

## CHAPTER V

### RESULT AND DISCUSSION

#### A. Growth Ratio Model Analysis

Growth Ratio Model Analysis (MRP) is an alternative analysis tool that is used in determining the description of regional and city planning economic activities obtained from the modifying of shift share model (Yusuf, 1999). This analysis model is derived from the initial equation of the main components in Shift Share analysis, namely Differential Shift and Proportionality Shift. Growth Ratio Model Analysis is used in the Lebak Regency area for an analysis of the description of potential economic activities that are emphasized in the analysis of economic structure as a basic consideration in determining the potential of the economic area of Lebak Regency.

MRP analysis is done by comparing the growth of a sector in a regency with the same sector growth in the province. The MRP analysis is divided into 2, namely the Study Area Growth Ratio analysis (regency/city), namely Lebak Regency and the Reference Region Growth Ratio (province) analysis, namely Banten Province.

Table 5.1 below shows the results of the calculation of the Lebak Regency MRP analysis.

**Table 5.1**

The Result of MRP Calculation of Lebak Regency 2013-2017

Sector	RPR		RPS	
	Real	Nominal	Real	Nominal
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	0.91	-	0.91	-
Mining and Quarrying	0.49	-	0.09	-
Processing Industry	0.56	-	0.44	-
Procurement of Electricity and Gas	0.10	-	0.21	-
Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste, and Recycling	1.18	+	0.68	-
Contractions	1.49	+	1.94	+
Large and Retail Trade, Automobile and Motorcycle Repair	0.95	-	0.91	-
Transportation and Warehousing	1.26	+	0.94	-
Provision of Accommodation and Meals	1.39	+	1.07	+
Information and Communication	1.89	+	0.74	-
Financial Services and Insurance	1.38	+	1.00	+
Real Estate	1.40	+	0.88	-
Company Services	1.42	+	0.76	-
Mandatory Government, Defense, and Social Security Administration	1.19	+	1.24	+
Educational Services	1.27	+	1.07	+
Health Services and Social Activities	1.21	+	1.39	+
Other Services	1.32	+	1.07	+

*Author Estimation, Data from Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) of Lebak Regency 2018*

In which:

RPR : Growth Rate of Reference Area

RPS : Growth Ratio of Study Area

From the result of calculation above that can be seen through Table 5.1, there are some sectors that have positive value at both RPR and RPS side. They are contractions sector, provision of accommodation and meals sector, financial services and insurance sector, mandatory government, defense, and social security administration sector, educational services sector, health services and social activities sector, and the last other services sector. It means that all of sectors that mentioned above are the potential sectors, both in province and regency levels. In other words, they have a prominent growth compare to other sectors.

The sectors that have positive (+) result in RPR and negative (-) in RPS are Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste, and Recycling, Transportation and Warehousing, Information and Communication, Real Estate, and Company Services. It means that in the period of 2013-2017 these five sectors have remarkable growth at the province level but at the regency level are not outstanding yet.

The sector that has both negative (-) value at RPR and RPS are Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, Mining and Quarrying, Processing Industry, Procurement of Electricity and Gas, and Large and Retail Trade, Automobile, and Motorcycle Repair. This means both in province and regency level, sectors mentioned above still have low growth.

## **B. Shift-Share Analysis**

Shift Share analysis has an important role to determine the level of regional economic growth. Shift Share Analysis is an analytical technique used to analyse potential or base sectors in the national economy. This analysis tool is used to determine changes and economic shifts in Lebak Regency through the provincial growth component, industrial mix components and competitive advantage components per economic sector in Lebak Regency. This analytical tool is also used to analyse economic growth of an area as a change or an increase in an economic growth indicator of a region within a certain period of time (Basuki & Gayatri, 2009).

The increasing of economic activity indicated by the increasing in GRDP can be extended to three components (Sjafrizal, 2008). In detail these three components are an increase in GRDP caused by external factors (national / provincial policies) or often referred to as the effects of regional economic growth (Nij). The second is the influence of sector and subsector growth structures, or referred to as industrial mix-effects (Mij), and the last is the influence of competitive advantage in the study area (Cij).

And the results of Shift Share analysis in the economic sectors in Lebak Regency from 2013-2017 can be seen from table 5.2 below:

Table 5.2

Shift-Share Calculation Results of Lebak Regency 2013-2017

Sector	2015				2016				2017			
	Nij	Mij	Cij	Dij	Nij	Mij	Cij	Dij	Nij	Mij	Cij	Dij
1.	241,694.49	51,871.71	75,304.62	368,870.82	249,162.97	64,837.85	-14,239.96	299,760.86	280,944.40	-78,246.03	8,583.80	211,282.17
2.	62,507.22	-20,131.80	-10,008.79	32,366.62	63,238.55	-22,236.12	549.50	41,551.93	69,347.95	-77,811.21	25,499.28	17,036.02
3.	96,736.59	-33,468.82	-118,331.30	-55,063.53	96,273.03	-39,966.92	-23,802.46	32,503.64	109,480.98	-38,534.72	27,902.43	98,848.69
4.	614.00	-771.68	772.85	615.17	720.33	-1,286.41	3,292.27	2,726.19	803.91	-732.80	379.18	450.29
5.	528.89	-22.80	38.29	544.38	531.03	137.54	-398.53	270.04	614.49	172.95	-33.70	753.74
6.	60,249.93	28,519.72	141,857.32	230,626.97	64,861.85	12,615.04	46,612.42	124,089.31	82,363.48	33,526.14	135,388.35	251,277.98
7.	123,342.77	-10,898.58	-49,246.85	63,197.34	124,650.54	-33,647.01	-11,748.96	79,254.56	145,294.08	11,127.38	41,629.40	198,050.86
8.	55,951.65	12,153.35	-32,205.47	35,899.53	57,168.31	25,516.00	-33,997.91	48,686.40	66,034.88	33,133.84	-20,401.23	78,767.49
9.	43,123.46	8,146.92	7,433.85	58,704.24	45,331.83	19,664.66	-517.61	64,478.87	53,168.19	23,944.35	1,608.37	78,720.92
10.	7,378.88	5,162.78	-6,770.35	5,771.31	7,506.77	3,927.77	-5,683.16	5,751.39	8,773.25	4,166.67	-540.59	12,399.33
11.	15,613.16	8,659.02	-2,113.03	22,159.15	16,942.78	28,518.17	-10,220.31	35,240.64	18,991.70	-6,316.40	-529.08	12,146.22
12.	63,925.20	21,129.59	-25,727.08	59,327.71	66,586.43	31,797.46	-16,028.86	82,355.02	78,243.40	30,298.87	10,090.76	118,633.03
13.	2,831.50	1,258.62	-1,660.19	2,429.93	2,914.20	1,186.66	-1,197.82	2,903.03	3,356.87	1,300.75	-827.22	3,830.39
14.	44,571.01	9,487.13	22,868.57	76,926.71	47,307.17	16,358.62	12,949.67	76,615.46	54,028.81	-10,697.11	9,730.67	53,062.36
15.	50,622.55	12,131.18	2,832.71	65,586.44	52,986.10	13,651.64	4,088.69	70,726.43	61,354.58	18,424.55	-3,771.27	76,007.86
16.	9,583.70	-400.85	6,783.46	15,966.30	10,213.16	4,152.33	3,023.97	17,389.45	12,245.93	4,800.17	6,294.92	23,342.02
17.	22,998.85	4,838.06	-1,220.42	26,616.48	23,928.61	9,522.23	-4,413.52	29,037.33	27,638.46	11,768.87	-6,465.67	32,941.66
GRDP	902,273.85	97,663.54	10,608.20	1,010,545.59	930,323.63	134,749.50	-51,732.57	1,013,340.57	1,027,686.37	-39,673.74	234,538.40	1,267,551.03

