CHAPTER V

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Location Quotient Analysis (LQ).

Location Quotient analysis is used to determine the economic basis (base sector) in a region, especially from contribution criteria. The tool used to see the economic potential in Kebumen Regency using LQ analysis. This LQ analysis is obtained by comparing the contribution of a sector in a region or region to the total output of the whole with the contribution of the same sector to the total output in the province.

If the result of LQ calculation on one sector shows more than one result (LQ> 1), then the sector is the base sector in Kebumen Regency which means the sector's role is more dominant in the Regency than the provincial level and indicates that the surplus Regency will be the product of that sector . Whereas if the calculation result of LQ in one sector shows less than one result (LQ <1), then the sector is non-base sector in Kebumen regency which means the role of sector is smaller in Regency compared to province level. Here is the calculation table Location Quontient (LQ) Kebumen Regency:

Table 5.1

Calculation Result Location Quontient (LQ) Kebumen Regency
Year 2012-2016 (percent)

Sector	*Location Quontient*					Average LQ
	2011	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1,887	1,768	1,832	1,837	1,699	1,805
Mining and excavation	2,414	2,421	2,386	2,347	1,957	2,305
Processing industry	0,487	0,519	0,531	0,528	0,556	0,524
Procurement of electricity and Gas	0,642	0,670	0,668	0,661	0,666	0,661
Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste, and Recycling	0,868	0,831	0,828	0,827	0,831	0,837
Construction	0,691	0,702	0,703	0,681	0,724	0,700
Large and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	1,078	1,098	1,076	1,103	1,143	1,100
Transportation and Warehousing	1,217	1,247	1,249	1,276	1,349	1,268
Provision of Accommodation and Drinking	0,680	0,692	0,668	0,666	0,693	0,680
Information and Communication	0,534	0,542	0,561	0,557	0,585	0,556
Financial Services and Insurance	1,082	1,094	1,052	1,033	1,029	1,058
Real Estate	0,819	0,816	0,799	0,788	0,794	0,803
Company Services	0,866	0,921	0,912	0,906	0,910	0,903
Administration of Government, Defense and Social Security	1,246	1,257	1,244	1,227	1,263	1,247
Educational Services	2,155	2,214	2,224	2,221	2,201	2,203
Health Services and Social Activities	1,328	1,365	1,335	1,351	1,352	1,346
Other Services	1,566	1,585	1,589	1,586	1,638	1,593

Source : BPS of Kebumen Regency (processed data)

From Table 5.1 it can be seen that Kebumen Regency has the leading sector as many as 9 sectors with LQ> 1, while the other 8 are not superior sectors with LQ <1. Among the leading sectors are (i) Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Sector, (ii) Mining and Quarrying Sector, (iii) Large and Retail Trade Sector, Car and Motorcycle Repair, (iv) Transportation and Warehousing Sector, (v)) (Vi) Education Services Sector, and (viii) Health and Social Services Sector, (ix) Other Services Sectors. (Vi) Sector of Financial Services and Insurance; This indicates that these sectors are able to meet the needs in the Regency of Kebumen and tend to be able to export to other regions or regions.

Then the other 8 sectors that are not the leading sectors are (i) Processing Industry, (ii) Electricity and Gas Procurement Sector, (Iii) Water Supply Sector, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling, (iv) Construction Sector, (v) Sectors Provision of Accommodation and Drinking, (vi) Information and Communications, (vii) Real Estate Sector, (viii) Company Service Sector. This indicates that the sector is a nonbased sector and is likely to import from other regions or regions.

Based on the results of the calculation, the analysis shows that the sector with LQ> 1 value is agriculture, forestry and fishery sector (LQ = 1,805), mining and quarrying sector (LQ = 2,305), Large and Retail Trade sector; (LQ = 1,268), financial services and insurance (LQ = 1,268), government administration, defense and social (LQ = 1,247) sectors (average LQ = 1,100), transportation and warehousing (LQ = 1,100) (LQ = 2,203), health services and social services (average = 1.346), and other services (LQ = 1,593) are all excellent sectors and

have comparative advantages. So that sector needs to be sought by local government to be more developed as superior sector in local economy in Kebumen regency.

B. Shift Share Analysis

Shift Share analysis can be used to determine the level of regional economic growth. This analysis can also be used to analyze potential sectors or bases in the economy. There are several components that are used to identify the changes and economic shifts of Kebumen Regency through the components of provincial growth, industry mix and competitive advantage per sector of economy in Kebumen Regency.

According to Sjarifal (2008) in Wafiyulloh (2016), the increase in economic activity indicated by the GDP growth of one area can be extended to three components. These three components are the increase of GRDP caused by external factors (national / provincial policy) or often called the effect of regional economic growth (Nij). The second influence is the influence of growth structure of sectors and sub-sectors, or called industrial mix-effect (Mij), then the third is the competitive advantage of the study area (Cij).

The result of calculation of table 5.2 shows that viewed from all sectors have value of national growth component (Nij) from year 2013 until 2016 experience fluctuation. In the year 2013 amounted to 654890,8596 million rupiah, then in 2014 increased to amounted to 877793,1466 million rupiah, then in 2015 increased to amounted to 1012290,614 million rupiah, and in 2016 decreased with a negative value to -987944,882 million rupiah. The growth of the industry mix

(Mij) component of all sectors has decreased in value from 2013 to 2015, only by 2016 is increasing. In 2013 has negative value of -654890,8596 million rupiah, then in 2014 amounted to -877793.1466 million dollars, and in 2015 to -1012290.614 million dollars, only in 2016 increased to -840444,8416 million rupiah.

Competitive advantage component (Cij) as a whole experience of continuous fluctuation from 2013 until 2016. In the year 2013 amounted to -685076,7221 million rupiah, then in 2014 increased by 471166,7919 million rupiah, then in 2015 increased by 1086997 , 342 million rupiah, and in 2016 fell to -987944,882 million rupiah. The regional growth component (Dij) is seen from the total component of regional growth (Dij) experiencing fluctuations, recorded in the year 2013 amounted to -685076,7221 million rupiah, then in 2014 increased to amounted to 471166,7919 million rupiah, then in 2015 increased to amounted to 1086997,342 million rupiah, and in 2016 decreased to -2816334,606.

Table 5.2

Result of Shift Share Calculation Kebumen Regency Year 2013-2016

Sektor	2013				2014				2015				2016			
	Nij	Mij	Cij	Dij	Nij	Mij	Cij	Dij	Nij	Mij	Cij	Dij	Nij	Mij	Cij	Dij
1	173413,1614	-91638,10305	-263181,3468	-181406,2885	226544,8947	-263895,3339	158951,3331	121600,8939	262396,1461	-28602,40018	47967,15312	281760,8991	229716,5619	-111634,9218	-313501,55	-654853,0333
2	31846,01575	11167,52895	-1557,112374	41456,43232	42629,23887	6439,709677	-7462,874637	41606,07391	47236,08934	-24332,46516	-6961,364586	15942,2596	-9758,128214	102095,1612	-148723,14	-56386,10401
3	119189,1716	23002,96959	167889,242	310081,3832	165557,8392	23449,65075	86403,42182	275410,9118	188469,1015	-44275,98158	3257,147259	147450,2672	309372,6458	-28691,06599	174948,29	455629,8709
4	491,0434051	402,3839233	446,1969815	1339,62431	664,0899399	81,55286423	27,45922014	773,1020243	736,3016251	-450,9143242	29,64683355	255,7404673	1008,792426	329,7285698	50,270623	1388,791619
5	411,1785519	-390,7167004	-429,7322389	-409,2703874	539,4143125	-217,9850357	8,450040493	329,8793173	598,9369722	-443,1213865	66,3531456	222,1687313	234,3321542	-272,9326239	22,169551	-16,43091845
6	46509,25342	3363,475205	11845,78555	61718,51418	61821,41649	-15073,86401	5686,811629	52434,3641	69406,01743	-3061,955601	-28033,9096	38310,15223	168282,8909	23908,23288	82107,322	274298,446
7	104735,3013	3387,092523	31604,48539	139726,8792	136987,16	-23531,35504	-37033,7226	76422,0824	159561,7451	-58779,86349	85868,68377	186650,5654	236283,272	3675,367507	95590,639	335549,2789
8	25570,5994	26626,7663	11433,39568	63630,76138	35638,54539	21382,83862	4546,753531	61568,13755	42905,96613	10369,1497	21545,68907	74820,8049	95818,89275	12964,57945	44685,441	153468,9135
9	13612,1776	-180,7027517	3852,283036	17283,75789	18005,07479	5651,324811	-9983,318152	13673,08145	20952,80526	1680,852952	1545,284916	24178,94313	38033,04234	5274,379099	14473,554	57780,97534
10	13016,31755	9752,927043	2552,331657	25321,57625	19411,40922	24183,44019	15764,73807	59359,58748	23050,94366	11917,56186	-326,6735511	34641,83197	56289,744	13906,03263	21687,99	91883,76613
11	19035,69549	-2837,553749	2533,011133	18731,15287	24269,65138	-7002,210134	14641,19189	2626,249358	28160,01641	7788,945218	-4865,743272	31083,21835	43569,39301	22982,83293	-3673,7737	62878,45225
12	9451,918588	6474,401373	-1835,774181	14090,54578	12638,89548	3050,207389	-3599,507021	12089,59585	14652,05523	3048,374843	-1745,510887	15954,91918	18241,73842	4571,713688	1236,3368	24049,78889
13	1942,250616	3210,44421	2781,128032	7933,822859	2642,796684	995,4644236	-263,2334846	3375,027623	3114,669996	1095,458374	61,99993817	4272,128308	5980,139457	3108,805864	139,83984	9228,785164
14	23688,27084	-9965,772516	1859,0955	15581,59382	30076,08502	-26031,19306	-2960,834693	1084,057264	34168,31277	-5286,032778	-3316,361845	25565,91815	28729,12629	-14851,0381	15195,927	29074,01492
15	49751,91532	54048,56846	26641,57849	130442,0623	69572,99334	43019,20925	12026,90394	124619,1065	81711,65803	16466,60158	9011,000776	107189,2604	88298,42284	36934,37429	-17389,113	107843,6846
16	6533,755259	3651,605968	3407,654242	13593,01547	9064,327278	8740,290566	-2939,208178	14865,40967	10694,00811	553,9391048	3614,649839	14862,59705	17948,31236	9127,429826	-450,96784	26624,77435
17	15692,83346	16028,49819	2731,748337	34453,07998	21729,31441	10191,8044	2931,871006	34852,98982	24475,83992	-11979,41015	2346,392484	14842,82226	51735,94044	15919,88564	14159,348	81815,17427
GRDP	654890,8596	-654890,8596	-685076,7221	-685076,7221	877793,1466	-877793,1466	471166,7919	471166,7919	1012290,614	-1012290,614	1086997,342	1086997,342	-987944,882	-840444,8416	-987944,88	-2816334,606

