CHAPTER IV
RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. General Description of Research Project

The growth rate of Pontianak regency economy in 2014 showed a slightly increased performance. Based on RGDP at 2010 constant prices, growth of Pontianak regency was 6 %. The value of RGDP at constant prices in 2013 was 3,741.35 million Rupiah, in a year 2014 they increased 3,965.58 million Rupiah respectively.

All of economy industries which compose the RGDP produced a postove growth in 2014. The highest growth reached by mining and quarrying industry at 11.98 %, followed consecutively by financial and insurance activities industry at 8.16 %, human health and social work activities at 7.95 %. Meanwhile the lowest reached by transportation and storage industry at 2.87 %.

Growth rate of of Regional Gross Domestic Product (RGDP) at constant market price by regions in West Borneo at 2014 highest than the previous year. The highest increasing of growth rate in West Borneo was Pontianak regency with 5.05 % in 2013 become to 6.52 % in 2014. Followed by Kubu Raya regency with groth rate 6.79 % in 2013 increase become to 6.82 % in 2014.

Per capita regional income is one of the macro aggregate indicators to measure the prosperity of people. Per capita regional income in this case of GRDP at current prices increased from 18.09 million Rupiah in 2013 to 20.31 million

Rupiah in 2014. However, growth rate of RGDP per capita 2010 at constant prices in 2014 increased around 4.47 % from 15.21 million Rupiah in 2013 become 15.89 million Rupiah in 2014.

In 2013, contribution of agricultural, forestry and finishing industry was 27.19 % to total RGDP at current prices, followed by manufacturing industries at 16.71 %, wholeshale and retail trade at 15.14 %, public administration and defence, compulsory social security at 13.51 %, and other industries at 27.45 %.

In 2014, the economic structure of Pontianak Regency still predominated by agricultural, forestry and finishing industry. This industry give contribution to GRDP was 26.7 %, followed by manufacturing industries around 16.18 %, wholeshale and retail trade industry about 15.17 %, public administration and defence, compulsory financial security at 14.17 % and other indutries at 27.7 %. The pattern structure was still same compared to previous year although the share every industry show number which proportional progressively.

Table 4.1
Role of Each Sector in Growth of RGDP at 2014 (%)

No.	Sector	Amount of role (%)
1	Agriculture	23.71%
2	Mining	1.75%
3	Manufacturing	15.47%
4	Electricity,Gas,Water	0.42%
5	Construction	9.4%
6	Trade,Hotel,Restaurant	21.4%
7	Transportation	10.11%
8	Financial Activities	5.71%
9	Other Service Activities	12%

Source: Report of Regional Finance

Some sector that always developed each year is agriculture which the increased of food crop production in Pontianak regency was always coupled with an increase of area harvested. Besides that, the productivity also influence of productions. That condition especially effect of influence from natural factor and ability of farmer manage the effort its agriculture. Production of rice in 2014 was 70.58 tons in dry unhaked rice. Comapare to production 2013, it increased by 0.96 thousand or around 1.37 %. It was due to increasing of the harvested area of rice around 0.60 thousand hectars   (3.103 %).

Economic activities are influenced by public finance. During the fiscal year in 2014, realization of government revenues increased by 16.26 % become 844.91 million Rupiah, which as much as 60.33 million Rupiah came from regional revenues, part of counter balance fund equal to 578.06 million Rupiah, part of valid acceptance others equal to 136.44 million Rupiah and more calculation of budget last year equal to 70.08 million Rupiah.

Meanwhile, the realization of Pontianak regency expenditure in 2014 increased by 15.44 % become 758.03 million Rupiah, which as much as 54.87 % came from indirect expenditure and 45.13 % came from direct expenditure.

B. Result and Discussion

1. Analysis of MRP (Model Rasio Pertumbuhan)

MRP analysis is an analytical tool to see description of an activity or potential economic sector based on criteria of growth regional economic structure both external and internal. This analysis model is derived from original equation of major component in Shift Share analysis are Differential Shift and Proportional Shift. In this analysis, there are two types of growth ratio: The Ratio of Regional Growth Reference (RPR) is West Borneo provinceand Growth Ratio Study Areas (RPS) is Pontianak regency.