Author Estimation, Data from Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) of Lebak Regency 2018

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

## 1. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Sector

The agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector in Lebak Regency 2013-2017 based on Shift Share analysis is influenced by several components. The influence of the growth component of Banten Province (Nij) in this sector has a positive value in contributing to the GRDP, namely in 2015 amounting to 241,694.49 million rupiahs, increasing to 249,162.97 million rupiahs in 2016 and keep increasing in the value of 280,944.40 million rupiahs to the contribution of GRDP of Banten Province. The influence of the industrial mix (Mij) component has a value in 2015 amounted to 51,871.71 million rupiahs got up to 64,837.85 million rupiahs in 2016, but back down in -78,246.03 million rupiahs in 2017. When viewed from the influence of the component of competitive advantage (Cij) in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector, the value in 2015 was 75,304.62 million rupiahs, in 2016 had a negative value of -14,239.96 million rupiahs and increased in 2017 amounting to 8,583.80 million rupiahs.

Based on the results of shift share analysis obtained the value of the industrial mix (Mij) component is negative, this shows that the growth of the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sector in Lebak Regency grows slower than the same sector in Banten Province. According to the result of the competitive component (Cij), it shows that the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector doesn't have competitiveness in Lebak compared to the same sector at the Banten Province level.

From the overall change in income (Dij), the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector in Lebak Regency in 2015 received a positive value of 368,870.82 million rupiahs, in 2016 decreased by 299,760.86 million rupiahs and in 2015 decreased again by 211,282.17 million rupiah in 2017. This means that the growth of the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector in Lebak Regency is relatively faster compared to the GRDP growth of the same sector at the Banten Province level.

## 2. Mining and Quarrying Sector

The mining and quarrying sector in Lebak Regency based on the 2013-2017 shift share analysis is influenced by several components. The influence of Banten Province's growth component (Nij) in this sector has a positive value in contributing GRDP in 2015 amounting to 62,507.22 million rupiahs, in 2016 increased by 63,238.55 million rupiahs and in 2016 increased by 69,347.95 million rupiahs towards the contribution of the GRDP of Banten Province. The influence of the industrial mix component (Mij) has a negative value in 2015 amounting to -20,131.80 million rupiah, in 2016 amounting to -22,236.12 million rupiahs, and in 2017 amounting to -77,811.21 million rupiah. Whereas the influence of the competitive advantage (Cij) component of the mining and quarrying sector has a negative value in 2015 amounting to -10,008.79 million rupiahs, in 2016 it increased by 549.50 million rupiahs, and in 2017 rose again with a value of 25,499.28 million rupiah.

Based on the results of the shift share analysis, the value of the industrial mix (Mij) component is negative, this shows that the growth of the mining and quarrying sector in Lebak Regency has grown more slowly than the same sector in Banten Province. . According to the result of the competitive component (Cij), it shows that the mining and quarrying sector has high competitiveness in Lebak Regency compared to the same sector at the Banten Province level.

Of the total changes in income (Dij) of the mining and quarrying sector in Lebak Regency in 2015 amounted to 32,366.62 million rupiahs, in 2016 increased by 41,511.93 million rupiahs and in 2017 decreased by a value of 17,036.02 million rupiah. This means that the growth of the mining and quarrying sector in Lebak Regency is relatively faster than the GRDP growth of the same sector at the level of Banten Province.

### 3. Processing Industry Sector

The processing industry sector in Lebak Regency based on the 2013-2017 shift share analysis is influenced by several components. The effect of the growth component of Banten Province (Nij) in this sector has a positive value in contributing GRDP, namely in 2015 amounting to 96,736.59 million rupiahs, in 2016 decreased by 96,273.03 million rupiahs, and in 2017 increased by 109,480.98 million rupiahs to the contribution of GRDP of Banten Province. The influence of industrial mix components (Mij) has a negative value of -33,468.82 million rupiah in

2015, in 2016 decreased by -39,966.92 million rupiah and in 2017 increased by a value of -38,534.72 million rupiah. When viewed from the influence of the components of competitive advantage (Cij) the processing industry sector has a negative value in 2015 and 2016 of -118,331.30 million rupiah and -23,802.46, but in 2017 it has a positive value of 27,902.43 million rupiah.

Based on the results of the shift share analysis obtained the value of the industrial mix (Mij) component is negative, this shows that the growth of the processing industry sector in Lebak Regency is relatively slower than the same sector in Banten Province. . According to the result of the competitive component (Cij), it shows that the processing industry sector has higher competitiveness in Lebak Regency compared to the same sector at the Banten Province level.

From the overall change in income (Dij), the processing industry sector in Lebak Regency obtained a value in 2015 of -55,063.53 million rupiah, up in 2016 amounting to 32.503.64 million rupiahs and in 2017 increased again by 98.848.69 million rupiah. This means that the growth of the processing industry sector in Lebak Regency is relatively faster compared to the growth of GRDP in the same sector at the level of Banten Province.

#### 4. Procurement of Electricity and Gas Sector

The procurement of electricity and gas sector in Lebak Regency based on the 2013-2017 shift share analysis is influenced by several components. The effect of the growth component of Banten Province (Nij) in this sector has a positive value in contributing GRDP, namely in 2015 amounting to 614.00 million rupiahs, in 2016 increased by 720.33 million rupiahs, and in 2017 increased by 803.91 million rupiahs to the contribution of GRDP of Banten Province. The influence of industrial mix components (Mij) has a negative value of -771.68 million rupiah in 2015, in 2016 decreased by -1,286.41 million rupiah and in 2017 increased by a value of -732.80 million rupiah. When viewed from the influence of the components of competitive advantage (Cij) the procurement of electricity and gas sector has a positive value, in 2015 has 772.85, in 2016 increased by 3,292.27 million rupiah, in 2017 decreased by 379.18 million rupiah.

Based on the results of the shift share analysis obtained the value of the industrial mix (Mij) component is negative, this shows that the growth of the procurement of electricity and gas sector in Lebak Regency is relatively slower than the same sector in Banten Province. . According to the result of the competitive component (Cij), it shows that the procurement of electricity and gas sector doesn't have competitiveness in Lebak Regency compared to the same sector at the Banten Province level.

From the overall change in income (Dij), the processing industry sector in Lebak Regency obtained a positive value. In 2015 in 615.17

million rupiah, increased in 2016 amounting to 2,726.19 million rupiahs and in 2017 decreased in 450,29 million rupiah. This means that the growth of the procurement of electricity and gas sector in Lebak Regency is relatively faster compared to the growth of GRDP in the same sector at the level of Banten Province.

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

The water supply, waste management, waste, and recycling sector in Lebak Regency 2013-2017 based on Shift Share analysis is influenced by several components. The influence of the growth component of Banten Province (Nij) in this sector has a positive value in contributing to the GRDP, namely in 2015 amounting to 528.89 million rupiahs, decreasing to 531.03 million rupiahs in 2016 and keep decreasing in the value of 614.49 million rupiahs to the contribution of GRDP of Banten Province. The influence of the industrial mix (Mij) component has a value in 2015 amounted to -22.80 million rupiahs got up to 137.54 million rupiahs in 2016, and keep getting up to 172.95 million rupiahs in 2017. When viewed from the influence of the component of competitive advantage (Cij) in the water supply, waste management, waste, and recycling sector, the value in 2015 was 38.29 million rupiahs, in 2016 had a negative value of -398.53 million rupiahs and increased in 2017 amounting to -33.70 million rupiahs.