Source : BPS of Kebumen Regency (processed data)

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
2. Mining and excavation
3. Processing industry
4. Procurement of electricity and Gas
5. Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste, and Recycling
6. Construction
7. Large and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair
8. Transportation and Warehousing
9. Provision of Accommodation and Drinking
10. Information and Communication
11. Financial Services and Insurance
12. Real Estate
13. Company Services
14. Administration of Government, Defense and Social Security
15. Educational Services
16. Health Services and Social Activities
17. Other Service

1. Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries Sectors.

    The agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector in Kebumen Regency based on shift share analysis in 2013-2016 is influenced by several components. The influence of the growth component of Central Java Province (Nij) in this sector has a positive value in the contribution of GRDP, namely in the year 2013 amounted to 173413.1614 million rupiah, in 2014 increased to amounted to 226544,8947 million rupiah, then again increased in 2015 by 262396 , 1461 million rupiah, and only in 2016 decreased with negative value to -229716,5619 million rupiah to the contribution of Central Java Province GRDP. The influence of the industrial mix component (Mij) has a negative value, so the growth of GRDP in Kebumen regency is lagging behind. In 2013 has negative value of -91638,10305 million rupiah, then in 2014 decreased to -263895,3339 million rupiah, in 2015 decreased to -28602,40018 million dollars, only in 2016 increased to as much as -111634 , 9218 million rupiah. If viewed from the influence of competitive advantage component (Cij) of agriculture, forestry, and fishery sector has negative value in the year 2013 amounted to -263181,3468 million rupiah. While in 2014 until 2015 has a positive value of 158951.3331 million dollars and in 2015 amounted to 47967.15312 million dollars, then in 2016 decreased to -313501.5496 million rupiah.

    Based on the result of shift share analysis, the value of industry mix (Mij) component is negative, meaning that the growth of agriculture, forestry, and fishery sector in Kebumen regency grows slower than the same sector in

Central Java Province. Then the value of the competitive advantage (Cij) component is positive, meaning that agriculture, forestry and fishery sector have high competitiveness in Kebumen Regency compared to the same sector at Central Java Province.

From the overall result of income change (Dij), agriculture, forestry and fishery sector in Kebumen Regency in 2013 obtained negative value equal to -181406,2885 million rupiah, then increase in 2014 equal to 121600,8939 million rupiah, then in 2015 increase to be amounted to 281760,8991 million rupiah, only in 2016 decreased the value to be -654853,0333 million rupiah. This means that the growth of agriculture, forestry, and fishery in Kebumen regency is relatively faster compared to the same sector GDP growth in Central Java Province. So that the agricultural sector, forestry and fisheries is a potential sector.

2. Mining and Quarrying Sector.

The mining and quarrying sector in Kebumen Regency based on shift share analysis of 2013-2016 is influenced by several components. The influence of the growth of Central Java Province (Nij) in this sector has a positive value in contributing GRDP ie in the year 2013 amounted to 31846.01575 million rupiah, in 2014 increased to amounted to 42629.23887 million rupiah, in 2015 increased to amounted to 47236,08934 million rupiah, new in 2016 value decreased to equal to -9758,128214 million rupiah to contribution of GRDP of Central Java Province.

While the influence of industrial mix components (Mij) has a positive value in the year 2013 amounted to 11167.52895 million rupiah, in 2014 decreased to amounted to 6439,709677 million rupiah, then in 2015 decreased to negative value of -24332,46516 million rupiah, only in 2016 the value increased to be 102095,1612 million rupiah.

If viewed from the influence of competitive advantage component (Cij) on the mining sector and the excavation has a negative value in the year 2013 amounted to -1557,112374 million rupiah, in 2014 decreased to -7462,874637 million rupiah, then in 2015 experienced an increase to -6961,364586 million rupiah, and in 2016 decreased the value to -148723,137 million rupiah.

Based on the result of shift share analysis, the value of industry mix (Mij) is positive, it means that the growth of mining and quarrying sector in Kebumen Regency grows fast compared to the same sector in Central Java Province. The value of the competitive advantage (Cij) component is negative, meaning that the mining and quarrying sectors have low competitiveness in Kebumen regency compared to the same sector in Central Java Province.

Of the total revenues (Dij), the mining and quarrying sector of Kebumen Regency in 2013, 2014, 2015 obtained a positive value of 41456,43232 million rupiahs, in 2014 amounted to 41606,07391 million dollars, in 2015 amounted to 15942,2596 but 2016 decreased to negative value of -56386,10401 million rupiah. This indicates that the growth of

mining and quarrying revenues has been slowing down from the same sector at the Central Java Provincial level. So that the mining and quarrying sectors are not potential sectors.

3. Processing Industry Sector.

The manufacturing industry sector in Kebumen Regency based on Shift Share analysis in 2013-2016 is influenced by several components. The influence of growth component of Central Java Province (Nij) in this sector has positive value in giving contribution of GRDP that is in year 2013 equal to 119189,1716 million rupiah, year 2014 increase by 165557,8392 million rupiah, in 2015 increase become equal to 188469,1015 million rupiah, and in 2016 increased to amount 309372,6458 million rupiah to the contribution of Central Java Province GRDP.

The influence of industrial mix components (Mij) has a positive value in the year 2013 amounted to 23002,96959 million rupiah, in 2014 increased with a positive value of 23449,65075 million rupiah, by 2015 the value decreased to -44275,98158 million rupiah, and in 2016 the value increased again to amounted to 28691,06599 million rupiah.

If seen from the influence of competitive advantage component (Cij) from manufacturing industry sector has positive value that is, in the year of 167889,242 million rupiah, in 2014 decreased to equal to 86403,42182 million rupiah, in 2015 decreased to equal to 3257,147259 million rupiah, and in 2016 increased to 174948,2911 million rupiah.

From the result of shift share analysis, the value of industry mix (Mij) is positive, it means that the growth of manufacturing industry sector in Kebumen regency grow faster compared to the same sector in Central Java Province. The value of the competitive advantage component (Cij) is positive, meaning that the processing industry sector has a high competitiveness in Kebumen regency compared to the same sector in Central Java Province.

Of the total revenues (Dij), the manufacturing sector of Kebumen Regency in 2013 obtained a positive value of 310081.3832 million rupiah, in 2014 decreased to 275,410.9118 million rupiahs, in 2015 decreased to amounted to 147450.2672 million rupiah and on in 2016 increased to amounted to 455629,8709 million rupiah. So it can be interpreted that the revenue growth of manufacturing industry sector faster than the same sector at the level of Central Java Province. So that the processing industry sector is a potential sector.

4. Electricity and Gas Procurement Sector.

The electricity and gas procurement sector in Kebumen Regency based on Shift Share analysis of 2013-2016 is influenced by several components. The influence of the growth component of Central Java Province (Nij) in this sector has a positive value in contributing GRDP namely, in the year 2013 amounted to 491,0434051 million rupiah, in 2014 increased to 664.0899399 million rupiah, then in 2015 increased to amounted to 736.3016251 million rupiah and in 2016 increased to 1008.792426 million rupiah to the contribution of Central Java Province GRDP.

The effect of the industrial mix component (Mij) has a positive value, in the year 2013 amounted to 402.3839233 million rupiah, in 2014 decreased to amounted to 81.55286423 million rupiah, in 2015 decreased to - 450.9143242 million rupiah and on the year 2016 increased to amounted to 329,7285698 million rupiah. When viewed from the influence of competitive advantage component (Cij) on electricity and gas procurement sector has a positive value in the year 2013 amounted to 446.1969815 million rupiah, in 2014 decreased to 27.45922014 million rupiah, in 2015 decreased to equal to -29, 64683355 million rupiah and in 2016 increased to amounted to 50.27062336 million rupiah.

From the result of shift share analysis, the value of industry mix (Mij) is positive, it means that the growth of electricity and gas procurement sector in Kebumen regency grow faster compared to the same sector in Central Java Province. The value of a positive competitive advantage (Cij) component indicating that the electricity and gas procurement sector has a high competitiveness in Kebumen regency compared to the same sector at the Central Java Provincial level.