Tabel 4.2 presents the results of calculations and MRP analysis from Pontianak regency to see descriptions of activities or economic sectors, especially the economic structure of a region.

The results of these calculations show that the economic sector which has a value of RPR positive (+) and the RPS positive (+) is financial activities sector. That means in period 2010-2014, sector of financial activitiesis the potential sectors both at provincial and regency levels because it has a prominent growth from other economic sectors.

While only manufacturing sector that has low growth both at the provincial and district level. Other sectors such as construction, trade; hotel and restaurants, transportation and other service activities, has a value of RPR positive and RPS negative that means these sectors at provincial level have a

prominent growth but at regency level did not stand out. And sector of agriculture, mining, electricity; gas and water, has a value of RPR negative and RPS positive that means these factors at regency level have a prominent growth but at provincial level did not stand out.

Table 4.2
Results of MRP calculation in Pontianak regency Year 2010-2014

	Sector	RPr		RPs	
		Riil	Nominal	Riil	Nominal
1	Agriculture	0.7341	-	1.6759	+
2	Mining	0.9421	-	1.8453	+
3	Manufacturing	0.6255	-	0.9947	-
4	Electricity,Gas,Water	0.8490	-	1.3200	+
5	Construction	1.5477	+	0.6908	-
6	Trade,Hotel,Restaurant	1.0771	+	0.9125	-
7	Transportation	1.4198	+	0.5453	-
8	Financial Activities	1.0854	+	1.5782	+
9	Other Service Activities	1.1642	+	0.4167	-

Source: Data Processed

From an analysis of MRP in the context of Pontianak regency, shows that only financial activities sector is a dominant growth sector. Moreover, the sector also showed an increase in the economic growth structure. This means in relation to the financial sector of a region that play a huge role in building the economy of Pontianak regency.

2. Shift Share Analysis

Shift share analysis has an objective to determine the performance or productivity of region's economy than national economy. This analysis was also

used to analyze the economic growth of a region as an indicator of change or an increase in economic growth of an area within a certain time. If a growth in local or regional level show a difference with the national growth that can be seen from positive and negative in shift of RGDP and total shift composed of a structural shift, and shift to proportional division.

The RGDP is one of the economic indicators that show efforts in observing changes in local or regional economic structure. Impact from RGDP changes in which that calculation will change according to type from GRDP in a particular subsector includes national growth rate is fast or slow. Therefore, in order to observe growth and development of economy in terms shift of economic development all sectors in Pontianak Regency in a period between 2010-2014, then used this shift share analysis. Tabel 4.3 presents the results of calculations using shift-share analysis below, all of components from year to year has fluctuated and value of competitive advantage (Cij) highest in year of 2014 is sector of trade, hotel, and restaurant, next highest value of industry mix (Mij) is sector of construction, highest value of regional growth (Dij) is sector of agriculture, and highest value of national growth (Nij) relevant with Dij is agriculture sector. Overall all of sectors in economy showed a positive change on the RGDP in Pontianak regency.

Table 4.3
Calculation of Shift Share in Pontianak Regency at 2010-2014
(Million Rupiah)

Sector	2010-2011				2011-2012			
	Dij	Nij	Dij	Nij	Dij	Nij	Dij	Nij
1	65127.23	54525.37	-12945.51	10601.86	14371.1	56766.87	-18885.18	-42395.77
2	1624.09	1496.52	273.92	127.56	2190.77	1548.56	-175.05	642.21
3	13905.4	42907.03	-24162.84	-29001.63	21447.3	42501.99	-18647.16	-21054.69
4	38.6	732.683	-253.25	-694.08	1716.6	714.22	-117.69	1002.38
5	16030.3	20149.15	11662.82	-4118.85	24841	20510.71	14131.07	4330.29
6	25240.7	29990.83	2560.48	-4750.13	23008.5	30609.16	4183.39	-7600.67
7	7391.5	12686.66	9997.76	-5295.17	8934.1	12757.30	1646.30	-3823.20
8	4605.8	6945.85	210.10	-2340.05	13804.3	7017.04	1152.54	6787.26
9	-35405.7	28446.92	2613.82	-63852.62	28637.8	25586.62	9980.51	3051.18
	98557.92	197881.03	-10042.68	-99323.11	138951.47	198012.58	-6731.26	-59061.11

