

CHAPTER V

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Growth Ratio Model Analysis (MRP)

The Growth Ratio Model Analysis (MRP) is an alternative analytical tool used in the description of the economic activities of regional and city planning derived from by modifying the shift-share model (Yusuf, 1999). This model of analysis is derived from the initial equations of the main components in Shift Share analysis is Differential Shift and Proportionality Shift. The Growth Ratio Model Analysis is used in the North Lombok District to analyze the description of potential economic activities that are emphasized on the analysis of economic structure as a basic consideration in determining the potential of the regional economy of North Lombok Regency.

MRP analysis is done by comparing the growth of a sector in the district/city with the growth of a sector in the province. MRP analysis is divided into two ie Growth Ratio Analysis of Study Area (regency/municipality) that is North Lombok Regency and analysis of Growth Ratio of Reference Region (province) that is West Nusa Tenggara Province. Table 5.1 shows the results of the calculation and analysis of MRP of North Lombok Regency to see the description of the activity or economic sector of this region.

Table 5.1

The result of Calculation MRP of North Lombok Regency Year 2012-2016

Sector	RPr		RPs	
	Riil	Nominal	Riil	Nominal
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	0.81	-	0.73	-
Mining and Quarrying	3.15	+	-11.27	-
Processing Industry	0.76	-	1.14	+
Procurement of Electricity and Gas	2.51	+	1.79	+
Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste, and Recycling	0.98	-	1.39	+
Contractions	1.37	+	0.98	-
Large and Retail Trade, Automobile and Motorcycle Repair	1.36	+	0.84	-
Transportation and Warehousing	1.24	+	0.81	-
Provision of Accommodation and Meals	1.49	+	0.97	-
Information and Communication	1.55	+	0.80	-
Financial Services and Insurance	1.79	+	0.57	-
Real Estate	1.27	+	0.84	-
Company Services	1.28	+	0.86	-
Mandatory Government, Defense, and Social Security Administration	0.71	-	1.02	+
Educational Services	1.22	+	0.87	-
Health Services and Social Activities	1.29	+	0.94	-
Other Services	1.35	+	0.92	-

Source: Central Bureau of Statistic (BPS) North Lombok Regency 2017 (data processed)

In which:

RPR = Growth Rate Reference Area

RPS = Growth Ratio of Study Area

From the above calculation results can be seen through Table 5.1, indicating that the economic sector has a positive RPR value (+) and positive RPS (+) is the sector of Procurement Electricity and Gas. This means that in the period of 2012-2016, sectors that have positive RPR and RPS (+) are potential sectors, both from provincial and district levels because they have a prominent growth from other sectors.

Economic sectors having positive RPR value (+) and negative RPS (-) value are Mining and Quarrying sector, Construction sector, Large and

Retail trading sector; Repair of Cars and Motorcycles, Transportation and Warehousing Sector, Provision of Accommodation and Meals sectors, Information and Communications sector, Financial Services and Insurance sector, Real Estate sector, Company Services sector, Education Services sector, Health Services Sector and Social Activities, Other Services. This means that in the period of 2012-2016 the twelve sectors have remarkable growth at the provincial level but at the district level are not yet outstanding.

Economic sectors that have negative RPR value (-) and positive RPS (+) value are Manufacturing Industry sector, and Government Administration, Defense and Social Security Mandatory sector. This implies that in the period 2012-2016 these sectors have prominent growth at the district level but not at the provincial level.

Economic sector having negative RPR value (-) and negative RPS value (-) ie Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery sector. This means that in the period 2012-2016 these sectors have low growth both from the district and provincial levels.

The targeted rice production reached 77,640 tons has not reached the target with the production achievement of 63,077 tons. One of the obstacles is the decrease of wetland area caused by increased land conversion. As it is known that nowadays a lot of paddy fields that have changed the function into buildings, thus reducing the area for planting rice. With the reduced planting area, rice production also decreased from

the previous year. This has an impact on the declining growth in agriculture, forestry, and fishery.

From the analysis using the Growth Ratio Model (MRP) in the context of North Lombok Regency shows that the procurement sector of electricity and gas is the dominant sector of growth. This is considering the development of a number of power plants in Lombok Island, which is a 35 thousands megawatt electricity project that has been inaugurated by President Joko Widodo. With this electricity project PLN West Nusa Tenggara Province able to realize electrification ratio of 77.68 percent in 2016 or exceed the target set that is equal to 75.90 percent (News, 2015). With this result means that it can be said that North Lombok Regency has good economic growth. So that development in the sector should be improved and noticed.

B. Shift-Share Analysis

Shift-Share Analysis is one of the useful analysis tools to determine the performance or productivity of a regional economy compared to the national economy. This analytical tool is also used to analyze the economic growth of a region as a change or improvement of an indicator of economic growth of a region within a certain time (Basuki and Gayatri, 2009). In this research, Shift-Share is used to find out the change and shift of North Lombok Regency's economy through provincial growth component, industrial mix component and competitive advantage component per economic sector in North Lombok Regency.

GRDP is one of the economic indicators that can show results in observing changes in economic structure in a region or region. Syarizal (2008) stated that the increase of GRDP in a region which is an indication of the increase of economic activity can be described into three components. These three components are the increase of GRDP caused by external factors (national/provincial policy) or often called the effects of regional economic growth (Nij). The second influence is the influence of sector and sub-sector growth structures, or so-called industrial mix effects (Mij). Then the third influence is the competitive advantage of the study area (Cij).

The results of the calculation using Shift Share analysis tool in seventeen economic sectors in North Lombok Regency in 2011 until 2015 can be seen in Table 5.2 below:

1. Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries Sectors

Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Sector in North Lombok Regency based on Shift Share analysis from 2012 until 2016 is influenced by several components. The influence of the growth component of West Nusa Tenggara (Nij) province has a positive value in contributing to GRDP in 2014 amounted to 50789.21 million rupiahs, in 2015 increased to 52976.21 million rupiahs, and in 2016 decreased to amounted to 230019.4 million rupiahs against the contribution of GRDP West Nusa Tenggara Province. The effect of the components of the insulin mix (Mij) has a negative value in 2014 at -18788.6 million rupiah, in 2015 has a

negative value of -7278.6971 million rupiahs, and in 2016 has a negative value to -157042 million rupiah. In terms of the impact of competitive advantage component (Cij) of agriculture sector, forestry and fishery in 2014 has negative value that is equal to -15198.01 million rupiah, in 2015 has negative value that is equal to -21141.3 million rupiah, and in year 2016 has value negative to be -40169.8 million rupiah. From Shift Share analysis, the value of industry mix (Mij) component in 2014 to 2016 has negative value, it means that the growth of agriculture, forestry and fishery sector in North Lombok regency grew slower compared to the same sector in Nusa Province Southeast West. While the value of the competitive advantage (Cij) in the last two years has a negative value, it shows that agriculture, forestry and fishery sector have low competitiveness in North Lombok Regency compared to the same sector in West Nusa Tenggara Province.