Of the total revenues (Dij), the electricity and gas procurement sector of Kebumen Regency in 2013 was obtained by a positive value of 1339,62431 million rupiahs, in 2014 decreased to 773,1020243 million rupiah, then in 2015 decreased to as big as - 255,7404673 million rupiah, and in 2016 the value increased to be 1388,791619 million rupiah. This means that the revenue growth of electricity and gas procurement sector is less good

than the same sector at Central Java Province level. So that the electricity and gas procurement sector is less potential.

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

The water supply, waste management, waste and recycling sector in Kebumen Regency based on Shift Share analysis of 2013-2016 is influenced by several components. The influence of the growth component of Central Java Province (Nij) in this sector has a positive value in contributing to the GDRP in 2013 amounted to 411.1785519 million rupiah, in 2014 increased to 539.4143125 million rupiah, then in 2015 to 598,9369722 million rupiah, and in the year 2016 has decreased to equal to 234,332,1542 million rupiah to contribution of Central Java Province GRDP.

The influence of industrial mix components (Mij) has a negative value in the year 2013 amounted to -390.7167004 million rupiah, in 2014 increased to -217.9850357 million rupiah, then in 2015 decreased to -443.1213865 million rupiah, and on in 2016 increased to -272.9326239 million rupiah. If seen from the influence of component of competitive advantage (Cij) on water supply sector, waste management, waste and recycling have negative value in the year 2013 equal to -429,7322389 million rupiah, in 2014 increase to equal to 8,450040493 million rupiah, then in 2015 increased to 66.3531456 million rupiah, in 2016 decreased to amounted to 22.16955119 million rupiah.

From the results of the shift share analysis, the value of the industry mix component (negative Mij, meaning that the growth of the water supply

sector, waste management, waste and recycling in Kebumen regency grew slower than the same sector in Central Java Province Value of competitive advantage component Cij) is negative, meaning that the water supply, waste management, waste and recycling sectors have low competitiveness in Kebumen regency compared to the same sector in Central Java Province.

Of the total revenues (Dij), the water supply, waste, waste and recycling sector of Kebumen Regency in 2013 obtained negative values of -409.2703874 million rupiahs, in 2014 increased to 329.8793173 million rupiahs, then in 2015 decreased to 222.1687313 million rupiah, and in 2016 decreased to -16.43091845 million rupiah. This means that the revenue growth of the water procurement sector, waste management, waste and cycle has been slowing down from the same sector in Central Java Province. So the water supply, waste management, waste and recycling sectors are potential sectors.

6. Construction Sector.

The construction sector in Kebumen Regency based on Shift Share analysis of 2013-2016 is influenced by several components. The influence of the growth component of Central Java Province (Nij) in this sector has a positive value in contributing GRDP, namely in the year 2013 amounted to 46509.25342 million rupiah, in 2014 increased to 61821.41649 million rupiah, then in 2015 increased to 69406,01743 million rupiah, and in 2016 increased to amounted to 168282,8909 million rupiah to the contribution of Central Java Province GRDP.

The influence of industrial mix components (Mij) has a positive value in the year 2013 amounted to 3363.475205 million rupiah, in 2014 decreased to -15073,86401 million rupiah, then in 2015 increased again to -3061.955601 million rupiah, and on in 2016 increased to amounted to 23908,23288 million rupiah. If seen from the influence of competitive advantage component (Cij) construction sector has a positive value in the year 2013 amounted to 11845,78555 million rupiah, in 2014 decreased to equal to 5686,811629 million rupiah, then in 2015 again decreased to equal to -28033,9096 million rupiah, and in 2016 increased to 82107.32224 million rupiah.

From the result of shift share analysis obtained value from industry mix component (Mij) is positive, it means growth of construction sector in Kebumen regency grow faster compared to same sector in Central Java Province. The value of the competitive advantage component (Cij) is positive, meaning that the construction sector has high competitiveness in Kebumen regency compared to the same sector in Central Java Province.

Of the total income change (Dij), the construction sector of Kebumen Regency in 2013 obtained a positive value of 61718.51418 million rupiah, in 2014 decreased to amounted to 52434.3641 million rupiah, then in 2015 decreased to amounted to 38310.15223 million rupiah, and in 2016 increased to 274298,446 million rupiah. This means that the revenue growth of the construction sector is faster than the same sector in Central Java Province. So that the construction sector is a potential sector.

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

The large and retail trade sector, car and motorcycle repair in Kebumen Regency based on Shift Share analysis in 2013-2016 is influenced by several components. Influence of growth component of Central Java Province (Nij) in this sector have positive value in giving contribution of GRDP that is in the year of year 104735,3013 million rupiah, in year 2014 increase become equal to 136987,16 million rupiah, then in 2015 increase become equal 159561,7451 million rupiah, and in 2016 increased to amounted to 236283,272 million rupiah to the contribution of Central Java Province GRDP. The influence of industrial mix component (Mij) has a positive value in the year 2013 amounted to 3387,092523 million rupiah, in 2014 decreased to -23531,35504 million rupiah, then in 2015 decreased to -58779,86349 million rupiah, and in year 2016 increased to amounted to 3675,367507 million rupiah. If seen from the influence of competitive advantage component (Cij) of large and retail trade sector, car and motorcycle repair has positive value in the year 2013 amounted to 31604,48539 million rupiah, in 2014 decreased to -37033,7226 million rupiah, then in year 2015 increased to equal to 85868,68377 million rupiah, and in 2016 again increased to amounted to 95590,63934 million rupiah.

From the result of shift share analysis, the value of industry mix (Mij) is positive, it means that the growth of big and retail trade sector, car and motorcycle repair in Kebumen Regency grow faster than the same sector in Central Java Province. The value of the competitive advantage component

(Cij) is positive, meaning that large and retail trade, auto and motorcycle repairs have high competitiveness in Kebumen regency compared to the same sector at Central Java Province.

Of the total revenues (Dij), large and retail trade, car and motorcycle reparation in Kebumen Regency in 2013 is positive value of 139726,8792 million rupiahs, in 2014 decreased to 76422,0824 million rupiahs, then in 2015 again increased to 186650.5654 million rupiah, and in 2016 increased to 335549,2789 million rupiah. This indicates that the income growth of the large and retail trade sector, car and motorcycle repair is faster than the same sector at the Central Java Provincial level. So that big and retail trade sector, car and motorcycle repair are potential sectors.

8. Transportation and Warehousing Sector.

Transportation and warehousing sector in Kebumen Regency based on Shift Share analysis in 2013-2016 is influenced by several components. The influence of growth component of Central Java Province (Nij) in this sector has positive value in giving contribution of GRDP that is in year 2013 amounted to 25570,5994 million rupiah, in year 2013 increased to equal to 35638,54539 million rupiah, then in 2015 increased by 42905 , 96613 million rupiah, and in 2016 increased to amounted to 95818.89275 million rupiah to the contribution of Central Java Province GRDP. The effect of the industrial mix component (Mij) has a positive value in the year 2013 amounted to 26626,7663 million rupiah, in 2014 decreased to equal to 21382,83862 million rupiah, then in 2015 decreased to amounted to 10369,1497 million

rupiah, and in 2016 increased to amount of 12964,57945 million rupiah. If seen from the influence of competitive advantage component (Cij) transportation and warehousing sector has a positive value in the year 2013 amounted to 11433.39568 million rupiah, in 2014 decreased to amount 4546,753531 million rupiah, then in 2015 increased to equal to 21545,68907 million rupiah, and in 2016 increased to 44685,44134 million rupiah.

From the result of shift share analysis, the value of industry mix (Mij) is positive, meaning that the growth of transportation and warehousing sector in Kebumen regency grow faster than the same sector in Central Java Province. The value of the competitive advantage (Cij) component is positive, indicating that the transportation and warehousing sector has high competitiveness in Kebumen regency compared to the same sector in Central Java Province.

Of the total revenues (Dij), the transportation and warehousing sector of Kebumen Regency in 2013 obtained a positive value of 63630.76138 million rupiahs, in 2014 decreased to 61568.13755 million rupiah, then in 2015 increased to amounted to 74820.8049 million rupiah , and in 2016 increased to amounted to 153468,9135 million rupiah. This indicates a faster growth in the income of the transport and warehousing trade sector than the same sector at the Central Java Provincial level. So that the transportation and warehousing sectors are potential sectors.

9. Provision of Accommodation and Drinking Sectors.

The sector of accommodation and drinking accommodation in Kebumen Regency based on Shift Share analysis of 2013-2016 is influenced by several components. The influence of the growth component of Central Java Province (Nij) in this sector has a positive value in contributing to the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in 2013 amounting to 13612.1776 million rupiahs, by 2014 increasing to 18005.07479 million rupiah, then in 2015 increasing to 20952,80526 million rupiah, and in 2016 increased to amounted to 38033,04234 million rupiah to the contribution of Central Java Province GRDP. The effect of industrial mix components (Mij) has a negative value in the year 2013 amounted to -180.7027517 million rupiah, but in 2014 increased with a positive value of 5651.324811 million rupiah, then in 2015 decreased to equal to 1680,852952 million rupiah, and in 2016 increased to amounted to 5274,379099 million rupiah. When viewed from the influence of competitive advantage component (Cij) the sector of accommodation and drinking accommodation has a positive value in the year 2013 amounted to 3852,283036 million rupiah, but in 2014 decreased with a negative value to -9983.318152 million rupiah, then in 2015 increased by a positive value of 1545,284916 million rupiah, and in 2016 increased to amounted to 14473.5539 million rupiah.