Sector	2012-2013				2013-2014			
	Dij	Nij	Dij	Nij	Dij	Nij	Dij	Nij
1	56637.41	60335.12	12496.62	-3697.71	58852.62	49377.87	-34592.35	9474.75
2	2876.35	1755.32	-399.83	1121.03	3801.84	1494.41	-110.28	2307.43
3	29162	45823.75	-13502.35	-16661.75	42232.3	36849.40	-7429.13	5382.80
4	214.4	852.54	48.52	-638.14	1191.9	670.12	-98.17	521.78
5	19565.5	22995.29	-1103.34	-3429.79	23935	18724.04	18183.13	5210.96
6	30220.9	33461.51	-3623.22	-3240.61	39195.6	27328.64	5318.98	11866.96
7	10650.7	13906.33	2241.11	-3255.63	10383.5	11267.66	6770.51	-884.16
8	17338.1	8189.83	443.48	9148.27	15421.2	7157.01	665.01	8264.19
9	26356.4	28543.07	2196.43	-2186.67	29314.6	23338.86	2282.23	5975.74
	193021.76	215862.77	-1202.58	-22841.01	224328.56	176207.90	-9009.96	48120.56

Source: Data Processed

Nij is component of national growth, Mij is component of industry mix, Cij is component of competitive advantage, Dij is component of regional growth.

Some sector that has value of competitive advantage (Cij) consistent increase each year are sector of mining, sector of manufacturing, and sector of financial activities. Sector of mining has smallest positive value of competitive advantage (127.56) in 2011 with sustainable with value of regional and national gwowth. Sector

of manufacturing has significant increase in 2014 which 3 years before has minus value of competitive advantage that because effect of value of regional and national growth. Sector of financial activities

In 2014, sector that has effect of competitive advantage (Cij) is sector of agriculture, sector of trade, hotel, and restaurant, and sector of financial activities. Besides that, sector that has increased influence of competitive advantage is sector of manufacturing. Based on result of analysis in 2014, overall with influence of competitive advantage in RGDP shows decreasing if compared in 2013, but overall all of economic sectors have positive changes on RGDP in Pontianak regency area.

Table 4.4
Calculation of average Shift Share analysis in Pontianak Regency at 2010-2014

Sector	Dij Average	Nij Average	Mij Average	Cij Average
Agriculture	38997.672	55251.30496	-13481.60458	-5203.371965
Mining	2098.61	1573.704451	-102.8069378	839.6464393
Manufacturing	21349.4	42020.54399	-15935.37066	-12267.03519
Electricity,Gas,Water	632.3	742.3904065	-105.1473672	38.38767477
Construction	16874.36	20594.79759	10718.42132	398.5219279
Trade,Hotel,Restaurant	23533.14	30347.53649	2109.908027	-744.8891881
Transportation	7471.96	12654.51389	5163.921334	-2651.651116
Financial Activities	10233.88	7327.433217	617.8055826	4371.933426
Other Service Activities	9780.62	26478.86769	4268.251567	-11402.47415
GRDP	130971.942	196991.0927	-6746.621721	-26620.93214

Source: Data Processed

Result analysis :

a. National growth effect/ National Share (Nij) on regional economic of Pontianak Regency shows positive value toward all of economic sector with total value of output is 196,991.0927, that means regional economic growth of Pontianak regency

faster than average growth of West Borneo province. Sector which has fastest growth in Pontianak regency compared with average growth of West Borneo province is sector of agriculture with component value of Ns more higher than all of economic sector in Pontianak regency which is equal 55,251.30496.

b. Proportional Shift (Mij); In all of case, regional economy of Pontianak regency experienced slowly growth. That can be seen on total value of Ps which negative (-6746.621721). Sector of manufacturing has higher negative value (-13481.60458) followed by sector of agriculture (-15935.37066) which confirm that sector has negative growth with two other sectors (sector of mining and sector of electicity, gas, and water). But another four sectors have positive value which sector of construction (10718.41232) has higher value followed by sector of transportation (5163.921334), sector of trade, hotel, and restaurant (2109.908027), sector of other service activities (4268.251567), and sector of financial activities (617.8055826). From these result, in fact regional economic growth has negative value which means slowly growth but there are 4 sectors which have positive value that can be develop in order tomake positive impact in RGDP.