From overall revenue change (Dij) of agriculture, forestry and fishery North Lombok Regency in 2014 has a positive value of 16802.01 million rupiahs, in 2015 increased to amounted to 24556.19 million rupiahs, in 2016 has a positive value which means re-experiencing an increase of amounting to 32807.11 million rupiahs. Growth in the agriculture, forestry and fishery sectors of the data can be said to experience relatively faster income growth compared to the same sector at the level of West Nusa Tenggara Province.

2. Mining and Quarrying Sector

The mining and quarrying sector in North Lombok Regency based on Shift Share analysis in 2012 until 2016 is influenced by several components. The influence of growth component of West Nusa Tenggara (Nij) province has a positive value in contributing GRDP that is in 2014 amounted to 4950,314 million rupiahs, in 2015 increased to equal to 5651.001 million rupiahs, and in 2016 again increased by 25143.24 million rupiahs against the contribution of GRDP West Nusa Tenggara Province. The effect of the components of the insulim mix (Mij) has a negative value in 2014 of -864.009 million rupiahs, in 2015 has a negative value of -5804.5315 million rupiahs, and in 2016 increased and had a positive value of 98481.49 million rupiahs. In terms of the impact of competitive advantage component (Cij), mining and quarrying in 2014 have a positive value of 2139.585 million rupiahs, in 2015 has a positive value of 7993.472 million rupiahs, and in 2016 has a negative value to -117093 million rupiah. From Shift Share analysis, the value of industry mix (Mij) component from 2014 to 2016 has negative value, this means that the growth of mining and quarrying sector in North Lombok regency grew slower compared to the same sector in West Nusa Tenggara. While the value of the competitive advantage component (Cij) has a negative value, it indicates that the mining and quarrying sector has a low competitiveness in North Lombok Regency compared to the same sector at the level of West Nusa Tenggara Province.

From overall revenue change (Dij), the mining and Quarrying sector of North Lombok Regency in 2014 has a positive value of 6225.89 million rupiahs, in 2015 increased to amounted to 7839.941 million rupiahs, and in 2016 decreased and has a positive value of 6532.087 million rupiahs. Growth in mining and quarrying of the data can be said to experience relatively faster income growth compared to the same sector at the West Nusa Tenggara level.

3. Manufacturing Processing Sector

The manufacturing sector in North Lombok Regency based on Shift Share analysis in 2012 until 2016 is influenced by several components. The influence of growth component of West Nusa Tenggara (Nij) province has a positive value in contributing GRDP that is in 2014 amounted to 2100.314 million rupiahs, in 2015 increased to amounted to 2243.035 million rupiahs, and in 2016 again increased by 9936,624 million rupiahs against the contribution of GRDP West Nusa Tenggara Province. The effect of the components of the insulin mix (Mij) has a negative value that is in 2014 amounted to -635.318 million rupiah, in 2015 has a negative value of -782.58692 million rupiahs, and in 2016 again declined and has a negative value to -8514.65 million rupiah. In terms of the impact of competitive advantage component (Cij), the manufacturing sector in 2014 has a negative value of -179.758 million rupiahs, in 2015 increased and has a positive value of 4.470141 million rupiah, and in 2016 again increased and has a value which became positive

949.72005 million rupiah. From Shift Share analysis, the value of industry mix (Mij) component in 2014 until 2016 has negative value, this means that the growth of manufacturing sector in North Lombok regency grew slower compared to the same sector in West Nusa Tenggara Province. While the value value of competitive advantage component (Cij) has a positive value, it shows that the manufacturing sector has a low competitiveness in North Lombok Regency compared with the same sector at the level of West Nusa Tenggara Province.

From overall revenue change (Dij), the manufacturing sector of North Lombok Regency in 2014 has a positive value of 1284.975 million rupiahs, in 2015 increased to 14.64.919 million rupiahs, and in 2016 again increased and has a positive value of 2371,697 million rupiahs. Growth in the manufacturing sector of the data can be said to experience relatively faster income growth compared to the same sector at the level of West Nusa Tenggara Province.

4. Electricity and Gas Procurement Sector

The electricity and gas procurement sector in North Lombok Regency based on Shift Share analysis from 2012 to 2016 is influenced by several components. The influence of growth component of West Nusa Tenggara (Nij) province has a positive value in contributing to GRDP in 2014 amounting to 120,5692 million rupiahs, in 2015 increased to 176.3294 million rupiahs, and in 2016 again increased by 775.429 million rupiahs against the contribution of GRDP West Nusa Tenggara Province.

The effect of the Mixed Insect (Mij) component has a positive value in 2014 of 140.7021 million rupiahs, by 2015 increasing and having a positive value of 1176.3065 million rupiahs, and in 2016 decreasing and having negative value to -743.836 million rupiah. In terms of the influence of competitive advantage component (Cij), the electricity and gas procurement sector in 2014 has a negative value of -150.33 million rupiahs, in 2015 has a negative value of -6.69381 million rupiahs, and in 2016 increased and has the value which is positive to be 126.1023 million rupiahs. From Shift Share analysis, the value of industry mix (Mij) component in 2014 until 2016 has negative value, this means that the growth of power and gas procurement sector in North Lombok regency grew slower than the same sector in Nusa Tenggara Province West. While the value of the competitive advantage component (Cij) has a positive value, it shows that the electricity and gas procurement sector has a low competitiveness in North Lombok Regency compared to the same sector at the level of West Nusa Tenggara Province.

From overall revenue change (Dij), the electricity and gas procurement sector of North Lombok Regency in 2014 has a positive value of 110.9416 million rupiahs, in 2015 increased to 1345.942 million rupiahs, and in 2016 has a positive value of 157.6949 million rupiahs. Growth in the electricity and gas procurement sector from the data can be said to experience relatively faster income growth compared to the same sector at the level of West Nusa Tenggara Province.