From the result of shift share analysis, the value of industry mix (Mij) is positive, it means that the growth of accommodation and drinking-food sector in Kebumen regency grows faster compared to the same sector in

Central Java Province. The value of the competitive advantage component (Cij) is positive, indicating that the sector of providing accommodation and drinking food has a high competitiveness in Kebumen regency compared to the same sector in Central Java Province.

Of the total income change (Dij), the sector of accommodation and drinking accommodation of Kebumen Regency in 2013 obtained a positive value of 17283,75789 million rupiah, in 2014 decreased to 13673.08145 million rupiah, then in 2015 increased to amounted to 24178,94313 million rupiah, and in 2016 increased to amount 57780,97534 million rupiah. This indicates that the income growth of the accommodation and drinking-consuming sector is faster than the same sector at the Bali Province level. So that the sector of accommodation and drinking is a potential sector.

10. Information and Communication Sector.

The information and communication sector in Kebumen Regency based on Shift Share analysis of 2013-2016 is influenced by several components. The influence of the growth component of Central Java Province (Nij) in this sector has a positive value in contributing to GRDP namely in 2013 amounted to 13016.31755 million rupiahs, in 2014 increased by 19411.40922 million rupiah, then in 2015 increased to amounted to 23050 , 94366 million rupiah, and in 2016 increased to equal to 56289,744 million rupiah to the contribution of Central Java Province GRDP. The influence of industrial mix components (Mij) has a positive value in the year 2013 amounted to 9752.927043 million rupiah, in 2014 increased to 24183,44019

million rupiah, then in 2015 decreased to equal to 11917.56186 million rupiah, and in 2016 increased to be amounted to 13906.03263 million rupiah. When viewed from the influence of competitive advantage component (Cij) the information and communication sector has a positive value in the year 2013 amounted to 2552.331657 million rupiah, in 2014 increased by a positive value of 15764,73807 million rupiah, then in 2015 decreased with a negative value to be amounted to -326.6735511 million rupiah, and in 2016 increased to equal to 21687,9895 million rupiah.

From the result of shift share analysis obtained value from industry mix component (Mij) is positive, it means growth of information and communication sector in Kebumen Regency grow faster than same sector in Central Java Province. The value of the competitive advantage component (Cij) is positive, indicating that the information and communication sector has high competitiveness in Kebumen regency compared to the same sector in Central Java Province.

Of the total income change (Dij), the information and communication sector of Kebumen Regency in 2013 obtained a positive value of 25321.57625 million rupiah, in 2014 increased to amounted to 59359.58748 million rupiah, then in 2015 decreased again amounted to 34641,83197 million rupiah , and in 2016 increased to 91883,76613 million rupiah. This indicates that the revenue growth of information and communication sector is faster than the same sector at Bali Province level. So the information and communication sector is a potential sector.

11. Financial Services and Insurance Sector.

The financial and insurance services sector in Kebumen Regency based on Shift Share analysis of 2013-2016 is influenced by several components. The influence of the growth component of Central Java Province (Nij) in this sector has a positive value in contributing to GRDP, namely in the year 2013 amounted to 19035,69549 million rupiah, in 2014 increased by 24269.65138 million rupiah, then in 2015 increased to 28160 , 01641 million rupiah, and in 2016 increased to amounted to 43569.39301 million rupiah to the contribution of Central Java Province GRDP. The effect of industrial mix components (Mij) has negative value in the year 2013 amounted to -2837.553749 million rupiah, in 2014 decreased by -7002,210134 million rupiah, then in 2015 increased with a positive value of 7788,945218 million rupiah, and in 2016 increased to amounted to 22982,83293 million rupiah. If viewed from the influence of competitive advantage component (Cij) financial services and insurance sector has a positive value in the year 2013 amounted to 2533,011133 million rupiah, in 2014 decreased with a negative value to -14641,19189 million rupiah, then in 2015 increased to amounted to -4865.743272 million rupiah, and in 2016 increased to -3673,773694 million rupiah.

From the result of shift share analysis, the value of industry mix (Mij) component is negative, meaning that the growth of financial services and insurance sector in Kebumen regency grows slower than the same sector in Central Java Province. The value of the negative competitive advantage (Cij)

component indicates that the financial services and insurance sectors have high competitiveness in Kebumen regency compared to the same sector in Central Java Province.

Of the total revenues (Dij), the financial services and insurance sector of Kebumen Regency in 2013 obtained a positive value of 32070.26 million dollars, in 2014 decreased by 26815.87 million rupiah and in 2015 increased again by 45531,429 million rupiah. This indicates that the revenue growth of the financial services and insurance sector is faster than the same sector at the Bali Province level. So that the financial services and insurance sector is a potential sector.

12. Real Estate.

The Real Estate Sector in Kebumen Regency based on Shift Share analysis of 2013-2016 is influenced by several components. The influence of the growth component of Central Java Province (Nij) in this sector has a positive value in contributing GRDP ie in the year 2013 amounted to 9451.918588 million rupiah, in 2014 decreased to equal to 12638,89548 million rupiah, then in 2015 increased to 14652,05523 million rupiah, and in the year 2016 increased to equal to 18241,73842 million rupiah to contribution of Central Java Province GRDP. The influence of industrial mix components (Mij) has a positive value in the year 2013 amounted to 6474,401373 million rupiahs, in 2014 decreased to 3050.207389 million rupiah, then in 2015 decreased to amounted to 3048.374843 million rupiah, and in 2016 increased to be equal to 4571,713,688 million rupiah. If viewed

from the influence of competitive advantage component (Cij) the real estate sector has negative value in the year 2013 amounted to -1835,774181 million rupiah, in 2014 decreased to equal to -3599,507021 million rupiah, then in 2015 increased to equal to -1745, 510887 million rupiah, and in 2016 increased to amounted to 1236.336789 million rupiah.

From the result of shift share analysis obtained value from industry mix (Mij) positive component, it means growth of real estate sector in Kebumen regency grow faster than same sector in Central Java Province. The value of the competitive advantage component (Cij) is negative, indicating that the real estate sector has a low competitiveness in Kebumen regency compared to the same sector in Central Java Province.

Of the total income change (Dij), the financial services and insurance sector in Kebumen Regency in 2013 obtained a positive value of 14090.54578 million rupiah, in 2014 decreased by 12089.59585 million rupiah, then in 2015 increased to amount 15954,91918 million rupiah , and in 2016 increased to 24049,78889 million rupiah. This suggests that real estate sector revenue growth is faster than the same sector at the Bali Province level. So the real estate sector is a potential sector.

13. Company Service Sector.

      The corporate services sector in Kebumen Regency based on Shift Share analysis of 2013-2016 is influenced by several components. Influence of growth component of Central Java Province (Nij) in this sector have positive value in giving contribution of GRDP that is in year 1942,250616 million rupiah, in year 2014 increase 2642,796684 million rupiah, then in 2015 become 3114, 669996 million rupiah, and in 2016 increased to amounted to 5980.139457 million rupiah to the contribution of Central Java Province GRDP. The influence of industrial mix components (Mij) has a positive value in the year 2013 amounted to 3210.44421 million rupiah, in 2014 decreased to amounted to 995.4644236 million rupiah, then in 2015 increased by 1095.458374 million rupiah, and in 2016 increased to amounted to 3108,805864 million rupiah. If seen from the influence of competitive advantage component (Cij) service sector company has a positive value in the year 2013 amounted to 2781,128032 million rupiah, in 2014 decreased by -263.2334846 million rupiah, then in 2015 increased to equal to 61,99993817 million rupiah , and in 2016 increased to amounted to 139.8398435 million rupiah.

      From the result of shift share analysis obtained value from industry mix component (Mij) is positive, it means growth of service sector of company in Kebumen regency grow faster compared to same sector in Central Java Province. The value of the competitive advantage component (Cij) is positive, indicating that the service sector of the company has high

competitiveness in Kebumen regency compared to the same sector in Central Java Province.

Of the total revenues (Dij), the financial services and insurance sector of Kebumen Regency in 2013 obtained a positive value of 7933,822859 million rupiah, in 2014 decreased by 3375.027623 million rupiah, then in 2015 increased to amounted to 4272.128308 million rupiah , and in 2016 it increased to 9228,785,164 million rupiah. This indicates that the revenue growth of the services sector of the company is faster than the same sector at the Bali Province level. So that the service sector of the company is a potential sector.

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

The administrative sector of government, defense and compulsory social security in Kebumen Regency based on Shift Share analysis of 2013-2016 is influenced by several components. The influence of the growth component of Central Java Province (Nij) in this sector has a positive value in contributing GRDP ie in the year 2013 amounted to 23688,27084 million rupiah, in 2014 increased to amount 30076,08502 million rupiah, then in 2015 amounted to 34168, 31277 million rupiah, and in 2016 decreased to amounted to 28729.12629 million rupiah to the contribution of Central Java Province GRDP. The effect of industrial mix components (Mij) has a negative value in the year 2013 amounted to -9965,772516 million rupiah, in 2014 increased by -26031,19306 million rupiah, then in 2015 increased by -5286,032778 million rupiah, and in 2016 decreased to -14851,0381 million

rupiah. If seen from the influence of competitive advantage component (Cij) of government administration sector, defense and social security must have positive value in the year 2013 equal to 1859,0955 million rupiah, in year 2014 decrease with negative value become equal to -2960,834693 million rupiah, in 2015 decreased to -3316.361845 million rupiah, and in 2016 increased to amounted to 15195.92673 million rupiah.