Based on the results of shift share analysis obtained the value of the industrial mix (Mij) component is positive, this shows that the growth of the water supply, waste management, waste, and recycling sector in

Lebak Regency grows faster than the same sector in Banten Province. . According to the result of the competitive component (Cij), it shows that the water supply, waste management, waste, and recycling sector doesn't have competitiveness in Lebak compared to the same sector at the Banten Province level.

From the overall change in income (Dij), the water supply, waste management, waste, and recycling sector in Lebak Regency in 2015 received a positive value of 544.38 million rupiahs, in 2016 decreased by 270.04 million rupiahs and in 2017 increased by 753.74 million rupiah in 2017 This means that the growth of the water supply, waste management, waste, and recycling sector in Lebak Regency is relatively faster compared to the GRDP growth of the same sector at the Banten Province level.

## 6. Contractions

The contractions sector in Lebak Regency based on the 2013-2017 shift share analysis is influenced by several components. The effect of the growth component of Banten Province (Nij) in this sector has a positive value in contributing GRDP, namely in 2015 amounting to 60,249.93 million rupiahs, in 2016 increased by 64,861.85 million rupiahs, and in 2017 increased by 82,363.48 million rupiahs to the contribution of GRDP of Banten Province. The influence of industrial mix components (Mij) has a positive value of 28,519.72 million rupiah in 2015, in 2016 decreased by 12,615.04 million rupiah and in 2017 increased by a value of 82,363.48 million rupiah. When viewed from the influence of the components of

competitive advantage (Cij) the contractions sector has a positive value, in 2015 has 141,857.32, in 2016 decreased by 46,612.42 million rupiah, in 2017 increased by 135,388.35 million rupiah.

Based on the results of the shift share analysis obtained the value of the industrial mix (Mij) component is positive, this shows that the growth of the contractions sector in Lebak Regency is relatively faster than the same sector in Banten Province. . According to the result of the competitive component (Cij), it shows that the contractions sector doesn't have competitiveness in Lebak Regency compared to the same sector at the Banten Province level.

From the overall change in income (Dij), the contractions sector in Lebak Regency obtained a positive value. In 2015 the value is 230,626.97 million rupiah, decreased in 2016 amounting to 124,089.31 million rupiahs and in 2017 increased in 251,277.98 million rupiah. This means that the growth of the contractions sector in Lebak Regency is relatively faster compared to the growth of GRDP in the same sector at the level of Banten Province.

#### 7. Large and Retail Trade, Automobile and Motorcycle Repair

The large and retail trade, automobile and motorcycle repair sector in Lebak Regency based on the 2013-2017 shift share analysis is influenced by several components. The effect of the growth component of Banten Province (Nij) in this sector has a positive value in contributing GRDP, namely in 2015 amounting to 123,342.77 million rupiahs, in 2016

increased by 124,650.54 million rupiahs, and in 2017 increased by 145,294.08 million rupiahs to the contribution of GRDP of Banten Province. The influence of industrial mix components (Mij) has a negative value of -10,898.58 million rupiah in 2015, in 2016 increased by -33,647.01 million rupiah and in 2017 increased by a value of 11,127.38 million rupiah. When viewed from the influence of the components of competitive advantage (Cij) the large and retail trade, automobile and motorcycle repair sector has a negative value, in 2015 has -49,246.85, in 2016 increased by -11,748.96 million rupiah, in 2017 increased by 41,629.40 million rupiah.

Based on the results of the shift share analysis obtained the value of the industrial mix (Mij) component is positive, this shows that the growth of the large and retail trade, automobile and motorcycle repair sector in Lebak Regency is relatively faster than the same sector in Banten Province. . According to the result of the competitive component (Cij), it shows that the large and retail trade, automobile and motorcycle repair sector has competitiveness in Lebak Regency compared to the same sector at the Banten Province level.

From the overall change in income (Dij), the processing industry sector in Lebak Regency obtained a positive value. In 2015 the value is 63,197.34 million rupiah, increased in 2016 amounting to 79,254.56 million rupiahs and in 2017 increased in 198,050.86 million rupiah. This means that the growth of the large and retail trade, automobile and

motorcycle repair sector in Lebak Regency is relatively faster compared to the growth of GRDP in the same sector at the level of Banten Province.

#### 8. Transportation and Warehousing

The transportation and warehousing sector in Lebak Regency based on the 2013-2017 shift share analysis is influenced by several components. The effect of the growth component of Banten Province (Nij) in this sector has a positive value in contributing GRDP, namely in 2015 amounting to 55,951.65 million rupiahs, in 2016 increased by 57,168.31 million rupiahs, and in 2017 increased by 66,034.88 million rupiahs to the contribution of GRDP of Banten Province. The influence of industrial mix components (Mij) has a positive value of 12,153.35 million rupiah in 2015, in 2016 increased by 25,516.00 million rupiah and in 2017 increased by a value of 33,133.84 million rupiah. When viewed from the influence of the components of competitive advantage (Cij) the transportation and warehousing sector has a negative value, in 2015 has -32,205.47, in 2016 decreased by -33,997.91 million rupiah, in 2017 increased by -20,401.23 million rupiah.

Based on the results of the shift share analysis obtained the value of the industrial mix (Mij) component is positive, this shows that the growth of the transportation and warehousing sector in Lebak Regency is relatively faster than the same sector in Banten Province. . According to the result of the competitive component (Cij), it shows that the

transportation and warehousing sector doesn't have competitiveness in Lebak Regency compared to the same sector at the Banten Province level.

From the overall change in income (Dij), the transportation and warehousing sector in Lebak Regency obtained a positive value. In 2015 the value is 35,899.53 million rupiah, increased in 2016 amounting to 48,686.40 million rupiahs and in 2017 increased in 78,767.49 million rupiah. This means that the growth of the transportation and warehousing sector in Lebak Regency is relatively faster compared to the growth of GRDP in the same sector at the level of Banten Province.

#### 9. Provision of Accommodation and Meals

The provision of accommodation and meals sector in Lebak Regency based on the 2013-2017 shift share analysis is influenced by several components. The effect of the growth component of Banten Province (Nij) in this sector has a positive value in contributing GRDP, namely in 2015 amounting to 43,123.46 million rupiahs, in 2016 increased by 45,331.83 million rupiahs, and in 2017 increased by 53,168.19 million rupiahs to the contribution of GRDP of Banten Province. The influence of industrial mix components (Mij) has a positive value of 8,146.92 million rupiah in 2015, in 2016 increased by 19,664.66 million rupiah and in 2017 increased by a value of 23,944.35 million rupiah. When viewed from the influence of the components of competitive advantage (Cij) the provision of accommodation and meals sector has a positive value, in 2015 has

7,433.85, in 2016 decreased by -517.61 million rupiah, in 2017 increased by 1,608.37 million rupiah.

Based on the results of the shift share analysis obtained the value of the industrial mix (Mij) component is positive, this shows that the growth of the provision of accommodation and meals sector in Lebak Regency is relatively faster than the same sector in Banten Province. . According to the result of the competitive component (Cij), it shows that the provision of accommodation and meals sector doesn't have competitiveness in Lebak Regency compared to the same sector at the Banten Province level.