c. Differential Shift (Cij); In all of case or total shows regional economy of Pontianak regency has low or weak competitive advantage toward West Borneo economy. That can be seen from negative value of Ds -26620.93214. Even only four sector that has minus result shows how from these sector have big impact toward RGDP. Sector of manufacturing (-12267.03519) has most weaknesses competitive

advantage in West Borneo province because has most negative value than others. But there are any five sector have positive value that can be improve to be a competitive toward West Borneo province, sector of mining, sector of construction, sector of electiricity, gas, and water, and sector of financial activities. Sector of financial activities (4371.933426) has a high value of competitive advantage toward West Borneo province that means development from this sector will be make a big impact toward RGDP.

d. Positive value of Dij even in sector and total that means in 2010-2014 regional economy in Pontianak regency adding absolute value or development regional economy increase equal to 130971.942.

3. Analysis of Location Quotient (LQ)

LQ analysis is used to determine how much the level of specialization sector basis or featured. This analysis method is also used to measure concentration of an activity (industry) in a region with similar role industrial activities in regional or national economy. The calculation basis using the GDP variable region of an activity in the economic structure of a region.

If a sector which has a LQ value of more than one indicates that the economic sector is quite prominent role in a region and that sector is able to export some of added value it generates. Conversely, if a sector that has a LQ value of more than one is only able to meet domestic market or local area and tend to import from other regions.

Based on table 4.5 which presents the results of calculations LQ, it is known there are sectors that have a value LQ>1 are sector of agriculture, manufacturing, construction and sector of other service activities. These sectors are basis sector which has an important role in the economy of Pontianak regency indicated by LQ coefficient value is more than one. This shows that these sectors to meet the needs in the Pontianak regency and tend to be able to export to other regions.In sector of mining,sector of electricity, gas, and water, sector of trade, hotel, and restaurant, sector of transportation, and sector of financial activities has a coefficient LQ < 1, it indicates that sector is the sector of non basis and tend to be imported from other regions.

Table 4.5
**Coefficient of *Location Quotient* (LQ) Pontianak Regency at 2010-2014**

No	Sector	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	LQ Average
1	Agriculture	1.1031	1.1632	1.1552	1.1446	1.1775	1.1487
2	Mining	0.4264	0.4364	0.4566	0.4825	0.5115	0.4627
3	Manufacturing	1.2890	1.3189	1.3365	1.3393	1.2114	1.2991
4	Electricity,Gas,Water	0.8477	0.8422	0.9306	0.8932	0.9193	0.8866
5	Construction	1.2070	1.1899	1.1792	1.1795	1.1304	1.1774
6	Trade,Hotel,Restaurant	0.7187	0.7295	0.7261	0.7310	0.7299	0.7270
7	Transportation	0.6913	0.6651	0.6604	0.6495	0.6226	0.6578
8	Financial Activities	0.6249	0.6298	0.6683	0.7133	0.7381	0.6749
9	Other Service Activities	1.2401	1.1089	1.1109	1.1079	1.2342	1.1604

Source: Data processed

Result of calculation from that analysis shows sector which have value of LQ more than one are sector of agriculture (LQ average=1.15), sector of manufacturing (LQ average=1.3), sector of construction (LQ average=1.18), and sector of other

service activities (LQ average=1.16). Therefore, these sector needs to be pursued both by government and private sector to be developed as a leading sector in regional economy especially in Pontianak regency.