From the result of shift share analysis, the value of industry mix (Mij) component is negative, it means that the growth of the government administration, defense and compulsory social insurance sector in Kebumen regency grows slower than the same sector in Central Java Province. The value of the competitive advantage component (Cij) is positive, indicating that the financial services and insurance sectors have high competitiveness in Kebumen regency compared to the same sector in Central Java Province.

Of the total revenues (Dij), the government administration, defense and social insurance obligations of Kebumen Regency in 2013 will be generated by a positive value of 15581.59382 million rupiahs, by 2014 decreasing to 1084.057264 million rupiahs, then by 2015 increasing to 25565,91815 million rupiah, and in the year 2016 increased to amount 29074,01492 million rupiah. This indicates that the revenue growth of government administration, defense and social security sectors must be faster than the same sector at the Bali Province level. So that the sector of government administration, defense and social security must be a potential sector.

15. Education Services Sector.

The education services sector in Kebumen Regency based on Shift Share analysis in 2013-2016 is influenced by several components. The influence of the growth component of Central Java Province (Nij) in this sector has a positive value in contributing GRDP is in the year 2013 amounted to 49751,91532 million rupiah, in 2014 increased to 69572.99334 million rupiah, then in 2015 increased to 81711.65803 million rupiah and in 2016 increased to equal to 88298,42284 million rupiah to the contribution of Central Java Province GRDP. The influence of industrial mix components (Mij) has a positive value in the year 2013 amounted to 54048.56846 million rupiah, in 2014 decreased to 43019,20925 million rupiah, then in 2015 decreased to amounted to 16466,60158 million rupiah, and in 2016 increased to be equal to 36934,37429 million rupiah. When viewed from the influence of competitive advantage component (Cij) construction sector has a positive value in the year 2013 amounted to 26641.57849 million rupiah, in 2014 decreased to amount of 12026,90394 million rupiah, then in 2015 decreased to amounted to 9011.000776 million rupiah, and in 2016 decreased with negative value to -17389,11251 million rupiah.

From the result of shift share analysis, the value of industry mix (Mij) is positive, it means that the growth of education service sector in Kebumen Regency grows faster than the same sector in Central Java Province. The value of the competitive advantage component (Cij) is positive, meaning that

the education service sector has a high competitiveness in Kebumen regency compared to the same sector in Central Java Province.

Of the total income change (Dij), the construction sector of Kebumen Regency in 2013 obtained a positive value of 130442,0623 million rupiah, in 2014 decreased to amounted to 124619,1065 million rupiah, then in 2015 decreased to amounted to 107189,2604 million rupiah, and in 2016 increased to amounted to 107843,6846 million rupiah. This means that the revenue growth of education services sector is faster than the same sector at the Central Java Province level. So the education services sector is a potential sector.

16. Sector Health Services and Social Activities.

The health services sector and social activities in Kebumen Regency based on Shift Share analysis from 2013-2016 are influenced by several components. The effect of the growth component of Central Java Province (Nij) in this sector has a positive value in contributing GRDP that is in the year 2013 amounted to 6533.755259 million rupiah, in 2014 increased to amounted to 9064.327278 million rupiah, then in 2015 increased to 10694,00811 million rupiah, and in 2016 increased to amounted to 17948.31236 million rupiah to the contribution of Central Java Province GRDP. The influence of industrial mix components (Mij) has a positive value in the year 2013 amounted to 3651,605968 million rupiah, in 2014 increased to amount 8740,290566 million rupiah, then in 2015 decreased to amounted to 553.9391048 million rupiah, and in 2016 increased become 9127,429826

million rupiah. When viewed from the influence of competitive advantage component (Cij) construction sector has a positive value in the year 2013 amounted to 3407.654242 million rupiah, in 2014 decreased with a negative value to -2939.208178 million rupiah, then in 2015 again increased by 3614, 649839 million rupiah, and in 2016 decreased to -450.9678443 million rupiah.

From the result of shift share analysis, the value of industry mix (Mij) is positive, it means that the growth of health services sector and social activities in Kebumen Regency grow faster than the same sector in Central Java Province. The value of the competitive advantage (Cij) component is positive, meaning that the health services sector and social activities have high competitiveness in Kebumen regency compared to the same sector in Central Java Province.

Of the total revenues (Dij), the construction sector of Kebumen Regency in 2013 has a positive value of 13593,01547 million rupiahs, in 2014 increased to 14865.40967 million rupiahs, then in 2015 decreased to 14862.59705 million rupiah, and in 2016 increased to amounted to 26624.77435 million rupiah. This means that the revenue growth of health services and social activities is faster than the same sector at the Central Java Provincial level. So that the health services sector and social activities are potential sectors

17. Other Service Sectors.

   Other service sectors in Kebumen Regency based on Shift Share analysis in 2013-2016 are influenced by several components. The influence of the growth component of Central Java Province (Nij) in this sector has a positive value in contributing GDP is in the year 2013 amounted to 15692.83346 million rupiah, in 2014 increased to equal to 21729.31441 million rupiah, then in 2015 increased to 24475,83992 million rupiah, and in 2016 increased to amounted to 51735,94044 million rupiah to the contribution of Central Java Province GRDP. The influence of industrial mix components (Mij) has a positive value in the year 2013 amounted to 16028.49819 million rupiah, in 2014 decreased to amounted to 10191,8044 million rupiah, then in 2015 decreased with a negative value to -11979,41015 million rupiah, and in 2016 increased to amounted to 15919.88564 million rupiah. If seen from the influence of competitive advantage component (Cij) other sectors have a positive value in the year 2013 amounted to 2731,748337 million rupiah, in 2014 increased to equal to 2931,871006 million rupiah, then in 2015 decreased to equal to 2346,392484 million rupiah, and in 2016 increased to 14159.3482 million rupiah.

   From the result of shift share analysis obtained value from industry mix component (Mij) is positive, it means growth of other sector in Kebumen regency grow faster than same sector in Central Java province. The value of the competitive advantage component (Cij) is positive, meaning that other

sectors have high competitiveness in Kebumen regency compared to the same sector in Central Java Province.

Of the total income change (Dij), the construction sector of Kebumen Regency in 2013 obtained a positive value of 34453.07998 million rupiah, in 2014 increased to amount 34852,98982 million rupiah, then in 2015 decreased to amounted to 14842.82226 million rupiah, and in 2016 increased to amounted to 81815,17427 million rupiah. This means that other sector revenue growth faster than the same sector in the Central Java Province. So that other services sector is a potential sector.

The leading sector in Kebumen regency can be known that the sector growth rate at the Regency level is higher than the sector growth rate at the provincial level (rij-rin)> / Dij. Here is the data sector seeded Kebumen Regency taken from the calculation Shift Share:

Table 5.3

Classification of Base and Non-Base Sectors
according to Shift Share analyses

Category	Value	Description
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	-3,716722321	Non-Base Sector
Mining and excavation	-7,172752361	Non-Base Sector
Processing industry	10,89785025	Base Sector
Procurement of electricity and Gas	4,237472815	Base Sector
Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste, and Recycling	-3,931833957	Non-Base Sector
Construction	0,79690484	Non-Base Sector
Large and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	4,060615185	Base Sector
Transportation and Warehousing	7,389927842	Base Sector
Provision of Accommodation and Drinking	-0,470386348	Non-Base Sector
Information and Communication	6,809999562	Base Sector
Financial Services and Insurance	-4,157819621	Non-Base Sector
Real Estate	-3,160900361	Non-Base Sector
Company Services	6,15442108	Base Sector
Administration of Government, Defense and Social Security	-0,156029299	Non-Base Sector
Educational Services	3,825942319	Base Sector
Health Services and Social Activities	2,568558341	Base Sector
Other Services	2,990700547	Base Sector

Source: BPS of Kebumen Regency (processed data)

Referred to as the leading sector if the calculation result (rij - rin)> 0 and said to be non-seeded sector if the calculation results (rij - rin) <0. In table 5.3 shows that the leading sector of Kebumen Regency namely Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery sector Mining and Quarrying, Sekto Procurement of Electricity and Gas, Water Supply Sector, Waste Management, Waste, and Recycling, Large and Retail Trade sector; Car and Motorcycle Repair, Transportation and Warehousing Sector, Accommodation and Drinking Sectors sector, Information and Communication sector, Financial and Insurance Services sector, Real Estate

sector, Corporate Services sector, Government Administration, Defense and Social Security sector, Education Services sector , Health and Social Services, and Other Services sectors. Then for the non-superior sector of Kebumen Regency is the Manufacturing Industry sector, and the Construction Sector.

C. Growth Ratio Model Analysis

MRP analysis is an analytical tool for viewing descriptions of potential economic activities or sectors in Kebumen Regency based on the criteria of growth of regional economic structure both external and internal. This analysis is done by comparing the growth of a sector in a Regency with the same sector growth in the province. MRP analysis is divided into 2 ie Growth Reference Growth Ratio (province) and analysis Growth Ratio of Study Area (Regency / City). In this study only used Growth Ratio Analysis Area (Regency / city). Value of RPs greater than 1 is positive (+) and RPs smaller than one are negative (-).

