78
	Produk Domestik Regional Bruto	3.313.321,84	3.284.657,60	3.477.127,36	3.217.786,83	3.262.262,42

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics North Lombok Regency

In Table 4.1, an overview of the growth of added value in the economic sector/business field of north Lombok Regency can be obtained pride 2017-2-21. The contribution of the agricultural sector is still the dominant among the 17 existing economic sectors. In 2017 the contribution was 34.61 percent, increased in 2018 to 35.25 percent, experienced a slight decrease in 2019 to 34.08 percent, and Again increased to 36.91 percent in 2020 and 36.57 percent in 2021. In second place is the Large Trade and Retail sector (at 13 percent), the third place is the Construction Sector (at 9.5 percent). When referring to the theory related to structural transformation, this pattern is said to be a process of structural transformation in terms of the *normal pattern of development*.

Leading Sector/Base Sector in North Lombok Regency 2017-2021

From the results of the Location Quotion (LQ) calculation, it shows that the majority of economic sectors in North Lombok Regency in the 2017-2021 period are in the superior sector category (LQ > 1). The results of the LQ calculation can be seen in Table 4.2, it can be explained the calculation results as follows in the following categories:

Table 4.2
Location Quotion (LQ) Calculation Results for North Lombok Regency 2017-2021 Period

NO	Lapangan Usaha	LQ Kabupaten Lombok Utara				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
A	Pertanian, Kehutanan, dan Perikanan	1,57	1,50	1,48	1,60	1,61
B	Pertambangan dan Penggalian	0,19	0,28	0,30	0,23	0,24
C	Industri Pengolahan	0,35	0,32	0,31	0,33	0,33
D	Pengadaan Listrik dan Gas	1,50	1,42	1,42	1,49	1,50
E	Pengadaan Air, Pengelolaan Sampah, Limbah dan Daur Ulang	1,66	1,46	1,49	1,55	1,57
F	Konstruksi	1,00	0,92	0,96	0,99	0,97
G	Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran; Reparasi Mobil dan Sepeda Motor	1,09	0,99	0,97	1,03	1,03
H	Transportasi dan Pergudangan	0,84	0,77	0,79	0,30	0,87
I	Penyediaan Akomodasi dan Makan Minum	3,40	2,95	2,97	2,28	2,28
J	Informasi dan Komunikasi	0,95	0,90	0,89	0,89	0,89
K	Jasa Keuangan dan Asuransi	0,79	0,74	0,73	0,69	0,67
L	Real Estate	1,48	1,29	0,29	1,30	1,30
M,N	Jasa Perusahaan	1,53	1,27	1,27	1,29	1,30
O	Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan dan Jaminan Sosial Wajib	1,13	1,12	1,11	1,17	1,17
P	Jasa Pendidikan	1,29	1,22	1,19	1,27	1,28
Q	Jasa Kesehatan dan Kegiatan Sosial	0,91	0,88	0,86	0,91	0,88
R,S,T,U	Jasa lainnya	1,12	0,87	0,96	1,03	1,03

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics North Lombok Regency (Secondary Data is processed)

A. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries

This category includes any cultivation obtained from nature and constitutes biological (living) objects or goods which the results can be used for own consumption or to be sold to others. The cultivation includes activities whose main objective is to fulfill their own needs (subsistence).

B. Mining and Quarrying

The Mining and Quarrying category includes four main subcategories, namely: Extraction of Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas, and Geothermal; Mining of Coal and Lignite; Mining of Iron Ores; Other Mining and Quarrying. The results of the analysis show the elasticity figure with the category Mining and Quarrying sector Elasticity.

C. MANUFACTURING

The Manufacturing category includes economic activities in the field of chemical or physical changes from materials, elements, or components into new products. The raw materials for the manufacturing industry come from agricultural, forestry, fishery,

mining, or quarrying products and products from other manufacturing industry activities. The alteration, renewal, or reconstruction of the basic goods is generally treated as a manufacturing industry.