From the overall change in income (Dij), the provision of accommodation and meals sector in Lebak Regency obtained a positive value. In 2015 the value is 58,704.24 million rupiah, increased in 2016 amounting to 64,478.87 million rupiahs and in 2017 increased in 78,720.92 million rupiah. This means that the growth of the provision of accommodation and meals sector in Lebak Regency is relatively faster compared to the growth of GRDP in the same sector at the level of Banten Province.

#### 10. Information and Communication

The information and communication sector in Lebak Regency based on the 2013-2017 shift share analysis is influenced by several components. The effect of the growth component of Banten Province (Nij) in this sector has a positive value in contributing GRDP, namely in 2015

amounting to 7,378.88 million rupiahs, in 2016 increased by 7,506.77 million rupiahs, and in 2017 increased by 8,773.25 million rupiahs to the contribution of GRDP of Banten Province. The influence of industrial mix components (Mij) has a positive value of 5,162.78 million rupiah in 2015, in 2016 decreased by 3,927.77 million rupiah and in 2017 increased by a value of 4,166.67 million rupiah. When viewed from the influence of the components of competitive advantage (Cij) the information and communication sector has a negative value, in 2015 has -6,770.35, in 2016 increased by -5,683.16 million rupiah, in 2017 increased by -540.59 million rupiah.

Based on the results of the shift share analysis obtained the value of the industrial mix (Mij) component is positive, this shows that the growth of the information and communication sector in Lebak Regency is relatively faster than the same sector in Banten Province. . According to the result of the competitive component (Cij), it shows that the information and communication sector has competitiveness in Lebak Regency compared to the same sector at the Banten Province level.

From the overall change in income (Dij), the information and communication sector in Lebak Regency obtained a positive value. In 2015 the value is 5,771.31 million rupiah, decreased in 2016 amounting to 5,751.39 million rupiahs and in 2017 increased in 12,399.33 million rupiah. This means that the growth of the information and communication

sector in Lebak Regency is relatively faster compared to the growth of GRDP in the same sector at the level of Banten Province.

#### 11. Financial Services and Insurance

The financial services and insurance sector in Lebak Regency based on the 2013-2017 shift share analysis is influenced by several components. The effect of the growth component of Banten Province (Nij) in this sector has a positive value in contributing GRDP, namely in 2015 amounting to 15,613.16 million rupiahs, in 2016 increased by 16,942.78 million rupiahs, and in 2017 increased by 18,991.70 million rupiahs to the contribution of GRDP of Banten Province. The influence of industrial mix components (Mij) has a positive value of 8,659.02 million rupiah in 2015, in 2016 increased by 28,518.17 million rupiah and in 2017 decreased by a value of -6,316.40 million rupiah. When viewed from the influence of the components of competitive advantage (Cij) the financial services and insurance sector has a negative value, in 2015 has -2,113.03, in 2016 decreased by -10,220.31 million rupiah, in 2017 increased by -529.08 million rupiah.

Based on the results of the shift share analysis obtained the value of the industrial mix (Mij) component is negative, this shows that the growth of the financial services and insurance sector in Lebak Regency is relatively slower than the same sector in Banten Province. . According to the result of the competitive component (Cij), it shows that the financial

services and insurance sector doesn't have competitiveness in Lebak Regency compared to the same sector at the Banten Province level.

From the overall change in income (Dij), the information and communication sector in Lebak Regency obtained a positive value. In 2015 the value is 22,159.15 million rupiah, increased in 2016 amounting to 35,240.64 million rupiahs and in 2017 decreased in 12,146.22 million rupiah. This means that the growth of the financial services and insurance sector in Lebak Regency is relatively faster compared to the growth of GRDP in the same sector at the level of Banten Province.

## 12. Real Estate

The real estate sector in Lebak Regency based on the 2013-2017 shift share analysis is influenced by several components. The effect of the growth component of Banten Province (Nij) in this sector has a positive value in contributing GRDP, namely in 2015 amounting to 63,925.20 million rupiahs, in 2016 increased by 66,586.43 million rupiahs, and in 2017 increased by 78,243.40 million rupiahs to the contribution of GRDP of Banten Province. The influence of industrial mix components (Mij) has a positive value of 21,129.59 million rupiah in 2015, in 2016 increased by 31,797.46 million rupiah and in 2017 decreased by a value of 30,298.87 million rupiah. When viewed from the influence of the components of competitive advantage (Cij) the real estate sector has a negative value, in 2015 has -25,727.08, in 2016 increased by -16,028.86 million rupiah, in 2017 increased by 10,090.76 million rupiah.

Based on the results of the shift share analysis obtained the value of the industrial mix (Mij) component is positive, this shows that the growth of the real estate sector in Lebak Regency is relatively higher than the same sector in Banten Province. . According to the result of the competitive component (Cij), it shows that the real estate sector has competitiveness in Lebak Regency compared to the same sector at the Banten Province level.

From the overall change in income (Dij), the information and communication sector in Lebak Regency obtained a positive value. In 2015 the value is 59,327.71 million rupiah, increased in 2016 amounting to 82,355.02 million rupiahs and in 2017 decreased in 118,633.03 million rupiah. This means that the growth of the real estate sector in Lebak Regency is relatively faster compared to the growth of GRDP in the same sector at the level of Banten Province.

### 13. Company Services

The company services sector in Lebak Regency based on the 2013-2017 shift share analysis is influenced by several components. The effect of the growth component of Banten Province (Nij) in this sector has a positive value in contributing GRDP, namely in 2015 amounting to 2,831.50 million rupiahs, in 2016 increased by 2,914.20 million rupiahs, and in 2017 increased by 3,356.87 million rupiahs to the contribution of GRDP of Banten Province. The influence of industrial mix components (Mij) has a positive value of 1,258.62 million rupiah in 2015, in 2016

decreased by 1,186.66 million rupiah and in 2017 increased by a value of 1,300.75 million rupiah. When viewed from the influence of the components of competitive advantage (Cij) the company services sector has a negative value, in 2015 has -1,660.19, in 2016 increased by -1,197.82 million rupiah, in 2017 increased by -827.22 million rupiah.

Based on the results of the shift share analysis obtained the value of the industrial mix (Mij) component is positive, this shows that the growth of the company services sector in Lebak Regency is relatively higher than the same sector in Banten Province. . According to the result of the competitive component (Cij), it shows that the company services sector has competitiveness in Lebak Regency compared to the same sector at the Banten Province level.

From the overall change in income (Dij), the information and communication sector in Lebak Regency obtained a positive value. In 2015 the value is 2,429.93 million rupiah, increased in 2016 amounting to 2,903.03 million rupiahs and in 2017 increased in 3,830.39 million rupiah. This means that the growth of the real estate sector in Lebak Regency is relatively faster compared to the growth of GRDP in the same sector at the level of Banten Province.

#### 14. Mandatory Government, Defense, and Social Security Administration

The mandatory government, defense, and social security administration sector in Lebak Regency based on the 2013-2017 shift share analysis is influenced by several components. The effect of the

growth component of Banten Province (Nij) in this sector has a positive value in contributing GRDP, namely in 2015 amounting to 44,571.01 million rupiahs, in 2016 increased by 47,307.17 million rupiahs, and in 2017 increased by 54,028.81 million rupiahs to the contribution of GRDP of Banten Province. The influence of industrial mix components (Mij) has a positive value of 9,487.13 million rupiah in 2015, in 2016 increased by 16,358.62 million rupiah and in 2017 decreased by a value of -10,697.11 million rupiah. When viewed from the influence of the components of competitive advantage (Cij) the mandatory government, defense, and social security administration sector has a positive value, in 2015 has 22,868.57, in 2016 decreased by 12,949.67 million rupiah, in 2017 decreased by 9,730.67 million rupiah.