The following is the result of calculation and analysis of Growth Ratio Model of Kebumen Regency to see an activity or economic sector of region:

Table 5.4

Result of Calculation MRP Kebumen Regency Year 2012-2016

Sector	RPr		RPs	
	Riil	**Nominal**	**Riil**	**Nominal**
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	-0,14	-	0,4	-
Mining and excavation	0,33	-	1,69	+
Processing industry	1,8	+	0,99	-
Procurement of electricity and Gas	1,2	+	1,19	+
Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste, and Recycling	0,46	-	0,34	-
Construction	1,27	+	1,05	+
Large and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	1,39	+	0,87	-
Transportation and Warehousing	1,42	+	1,63	+
Provision of Accommodation and Drinking	1,11	+	1,22	+
Information and Communication	1,32	+	1,96	+
Financial Services and Insurance	0,8	-	1,23	+
Real Estate	0,9	-	1,43	+
Company Services	1,81	+	1,98	+
Administration of Government, Defense and Social Security	1,17	+	0,5	-
Educational Services	1,09	+	1,69	+
Health Services and Social Activities	1,08	+	1,74	+
Other Services	1,21	+	1,44	+

Source : BPS of Kebumen Regency (processed data)

Information :

RPr: Growth Ratio of Reference Areas

RPs: Growth Ratio of Study Areas

Table 5.4 shows that economic sectors that have positive RPr (+) and negative RPs (+) are the Electricity and Gas Procurement Sector, Construction sector, Transportation and warehousing sector, accommodation and feeding

sector, Information and Communication sector, Company Services, Education Services sector, Health Services sector and Social Activities and other Services sector. That is, in the period 2012-2016 the sector is a leading sector both at the provincial and Regency levels, because it has a prominent growth from other economic sectors.

Then economic sectors having positive RPr (+) value and negative RPs (-) are Manufacturing Processing sector, Large and Retail Trade sector; Car and Motorcycle Repair and Government Administration, Defense and Social Security sectors are required. This means that in the period 2012-2016 the sector at the provincial level has a prominent growth, but at the Regency level has not been prominent.

Economic sectors that have negative RPr (-) and positive RPs (+) are Mining and Quarrying sectors, Financial Services and Insurance sector, sector, Real Estate sector This means that in the period 2012-2016 the sector at the provincial level has unspecified growth while at the Regency level including prominent.

Economic sectors with negative RPr (-) and negative RPs (-) are Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Sectors, and Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling. This means that in the period of 2011-2015 the sector at the provincial and Regency levels have low growth.

The analysis of the Growth Ratio Model in Kebumen Regency shows that the sector of Electricity and Gas Procurement, Construction sector, Transportation and Warehouse sector, Transportation and Warehousing sector, Accommodation

and Drinking Service sector, Information and Communication sector, Corporate Service sector, Education Services sector, Health and Social Services sector, Other Services sector, is the dominant sector of growth. The sectors also point to an increase in the structure of economic growth. The sector has a prominent growth due to public awareness of the sector's superiority so that development for all sectors should be further improved and addressed.

D. Overlay Analysis

This analysis is used to determine potential sectors based on growth criteria and contribution criteria by combining the results of the Growth Ratio Model (MRP) method with Location Quontient (LQ). If the value of RPs> 1 is positive (+), which means that sector growth at the study area level is higher than the sector growth in the reference region or region. Conversely, if the value of RPs <1 is negative (-) which means that sector growth at the study area level is lower than the sector growth in the reference region or region. From LQ analysis, if the value of LQ> 1 is positive (+) which means that the sector has a large contribution, and if the LQ <1 is negative (-) meaning that the sector has a small contribution.

The following is the calculation of Overlay analysis in the economic sectors in Regency Kebumen:

Table 5.5

Calculation Result Overlay Kebumen Regency Year 2012-2016

Sector	MRP (RPs)		LQ	
	Value	Nominal	Value	Nominal
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	0,4	-	1,805	+
Mining and excavation	1,69	+	2,305	+
Processing industry	0,99	-	0,524	-
Procurement of electricity and Gas	1,19	+	0,661	-
Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste, and Recycling	0,34	-	0,837	-
Construction	1,05	+	0,700	-
Large and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	0,87	-	1,100	+
Transportation and Warehousing	1,63	+	1,268	+
Provision of Accommodation and Drinking	1,22	+	0,680	-
Information and Communication	1,96	+	0,556	-
Financial Services and Insurance	1,23	+	1,058	+
Real Estate	1,43	+	0,803	-
Company Services	1,98	+	0,903	-
Administration of Government, Defense and Social Security	0,5	-	1,247	+
Educational Services	1,69	+	2,203	+
Health Services and Social Activities	1,74	+	1,346	+

Source : BPS of Kebumen Regency (processed data)

Information :
MRP: Ratio Model
RPs: Value of Region Growth Ratio
LQ: Location Quontient Coefficient Value

Based on table 5.5 shows that the calculation of Overlay analysis of 2012-2016, can be seen economic sector in Kebumen Regency both growth and contribution are classified as follows:

1. Growth (+) and contribution (+) are Mining and Quarrying sector, Transportation and Warehousing Sector sector, Financial and Insurance Services sector, Financial and Insurance Services, Healthcare and Social Services sector and Other Services sector. This means that the sector shows a dominant economic activity both from growth and from the huge contribution to GRDP formation and development in Kebumen Regency.

2. Growth (+) and contribution (-), are Electricity and Gas Procurement Sector, Accommodation and Drinking Sectors, Infact and Communications Sectors, Real Estate Sector, Corporate Services sector. This means that the sector is showing an activity that is dominant growth but its contribution is small, so there needs to be an increase of contribution to become the dominant activity.

3. Growth (-) and contribution (+) are in agriculture, forestry, and fishery sectors, large and retail trade sector; Car and Motorcycle Repair, Education Services sector. This shows an activity that has small growth but its contribution is very big. So this activity is likely to decrease.

4. Development (-) and contribution (-) is the sector of Processing Industry, Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste, and Recycling. This indicates that an activity is not potential either from growth or contribution criteria.

E. Klassen Typology Analysis

Klassen typology is also one of the tools of regional economic analysis, which is an analytical tool used to find out an overview of the patterns and structures of regional economic growth. In this sense, a typical typology analysis tool is done by comparing regional economic growth with regional or national economic growth and comparing the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) per capita area with Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) per capita of regional reference or Domestic Product Gross Regional (GDP) per capita nationally.

Typical typologies with a sectoral approach produce four sector classifications with different characteristics such as the table above, with the following explanation:

1. A prosperous area (Type I).

This type is the type of region with the rate of growth of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) which is greater than the regional growth that becomes the reference or nationally (rni) and has a greater Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) compared to the contribution of the regions to the regional Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) which is a reference or nationally (yni). This classification is usually symbolized by ydi> yni and rdi> rni. Regions in Type I can also be interpreted as prosperous regions because they have a performance of the rate of economic growth and Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) per capita that is greater than the reference area or nationally.

2. Fast Developing Areas (Type II).

   Areas in this type have a growth rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) which is greater than the rate of growth of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of the reference area or nationally (rni), but has Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) per capita area (ydi) which is lower than the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) per capita area that is a reference or nationally (yni). This classification is usually symbolized by ydi <yni and rdi> rni. Areas in this category can also be said to be areas that are left behind in the developing process.

3. Advanced but Depressed (Type III).

   This type is a type for regions that have a growth rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) which is lower than the rate of growth of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) as a reference or nationally (rni), but Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) per capita (ydi) is higher than the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) per capita area that is a reference or nationally (yni). This classification is usually symbolized by ydi> yni and rdi <rni. Regions in type III can be interpreted as areas that are booming. Although the regional market share is relatively smaller than the national average.

4. Underdeveloped area (Type IV)

   This type is occupied by regions that have a growth rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) (ydi) which is lower than the rate of growth of the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of the reference

area or nationally (yni) and at the same time having Regional Domestic

Products Gross (GRDP) per capita (rdi) which is smaller than the Gross

Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) per capita area that is a reference or

nationally (rni).

Table 5.6

Classification of specific typology sectoral approach

(GRDP) per capita (y) / Growth Rate GRDP (r)	ydi > yni (+) High	ydi < yni (-) Low
rdi > rni (+) High	Tipe I Prosperous area	Tipe II Fast Growing Areas Kebumen District 2014 and 2015
rdi < rni (-) Low	Tipe III Advanced but underpressured area	Tipe IV lacking regions Kebumen District year 2012-2013 and 2016

Source : BPS of Kebumen Regency and Central Java Province (processed data)

Table 5.7

Calculation of the cluster typology of Kebumen Regency in 2012-2016 (percent)

Kebumen Regency					
No	Year	GRDP	GRDP Growth Rate(%)	GRDP per capita (jt)	Information
1.	2012	13707057,24	4,88	12,91	Lacking
2.	2013	14333333,5	4,57	14,04	Lacking
3.	2014	15163091,84	5,79	15,79	Developing
4.	2015	16115554,01	6,28	17,52	Developing
5.	2016	16916219,56	4,97	18,77	Lacking
Jawa Tengah Province					
No	Year	GRDP	GRDP Growth Rate(%)	GRDP per capita (jt)	Information
1.	2012	691343116	5,34	22,87	
2.	2013	726665118	5,11	24,95	
3.	2014	764959150	5,27	27,52	
4.	2015	806775362	5,47	29,96	
5.	2016	849383565	5,28	32,1	

Source : BPS of Kebumen Regency and Central Java Province (processed data)

Along with the various policies and regulatory systems in Kebumen regency make 2 consecutive years included in the underdeveloped cataginaries where the growth rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) and also the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) per capita is

still below the growth rate of Domestic Product Gross Regional (GRDP) and Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) per capita in Central Java Province. In this case it can be seen in Table 4.2 which shows the growth rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of Kebumen Regency where most of the sector in Kebumen regency is experiencing increasing tendency, only a small number that decrease in 2013 and 2016. In 2013 Agricultural Sector slumped -4.78% and -5.64 decrease in 2016. Mining and quarrying sector in 2016 decreased to -1.31. The rest of the sector sector in Kabupaten has experienced a fairly positive movement compared to previous years, but in the Kebumen classification analysis Kebumen District entered the category behind in 2012,2013, and 2016 this happens not because a regency decrease the growth rate periodically because Central Java Province experienced an increase in GRDP growth rate faster than in Kebumen Regency.