D. Procurement of Electricity and Gas

This category includes the procurement activities of electric power, natural and artificial gas, hot steam, hot water, cold air, and ice production, and the like through permanent infrastructure networks, channels or pipelines. This category also includes the operation of power and gas-generating engines that generate, control, and deliver electric or gaseous power. Also includes the procurement of hot steam and air conditioning (air conditioning).

E. Water Procurement, Waste Management, and Recycling

This category includes economic activities/business fields related to the management of various forms of waste/garbage, such as solid waste/waste or not both household or industrial, which can pollute the environment.

F. Construction

The Construction category includes business activities in the field of general construction and special construction of civil building and building works, whether used as a residence or other means of activity. Construction activities include new work, repairs, additions and changes, prefabricated erection of buildings or structures on the project site, and also construction of a temporary nature.

G. Wholesale and retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles

This category includes economic activities/business fields in wholesale and retail trade (i.e. sales without technical changes) of various types of goods and providing compensation for services that accompany the sale of these goods. Both wholesale and retail sales are the final stages in the distribution of merchandise. This category also includes the repair and maintenance of cars and motorcycles. Sales without technical changes also include trade-related activities, such as sorting, quality separation and assembly of goods, mixing, bottling, packing, unloading from bulk and repackaging into smaller sizes, warehousing, whether or not refrigerated, cleaning and drying of agricultural produce, cutting of wood or metal sheets.

H. Transportation And Storage

This category includes the provision of passenger or freight transportation, whether scheduled or not, using railways, pipelines, road, water, or air and other activities related to transportation, such as terminal facilities and parking, loading and unloading, warehousing, and others. This category also includes the rental of transportation equipment with drivers or operators, postal and courier activities.

I. Accommodation And Food Service Activities

This category includes activities of providing short-term accommodation services for visitors and providing food and beverages for immediate consumption. However, it does not include the provision of long-term accommodation such as the main residence, preparation of food or beverages not for immediate consumption, or through wholesale and retail trading activities.

J. Information and Communication

This category includes the production and distribution of information and cultural products, supplies of tools to transmit or distribute these products and data or communication activities, information, information technology, data processing, and other information service activities. AAAA This category consists of several industries, namely publishing, motion picture production, video, sound recording and music publishing, broadcasting and programming (radio and television), telecommunication, programming, computer consulting, and information technology.

K. Financial And Insurance Activities

This category includes financial intermediary services, insurance and pension funds, other financial services, and financial support services. This category also includes holding activities and activities of guarantee or funding institutions and similar financial institutions.

L. REAL ESTATE

This category includes sale or purchase, and lease of real estate, and the provision of other real estate services such as real estate estimating services. The activity of providing real estate services can be carried out on one's own or based on remuneration or contract. This category also includes real estate owned and occupied by themselves (owner-occupied dwelling) and activities to manage real estate buildings.

M/N. BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

Business Activities is a combination of 2 (two) categories, namely M and N categories. M category includes activities such as professional, scientific, and technical activities that require a high level of training and result in specific knowledge and skills available to users. Activities that fall into the M category include legal and accounting services, architectural and civil engineering services, advertising and market research, other professional, scientific, and technical services. Meanwhile, category N includes various activity that support business operations in general. Category N include leasing and leasing services without option rights, employment services, travel agency services, tour, and other reservation services, security and investigation services, services for buildings and landscaping, office administration services, and support services offices, and other business support services.

O. Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security

This category includes activities generally carried out by government administration. This category also includes legislation and legal translations relating to the courts and according to their regulations, such as program administration based on laws and regulations, legislative activities, taxation, national defense, state security, and safety, immigration services, foreign relations, and administration of government programs, and mandatory social security.

P. EDUCATION

This category includes educational activities at various levels and for various occupations, either orally or in writing. This category also includes teaching that is primarily about sports activities, entertainment, and educational support. This business field covers basic education, secondary education, higher education, and other education (including non-formal education), also includes educational support services and early childhood education.