5. Water Supply Sector, Waste Management, Waste, and Recycling

The water supply, waste management, waste and recycling sectors in North Lombok Regency based on Shift Share analysis from 2012 to 2016 are influenced by several components. Influence of growth component of West Nusa Tenggara (Nij) province of this sector has positive value in giving the contribution of GRDP that is in 2014 equal to 160,8259 million rupiahs, in 2015 increased to equal to 186.2539 million rupiah, and in 2016 again increased 833.2353 million rupiah against contribution of GRDP West Nusa Tenggara Province. The effect of the Mixed Insect (Mij) component has a negative value that is in 2014 of -25.6385 million rupiah, by 2015 increased and has a positive value of 71.814306 million rupiahs, and in 2016 decreased and had negative value to -688.099 million rupiah. In terms of the impact of competitive advantage component (Cij) the water supply, waste management, waste, and recycling sector in 2014 has a positive value of 107.7855 million rupiahs, by 2015 has a positive value of 12.6613 million rupiahs, and in 2016 increased and has a positive value of 93.42996 million rupiahs. From Shift Share analysis, the value of industry mix (Mij) component in 2014 until 2016 has negative value, this means that the growth of water supply, waste management, waste, and recycling sector in North Lombok regency grows slower than the sector the same in West Nusa Tenggara Province. While the value of competitive advantage component (Cij) has a positive value, it indicates that water supply, waste management, waste, and

recycling have low competitiveness in North Lombok Regency compared to the same sector at Nusa Tenggara Barat level.

From overall revenue change (Dij) the sector of water supply, waste management, waste and recycling North Lombok Regency in 2014 has a positive value of 242,973 million rupiahs, in 2015 increased to 270.7295 million rupiahs, and in 2016 has a positive value that is amounted to 238,566 million rupiahs. Growth in the water procurement sector, waste management, waste, and recycling of the data can be said to experience relatively faster income growth compared to the same sector at the West Nusa Tenggara level.

6. Construction Sector

The construction sector in North Lombok Regency based on Shift Share analysis from 2012 to 2016 is influenced by several components. Influence of growth component of West Nusa Tenggara (Nij) province of this sector has a positive value in contributing GDP, in 2014 amounted to 11720.32 million rupiahs, in 2015 increased to 13305.72 million rupiahs, and in 2016 again increased by 60023.96 million rupiahs against the contribution of GRDP West Nusa Tenggara Province. The effect of industry mix component (Mij) has a positive value that is in 2014 amounted to 72.16337 million rupiahs, in 2015 increased and had a positive value of 6771.8192 million rupiahs, and in 2016 decreased and had negative value to -39968 million rupiah. In terms of the competitive component, competitive advantage (Cij) of the construction sector in 2014

has a positive value of 4004.943 million rupiahs, in 2015 has a negative value of -4240.39 million rupiahs, and in 2016 decreased and has a negative value to be equal to -415,664 million rupiah. From Shift Share analysis, the value of industry mix (Mij) component in 2014 until 2016 has negative value, it means that growth of construction sector in North Lombok regency grew slower compared to the same sector in West Nusa Tenggara Province. While the value of competitive advantage component (Cij) has a negative value, it shows that the construction sector has a low competitiveness in North Lombok Regency compared to the same sector at the level of West Nusa Tenggara Province.

From overall revenue change (Dij) construction sector North Lombok regency in 2014 has a positive value of 15797.42 million rupiahs, in 2015 increased to 15837.16 million rupiahs, and in 2016 has a positive value of 19640.25 million rupiahs. Growth in the construction sector from the data can be said to experience relatively faster income growth compared to the same sector at the level of West Nusa Tenggara Province.

7. Large and Retail Trade Sector; Car and Motorcycle Repair

Large and retail trade sector; car and motorcycle repairs in North Lombok Regency based on Shift Share analysis from 2012 to 2016 is influenced by several components. Influence of growth component of West Nusa Tenggara Province (Nij) of this sector has positive value in giving contribution of GRDP that is in the year 2014 as big as 17500.25 million rupiahs, in 2015 increasing to equal to 19548.29 million rupiah,

and in 2016 again increase of 86432.23 million rupiah against contribution of GRDP West Nusa Tenggara Province. The effect of industry mix component (Mij) has the positive value that is in 2014 equal to 9646,468 million rupiahs, in 2015 has the positive value equal to 9470.5336 million rupiahs, and in the year 2016 decrease and have negative value become equal to -64876.4 million rupiah. In terms of the influence of components of competitive advantage (Cij) of large trading sectors and retail; car and motorcycle repairs in 2014 have a negative value of -7899.45 million rupiahs, in 2015 has a negative value of -7739.94 million rupiahs, and in 2016 decreased and has a negative value to -1729.07 million rupiah. From Shift Share analysis, the value of industry mix (Mij) component in 2014 until 2016 has negative value, it means that the growth of the large trading sector in retail; car and motorcycle repairs in North Lombok Regency grew slower than the same sector in West Nusa Tenggara Province. While the value of the competitive advantage component (Cij) has a negative value, it indicates that the large trading sector in retail; car and motorcycle repairs have a low competitiveness in North Lombok compared to the same sector in West Nusa Tenggara Province.

From the overall income change (Dij) of the large trading sector and retail; car and motorcycle repair North Lombok Regency in 2014 has a positive value of 19247.27 million rupiahs, in 2015 increased to 21278.88 million rupiahs, and in 2016 has a positive value of 19826.71 million rupiahs. Growth in the large and retail trade sector; car and motorcycle

replication of the data can be said to experience relatively faster income growth compared to the same sector at the level of West Nusa Tenggara Province.

8. Transportation and Warehousing Sector

The transportation and warehousing sector in North Lombok Regency based on Shift Share analysis in 2012 until 2016 is influenced by several components. The influence of growth component of West Nusa Tenggara (Nij) province has positive value in giving GRDP contribution in 2014 amounted to 7329.627 million rupiahs, in 2015 increased to 8080.798 million rupiahs, and in 2016 again increased by 35826.75 million rupiahs against the contribution of GRDP West Nusa Tenggara Province. The effect of the industry mix (Mij) component has a positive value in 2014 amounting to 7493009 million rupiahs, in 2015 has a positive value of 3615.4135 million rupiahs, and in 2016 decreased and has a negative value to -24721 million rupiah. In terms of the influence of competitive advantage component (Cij) of transportation and warehousing sector in 2014 has negative value that is equal to -2290.08 million rupiah, in 2015 has negative value that is equal to -1915.84 million rupiah, and in year 2016 decrease and have value negative to be -2414.81 million rupiah. From Shift Share analysis, the value of industry mix (Mij) component in 2014 until 2016 has negative value, this means that the growth of transportation and warehousing sector in North Lombok regency grew slower than the same sector in West Nusa Tenggara. While the value of

the competitive advantage component (Cij) has a negative value, it indicates that the transportation and warehousing sector has low competitiveness in North Lombok Regency compared to the same sector at the level of West Nusa Tenggara Province.

From the overall income change (Dij), the transportation and warehousing sector of North Lombok Regency in 2014 has a positive value of 5114.479 million rupiahs, in 2015 increased to 9780.37 million rupiahs, and in 2016 has a positive value of 8690.978 million rupiahs. Growth in transportation and warehousing of the data can be said to experience relatively faster income growth compared to the same sector at the West Nusa Tenggara level.