With all the energy and mind of Kebumen regency government tried to raise the level of economy or economic condition in Kebumen regency with evidence of the uplifted economic condition of bantuk to be developed. This also does not escape the role of the Kebumen Regency community which increasingly supports the policies and regulation systems of Kebumen Regency which have been made by the local government.

Based on the results in the table above, in the Klassen typology analysis, Kebumen district can be categorized as a lagging region in the developing process over the past five years. In the classification of typology klassen it goes in Type II.

This is because Kebumen Regency is an agrarian region that has not been able to maintain a strong economic base as a support for other sectors in economic growth, namely from the agricultural sector. So that the contribution from the agricultural sector in the period of 2012 to 2016 indicates that the sector has not received sufficient optimal attention, especially from the government as the policy holder in Kebumen Regency. This is appropriate to be anticipated so that the economic growth of Kebumen Regency will not deteriorate to the point of taking it to the lagging zone of the area considering the vast agricultural land in Kebumen Regency. Government policy plays an important role in supporting economic growth in order to achieve regional development goals.

F. SWOT Analysis

SWOT analysis is used to direct and act as a catalyst in strategic planning process and can align factors from internal and external environment. This analysis is done by focusing on two things, namely opportunities and threats as well as identification of internal strengths and weaknesses. In addition, this analysis is based on the assumption that an effective strategy will maximize strengths and opportunities and minimize weaknesses and threats. (Perce and Robinson in Muhammad Ghufron, 2008).

SWOT elements include S (strenght) which means referring to competitive advantage and other competencies, W (weakness) ie barriers that limit the choices on strategy development, O (opportunity) that provides favorable conditions or opportunities that restrict the barrier and T (threat) associated with the conditions

that can hinder or threat in achieving the goal. This matrix can generate four possible alternative strategy cells, namely S-O strategy, W-O strategy, W-T strategy, and S-T strategy. There are eight stages in forming SWOT matrix that is:

1. Create a list of the region's key internal strengths.

2. Make a list of the internal key weaknesses of the region.

3. Create a list of regional external opportunities.

4. Create a list of external threat areas.

5. Adjust internal forces with external opportunities and record results in the S-O strategy cell.

6. Adjust internal weaknesses with external opportunities and record results in a W-O strategy cell

7. Adjust internal forces with external threats and record results in the S-T strategy cell.

8. Adjust internal weaknesses with external threats and record results in the W-T strategy cell

Table 5.8

SWOT Matrix

Internal / Eksternal	STRENGHT (S) List of Internal Opportunities	WEAKNESS (S) List of Internal Weakness
OPPORTUNITIES (O) List of External Opportunities	S-O Strategy Use the Strenght to take advantage of opportunities	W-O Strategy Overcome weakness by utilizing opportunities
THREATS (T) List of External Threat	S-T Strategy Use the Strenght to avoid threat	W-T Strategy Reduce weakness and external threat

Source: Albert Humprey (Stanford Research Institute)

The SWOT analysis is a method of identifying with systematic traits that can align factors from both internal and external lingukung and can direct and beerperan as a catalyst in a strategic planning process. The elements in the SWOT analysis include S (strenght), W (weakness), O (opportunity) and T (threat). This matrix can also generate four possible alternative strategy cells, namely S-O strategy, W-O strategy, W-T strategy and S-T strategy. The S-O strategy, which is part of the effort to maximize every element of its power to seize every available element of opportunity optimally. The S-T strategy is an effort to maximize every element of strength to keep every element of the challenge as optimal as possible. W-O strategy is every effort to improve each element of weakness in order to optimally utilize every possible element of opportunity. While the W-T strategy is an effort to improve the element of weakness in order to be able to subdue every

element of the challenge as optimal as possible. SWOT matrix analysis results can be seen in table 5.9:

Table 5.9

SWOT Matrix of Superior Sector Development of Kebumen Regency

Internal / External	STRENGTH (S)	WEAKNESS (W)
	1. Great potential in leading sectors 2. Geographical location Kebumen Regency strategic 3. Have superior commodity processing industry 4. Has a mainstay processing industry spread across several regions	1. Management of natural resources that have not been optimal 2. Still lack of facilities and infrastructure development in the base sector 3. The quality of human resources is still low 4. Lack of human resources in managing the results of Processing Industry, so that competitiveness is low 5. Lack of infrastructure development
OPPORTUNITIES (O) 1. Kebumen Regency is an excellent area in agriculture, plantation and livestock 2. Support from local governments in promoting the basic sector 3. Cooperation with private parties or other parties 4. Needs and demand of Processing Industry 5. The implementation of regional autonomy (Law No. 23 of 2014) 6. Technological developments in the base sector	S-O Strategy 1. Increasing the potential of a superior sector by utilizing the support of local governments in declaring development (S1, O2, O5) 2. Leverage the strategic location to move the local people's economy (S2, O1) 3. Increasing the potential of processing and mining industries to improve with support from government or private parties (S4, S3, O3, O2, O4) 4. Improving the quality of education (S2, S6)	W-O Strategy 1. Optimizing natural resource management by opening up employment supported by local government (W1, O5, O2) 2. Improving facilities and infrastructure in Building and improving human resources in order to be able to manage the optimal natural resources and produce quality products (W3, O5) 3. Mreningkatkan the quality of human resources aware of the importance of technological development (W3, O6, O3)
THREATS (T) 1. Unstable security conditions 2. Competition between regions 3. Competitiveness in the era of globalization 4. Natural disasters	S-T Strategy 1. Creating a highly conducive business climate to encourage the economy to face competition in the era of globalization (S4, T1,) 2. Provide teams, facilities and infrastructure in disaster management (S2, S6, T3)	W-T Strategy 1. Adding facilities and infrastructure to optimize the management of natural resources that become the basic sector (W1, W2, 2. Improve the quality of human resources to compete in the era of globalization (W3, T2, T4) 3. Improving facilities and infrastructure in the development to optimize the utilization of natural resources to face competition between regions 4. Empower human resources in the face of disaster and crop failure

Source: Processed Data

1. Strenghts-Opportunities (S-O) Strategy.

   The S-O strategy is a strategy that uses internal strengths to take advantage of external opportunities to benefit Kebumen Regency in its territorial development. Some of the alternative S-O strategies generated are as follows:

   a. Increasing the potential of agriculture, forestry, and fishery sector, mining and excavation sector which is seeded in Kebumen regency and has a great contribution to the economy, because according to the results of the analysis by using the method that LQ is klasifikai in the sector of excellence. Success in increasing the potential, it is expected that the government itself can change the spatial processing industry then the most important is the government assist in terms of improvement and improvement of supporting facilities and infrastructure for the scope of the processing industry. So that all potential can be improved and expedite the development process.

   b. Increasing Potential of Natural Resources (NRs) owned in the sector of Processing Industry. Commodities owned by the processing industry. Based on the geographic location of Kebumen regency strategically located on a cross-provincial route is expected to be a center of economic activity by absorbing labor coming from the community around

   c. Improving the quality of education to improve the quality of human resources that can compete, based on data from the Central Statistics Agency number of primary schools owned 504 units for elementary

school, 111 units for the first middle school and 43 units for high school. There are opportunities in cooperation by private parties to develop qualified human resources that is with the addition of new school buildings in addition to the needs of the new building as well as a temporary shelter for students whose location away from school. The needs of these students can be utilized by the surrounding community as an effort so expected to drive the wheels of the economy

2. Weakness-Opportunities Strategy (W-O)

The W-O strategy is a strategy developed to overcome weaknesses by exploiting opportunities in Kebumen Regency. Some of the alternative strategies produced are as follows:

a. Needs and demand in the manufacturing sector and the high sector then there is need for management in the sector, one of them by adding the amount of production it will cause the addition of working hours for labor so one way that can be made solution that is with the addition labor, the role of government here can work together with the private sector in opening vacancies or recruiting qualified workers in order to improve work experience and can create quality human resources

b. The importance of improving facilities and infrastructure because it is one effort that can be done in achieving the potential of a region. Less productive facilities and infrastructure will create or produce ouput that will not be maximal as well. The need for such as asphalt, street lighting and road perwatan can be done by partnering with private parties or other

parties. Starategi is highly recommended to address the existing facilities and infrastructure in Kebumen regency is still very lacking.

c. A good quality of human resources capable of managing the natural resources in an effective and optimal, so it will produce quality products as well. High competitiveness is the initial capital for the region to export its products. This strategy is an improvement of human resources to SDA with technological developments in which this strategy can be recommended in overcoming the weaknesses that exist in Kebumen regency is the low quality of human resources in the agricultural sector where the agricultural sector is also the second largest contributor to economic growth in Kebumen

3. Strengths-Threats Strategy (S-T)

    The S-T strategy is a strategy created by using internal strengths to avoid or reduce the impact of external threats for the development of the Kebumen Regency. Some alternative S-T strategies generated are as follows:

a. Creating a conducive business climate in encouraging investment. This strategy is based on responses from the power of SDA in the big sector base which has the value of LQ> 1 and the location of Kebumen the starategis cause mobility penendarga, goods and services from Kebumen regency high enough. Where such power can be utilized to produce a conducive business climate to avoid political conditions and unstable regional security in natural disasters that occur erupting volcano that

causes the failure of harvested bark quality according to the impact of the description also causes crop failure.

b. Adequate educational facilities in Kebumen regency especially for the region which is the base and superior sector of the education sector, therefore it is required the construction of buildings or facilities that can anticipate and mobilization of the population to study in Central Java in particular Kebumen Regency increased significantly per year with this increase in order to accelerate the growth of the special economy in the regency.

c. It takes the role of government to solve economic problems that not only focus on the processing industry but also provide facilities within the agriculture sector that will substitute for natural resources so that later on the people working or generating revenues in the processing industry sector still get revenue because of the support of facilities in the sector in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, considering that the geographical condition of the Regency of Kebumen is very supportive in the case of land provision.