Table 4.6
Sector that has LQ > 1 from 2010-2014 in Pontianak Regency
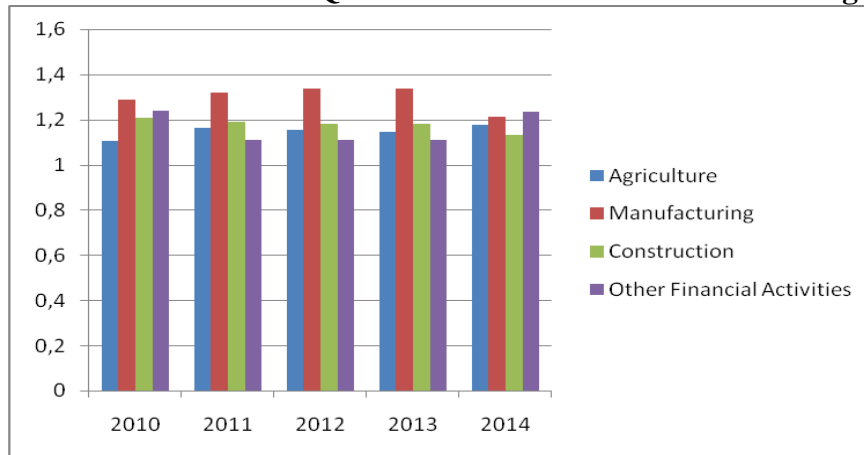
Source: Data Processed

Only four sectors which have value of LQ more than one these are, sector of agriculture, sector of construction, sector of manufacturing, and sector of other financial activities. From that graphic, we can see manufacturing sector has high value than others from 2010-2014 which has a constant value in 1.2. Sector of agriculture has graphic which continues to rise, this can't be separated from regional policy which always increase natural resources in terms of agriculture.

In sector of mining, sector of electricity, gas, and water, sector of hotel and restaurant, sector of transportation, and sector of financial activities have value of coefficient LQ < 1, shows these sector are non base sector and tends to import from other region.

From that calculation analysis shows some sector that have LQ more than one are sector of agriculture, manufacturing, construction, and other service activities as a leading sector and have comparative advantage. Because of that, these sector

needs to be developed and explore by regional government as a leading sector and source of regional income.

We can see only one sector which has constantly increase each year, sector of agriculture. That value of LQ not separated from the role of two major sub sectors. Two sub-sectors are food crops production sub sector which is the highest contributor and livestock sub-sector as the second largest contributor after food crops sub-sector.

High contribution from food crops production sub-sector is supported by current land use in Pontianak regency. According to data obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics, division of land according to its kind in Pontianak regency consists of, first is the percentage of agricultural land rice field with 53 % from total of land in Pontianak regency. Second is a farmland non rice field with a percentage of 23 % from total of land. Third is non farmland with a percentage of 25 %. That shows more than half fromland area in Pontianak regency used for agriculture.

From livestock subsector, priority from Pontianak regency are population from cows and poultry which in 2014 increase 2.28 % and 4.42 %. And will be exported to another regency or district.

4. Analysis of Overlay

Method of overlay in this research used to determine and to know leading sectors in Pontianak regency by combining results of the method Growth Ratio Model (MRP) and analysis methods of LQ. This method has an assessment of the economic sectors of potential based on criteria of growth and contribution criteria.

If value of RPs > 1 is positive (+), that means indicates that the sector's growth at the level of study area is higher than growth of sector in the reference area.If value of RPs < 1 is negative (-), that that means indicates that the sector's growth at the level of study area is lower than growth of sector in the reference area.

While from analysis of LQ, if value of LQ > 1 ispositive (+) that means indicates that sector has a big contribution. If value of LQ < 1 is negative (-) that means indicates that sector has a small contribution.

Table 4.7
Calculation of Overlay Analysis in Pontianak Regency 2010-2014

	Sector	MRP (RPs)		LQ	
		Riil	Nominal	Riil	Nominal
1	Agriculture	1.6759	+	1.1487	+
2	Mining	1.8453	+	0.4627	-
3	Manufacturing	0.9947	-	1.2991	+
4	Electricity,Gas,Water	1.3200	+	0.8866	-
5	Construction	0.6908	-	1.1774	+
6	Trade,Hotel,Restaurant	0.9125	-	0.7270	-
7	Transportation	0.5453	-	0.6578	-
8	Financial Activities	1.5782	+	0.6749	-
9	Other Service		-		+
	Activities	0.4167		1.1604	