9. Provision of Accommodation and Meals sectors

Provision of Accommodation and Meals sectors in North Lombok Regency based on Shift Share analysis from 2012 to 2016 is influenced by several components. The influence of growth component of West Nusa Tenggara (Nij) province has a positive value in contributing to GRDP in 2014 of 7077.752 million rupiahs, in 2015 increased to amounted to 8178.72 million rupiahs, and in 2016 again increased by 36425.51 million rupiahs against the contribution of GRDP West Nusa Tenggara Province. The effect of the industry mix component (Mij) has a positive value in 2014 of 5114.721 million rupiahs, in 2015 has a positive value of 2777.8062 million rupiahs, and in 2016 decreased and has a negative value to -26964.5 million rupiah. In terms of the influence of competitive

advantage component (Cij), provision of accommodation and meals sectors in 2014 has a negative value of -1710.27 million rupiahs, in 2015 has a positive value of 777.1649 million rupiahs, and in 2016 has a positive value to amount to 174.9934 million rupiahs. From Shift Share analysis, the value of industry mix (Mij) component in 2014 until 2016 has negative value, this means that the growth of provision of accommodation and meals sectors in North Lombok regency grew slower than the same sector in Nusa Province Southeast West. While the value of competitive advantage component (Cij) has a positive value, it shows that provision of accommodation and meals sectors has high competitiveness in North Lombok Regency compared to the same sector at West Nusa Tenggara Province level.

From the overall income change (Dij) provision of accommodation and meals sectors North Lombok Regency in 2014 has a positive value of 10482.2 million rupiahs, in 2015 increased to amounted to 11733.69 million dollars, and in 2016 has a positive value of 9636.022 million rupiahs. Growth in the provision of accommodation and meals from these data can be said to experience relatively faster income growth compared to the same sector at the West Nusa Tenggara level.

10. Information and Communication Sector

The information and communication sector in North Lombok Regency based on Shift Share analysis from 2012 to 2016 is influenced by several components. The influence of growth component of West Nusa

Tenggara (Nij) province has a positive value in contributing GRDP in 2014 amounted to 2689.754 million rupiahs, in 2015 increased to 3034.955 million rupiahs, and in 2016 again increased by 13570.36 million rupiahs against the contribution of GRDP West Nusa Tenggara Province. The effect of industry mix component (Mij) has a positive value that is in 2014 amounted to 1242.493 million rupiahs, in 2015 has a positive value of 1876.9868 million rupiahs, and in 2016 decreased and has a negative value to -8370.72 million rupiah. In terms of the influence of competitive advantage component (Cij) of information and communication sector in 2014 has a negative value that is equal to -86.058 million rupiah, in 2015 has a negative value that is equal to -1904.88 million rupiah, and in the year 2016 have negative value become for -1348.26 million rupiah. From Shift Share analysis, the value of the industry mix component (Mij) in 2014 until 2016 has negative value, it means that the growth of information and communication sector in North Lombok Regency is sharper with the same sector in West Nusa Tenggara Province. While the value of the competitive component (Cij) has a negative value, it indicates that the sector and drinking water have low power in North Lombok Regency compared to the same sector at the level of West Nusa Tenggara Province.

From the overall income change (Dij) the information and communication sector of North Lombok Regency in 2014 has a positive value of 3846.189 million rupiahs, in 2015 to be 3007.064 million rupiahs,

and in 2016 has a positive value of 3851.39 million rupiahs. Growth in the information and communication sector of the data can be said to experience relatively faster income growth compared to the same sector at the level of West Nusa Tenggara Province.

11. Financial Services and Insurance Sector

The financial and insurance services sector in North Lombok Regency based on Shift Share analysis from 2012 to 2016 is influenced by several components. The influence of growth component of West Nusa Tenggara (Nij) province has positive value in giving GRDP contribution that is in 2014 amounted to 3357,882 million rupiahs, in 2015 increased to 3705.377 million rupiahs, and in 2016 again increased by 16477.99 million rupiahs against the contribution of GRDP West Nusa Tenggara Province. The effect of industry mix component (Mij) has a positive value that is in 2014 amounted to 2760,733 million rupiahs, in 2015 had a positive value of 1831.2722 million rupiahs, and in 2016 decreased and had negative value to -9424.58 million rupiah. In terms of the influence of the competitive advantage component (Cij), the financial services and insurance sector in 2014 has a negative value of -2989.19 million rupiahs, in 2015 has a negative value of -1833.95 million rupiahs, and in 2016 has a negative value to be -2813.75 million rupiah. From the Shift Share analysis, the value of industry mix (Mij) component in 2014 until 2016 has negative value, this means that the growth of financial services and insurance sector in North Lombok regency grew slower compared to the

same sector in Nusa Tenggara Province West. While the value of the competitive advantage component (Cij) has a negative value, it shows that the financial services and insurance sector has a low competitiveness in North Lombok Regency compared to the same sector at the level of West Nusa Tenggara Province.

From the overall income change (Dij) financial services and insurance sector North Lombok regency in 2014 has a positive value of 3129.426 million rupiahs, in 2015 to 3702.701 million rupiah, and in 2016 has a positive value of 4239.655 million rupiahs. Growth in the financial services and insurance sectors of the data can be said to experience relatively faster income growth compared to the same sector at the level of West Nusa Tenggara Province.

12. Real Estate Sector

The real estate sector in North Lombok Regency based on Shift Share analysis in 2012 to 2016 is influenced by several components. Influence of growth component of West Nusa Tenggara (Nij) province of this sector has a positive value in contributing GRDP that is in 2014 amounted to 5441.894 million rupiahs, in 2015 increased to amount 5991.166 million rupiahs, and in 2016 again increased by 26746.57 million rupiahs against the contribution of GRDP West Nusa Tenggara Province. The influence of industry mix component (Mij) has a positive value that is in 2014 amounted to 2938,027 million rupiahs, in 2015 has a positive value equal to 656.12975 million rupiahs, and in the year 2016

decrease and have negative value become equal to -18348.3 million rupiah. In terms of the impact of the competitive advantage component (Cij) of the real estate sector in 2014 has a negative value of -3853.25 million rupiahs, in 2015 has a negative value of being -362.723 million rupiahs, and in 2016 has a negative value to be for -1012.2 million rupiah. From Shift Share analysis, the value of industry mix (Mij) component in 2014 until 2016 has negative value, this means that growth of real estate sector in North Lombok regency grew slower compared to the same sector in West Nusa Tenggara Province. While the value of the competitive advantage component (Cij) has a negative value as well, it indicates that the real estate sector has a low competitiveness in North Lombok Regency compared to the same sector at the level of West Nusa Tenggara Province.