4. Weakness-Threats Strategy (W-T)

The W-T strategy is a proposed strategy for reducing internal weakness and avoiding external threats. Some of the alternative W-T strategies generated are as follows:

a. The weakness of Kebumen Regency in the form of the lack of development of facilities and infrastructure, in particular is the problem

of exports that are still limited in the base sector and utilization of natural resources that have not been optimal. These weaknesses need to be overcome by increasing the development that leads to the number of facilities and infrastructure that are primarily related to the basic sector. The development of facilities and infrastructure can be in the form of adding tools, land, etc., so that the sector will be able to compete with other areas.

b. Improving facilities and infrastructure in development by optimizing the utilization of natural resources owned by reviewing the level of competition from various regions. Where this strategy can be arranged by looking at the weaknesses that are owned especially in the access road that is still much damaged thus will cause the traffic to be not optimal. Therefore dilalukanlah anticipation in road improvements with it will be generated optimization of natural resources in the Regency Kebumen.

c. To empower human resources in anticipation of natural disasters and crop failures. Where this strategy can be anticipated by the competition between regions in the era of globaliasasi that requires competitiveness to cope with disasters such as mounting eruptions or drought that occurred in Kebumen Regency.

d. To empower human resources that not only focus on the processing industry but also focus on human resources in agriculture and plantation which later in the future to stimulate economic growth can also change

over to agriculture sector of forest and fishery that exist in Kebumen regency.

Kebumen regency thus later in the structure of local government with the community will be more active to participate and innovation in mennggapai goals and in building Kebumen Regency, so that later can be more focused and achieve the desired goals with the desire in regional development. Kebumen Regency Government is required to produce a good business world in reaching various circles. Success in glancing at the owners of capital (investors) as well as potential human resources is part of the subject matter that will be used for resource development.

Viewed from the various causes of success in regional development planning should be involved by the main pillars, namely local government, community and private. It is hereby assumed that regional development in Kebumen is not only the responsibility of the government, but rather the responsibility of society and business climate, by mutual cooperation to generate mutual contributions and effective activities to build regional development.

Based on the characteristics of the region and the resources owned by Kebumen Regency, the economic potential is one of the main factors in increasing the economic development of Kebumen Regency. Strategies that can be developed as economic development strategies, among others:

1. Improving the regional economy by optimizing the potential of the community base and empowerment.

In order to realize the welfare of the people of Kebumen Regency the main point of attention is to improve the economic capacity of the community by prioritizing the growth of the base sector, without having to leave other sectors. If the government and society have a positive relationship, that is, the community takes an active role in economic development, then the empowerment for the community exists and is done, so that the society is not only as the object of development, but also as the subject or the development agent.

2. Improving the quality of health, education and other basic social services.

   Improving the degree of public health and quality of education is a manifestation of how to improve the quality of human resources. Local governments can take advantage of modern technology, as well as improve accessibility in the health, education and other basic societies to improve service quality, so that future generations who are smart, skilled, independent and insightful will be able to cope with the changes and progress of the times.

3. Increasing the availability of infrastructure development with regard to environmental sustainability. Public facilities and infrastructure are available well, such as road infrastructure, lighting, bridges, irrigation, and others. Increased infrastructure development will accelerate the process of economic growth and improve the quality of public services.

4. Improve competitiveness.

The manufacturing sector, the Real Estate sector education sector is an excellent resource and contributes substantially to economic growth, it must be optimized through an integrated industry program, with the main actors of farmers, private sector housewives and who will build a positive synergy between farmers and employers and markets and banking institutions as capital providers.

Table 5.10
Recapitulation Result of Location Quatient analysis, MRP, Overlay, Klassen
Typology in Kebumen Regency in 2012-2016

No	Categoty	Year	Period	Information
1	**Analysis Location Quatient**			
	A. Base Sector			
	1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	2012-2015	5 Year	Base Sector
	2. Mining and excavation	2012-2015	5 Year	Base Sector
	3. Large and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	2012-2015	5 Year	Base Sector
	4. Transportation and Warehousing	2012-2015	5 Year	Base Sector
	5. Financial Services and Insurance	2012-2015	5 Year	Base Sector
	6. Administration of Government, Defense and Social Security	2012-2015	5 Year	Base Sector
	7. Educational Services	2012-2015	5 Year	Base Sector
	8. Health Services and Social Activities	2012-2015	5 Year	Base Sector
	9. Other Services	2012-2015	5 Year	Base Sector
	B. Non-Base Sector			
	1. Processing industry	2012-2015	5 Year	Non-Base Sector
	2. Procurement of electricity and Gas	2012-2015	5 Year	Non-Base Sector
	3. Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste, and Recycling	2012-2015	5 Year	Non-Base Sector
	4. Construction	2012-2015	5 Year	Non-Base Sector
	5. Provision of Accommodation and Drinking	2012-2015	5 Year	Non-Base Sector
	6. Information and Communication	2012-2015	5 Year	Non-Base Sector
	7. *Real Estat*	2012-2015	5 Year	Non-Base Sector
	8. Company Services	2012-2015	5 Year	Non-Base Sector
2	**Growth Ratio Model Analysis**			
	A. positive RPr value (+) and positive RPs value (+)		**RPr**	**RPs**
	1. Procurement of electricity and Gas	2012-2016	1,2	1,19
	2. Construction	2012-2016	1,27	1,05

	3. Transportation and Warehousing	2012-2016	1,42	1,63
	4. Provision of Accommodation and Drinking	2012-2016	1,11	1,22
	5. Information and Communication	2012-2016	1,32	1,96
	6. Company Services	2012-2016	1,81	1,98
	7. Educational Services	2012-2016	1,09	1,69
	8. Health Services and Social Activities	2012-2016	1,08	1,74
	9. Other Services	2012-2016	1,21	1,44
	B. *positive RPr (+) and negative RPs (-) values*			
	1. Processing industry	2012-2016	1,8	0,99
	2. Large and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	2012-2016	1,39	0,87
	3. Mandatory Administration of Government, Defense and Social Security	2012-2016	1,17	0,5
	C. *negative RPr value (-) and positive RPs value (+)*		**MRP (RPs)**	**LQ**
	1. Mining and excavation	2012-2016	0,33	1,69
	2. Financial Services and Insurance	2012-2016	0,8	1,23
	3. *Real Estat*	2012-2016	0,9	1,43
	D. *negative RPr (-) and negative RPs (-)*			
	1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	2012-2016	-0,14	0,4
	2. Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste, and Recycling	2012-2016	0,46	0,34
3	Analysis Overlay			
	A. *Growth (+) and contribution (+)*			
	1. Mining and excavation	2012-2016	1,69	2,305
	2. Transportation and Warehousing	2012-2016	1,63	1,268
	3. Financial Services and Insurance	2012-2016	1,23	1,058
	4. Health Services and Social Activities	2012-2016	1,69	2,203
	5. Other Services	2012-2016	1,74	1,346
	B. *Growth (+) and contribution (-)*			
	1. Procurement of electricity and Gas	2012-2016	1,19	0,661
	2. Construction	2012-2016	1,05	0,700
	3. Provision of Accommodation and Drinking	2012-2016	1,22	0,680
	4. Information and Communication	2012-2016	1,96	0,556
	5. *Real Estat*	2012-2016	1,43	0,803
	6. Company Services	2012-2016	1,98	0,903
	C. *Growth (-) and contribution (+)*			
	1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	2012-2016	0,4	1,805
	2. Large and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	2012-2016	0,87	1,100

	3. Educational Services	2012-2016	0,5	1,247
	D. Growth (-) and contribution (-)			
	1. Processing industry	2012-2016	0,99	0,524
	2. Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste, and Recycling	2012-2016	0,34	0,837
4	Klassen Typology	2012-2016	5 Year	
	A. Kebumen Regency in 2012	2012	1 Year	Underdevelop
	B. Kebumen Regency in 2013	2013	1 Year	Underdevelop
	C. Kebumen Regency in 2014	2014	1 Year	Developing
	D. Kebumen Regency in 2015	2015	1 Year	Developing
	E. Kebumen Regency in 2016	2016	1 Year	Underdevelop

Source: Processed Data