Q. Human Health Service And Social Work Activities

This category includes the provision of health services and social activities, starting from health services provided by trained professionals in hospitals to social activities that do not involve professional health workers. Human Health and Social Work Activities includes: hospital services, clinical services, other hospital services, doctor's practice, health services performed by paramedics, traditional health services, health support services, specific transportation services for the transportation of sick people (medical evacuation), and social activities services (for the elderly, orphanages, rehabilitation homes, and others).

R/S/T/U. Other Services Activities

This category has a wide range of activities including arts, entertainment, and recreation; repair services for computers and personal needs and household equipment; individual services serving households; activities that produce goods and services that are used by households to fulfill their own needs and other private services including the activities of international agencies, such as the United Nations and UN agencies, regional agencies, IMF, and others.

In 2017, Leading sectors: sectors A, D, E, F, G, I, L, M/N, O, P, and R/S/T/U.

Non Leading sectors: sectors B, C, J, K, Q

Self-Sufficiency Sector: Sector F

In 2018, Leading sectors sectors A, D, E, I, L, M/N, O, P

Non Leading sectors: B, C, F, G, H, J, K, Q, R/S/T/U

Sector Self-sufficiency: -

In 2019, Leading Sectors: A, D, E, I, M/N, O, P

Non-Leading Sectors : B, C, F, G, H, J, K, L, Q, R/S/T/U

Self-Sufficiency sector: -

In 2020, Leading Sectors: A, D, E, G, I, L, M/N, O, P, R/S/T/U

Non-Leading Sectors: B, C, F, H, J, K, Q

Self-sufficiency Sector:-

In 2021, Leading Sectors A, D, E, I, L, M/N, O, P, R/S/T/U

Non-Leading Sectors: B, C, F, H, J, K, Q

Sector of Self-sufficiency: -

Table 4.3

Kategorisasi Sektor Ekonomi Berdasarkan Hasil Perhitungan LQ Kabupaten Lombok Utara

Economic Sector	LQ North Lombok Regency				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
Mining and Quarrying	NLS	NLS	NLS	NLS	NLS
Manufacturing	NLS	NLS	NLS	NLS	NLS
Procurement of Electricity and Gas	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
Water Procurement, Waste Management, and Recycling	LS	LS	LS	NLS	NLS
. Wholesale and retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	SS	NLS	NLS	NLS	NLS
Transportation And Storage	LS	NLS	NLS	LS	LS
Accomodation And Food Service Activities					
. Information and Communication					
Financial And Insurance Activities	LS	NLS	NLS	NLS	NLS
Real Estate	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
M/N. Business Activities					
Public Administration And Defence, Compulsory Social Security	LS	NLS	NLS	NLS	NLS
Education.	NLS	NLS	NLS	NLS	NLS
Human Health Service And Social Work Activities	LS	LS	NLS	LS	LS
R/S/T/U. Other Services Activities	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS
	NLS	LS	LS	LS	LS
	NLS	NLS	NLS	NLS	NLS
	LS	NLS	NLS	LS	LS

Source: Secondary Data processed, Bureau Of Statistics (Secondary Data is processed)

Information: **LS** = Leading Sector
NLS = Non-Leading Sector
SS = Self-Sufficiency

From the calculation results, it shows that there are several sectors in North Lombok Regency in the last five-year period which have become leading sectors in terms of value and development every year. In the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sector, Electricity and Gas Procurement sector, Water Procurement sector, Waste

Management, Waste, and Recycling, Food, and Drink Accommodation Provision sector, Real Estate sector, Corporate Services sector, The Government Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Security sectors, as well as the Education Services sector show an LQ value of > 1 which means that these sectors are leading sectors that not only meet the needs within the regions but also meet the needs outside the regions because these sectors are very potential sectors and also continue to increase every year.