Source: Data Processed

From that calculation of overlay analysis on 2010-2014 (Table 4.7) economic sectors in Pontianak regency whether from growth and contribution can be classified as:

Agriculture sector is the dominant sector or very dominant because it shows growth and a big contribution toward RGDP formation and development in Pontianak regency. Increasing in growth of agricultural sector due to more rapid

development and land enlargement in Pontianak regency, and then many innovations grown ingredients and increase production in harvest period. Agricultural development in Pontianak regency make a positive impact on the growth of agriculture sector in period 2010-2014. If this sector can be developed as a potential sector which will be expected to support the growth of other sectors that contribute to RGDP of Pontianak regency can be further increased and potential sectors in Pontianak regency also more variety in the future. But the development of agriculture sector as a potential sector of Pontianak regency obstructed by problem of limited funding and technology. Local Revenue from Pontianak regency relatively small that can't be able to finance of new technology development without any balance funds, both from central government as well as from other local governments.

Sector of mining, financial activities, and sector of electricity, gas, and water shows some sectors which dominant growth but have small contribution. That means these sectors can be improved and developed to become a dominant sector.

Sector of manufacturing, sector of construction, and sector of other service activities shows sector which small in growth but have big contribution. It is very possible these sectors have decline period, one of problem caused by lack of available jobs.

Sector of transportation and sector of trade, hotel, and restaurant are not potential sector while calculation in growth and from contribution to regional development.

5. Analysis of Klassen Typology

This analysis is used to see an overview of pattern and structure of growth from each economy sectors. In this analysis, there are four classifications of economic sectors which have different characteristics, namely rapid growth sector, retarded sector, growing sector, and relatively backward sector. From this analysis, all of sector which will be included in that group can be seen from table 4.8.

Table 4.8
Classification of Economic Sectors Based on Klassen Typology in Pontianak Regency, 2010-2014

Proportion / Growth	$\dfrac{Xi}{\bar{\bar{X}}} \geq 1$	$\dfrac{Xi}{\bar{\bar{X}}} \leq 1$
$\dfrac{\Delta Xi}{\Delta \bar{X}} \geq 1$	Developed Subsector: Agriculture (1.68 and 1.15)	Growing subsector: Mining (1.85 and 0.46) Electricity,gas,and water (1.32 and 0.89) Financial activities (1.58 and 0.67)
$\dfrac{\Delta Xi}{\Delta \bar{X}} \leq 1$	Potential subsector: Manufacturing (0.99 and 1.29) Construction (0.69 and 1.18) Other service activities (0.41 and 1.16)	Backward sector: Trade,hotel,and restaurant (0.91 and 0.73) Transportation (0.54 and 0.65)

Source: Data Processed

From calculation result in table 4.6 can be seen, developed sector is sector of agriculture (1,68 and1,15) which in the future will become a sector that continues to develop and grow up. Growing subsector are sector of mining (1.85 and 0.46), sector of electricity,gas,and water (1.32 and 0.89), and sector of financial activities

(1.58 and 0.67) which shows these sectors have a great development potential but not yet fully processed properly.

Potential subsectors consist of sector of manufacturing (0.99 and 1.29), sector of construction (0.69 and 1.18), and sector of other service activities (0.41 and 1.16).While backward subsector consist of trade, hotel, and restaurant (0.91 and 0.73), and sector of transportation (0.54 and 0.65).

6. Sub Sector Analysis

This analysis is used to draw conclusions with combines three of analysis, namely analysis Klassen Typology, analysis Location Quotient (LQ) and Shift Share analysis to determine potential sector.

a. Agriculture Sector

Sector of agriculture in Pontianak regency has a major role, seen in the agricultural sector contribution to RGDP of Pontianak regency. The amount of contribution of the agricultural sector in 2014 is 23.17 percent and ranks first in contribution to RGDP of Pontianak regency.

Table 4.9
Analysis of Agriculture Sector

No	Aspect	Parameter	Means
1	LQ	LQ>1	Basis sector
2	P	Negative	Productivity of Pontianak regency lower than West Borneo province
3	D	Negative	Economic growth of Pontianak regency slower than West Borneo province
4	Klassen typology	Kuadran I	Developed subsector

Source: Data Processed

Result calculation of shift share from agricultural sector has value of component P equal to -13481.60458 shows a sector that growth lower than a province. While value of component D equal to -5203.371965 that means has less competitive advantage because slowly growth.