From the overall income change (Dij) real estate sector North Lombok regency in 2014 has a positive value of 4526.672 million rupiahs, in 2015 to be 6284.573 million rupiahs, and in 2016 has a positive value of 7385.039 million rupiahs. Growth in the real estate sector of the data can be said to experience relatively faster income growth compared to the same sector at the level of West Nusa Tenggara Province.

13. Company Services Sector

The company services sector in North Lombok Regency based on Shift Share analysis from 2012 to 2016 is influenced by several components. The influence of growth component of West Nusa Tenggara (Nij) province has positive value in giving GRDP contribution in 2014

amounted to 333,1801 million rupiahs, in 2015 increased to 372.1269 million rupiahs, and in 2016 again increased by 16427.578 million rupiahs against the contribution of GRDP West Nusa Tenggara Province. The influence of industry mix component (Mij) has a positive value that is in 2014 118,681 million rupiahs, in 2015 has a positive value equal to 150.62421 million rupiahs, and in the year 2016 decrease and have negative value become equal to -1211.65 million rupiah. In terms of competitive component competitive advantage (Cij), the company's service sector in 2014 has a negative value of -153.51 million rupiahs, in 2015 has a negative value of being -45.8866 million rupiahs, and in 2016 has a negative value to be of -47.2253 million rupiah. From Shift Share analysis, the value of industry mix (Mij) component in 2014 until 2016 has negative value, it means that growth of service sector of the company in North Lombok regency grew slower compared to the same sector in West Nusa Tenggara Province. While the value of the competitive advantage component (Cij) has a negative value, it indicates that the company services sector has a low competitiveness in North Lombok Regency compared with the same sector at the level of West Nusa Tenggara Province.

From the overall income change (Dij) service sector company North Lombok Regency in 2014 has a positive value of 298,5509 million dollars, in 2015 to amount to 476,8646 million rupiahs, and in 2016 has a positive value of 388.7073 million rupiahs. Growth in the company

services sector from the data can be said to experience relatively faster income growth compared to the same sector at the level of West Nusa Tenggara Province.

14. Government Administration, Defense, and Social Security Sector Required

The government administration, defense and compulsory social security sectors in North Lombok Regency based on Shift Share analysis from 2012 to 2016 are influenced by several components. The influence of growth component of West Nusa Tenggara (Nij) province has positive value in giving GRDP contribution that is in 2014 amounted to 8148.833 million rupiahs, in 2015 increased to equal to 8816.629 million rupiahs, and in 2016 again increased by 38692.48 million rupiahs against the contribution of GRDP West Nusa Tenggara Province. The effect of industry mix component (Mij) has a negative value that is in the year 2014 equal to -3490.86 million rupiah, in the year 2015 have negative value become equal to -317.85109 million rupiah, and in the year 2016 decrease and have negative value become equal to -32128.7 million rupiah. In terms of the influence of the competitive advantage component (Cij) of the government administration sector, the mandatory defense and social security in 2014 has a positive value of 684.9499 million rupiahs, in 2015 decreased and had a negative value of being -836.639 million rupiah, in 2016 again increased and has a positive value of 923,5792 million rupiah. From Shift Share analysis, the value of industry mix (Mij) component in

2014 until 2016 has negative value, it means that growth of the government administration, defense and compulsory social security sectors in North Lombok regency grew slower compared to the same sector in West Nusa Tenggara Province. While the value of the competitive advantage component (Cij) has a positive value, it shows that government administration, defense, and social security sector have high competitiveness in North Lombok Regency compared to the same sector at West Nusa Tenggara Province level.

From the overall income change (Dij), the administrative, defense and social security sectors of the regency of North Lombok in 2014 have a positive value of 5342.922 million rupiahs, in 2015 to be 7662.138 million rupiahs, and in 2016 has a positive value of 7487.337 million rupiahs. Growth in the company services sector from the data can be said to experience relatively faster income growth compared to the same sector at the level of West Nusa Tenggara Province.

15. Education Services Sector

The education service sector in North Lombok Regency based on Shift Share analysis in 2012 to 2016 is influenced by several components. Influence of growth component of West Nusa Tenggara Province (Nij) of this sector has positive value in giving contribution of GRDP that is in the year 2014 equal to 7263.483 million rupiahs, in 2015 increasing to equal to 8087.878 million rupiah, and in the year 2016 again increase of 36180.13 million rupiahs against contribution of GRDP West Nusa

Tenggara Province. The effect of industry mix (Mij) component has a positive value that is in 2014 1285.204 million rupiahs, in 2015 has a positive value to be 2426.63 million rupiahs, and in the year 2016 decrease and have negative value become equal to -24094.5 million rupiah. In terms of competitive component competitive advantage (Cij), education service sector in 2014 has a negative value that is equal to -1183.83 million rupiah, in the year 2015 has a negative value that is equal to -1576.32 million rupiah, and in the year 2016 have negative value becomes amounted to -1737.65 million rupiah. From Shift Share analysis, the value of industry mix (Mij) component in 2014 until 2016 has negative value, it means that the growth of education service sector in North Lombok regency grew slower compared to the same sector in West Nusa Tenggara Province. While the value of the competitive advantage component (Cij) has a negative value, it indicates that the education service sector has a low competitiveness in North Lombok Regency compared to the same sector at the level of West Nusa Tenggara Province.

From the overall income change (Dij) education service sector North Lombok Regency in 2014 has a positive value of 7364.861 million rupiahs, in 2015 to 8936.188 million rupiahs, and in 2016 has a positive value of 10348 million rupiahs. Growth in education services sector from the data can be said to experience relatively faster income growth compared to the same sector at the level of West Nusa Tenggara Province.

16. Health Services and Social Activities

The health service sector and social activities in North Lombok Regency based on Shift Share analysis from 2012 to 2016 are influenced by several components. Influence of growth component of West Nusa Tenggara Province (Nij) of this sector has positive value in giving contribution of GRDP that is in the year 2014 amounted to 2235.558 million rupiahs, in 2015 increased to equal to 2518.311 million rupiah, and in the year 2016 again increased 11207.94 million rupiahs against contribution of GRDP West Nusa Tenggara Province. The effect of industry mix component (Mij) has a positive value that is in 2014 amounted to 1110,788 million rupiahs, in 2015 has a positive value of 852.87167 million rupiahs, and in 2016 decreased and had negative value to -7719.91 million rupiah. In terms of the impact of competitive advantage component (Cij) on health services sector and social activities in 2014 has negative value that is equal to -372.53 million rupiah, in 2015 has negative value that is to be equal to -733.835 million rupiah, and in the year 2016 has valued the negative becomes -561.166 million rupiah. From Shift Share analysis, the value of industry mix (Mij) component in 2014 until 2016 has negative value, this means that the growth of health services sector and social activities in North Lombok regency grew more slowly compared to the same sector in Nusa Province Southeast West. While the value of the competitive advantage component (Cij) has a negative value, it indicates that health services and social activities have a low

competitiveness in North Lombok Regency compared to the same sector in West Nusa Tenggara Province.