Based on the results of the shift share analysis obtained the value of the industrial mix (Mij) component is negative, this shows that the growth of the mandatory government, defense, and social security administration sector in Lebak Regency is relatively lower than the same sector in Banten Province. . According to the result of the competitive component (Cij), it shows that the mandatory government, defense, and social security administration sector doesn't have competitiveness in Lebak Regency compared to the same sector at the Banten Province level.

From the overall change in income (Dij), the mandatory government, defense, and social security administration sector in Lebak Regency obtained a positive value. In 2015 the value is 76,926.71 million

rupiah, decreased in 2016 amounting to 76,615.46 million rupiahs and in 2017 decreased in 53,062.36 million rupiah. This means that the growth of the mandatory government, defense, and social security administration sector in Lebak Regency is relatively faster compared to the growth of GRDP in the same sector at the level of Banten Province.

#### 15. Educational Services

The educational services sector in Lebak Regency based on the 2013-2017 shift share analysis is influenced by several components. The effect of the growth component of Banten Province (Nij) in this sector has a positive value in contributing GRDP, namely in 2015 amounting to 50,622.55 million rupiahs, in 2016 increased by 52,986.10 million rupiahs, and in 2017 increased by 61,354.58 million rupiahs to the contribution of GRDP of Banten Province. The influence of industrial mix components (Mij) has a positive value of 12,131.18 million rupiah in 2015, in 2016 increased by 13,651.64 million rupiah and in 2017 increased by a value of 18,424.55 million rupiah. When viewed from the influence of the components of competitive advantage (Cij) the educational services sector has a positive value, in 2015 has 2,832.71, in 2016 increased by 4,088.69 million rupiah, in 2017 decreased by -3,771.27 million rupiah.

Based on the results of the shift share analysis obtained the value of the industrial mix (Mij) component is positive, this shows that the growth of the educational services sector in Lebak Regency is relatively higher than the same sector in Banten Province. . According to the result

of the competitive component (Cij), it shows that the educational services sector doesn't have competitiveness in Lebak Regency compared to the same sector at the Banten Province level.

From the overall change in income (Dij), the mandatory government, defense, and social security administration sector in Lebak Regency obtained a positive value. In 2015 the value is 65,586.44 million rupiah, increased in 2016 amounting to 70,726.43 million rupiahs and in 2017 increased in 76,007.86 million rupiah. This means that the growth of the educational services sector in Lebak Regency is relatively faster compared to the growth of GRDP in the same sector at the level of Banten Province.

#### 16. Health Services and Social Activities

The health services and social activities sector in Lebak Regency based on the 2013-2017 shift share analysis is influenced by several components. The effect of the growth component of Banten Province (Nij) in this sector has a positive value in contributing GRDP, namely in 2015 amounting to 9,583.70 million rupiahs, in 2016 increased by 10,213.16 million rupiahs, and in 2017 increased by 12,245.93 million rupiahs to the contribution of GRDP of Banten Province. The influence of industrial mix components (Mij) has a negative value of -400.85 million rupiah in 2015, in 2016 increased by 4,152.33 million rupiah and in 2017 increased by a value of 4,800.17 million rupiah. When viewed from the influence of the components of competitive advantage (Cij) the health services and social

activities sector has a positive value, in 2015 has 6,783.46, in 2016 decreased by 3,023.97 million rupiah, in 2017 increased by 6,294.92 million rupiah.

Based on the results of the shift share analysis obtained the value of the industrial mix (Mij) component is positive, this shows that the growth of the health services and social activities sector in Lebak Regency is relatively higher than the same sector in Banten Province. . According to the result of the competitive component (Cij), it shows that the health services and social activities sector doesn't have competitiveness in Lebak Regency compared to the same sector at the Banten Province level.

From the overall change in income (Dij), the health services and social activities sector in Lebak Regency obtained a positive value. In 2015 the value is 15,966.30 million rupiah, increased in 2016 amounting to 17,389.45 million rupiahs and in 2017 increased in 23,342.02 million rupiah. This means that the growth of the health services and social activities sector in Lebak Regency is relatively faster compared to the growth of GRDP in the same sector at the level of Banten Province.

#### 17. Other Services

The other services sector in Lebak Regency based on the 2013-2017 shift share analysis is influenced by several components. The effect of the growth component of Banten Province (Nij) in this sector has a positive value in contributing GRDP, namely in 2015 amounting to 22,998.85 million rupiahs, in 2016 increased by 23,928.61 million rupiahs,

and in 2017 increased by 27,638.46 million rupiahs to the contribution of GRDP of Banten Province. The influence of industrial mix components (Mij) has a positive value of 4,838.06 million rupiah in 2015, in 2016 increased by 9,522.23 million rupiah and in 2017 increased by a value of 11,768.87 million rupiah. When viewed from the influence of the components of competitive advantage (Cij) the other services sector has a positive value, in 2015 has -1,220.42, in 2016 decreased by -4,413.52 million rupiah, in 2017 decreased by -6,465.67 million rupiah.

Based on the results of the shift share analysis obtained the value of the industrial mix (Mij) component is positive, this shows that the growth of the other services sector in Lebak Regency is relatively higher than the same sector in Banten Province. . According to the result of the competitive component (Cij), it shows that the other services sector doesn't have competitiveness in Lebak Regency compared to the same sector at the Banten Province level.

From the overall change in income (Dij), the other services sector in Lebak Regency obtained a positive value. In 2015 the value is 26,616.48 million rupiah, increased in 2016 amounting to 29,037.33 million rupiahs and in 2017 increased in 32,941.66 million rupiah. This means that the growth of the other services sector in Lebak Regency is relatively faster compared to the growth of GRDP in the same sector at the level of Banten Province.

### C. Location Quotient Analysis

The Location Quotient (LQ) analysis tool is used to see the economic potential in Lebak Regency. LQ analysis can also be used as a sector determinant that can be used as a leading in terms of contribution, so that the number of export commodities in the region can be known. LQ analysis is obtained by comparing the contribution of a sector in a region to the total output at the provincial level.

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

Table 5.4 below is the result of the Location Quotient (LQ) analysis in Lebak Regency:

**Table 5.3**

The Result of Location Quotient's Calculation of Lebak Regency 2013-2017

Sector	Location Quotient					LQ
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	4.75	4.43	4.73	4.70	4.66	4.65
Mining and Quarrying	9.52	8.84	9.22	9.19	9.30	9.21
Processing Industry	0.32	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.30
Procurement of Electricity and Gas	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06
Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste, and Recycling	0.66	0.59	0.63	0.60	0.59	0.61
Contractions	0.58	0.61	0.72	0.74	0.80	0.69
Large and Retail Trade, Automobile and Motorcycle Repair	1.05	0.99	1.02	1.01	1.02	1.02
Transportation and Warehousing	0.97	0.96	0.98	0.95	0.92	0.96
Provision of Accommodation and Meals	2.04	1.95	2.07	2.06	2.05	2.03
Information and Communication	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.15
Financial Services and Insurance	0.63	0.60	0.63	0.61	0.60	0.62
Real Estate	0.92	0.86	0.88	0.87	0.87	0.88
Company Services	0.34	0.31	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.32
Mandatory Government, Defense, and Social Security Administration	2.77	2.66	2.87	2.89	2.90	2.82
Educational Services	1.92	1.85	1.95	1.95	1.92	1.92
Health Services and Social Activities	0.88	0.85	0.93	0.94	0.95	0.91
Other Services	1.74	1.72	1.80	1.78	1.74	1.76

*Author Estimation, Data from Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) of Lebak Regency 2018*

Table 5.4 above shows that there are seven economic sectors that have LQ value > 1, they are agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector,

mining and quarrying sector, large and retail trade, automobile and motorcycle repair sector, provision of accommodation and meals sector, mandatory government, defense, and social security sector, educational services sector, and other services sector. This shows that these sectors are able to fulfil the needs of the Lebak Regency and tend to be able to export to areas outside Lebak Regency.