From that explanation, sector of agriculture can be categorized as a developed subsector because basis sector even economic growth and productivity shows negative value.

b. Mining Sector

Sector of mining in Pontianak regency has one of a minor role, seen in the agricultural sector contribution to RGDP of Pontianak regency. The amount of contribution of the agricultural sector in 2014 is 1.75 percent and ranks two from bottom in contribution to RGDP of Pontianak regency.

Table 4.10
Analysis of Mining Sector

No	Aspect	Parameter	Means
1	LQ	LQ<1	Non basis sector
2	P	Negative	Productivity of Pontianak regency lower than West Borneo province
3	D	Positive	Economic growth of Pontianak regency fasterr than West Borneo province
4	Klassen typology	Kuadran II	Growing subsector

Source: Data Processed

Result calculation of shift share from agricultural sector has value of component P equal to -102.8069378 shows a sector that growth lower than a province. While value of component D equal to 839.6464393 that means has more competitive advantage because fastly growth.

From that explanation, sector of mining can be categorized not a potential sector becauce non basis sector. Even this sector includes a growing subsector.

c. Manufacturing Sector

Sector of manufacturing in Pontianak regency has one of major role, seen in the agricultural sector contribution to RGDP of Pontianak regency. The amount of contribution of the agricultural sector in 2014 is 15.17 percent and ranks third in contribution to RGDP of Pontianak regency.

Table 4.11
Analysis of Manufacturing Sector

No	Aspect	Parameter	Means
1	LQ	LQ>1	Basis sector
2	P	Negative	Productivity of Pontianak regency lower than West Borneo province
3	D	Negative	Economic growth of Pontianak regency slower than West Borneo province
4	Klassen typology	Kuadran III	Potential subsector

Source: Data Processed

Shift share analysis result of manufacturing sector, value of component P equal to -15935.37066 shows sector that productivity lower than province. And value of D equal to -12267.03519 that means economic gowth slower than province.

Based on analysis, this sector can't be categorized as a potential sector even value of LQ as a basis sector but that value shows more decrease than increase per year.

d. Electricity, Gas, and Water Sector

Sector of electricity, gas, and water in Pontianak regency has a minor role, seen in the agricultural sector contribution to RGDP of Pontianak regency. The amount of contribution of the agricultural sector in 2014 is 0.42 percent and has bad value in contribution to RGDP of Pontianak regency.

Table 4.12
Analysis of Electricity, Gas, and Water Sector

No	Aspect	Parameter	Means
1	LQ	LQ<1	Non basis sector
2	P	Negative	Productivity of Pontianak regency lower than West Borneo province
3	D	Positive	Economic growth of Pontianak regency faster than West Borneo province
4	Klassen typology	Kuadran II	Growing subsector

Source: Data Processed

Shift share analysis result of manufacturing sector, value of component P equal to -105.1473672 shows sector that productivity lower than province. But value of D equal to 38.38767477 that means economic gowth faster than province.

Based on analysis, this sector can't be categorized as a potential sector because value of LQ as non basis sector and negative productivity even positive economic growth and growing subsector but value of each aspect can't help as a potential sector.

e. Construction Sector

Sector of construction in Pontianak regency has one of minor role, seen in the agricultural sector contribution to RGDP of Pontianak regency. The amount of contribution of the agricultural sector in 2014 is 9.4 percent and has ranks sixth in contribution to RGDP of Pontianak regency.

Table 4.13
Analysis of Construction Sector

No	Aspect	Parameter	Means
1	LQ	LQ>1	Basis sector
2	P	Positive	Productivity of Pontianak regency higher than West Borneo province
3	D	Positive	Economic growth of Pontianak regency faster than West Borneo province
4	Klassen typology	Kuadran III	Potential subsector

Source: Data Processed

Shift share analysis result of construction sector, value of component P equal to 10718.42132 shows sector that productivity higher than province. And value of D equal to 398.5219279 that means economic gowth faster than province. Based on analysis, this sector can be categorized as a potential sector because all of criteria shows positive value.

f. Trade, Hotel, and Restaurant Sector

Sector of trade, hotel, and restaurant in Pontianak regency has one of a major role, seen in the agricultural sector contribution to RGDP of Pontianak regency. The amount of contribution of the agricultural sector in 2014 is 21.14 percent and has ranks second in contribution to RGDP of Pontianak regency.

