

INTISARI

Penelitian ini memiliki tujuan untuk mengetahui sektor-sektor unggulan di Kabupaten Lombok Timur. Analisis yang dilakukan dengan membandingkan Produk Domestik Bruto Atas Dasar Harga Konstan Kabupaten Lombok Timur 2010 dan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Atas Dasar Harga Konstan Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat 2010. Model Analisis yang digunakan adalah analisis *Location Quotient* (LQ), analisis *Dynamic Location Quotient* (DLQ), analisis gabungan LQ dan DLQ, analisis *Shift Share*, analisis *Klassen Typology* dan analisis SWOT.

Hasil penelitian analisis LQ menunjukkan Sembilan sektor yang merupakan sektor basis adalah sektor pertanian, kehutanan dan perikanan, sektor industri pengolahan, sektor pengadaan listrik dan gas, sektor konstruksi, sektor perdagangan besar dan eceran, reparasi mobil dan sepeda motor, sektor *real estate*, sektor administrasi pemerintahan, pertahanan dan jaminan sosial wajib, sektor jasa pendidikan, dan sektor jasa kesehatan dan kegiatan sosial. Hasil penelitian analisis DLQ menunjukkan bahwa sektor pertanian, kehutanan, dan perikanan, sektor industri pengolahan, dan sektor transportasi dan pergudangan menjadi sektor tidak basis di masa yang akan datang. Hasil penelitian analisis *Shift Share* sektor yang berpotensi adalah sektor pertambangan dan penggalian karena memiliki nilai terbesar dalam kontribusi PDRB Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat dan memiliki pertumbuhan pendapatan yang lebih cepat dengan sektor sejenis di tingkat Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat. Hasil analisis *Klassen Typology* yang termasuk sebagai sektor maju dan tumbuh pesat adalah sektor konstruksi, sektor perdagangan besar dan eceran, reparasi mobil dan sepeda motor, sektor administrasi pemerintahan, pertahanan dan jaminan sosial wajib, sektor jasa pendidikan dan sektor jasa kesehatan dan kegiatan sosial. Sedangkan berdasarkan analisis SWOT, strategi kebijakan pembangunan sektor unggulan yang perlu diambil adalah meningkatkan perekonomian daerah melalui potensi sektor basis, meningkatkan kualitas pelayanan dibidang kesehatan, pendidikan dan sosial dasar lainnya, meningkatkan kuantitas dan kualitas sarana dan prasarana publik dan meningkatkan daya saing ekonomi.

Kata Kunci : *PDRB, Location Quotient, Dynamic Location Quotient, Shift Share, Klassen Typology, SWOT.*

ABSTRACT

This research is aimed at investigating the leading sectors in East Lombok regency. The analysis was performed by comparing Gross Domestic Product based on Constant Price of East Lombok Regency 2010 with Gross Regional Domestic Product (PDRB) based on Constant Price of West Nusa Tenggara Province 2010. The analysis model used is Location Quotient (LQ) analysis, Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ) analysis, combination of LQ and DLQ analysis, Shift Share analysis, Klassen Typology analysis and SWOT analysis.

The result of LQ analysis shows that there are nine sectors which become the basic sectors which are agricultural sector, forestry and fishery sector, manufacturing industry sector, the provision of electricity and gas sector, construction sector, large and retail trade sector, car and motorcycle repair, real estate sector, government administration sector, defense and compulsory social security sector, education services sector, and health services and social activities sector. The results of the DLQ analysis show that the fishing, forestry, and fishery sectors, the manufacturing industry sector, and the transportation and warehousing sectors are not the basis for the future. The results of the Shift Share analysis of potential sectors are the mining and quarrying sectors because they have the greatest value in the PDRB contribution of West Nusa Tenggara Province and have a faster income growth with similar sectors at the level of West Nusa Tenggara Province. Based on the results of Klassen Typology analysis, the factors included in advanced and fast-growing sectors are construction sector, large and retail trade sector, car and motorcycle repair sector, government administration sector, defense and compulsory social security sector, education service sector and health services and social activities sector. Meanwhile, based on SWOT analysis, the policy strategy of sector development that needs to be taken is to improve the regional economy through the potential of the base sector, improve the quality of health, education and other basic social services, increase the quantity and quality of public facilities and infrastructure and improve economic competitiveness.

Keywords: *GDRP, Location Quotient, Dynamic Location Quotient, Shift Share, Klassen Typology, SWOT.*