Processing industry sector, procurement of electricity and water sector, water supply, waste management, waste, and recycling sector, contractions sector, transportation and warehousing sector, information and communication sector, financial services and insurance sector, real estate sector, company services sector, and health services and social activities sector have a LQ value  $<1$ , this means that these sectors are non-base sectors and tend to import from outside the Lebak Regency.

From the results of the Location Quotient analysis, the results obtained are the sectors that have LQ values  $> 1$  are agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector (LQ average = 4.65), mining and quarrying sector (LQ average = 9.21), large and retail trade, automobile and motorcycle repair sector (LQ average = 1.02), provision of accommodation and meals sector (LQ average = 2.03), mandatory government, defense, and social security sector (LQ average = 2.82), educational services sector (LQ average = 1.92), and other services sector (LQ average = 1.76) as the leading sector and as a sector that greatly influences the economy in Lebak Regency and

has comparative advantages as a potential sector that is able to meet the needs of its own region and can be exported to outside the Lebak Regency

#### **D. Overlay Analysis**

This Overlay Analysis is used to determine potential economic sectors or activities based on growth criteria and contribution criteria by combining the results of the Growth Ratio Model (MRP) and Location Quotient (LQ) analysis. Seen from MRP results, if the  $RPS > 1$  value is positive (+), it means that the sector growth at the study area level is higher than the sector growth in the reference area. And if the value of  $RPS < 1$  is negative (-), it means that the sector at the study area level is lower than the growth of the sector in the reference area. Whereas from the LQ analysis, if the  $LQ > 1$  is positive (+), it means that the sector has a large contribution. And if the LQ value  $< 1$  is negative (-), it means that the sector has a small contribution.

The results of calculations through overlay analysis on seventeen economic sectors in Lebak Regency from 2013 to 2017 can be seen from Table 5.5 below:

**Table 5.4**

The Result of Overlay Analysis's Calculation of Lebak Regency 2013-2017

Sector	MRP (RPS)		LQ		Overlay Analysis
	Real	Nominal	Real	Nominal	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	0.91	-	4.65	+	(-,+)
Mining and Quarrying	0.09	-	9.21	+	(-,+)
Processing Industry	0.44	-	0.30	-	(-,-)
Procurement of Electricity and Gas	0.21	-	0.06	-	(-,-)
Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste, and Recycling	0.68	-	0.61	-	(-,-)
Contractions	1.94	+	0.69	-	(+,-)
Large and Retail Trade, Automobile and Motorcycle Repair	0.91	-	1.02	+	(-,+)
Transportation and Warehousing	0.94	-	0.96	-	(-,-)
Provision of Accommodation and Meals	1.07	+	2.03	+	(+,+)
Information and Communication	0.74	-	0.15	-	(-,-)
Financial Services and Insurance	1.00	+	0.62	-	(+,-)
Real Estate	0.88	-	0.88	-	(-,-)
Company Services	0.76	-	0.32	-	(-,-)
Mandatory Government, Defense, and Social Security Administration	1.24	+	2.82	+	(+,+)
Educational Services	1.07	+	1.92	+	(+,+)
Health Services and Social Activities	1.39	+	0.91	-	(+,-)
Other Services	1.07	+	1.76	+	(+,+)

*Author Estimation, Data from Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) of Lebak Regency 2018*

In which:

MRP : Growth Ratio Model

RPS : Value of the Regional Growth Ratio

LQ : Value of the Location Quotient Coefficient

The results of Overlay analysis calculation in 2013 - 2017, can be seen from the economic sector of Lebak Regency showing the following classified growth and contribution:

a) (+,+) sign in overlay analysis column means positive (+) growth and positive (+) contribution. It is found in the provision of accommodation and sectors, mandatory government, defense, and social security administration sectors, educational services sectors, and other services sectors. These results mean that the four sectors are the most dominant sectors seen from the values obtained that the growth and contribution are very large towards the formation of GRDP and development in Lebak Regency.

b) (+,-) sign in overlay analysis column means positive (+) growth and negative (-) contributions. It is found in the construction sector, financial services and insurance sectors, and health services and social activities. This result defines an economic activity with a dominant growth but its contribution is small. Therefore it is necessary to increase in these sectors and be developed to become the dominant sector on both sides.

c) (-,+) sign in overlay analysis column means negative (-) growth and positive (+) contribution. It is found in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries

sectors, mining and quarrying sectors, and large and retail trade, automobile and motorcycle repair sectors. This explains that the sector has small growth and has a large contribution. Therefore, adequate employment is needed to increase economic growth.

d) (-,-) sign in overlay analysis column means negative (-) growth and negative (-) contribution. It is found in the processing industry sector, procurement of electricity and gas sector, water supply, waste management, waste, and recycling sectors, transportation and warehousing sectors, information and communication sectors, real estate sector, and company services sector. These results mean that these sectors are sectors that are not potential in growth and their contribution to the formation of GRDP and regional development of Lebak Regency.

#### **E. Klassen Typology Analysis**

Klassen Typology Analysis is one of the tools used to determine the classification of the economic sector in an area of the regional economy. This analysis can be used through two approaches, namely sectoral and regional. The approach used in this analysis is GRDP. There are four classifications in this analysis that differ from economic sectors, namely the rapid growth sector, the growing sector, the retained sector, and relatively backward sectors.

We can see the average growth rate and contribution of the economic sector of Banten Province and Lebak Regency through the results of the Klassen Typology classification in table 5.6 below:

**Table 5.5**

Classification of GRDP Sector of Lebak Regency 2013-2017

Proportion Growth	$\frac{x_1}{x} \geq 1$	$\frac{x_1}{x} \leq 1$
$\frac{\Delta X_1}{\Delta X} \geq 1$	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Rapid growth sector</i></p> <p>Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (4.70 and 1.00), Provision and Accommodation and Meals (2.06 and 1.08), Mandatory Government, Defense, and Social Security Administration (2.85 and 1.26), Educational Services (1.94 and 1.08), and Other Services (1.78 and 1.08)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Growing sector</i></p> <p>Mining and Quarrying (9.31 and 0.95) and Large and Retail Trade, Automobile and Motorcycle Repair (1.03 and 0.94)</p>
$\frac{\Delta X_1}{\Delta X} \leq 1$	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Retarded sector</i></p> <p>Procurement of Electricity and Gas (0.06 and 14.99), Contractions (0.70 and 2.14), and Health Services and Social Activities (0.92 and 1.40)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Relatively backward sector</i></p> <p>Processing Industry (0.30 and 0.43), Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste, and Recycling (0.62 and 0.65), Transportation and Warehousing (0.97 and 0.89), Information and Communication (0.15 and 0.79), Financial Services and Insurance (0.62 and 0.92), Real Estate (0.89 and 0.87), and Company Services (0.32 and 0.75)</p>

*Author Estimation, Data from Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) of Lebak Regency 2018*

The results of the calculations using the Klassen Typology analysis in Table 5.6 show that the rapid growth sector are Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sector with a proportion of 4.70 and a growth rate of 1.00,

Provision and Accommodation and Meals sector with a proportion of 2.06 and a growth rate of 1.08, Mandatory Government, Defense, and Social Security Administration sector with a proportion of 2.85 and a growth rate of 1.26, Educational Services sector with a proportion of 1.94 and a growth rate of 1.08, and Other Services sector with a proportion of 1.78 and a growth rate of 1.08 which explains that these sectors have a very large contribution to the formation of GDP in Lebak Regency and will continue to be a growing sector in the future.