From the overall income change (Dij) the health services sector and social activities of North Lombok Regency in 2014 has a positive value of 7364.861 million rupiahs, in 2015 to be 2637.347 million rupiahs, and in 2016 has a positive value of 2926.857 million rupiahs. Growth in the health services sector and social activities from the data can be said to experience relatively faster income growth compared to the same sector at the West Nusa Tenggara Province level.

17. Other Service Sectors

Other service sectors in North Lombok Regency based on Shift Share analysis in 2012 until 2016 is influenced by several components. Influence of growth component of West Nusa Tenggara (Nij) province of this sector has positive value in giving contribution of GRDP that is in the year 2014 amounted to 2933.231 million rupiahs, in 2015 increased to equal to 3350.363 million rupiah, and in the year 2016 again increased by 14990.19 million rupiahs against contribution of GRDP West Nusa Tenggara Province. The effect of industry mix component (Mij) has a positive value that is in 2014 amounted to 1748.083 million rupiahs, in 2015 has a positive value of 1723,6907 million rupiahs, and in 2016 decreased and had negative value to -10716.6 million rupiah. In terms of competitive component competitive advantage (Cij) other services in 2014 have a negative value of -560.346 million rupiahs, in 2015 has a negative

value of being -840.747 million rupiahs, and in 2016 has a positive value to be amounting to 27.23861 million rupiahs. From Shift Share analysis, the value of industry mix (Mij) component in 2014 until 2016 has negative value, it means that growth of other service sectors in North Lombok regency grew slower compared to the same sector in West Nusa Tenggara Province. While the value of the competitive advantage component (Cij) has a positive value, it indicates that another service sector has a high competitiveness in North Lombok Regency compared to the same sector at the level of West Nusa Tenggara Province.

From the overall income change (Dij) other service sectors North Lombok regency in 2014 has a positive value of 4120.967 million rupiahs, in 2015 to be 4233.306 million rupiahs, and in 2016 has a positive value of 4300.856 million rupiahs. Growth in other service sectors from the data can be said to experience relatively faster income growth compared to the same sector at the level of West Nusa Tenggara Province.

Based on the result of the overall analysis that the national growth component (Nij) of the economic sector is experiencing an increase in the manufacturing sector, the electricity and gas procurement sector, the water procurement sector, waste management, waste and recycling, construction sector, large trading sector, and retail; car and motorcycle reparations, Provision of Accommodation and Meals sectors, information and communications sector, real estate sector, company services sector, government administration, defense and compulsory social security sector,

education counseling, health services and social services, and service sectors others. The agriculture, forestry and fishery sectors, mining and quarrying sectors, transportation and warehousing sectors, and the financial services and insurance sectors have fluctuated from 2014 to 2016. While there is no sector declining.

Agricultural, forestry, and fishery sectors have increased in 2014 to know 2016. While the big trading and retail sector; car and motorcycle repairs, and other service sectors decreased from 2014 to 2016. The total industry mix component from 2014 to 2016 has fluctuated, by 2014 the total industry mix of 0.003559 million rupiahs by 2015 increased by 0.0104744 million rupiahs, and decreased in 2016 to amount of 0.004911 million rupiahs.

Components of competitive advantage (Cij) in Table 5.2 of mining and quarrying sector, manufacturing industry sector, electricity and gas procurement sector, water procurement sector, waste treatment, waste and recycling waste, construction sector, transportation and warehouse sector, accommodation and feeding sector drinking, information and communication sectors, financial and insurance services sector, real estate sector, governmental administration, defense and compulsory social services, health services and social services, and other service sectors from 2014 until 2016 experiencing a volatile value . Agricultural, forestry and fishery sectors, major trade and retail sectors; auto and motorcycle repairs, the company services sector, and the education services sector from 2014

to 2016 has declined. While there is no sector that has increased in 2014 until 2016. By 2014 the number of competitive advantage components of -28408.4 million dollars, in 2015 decreased to -16344.6 and again declined to -504649 in 2016.

The components of regional growth (Dij) in Table 2.5 in 2014 to 2016 are the increasing sectors of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, water and gas procurement sector, construction sector, financial services and insurance sector, real estate sector, and other services sector. Mining and quarrying sectors, manufacturing industry sector, water supply sector, waste treatment, waste and recycling, large and retail trade sectors; automobile and motorcycle repair, transportation and warehousing sectors, accommodation and feeding sector, information and communications sector, company services sector, government administration, defense and compulsory social security, education services sector, health services and social activities value which fluctuates in 2014 until 2016. While there is no sector that decreased in 2014 to 2016. In 2014 the number of components of regional growth of 105744.4 million dollars, in 2015 increased to amounted to 129878.6 and again increased to 140280.9 in 2016.