Table 4.14
Analysis of Trade, Hotel, and Restaurant Sector

No	Aspect	Parameter	Means
1	LQ	LQ<1	Non basis sector
2	P	Positive	Productivity of Pontianak regency higher than West Borneo province

| 3 | D | Negative | Economic growth of Pontianak regency slower than West Borneo province |
| 4 | Klassen typology | Kuadran IV | Backward subsector |

Source: Data Processed

Shift share analysis result of construction sector, value of component P equal to 2109.908027 shows sector that productivity higher than province. But value of D equal to -744.8891881 that means economic gowth lower than province.

Even this sector in 2014 as a second major role contribution in RGDP of Pontianak regency but based on analysis, this sector can't be categorized as a potential sector because value of LQ as non basis sector and negative economic growth and includes on backward sector in Klassen typology.

g. Transportation Sector

Sector of transportation in Pontianak regency has one of a major role, seen in the agricultural sector contribution to RGDP of Pontianak regency. The amount of contribution of the agricultural sector in 2014 is 10.11 percent and has ranks fifth in contribution to RGDP of Pontianak regency.

Table 4.15
Analysis of Transportation Sector

No	Aspect	Parameter	Means
1	LQ	LQ<1	Non basis sector
2	P	Positive	Productivity of Pontianak regency higher than West Borneo province
3	D	Negative	Economic growth of Pontianak regency slower than West Borneo province
4	Klassen typology	Kuadran IV	Backward subsector

Shift share analysis result of manufacturing sector, value of component P equal to 5163.921334 shows sector that productivity higher than province. And value of D equal to -2651.651116 that means economic gowth slower than province.

Based on analysis, this sector can't be categorized as a potential sector because value of LQ as a non basis sector and negative economic growth.

h. Financial Activities Sector

Sector of financial activities in Pontianak regency has one of a minor role, seen in the agricultural sector contribution to RGDP of Pontianak regency. The amount of contribution of the agricultural sector in 2014 is 5.71 percent and has ranks seventh in contribution to RGDP of Pontianak regency.

Table 4.16
Analysis of Financial Activities Sector

No	Aspect	Parameter	Means
1	LQ	LQ<1	Non basis sector
2	P	Positive	Productivity of Pontianak regency higher than West Borneo province
3	D	Positive	Economic growth of Pontianak regency faster than West Borneo province
4	Klassen typology	Kuadran II	Growing subsector

Source: Data Processed

Shift share analysis result of manufacturing sector, value of component P equal to 617.8055826 shows sector that productivity higher than province. And value of D equal to 4371.933426 that means economic gowth faster than province.

Based on analysis, this sector can be categorized as a potential sector in the future because economic rate always shows increased graphic.

i. Other Service Activities Sector

Sector of other service activities in Pontianak regency has one of a major role, seen in the agricultural sector contribution to RGDP of Pontianak regency. The amount of contribution of the agricultural sector in 2014 is 12.11 percent and has ranks fourth in contribution to RGDP of Pontianak regency.

Table 4.17
Analysis of Other Service Activities Sector

No	Aspect	Parameter	Means
1	LQ	LQ>1	Basis sector
2	P	Positive	Productivity of Pontianak regency higher than West Borneo province
3	D	Negative	Economic growth of Pontianak regency slower than West Borneo province
4	Klassen typology	Kuadran III	Potential subsector

Source: Data Processed

Shift share analysis result of other service sector, value of component P equal to 4268.251567 shows sector that productivity higher than province. But value of D equal to -11402.47415 that means economic gowth slower than province.

Based on analysis, this sector can be categorized as a potential sector in the future because value of LQ as a basis sector, positive productivity, and located in kuadran III even has negative economic growth.