While for growing sectors there are several sectors, namely Mining and Quarrying with a proportion of 9.31 and a growth rate of 0.95 and Large and Retail Trade, Automobile and Motorcycle Repair with a proportion of 1.03 and a growth rate of 0.94.

In the classification of retarded sector Procurement of Electricity and Gas with a proportion of 0.06 and a growth rate of 14.99, Contractions with a proportion of 0.70 and a growth rate of 2.14, and Health Services and Social Activities with a proportion of 0.92 and a growth rate of 1.40.

While in a relatively backward sector there are several sectors, namely Processing Industry with a proportion of 0.30 and a growth rate of 0.43, Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste, and Recycling with a proportion of 0.62 and a growth rate of 0.65, Transportation and Warehousing with a proportion of 0.97 and growth rate of 0.89, information and communication with a proportion of 0.62 and growth rate

of 0.79, financial services and insurance with a proportion of 0.62 and growth rate of 0.92, real estate with a proportion of 0.89 and a growth rate of 0.87, and company services with a proportion of 0.32 and a growth rate of 0.75. This shows that there is no effort from the local government to explore and increase the potential in the sector.

#### **F. SWOT Analysis**

SWOT analysis is an analysis used to identify those that are systematic and to know several factors from internal and external environments. This SWOT analysis can also direct and act as a catalyst in the strategic planning process. SWOT includes S (strength), W (weakness), O (opportunity), and T (threat) elements. In this matrix there are four possible alternative strategies, including:

1. The S-O strategy is to increase every element of strength that is owned and to take every element of opportunity that is as good as possible.
2. W-O is to improve the element of weakness so that it can be utilized as best as possible every element of opportunity that exists.
3. W-T is to improve the element of weakness so that it can weaken every element of the challenge as well as possible.
4. S-T is to maximize every element of strength and keep it in order to maintain every element of the challenge as best as possible.

The results of the SWOT analysis can be seen in the table below:

**Table 5.6**  
The Result of SWOT Analysis

<p align="center">Internal</p> <p align="center"><b>Strength (S)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Large natural resource potential in the base sector, namely the agricultural sector</li> <li>2. The strategic location of Lebak Regency.</li> <li>3. <i>Pisang sale</i> (processed banana) as a economic mainstay of Lebak society</li> <li>4. Having mining and quarrying sector which are the leading sectors.</li> </ol>	<p align="center"><b>Weakness (W)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Utilization and management of natural resources that have not been optimal.</li> <li>2. Soaring fertilizer distribution.</li> <li>3. Low number of jobs that are not suitable with the size of the cement factory.</li> <li>4. Lack of road construction and lighting.</li> </ol>	
<p align="center">External</p> <p align="center"><b>Opportunities (O)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lebak Regency is a mining and agricultural area.</li> <li>2. Government support in the form of People's Business Credit (KUR) for small and medium enterprises.</li> <li>3. Cooperation with other parties or private parties.</li> <li>4. The need and demand for agricultural commodities, especially rice, is very high.</li> <li>5. Technological developments in the base sector.</li> </ol>	<p align="center"><b>S-O Strategy</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increasing the potential of the superior sector by utilizing government support in the form of ease of service in the licensing process and socialization of the processing of high value raw materials (S4, O1, O5).</li> <li>2. Use strategic locations to drive trade between regions in the economy of local communities. (S2, O1).</li> <li>3. Increasing agricultural potential with government support in the form of fertilizer distribution and socialization of the introduction of superior food crops (S1, S3, O1, O2, O4).</li> <li>4. Improve the quality of education (S2).</li> </ol>	<p align="center"><b>W-O Strategy</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Managing natural resources optimally with assistance from the government in the form of assistance with modern tools that can facilitate work (W1, W3, O2, O5).</li> <li>2. Repairing facilities and infrastructure, namely street lighting, and building new roads in collaboration with private parties (W4, O3).</li> <li>3. Increasing human resources for technological developments with government assistance in the form of socialization of technological progress and competition in the era of globalization (W3, O3, O5).</li> </ol>
<p align="center"><b>Threats (T)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Unstable security conditions.</li> <li>2. Competition between regions to improve the economy.</li> <li>3. Competitiveness in the era of globalization.</li> <li>4. The focus in the low non-base sector is procurement of electricity and gas.</li> <li>5. Disasters that often occur are floods and landslides.</li> </ol>	<p align="center"><b>S-T Strategy</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Creating a conducive business climate with government assistance in the form of facilitating business licensing and combating extortion (S4, T1)</li> <li>2. Increasing awareness in management of the base sector with socialization to the community to further improve the economy (S1, S3, T4)</li> </ol>	<p align="center"><b>W-T Strategy</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improve skills to the community so that the quality of human resources can compete in the era of globalization (W3, T2, T4).</li> <li>2. Empowerment of human resources in the face of crop failure by improving irrigation (T5)</li> <li>3. Cooperating with cooperatives in fertilizer distribution (W2)</li> </ol>

## 1. S-O Strategy

The S-O strategy is a strategy in which internal forces are used in order to be able to utilize external forces to benefit the Lebak Regency area in the development of the region. The alternative S-O strategies produced include:

- a. Increasing the potential of the superior sector by utilizing government support in the form of ease of service in the licensing process and socialization of the processing of high value raw materials. Beside the presence of cement factory in Bayah sub-district, people in Lebak Regency also legally and illegally utilizing former PT Antam land. Beside increasing the number of jobs in PT Cemendo Gemilang, government also has to pay attention with the utilizing of former gold area.
- b. Use strategic locations to drive trade between regions in the economy of local communities. Lebak Regency is closed with Jakarta, Depok, Bogor, and Sukabumi. The strategic location can help the easiness mobilization of trade in Lebak Regency and it can increase the level of economic in Lebak Regency.
- c. Increasing agricultural potential with government support in the form of fertilizer distribution and socialization of the introduction of superior food crops.
- d. Improve the quality of education. It is hoped that the government will provide support by adding school buildings so that people can

get more evenly educated so that they can create more competent human resources. Actually, the sector of educational services is already great. But it is not in line with the quality of education in Lebak Regency, the rate of dropout is still high. Government has to pay attention here, because education is important as an investment and people's life can be better by fixing their education.

## **2. W-O Strategy**

The W-O strategy is a strategy used to overcome various weaknesses by utilizing the opportunities available. The alternative strategies produced include:

- a. Optimizing the use and management of natural resources by opening new jobs for the community, especially in the base sector category. Agricultural products that continue to increase in needs and demand and cause management in the sector to be increased. Increase agricultural yields by increasing production yields. The addition of the amount of production causes the need for additional working hours for agricultural workers. Therefore, government support is needed by providing assistance to farmers.
- b. One way to optimize potential in an area is by improving facilities and infrastructure. If the facilities and infrastructures are not optimal, the output is not optimal. The need for street lighting, asphalt needs in road repair can be fulfilled by cooperating with the

private sector. Facilities and infrastructure in Lebak Regency are still lacking, so the strategy is highly recommended.