In sector B: Mining and Quarrying, C: Processing Industry, H: Transportation and Warehousing, J: Transportation and Communication, K: Financial Services and Insurance, and Q: Health Services and Social Activities, has a value of $LQ < 1$ And its development every year is quite significant, this shows that these sectors are non-leading sectors because they require imports of products from outside the region and are less prospective to be developed. The Construction Sector in 2017 showed an $LQ = 1$ value which means that in 2017 this sector was only enough to meet the needs of its region, in 2018-2021 the Construction sector had an LQ value of < 1 which means that this sector becomes a non-base sector and requires importation of products from outside the region and is not prospective to be developed in the area concerned.

Large Trade and Retail, Car and Motor Repair Sector which in 2017, 2020, and 2021 has an LQ value of > 1 which means that this sector in that year became a leading economic sector because it was able to meet the needs of the region and outside the region and became very potential to be developed in the relevant year. In 2018-2019 this sector turned into a non-leading sector that requires imports from outside the region, this is due to the earthquake disaster that hit North Lombok Regency in the relevant year which

resulted in paralysis of several sectors. Other Services Sectors which in 2017, 2020, and 2021 have $LQ > 1$ values which make this sector a leading sector, but in 2018-2019 this sector has an LQ value of < 1 which means that this sector is not prospective to be developed because it has to import products from outside the region to meet the needs within the region.

Shift Share North Lombok Regency

Based on the calculation results in Table 4.3, it shows the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sector, the Processing Industry sector, the Electricity and Gas Procurement sector, the Water Procurement sector, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling, the Construction sector, Large Trade and Retail sector, Car and Motorcycle Resparation, Food and Drink Accommodation Provider sector, Information and Communication sector, Financial and Insurance Services sector, Real Estate sector, Corporate Services sector, Government Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Security sector, Education Services sector, Health Services sector and Social Activities, and Other Services sectors that do not have a competitive advantage or have sluggish growth, which is indicated by the value of C_{ij} in the green table block that is negative (< 0).

Table 4.4
Shif Share Calculation Results of North Lombok Regency for the 2017-2021 Period

NO	Lapangan Usaha	m	Eij (rata-rata)	Nij (rata-rata)	rin	rin-m	Mij	nij	nij-rin	Cij	Dij	Nij	mij	cij	total
		0,27													
A	Pertanian, Kehutanan, dan Perikanan		1.173.932,67	316961,8209	1,03	0,76	892188,8	1	-0,03	-35218	1173933	27	76	-3	100
B	Pertambangan dan Penggalian		135.532,73	36593,8371	-1,55	-1,82	-246670	0,59	2,14	290040	79964,31	45,76271	-308,475	362,7119	100
C	Industri Pengolahan		50.556,38	13650,2226	1,36	1,09	55106,45	-0,07	-1,43	-72295,6	-3538,95	-385,714	-1557,14	2042,857	100
D	Pengadaan Listrik dan Gas		4.605,29	1243,4283	7,29	7,02	32329,14	6,69	-0,6	-2763,17	30809,39	4,035874	104,9327	-8,96861	100
E	Pengadaan Air, Pengelolaan Sampah, Limbah, dan Daur Ulang		4.030,80	1088,316	1,38	1,11	4474,188	-0,56	-1,94	-7819,75	-2257,25	-48,2143	-198,214	346,4286	100
F	Konstruksi		324.799,25	87695,7975	2,4	2,13	691822,4	1,41	-0,99	-321551	457966,9	19,14894	151,0638	-70,2128	100
G	Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran, Reparasi Mobil dan Sepeda Motor		465.403,88	125659,0476	2,14	1,87	870305,3	0,08	-2,06	-958732	37232,31	337,5	2337,5	-2575	100
H	Transportasi dan Pergudangan		166.765,24	45026,6148	-6,44	-6,71	-1118995	-6,25	0,19	31685,4	-1042283	-4,32	107,36	-3,04	100
I	Penyedia Akomodasi dan Makan Minum		143.422,55	38724,0885	-7,98	-8,25	-1183236	-15,06	-7,08	-1015432	-159944	-1,79283	54,78088	47,01195	100
J	Informasi dan Komunikasi		78.378,69	21162,2463	6,66	6,39	500839,8	4,41	-2,25	-176352	345650	6,122449	144,898	-51,0204	100
K	Jasa Keuangan dan Asuransi		87.879,15	23727,3705	5,92	5,65	496517,2	0,89	-5,03	-442032	78212,44	30,33708	634,8315	-565,169	100
L	Real Estate		135.262,50	36520,875	2,94	2,67	361150,9	-0,7	-3,64	-492356	-94683,7	-38,5714	-381,429	520	100
M, N	Jasa Perusahaan		7.836,40	2115,828	1,71	1,44	11284,42	-2,71	-4,42	-34636,9	-21236,6	-9,9631	-53,1365	163,0996	100
O	Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan, dan Jaminan Sosial Wajib		197.210,01	53246,7027	2,33	2,06	406252,6	1,84	-0,49	-96632,9	362866,4	14,67391	111,9565	-26,6304	100
P	Jasa Pendidikan		195.873,81	52885,9287	3,67	3,4	665971	2,83	-0,84	-164534	554322,9	9,540636	120,1413	-29,682	100
Q	Jasa Kesehatan dan Kegiatan Sosial		63.654,63	17186,7501	4,86	4,59	292174,8	3,61	-1,25	-79568,3	229793,2	7,479224	127,1468	-34,626	100
R, S, T, U	Jasa Lainnya		75.887,25	20489,5575	1,44	1,17	88788,08	-1,16	-2,6	-197307	-88029,2	-23,2759	-100,862	224,1379	100
	Produk Domestik Regional Bruto		3.311.031,21	893978,4267	0,27	0	0	-0,27	-0,54	-1787957	-893978	-100	0	200	100