Table 5.2
Shift-Share Calculation Results of North Lombok Regency Year 2012-2016

Sector	2014				2015				2016			
	Nij	Mij	Cij	Dij	Nij	Mij	Cij	Dij	Nij	Mij	Cij	Dij
1	50789.21	-18788.6	-15198.6	16802.01	52976.21	-7278.6971	-21141.3	24556.19	230019.4	-157042	-40169.8	32807.11
2	4950.314	-864.009	2139.585	6225.89	5651.001	-5804.5315	7993.472	7839.941	25143.24	98481.49	-117093	6532.087
3	2100.051	-635.318	-179.758	1284.975	2243.035	-782.58692	4.470141	1464.919	9936.624	-8514.65	949.7205	2371.697
4	120.5692	140.7021	-150.33	110.9416	176.3294	1176.3065	-6.69381	1345.942	775.429	-743.836	126.1023	157.6949
5	160.8259	-25.6385	107.7855	242.973	186.2539	71.814306	12.6613	270.7295	833.2353	-688.099	93.42996	238.566
6	11720.32	72.16337	4004.943	15797.42	13305.72	6771.8192	-4240.39	15837.16	60023.96	-39968	-415.664	19640.25
7	17500.25	9646.468	-7899.45	19247.27	19548.29	9470.5336	-7739.94	21278.88	86432.23	-64876.4	-1729.07	19826.71
8	7329.627	74.93009	-2290.08	5114.479	8080.798	3615.4135	-1915.84	9780.37	35826.75	-24721	-2414.81	8690.978
9	7077.752	5114.721	-1710.27	10482.2	8178.72	2777.8062	777.1649	11733.69	36425.51	-26964.5	174.9934	9636.022
10	2689.754	1242.493	-86.058	3846.189	3034.955	1876.9868	-1904.88	3007.064	13570.36	-8370.72	-1348.26	3851.39
11	3357.882	2760.733	-2989.19	3129.426	3705.377	1831.2722	-1833.95	3702.701	16477.99	-9424.58	-2813.75	4239.655
12	5441.894	2938.027	-3853.25	4526.672	5991.166	656.12975	-362.723	6284.573	26746.57	-18348.3	-1012.2	7386.039
13	333.1801	118.681	-153.31	298.5509	372.1269	150.62421	-45.8866	476.8646	1647.578	-1211.65	-47.2253	388.7073
14	8148.833	-3490.86	684.9499	5342.922	8816.629	-317.85109	-836.639	7662.138	38692.48	-32128.7	923.5792	7487.337
15	7263.483	1285.204	-1183.83	7364.861	8087.878	2426.63	-1576.32	8938.188	36180.13	-24094.5	-1737.65	10348
16	2235.558	1110.788	-372.53	2973.816	2518.311	852.87167	-733.835	2637.347	11207.94	-7719.91	-561.166	2926.857
17	2933.231	1748.083	-560.346	4120.967	3350.363	1723.6907	-840.747	4233.306	14990.19	-10716.6	27.23861	4300.856
GRDP	134152.7	0.003559	-28408.4	105744.4	146223.2	0.0104744	-16344.6	129878.6	644929.6	0.004911	-504649	140280.9

Source: Central Bureau of Statistic (BPS) North Lombok Regency 2017 (data processed)

Description: Nij is a National Growing Component, Mij is an Industrial Mix Component, Cij is a Competitive Advantage Component, Dij is a Regional Growth Component

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries | 7. Large and Retail Trade, Automobile and Motorcycle Repair | 13. Company Services |
| 2. Mining and Quarrying | 8. Transportation and Warehousing | 14. Mandatory Government, Defense, and Social Security Administration |
| 3. Processing Industry | 9. Provision of Accommodation and Meals | 15. Educational Services |
| 4. Procurement of Electricity and Gas | 10. Information and Communication | 16. Health Services and Social Activities |
| 5. Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste, and Recycling | 11. Financial Services and Insurance | 17. Other Services |
| 6. Contractions | 12. Real Estate | |

C. Location Quotient Analysis

Location Quotient (LQ) analysis tool is used to see the economic potential in North Lombok District. LQ analysis can also be used as a determinant of sectors that can be used as the main from the contribution side, so it can know the number of export commodities in the region. LQ analysis is obtained by comparing the contribution of a sector in an area to total output at the provincial level.

If the results of the calculations obtained from the LQ analysis in one sector show more than one result ($LQ > 1$) then the sector is the base sector in North Lombok District and the sector's role is more dominant in the Regency than the provincial level and defines the sector's surplus in district level. And if the calculation result from LQ analysis on one sector shows less than one result ($LQ < 1$) then the sector is a non-base sector in North Lombok Regency which means that the role of the sector at the district level is smaller than its role at the provincial level.

Table 5.3 below is the result of Location Quotient (LQ) analysis in North Lombok District:

Table 5.3

The Result of Calculation Location Quotient of North Lombok Regency
The Year 2012-2016

Sector	Location Quotient					LQ Average
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	1.53	1.51	1.48	1.43	1.44	1.48
Mining and Quarrying	0.23	0.23	0.25	0.13	0.13	0.19
Processing Industry	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.31
Procurement of Electricity and Gas	1.38	1.31	1.31	1.35	1.34	1.34
Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste,	1.40	1.44	1.45	1.48	1.50	1.45

and Recycling						
Contractions	0.91	0.92	0.91	0.91	0.90	0.91
Large and Retail Trade, Automobile and Motorcycle Repair	1.03	1.01	0.99	0.99	0.98	1.00
Transportation and Warehousing	0.77	0.76	0.75	0.74	0.73	0.75
Provision of Accommodation and Meals	3.06	3.03	3.04	3.04	3.02	3.04
Information and Communication	0.92	0.92	0.89	0.87	0.86	0.89
Financial Services and Insurance	0.86	0.83	0.81	0.78	0.73	0.80
Real Estate	1.39	1.35	1.34	1.33	1.33	1.35
Company Services	1.44	1.41	1.40	1.39	1.38	1.40
Mandatory Government, Defense, and Social Security Administration	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
Educational Services	1.21	1.20	1.19	1.18	1.17	1.19
Health Services and Social Activities	0.84	0.84	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.83
Other Services	1.02	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.01

Source: Central Bureau of Statistic (BPS) North Lombok Regency 2017 (data processed)

Based on the result of calculation through Location Quotient (LQ) analysis in Table 5.3 above shows there are ten economic sectors that have $LQ > 1$ value that is agriculture, forestry and fishery sector, electricity and gas procurement sector, water supply sector, garbage processing, and cycle recreation sector, food and drinking accommodation sector, real estate sector, company services sector, government administration, defense and compulsory social insurance sector, education services sector and other services sectors. This result means that the ten sectors are the basic sectors that have an important role in the economy of North Lombok Regency. It also shows that these sectors are able to fulfill the needs of North Lombok Regency region and tend to be able to export to areas outside the scope of North Lombok Regency.

In the mining and quarrying sectors, manufacturing, construction, transportation and warehousing, the information and communication sectors, financial services and insurance, and health services and social

services have $LQ < 1$, based sector and will tend to import from outside the region of North Lombok Regency.

Large and retail trade sector; car and motorcycle repairs have $LQ = 1$, this means that the sector has increased, both within the area of West Nusa Tenggara Province and in the region of North Lombok Regency.

From the calculation result of Location Quotient analysis, the result is that sector which has $LQ > 1$ value is agriculture, forestry and fishery sector (average $LQ = 1.48$), electricity and gas procurement sector (average $LQ = 1.34$) water supply, waste treatment, waste and recycling ($LQ = 1.45$), food and drinking accommodation ($LQ = 3.04$), real estate ($LQ = 1.35$), the service sector of the firm (average $LQ = 1.40$), government administration, defense and compulsory social insurance (average $LQ = 1.04$), education service sector (average $LQ = 1.19$), and other service sectors (average $LQ = 1.01$) as the leading sector and as a very influential sector to the economy in North Lombok Regency and has a comparative advantage as a potential sector that can meet the needs of its own region and can be exported to areas outside Lombok North.