- c. Improving technology is a way to produce better quality human resources. When using traditional technology, it will hamper production and also produce the lower quality. Therefore, the government is very important in terms of giving a sense of the importance of modern technology and providing assistance in the form of modern tools so that the production is maximized.

### **3. S-T Strategy**

The S-T strategy is a strategy that maximizes every element of strength so that it can become every element of challenge as optimally as possible. The alternative S-T strategies produced include:

- a. Creating a conducive business climate in encouraging investment.  
This strategy is based on the response of the power of large natural resources in the base sector which has a  $LQ > 1$  value and the strategic location of Lebak Regency which results in high mobility of goods, goods and services from Lebak Regency. Where this power can be utilized to produce a conducive business climate to avoid political conditions and regional security that are unstable in natural disasters that occur in floods that cause crop failures whose quality decreases.
- b. Increase awareness in managing the base sector. This strategy aims to increase production in the base category sector, because the

sector has an important role in improving the economy in Lebak Regency.

#### **4. W-T Strategy**

The W-T strategy is a strategy proposed to reduce internal weaknesses and avoid external threats. The alternative W-T strategies produced include:

- a. Improve skills to the community so that the quality of human resources can compete in the era of globalization. This strategy aims to anticipate weaknesses, namely the quality of low human resources. It is expected that by improving the quality of human resources, Lebak Regency can compete in the era of globalization which demands high competitiveness.
- b. Improve development facilities and infrastructure and optimize utilization of natural resources to face regional competition. This strategy aims to anticipate weaknesses especially access roads which are still experiencing a lot of damage, causing trade traffic to be not optimal. This means that road repairs need to be done so that trade in natural resources in Lebak Regency becomes more optimal.

#### **G. Discussion**

From the analysis of the Growth Ratio Model (MRP) there are several sectors that have positive growth in the study area and reference areas, they are contractions sector, provision of accommodation and meals

sector, financial services and insurance sector, mandatory government, defense, and social security administration sector, educational services sector, health services and social activities sector, and the last other services sector. This means that these sectors are the dominant sectors of growth and show an increase in the structure of economic growth. With these results it can be said that Lebak Regency has a fairly good economic growth because most economic sectors have prominent growth.

In the study using the Shift Share analysis tool the leading sector of Lebak Regency are procurement of electricity and gas sector, contractions sector, provision of accommodation and meals sector, mandatory government, defense, and social security administration sector, educational services sector, health services and social activities sector, and other services sector.

In the Location Quotient (LQ) analysis tool found that seven economic sectors are agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector, mining and quarrying sectors, large and retail trade, automobile and motorcycle repair sectors, provision of accommodation and meals sector, mandatory government, defense, and social security sectors, educational services sectors, and other services sectors are the basic sectors that have an important role in the economy of Lebak Regency. These seven sectors have comparative advantages and as a potential sector that is able to meet the needs of their own regions and can export to regions outside the region.

Overlay analysis finds sectors that have positive growth and contribution to the regional economy, namely provision of accommodation and sectors, mandatory government, defense, and social security administration sectors, educational services sectors, and other services sectors. These four sectors are potential and dominant sectors seen from the results obtained that in terms of growth and very large contribution to the formation of GRDP and development of Lebak Regency.

From the results of the analysis through Klassen Typology shows that the economic sectors classified into advanced sector classification are agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector, provision and accommodation and meals sector, mandatory government, defense, and social security administration sectors, educational services sector, and other services sector. These results explain that these sectors have a major role and contribution in the formation of GRDP in Lebak Regency and will be a sector that continues to develop in subsequent periods.

Based on the results of the SWOT analysis, the leading sector development policy strategy that needs to be improved is to increase the pace of the regional economy by paying attention to the potential of the base sector, improving the quality of education, improving public facilities and infrastructure to improve economic competitiveness with other regions and increasing the availability of infrastructure development with regard to sustainability environment.

Agriculture, forestry, and fishery sector in Lebak Regency is able to fulfil the need of this region even is able to fulfil the region outside Lebak Regency, in line with the result of LQ analysis. This sector is included as main livelihood by Lebak's society. Due to the high number of the society participates in this sector, there is the tradition named *Seren* to thankful for all of they got from agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector. But when we see through the MRP and Overlay analysis, the growth in this sector is not dominant, it is caused by the land use that change into real estate and property development like in Maja sub-district. And for fisheries, there is also land use change into cement factory in Bayah sub-district.

Mining and quarrying sector is also a leading sector in Lebak Regency. This sector becomes the sector that has the value of investment reached 19.9 trillion rupiah. One of the biggest investor in this sector is *PT Cemendo Gemilang* located in Bayah sub-district. This company also becomes the biggest company that produces cement in Southeast Asia. But their growth is quite low while the contribution is dominant, this is due to lack of jobs. The government is expected to pay more attention to the number of jobs in this sector, because this sector is potential to reduce the unemployment in Lebak Regency.

The growth and contribution of processing industry sector in Lebak Regency is not really well. Even this sector can't fulfil the need, so they cover it by import from outside. But the government prepares the strategy

by planning for the construction of an industrial area on the Cikande (Serang Regency) border towards Lebak Regency. As per the spatial plan, the area is included in Lebak Regency. So that industries that refuse to the increasing of minimum wages for workers will be relocated to this region.

Procurement of electricity and gas sector isn't included in leading sector in Lebak Regency. But in the future this sector is included as a potential sector, due to the source of electricity through the hydropower construction in *Waduk Karian*. This hydropower will turn out as the biggest electricity source in Banten Province.

The growth of Water supply, waste management, waste and recycling sector is not dominant in Lebak Regency. This condition gives an impact especially in water supply. In dry season, the society has difficulty getting water supply, while in the rainy season the area in Lebak is an area that is opposed to landslides. And based on Klassen Typology Analysis this sector is classified into relatively backward sector, so the government should pay more attention to this sector and fix the quality of infrastructure related to this sector.

Construction sector has the prominent growth in Lebak Regency and Banten Province, it is due to the entry of *Ciputra* that built the facilities and infrastructure in Lebak especially in Maja sub-district. The regent is concentrating on fixing infrastructure in the city of Rangkasbitung.

Large and retail trade, automobile and motorcycle repair sector is included in leading sector. It shows from the number of automobile and motorcycle dealer in Lebak that is increasing and the number of people that faced the convenience in purchasing car and motorcycle.

Lebak Regency has prominent growth and contribution of transportation and warehousing. It shows by the improvements, especially the *KRL Commuter Line* revitalization of the Rangkasbitung–Tanahabang for easy access. And also the construction of the Serpong–Panimbang toll road, although not in Lebak, but because of its close location gives the impact to Lebak also.

Provision of accommodation and meals sector in Lebak Regency potential is great. One of the reasons is due the tourism that is growing in this region. And it leads the grows of the accommodation like hotels in Lebak Regency also.

Real estate sector is still based in Maja sub-district because of its strategic location. In Maja several developers start to construct the real estate, such as *Ciputra Grup* with their *Citra Maja Raya*.

Mandatory government, defense, and social security administration sector experiences increasing than previous year. The increasing growth mainly occurred in the mandatory government sector because the government succeeded in developing communication and information technology that accelerated the performances in the mandatory government sector.