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics North Lombok Regency (Secondary Data is processed)

Of the seventeen sectors, there are only two sectors that are in the progressive (advanced) group or can be said to have relatively fast growth, namely the Mining and Quarrying sector, and the Transportation and Warehousing sector, the growth is characterized by a positive value of C_{ij} (> 0). The results showed that the majority of economic sectors in North Lombok Regency

during the 2017-2021 period still experienced slowing growth (15 sectors out of 17 existing economic sectors).

Conclusion

1. The contribution of the agricultural sector to the Gross Regional Domestic Product during 2017-2021, is still the highest, followed by the Large Trade and Retail sector, the Construction Sector. The structure of the economy is

agrarian, characterized by the large contribution of the agricultural sector. Nevertheless, the agricultural sector continues to experience a decline in its contribution to the Gross regional Domestic Product in North Lombok Regency, The structural transformation process occurs which begins with the agricultural sector as its base then switches to the processing and service industry sectors as the motor. This process of sturtural transformation is also called the *normal pattern of development*.

2. The results of the Location Quotient analysis show that: the base sector in the economy of North Lombok Regency during 2017-202 in the range of nine to ten sectors (sectors A, D, E, G, I, L, M / N, O, P, R / S / T / U) of the seventeen existing economic sectors.
3. The results of the Shift-Share analysis show that there are only two sectors from the 17 sectors that exist, namely the Mining and Quarrying sector, and the Transportation and Warehousing sector, the growth was marked by a positive value of Cij. Meanwhile, 15 sectors of the economy still do not have a competitive advantage or have slow growth (Cij is negative).

Suggestions

1. The North Lombok Regency Government is expected to prioritize development in the economic sector that is the leading sector, while still increasing the potential of non-superior sectors so that it can become a leading sector, or at least achieve a level of self-sufficiency. Of course, with various policies that are in accordance with regional needs.
2. There needs to be even greater efforts in increasing competitiveness capabilities for economic sectors that still do not have a competitive advantage.
3. Hopefully, the results of this analysis can be used as a reference and as an illustration of the latest economic conditions. In the following years, a similar analysis can be carried out again (for example at the end of the leadership period of a regent for a five-year period) so that a picture of the results of the development that has been carried out can be seen.

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