D. Overlay Analysis

This Overlay analysis is used in determining the sectors or potential economic activities based on growth criteria and contribution criteria by combining results from the analysis of the Growth Ratio Model (MRP) and Location Quotient (LQ). Viewed with which MRP results, if

the value of $RPS > 1$ is positive (+), it means that sector growth in the study area is higher than the sector growth in the reference region. And if the value of $RPS < 1$ is negative (-), it means showing the sector at the lower study area level compared to the sector growth in the reference area. While from LQ analysis, if the value of $LQ > 1$ is positive (+), it means that the sector has a big contribution. And if the $LQ < 1$ is negative (-), that means the sector has a small contribution.

In view of the calculation results through the Overlay analysis on seventeen economic sectors in North Lombok District from 2012 to 2016 can be seen from Table 5.4 below:

Table 5.4

The Result of Calculation of Overlay Analysis of North Lombok Regency

The year 2012-2016

Sector	MRP (RPs)		LQ	
	Nilai	Nominal	Nilai	Nominal
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	0.73	-	1.48	+
Mining and Quarrying	-11.27	-	0.19	-
Processing Industry	1.14	+	0.31	-
Procurement of Electricity and Gas	1.79	+	1.34	+
Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste, and Recycling	1.39	+	1.45	+
Contractions	0.98	-	0.91	-
Large and Retail Trade, Automobile and Motorcycle Repair	0.84	-	1.00	+
Transportation and Warehousing	0.81	-	0.75	-
Provision of Accommodation and Meals	0.97	-	3.04	+
Information and Communication	0.80	-	0.89	-
Financial Services and Insurance	0.57	-	0.80	-
Real Estate	0.84	-	1.35	+
Company Services	0.86	-	1.40	+
Mandatory Government, Defense, and Social Security Administration	1.02	+	1.04	+
Educational Services	0.87	-	1.19	+

Health Services and Social Activities	0.94	-	0.83	-
Other Services	0.92	-	1.01	+

Source: Central Bureau of Statistic (BPS) North Lombok Regency 2017 (data processed)

In which :

MRP : Growth Ratio Model

RPs : Value of Growth Ratio of Study Area

LQ : The Value of the Location Quotient Coefficient

The results of Overlay analysis calculation in 2012-2016 above, it can be seen the economic sector of North Lombok Regency shows growth and contribution are classified as follows:

1. Positive growth (+) and positive contribution (+) are in the electricity and gas procurement sector and the water supply, waste, waste and recycling sectors, and the government administration, defense and compulsory social services sectors. This result means that the three sectors are the most dominant sector seen from the value obtained that the growth side as well as the huge contribution to the formation of GRDP and development in North Lombok Regency.
2. Positive growth (+) and contribution (-) are in the manufacturing sector. This result means an economic activity with dominant growth but its contribution is small. It is, therefore, necessary to increase these sectors and develop them into the dominant sectors on both sides.
3. Negative growth (-) and positive contribution (+) are found in agriculture, forestry and fishery sectors, large and retail trade

sectors; automobile and motorcycles repair, accommodation and feeding sector, real estate sector, company services sector, education services sector, and other service sectors. This result means that the sector has small growth and has a large contribution. This makes it possible that the sector is a sector that is experiencing a decline that one of them caused by the lack of availability of employment.

4. Negative growth (-) and negative contributions (-) are found in the mining and quarrying sectors, construction sector, transport and warehousing sectors, information and communication sectors, financial services and insurance sectors, health services, and social activities. This result means that those sectors are not potential for growth and contribution to the formation of GRDP and the development of North Lombok Regency.

E. Klassen Typology Analysis

Klassen Typology analysis is one of the tools used to know the classification of the economic sector in a region of the regional economy. This analysis can be used through two approaches, sectoral and local. The approach used in this analysis is GRDP. There are four classifications in this analysis that differ from the economic sectors, namely the Advanced and rapidly growing sector, potential or can still growing sector, depressed growth sector, and relatively underdeveloped sector.

In view of the average growth rate and contribution of the economic sector of West Nusa Tenggara Province and North Lombok Regency through the results of Klassen Typology classification in Table 5.5 below:

Table 5.5

Classification of GRDP Sector of North Lombok Regency 2012-2016

Proportion Growth	$\frac{x_1}{X} \geq 1$	$\frac{x_1}{X} \leq 1$
$\frac{\Delta X_1}{\Delta X} \geq 1$	<p>Advanced and Rapidly Growing Sector:</p> <p>Sector water supply, waste management, waste, and recycling (1,45 and 1,65), sector large and retail trade, automobile and motorcycle repair (1,00 and 1,53), and sector provision of accommodation and meals (3,04 and 1,50).</p>	<p>Potential or can still Growing Sector:</p> <p>Sector processing industry (0,31 and 1,12)</p>
$\frac{\Delta X_1}{\Delta X} \leq 1$	<p>Depressed Growth sector:</p> <p>Sector agriculture, forestry, fisheries (1,47 and 0,54), sector procurement of electricity and gas (1,34 and 0,93), sector real estate (1,35 and 0,83), sector services company (1,35 and 0,72), sector mandatory government, defense, and social security administration</p>	<p>Relatively Underdeveloped Sector:</p> <p>Sector mining and Quarrying (0,17 and 0,22), sector contractions (0,91 and 0,23), sector transportation and warehousing (0,75 and 0,33), sector information and communication (0,89 and 0,90), sector financial services and insurance (0,79 and 0,71), and sector health</p>

	(1,04 and 0,44), sector educational services (1,19 and 0,57), sector other services (1,01 and 0,95).	services and social activities (0,83 and 0,93).
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Source: Central Bureau of Statistic (BPS) North Lombok Regency 2017 (data processed)

The result of the calculation using Klassen Typology analysis in Table 5.5 shows that the advanced and rapidly growing sector are water supply, waste management, waste, and recycling (1,45 and 1,65), large and retail trade, automobile and motorcycle repair (1,00 and 1,53), and sector provision of accommodation and meals (3,04 and 1,50) explains that these sectors have a huge share of GRDP formation in North Lombok Regency and will continue to be a growing sector in future.

As for the potential or can still growing sector that is sector processing industry (0,31 and 1,12). In depressed growth sector there are some sectors that are agriculture sector, forestry, fisheries (1,47 and 0,54), sector procurement of electricity and gas (1,34 and 0,93), real estate sector (1,35 and 0,83), sector services company (1,35 and 0,72), sector mandatory government, defense, and social security administration (1,04 and 0,44), sector educational services (1,19 and 0,57), sector other services (1,01 and 0,95).

Relatively underdeveloped sector, there are several sectors, namely mining and Quarrying sector (0,17 and 0,22), sector contractions (0,91 and 0,23), transportation and warehousing (0,75 and 0,33), sector information

and communication (0,89 and 0,90), financial services and insurance sector (0,79 and 0,71), and health and services sector (0,83 and 0,93).