

PROJECTION OF ECONOMIC GROWTH IN LEADING SECTORS IN THE REGION OF LOMBOK EAST REGENCY

Nia Kurniati ¹, Syaumudinsyah ², Mey Susanti AS ³, Lubna ⁴

^{1,2,3,4} State Administration Study Program, Mataram College of Administration

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E-mail:

niaalqiya@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the structure of the economy, leading sectors and projected economic growth in the leading sectors in 2024 in East Lombok Regency. The research method used is descriptive qualitative method. The data used is secondary data in the form of GRDP data by field of business at current prices and at constant prices, both for the area being analyzed, namely East Lombok Regency and for the reference area, namely West Nusa Tenggara Province. The data analysis technique used to determine the structure of the economy is using the Klassen Typology analysis. To analyze leading sectors using *Location Quotient* (LQ) analysis. Meanwhile, to analyze economic growth projections using *Shift-Share analysis*. The results of the study found that, based on the Klassen Typology analysis, there are 5 business sectors in quadrant I with the category of advanced and fast-growing sectors, quadrant II, there are 4 business sectors with the advanced sector category but depressed, quadrant III, there are 7 business sectors with the potential sector category or can still grow rapidly, and quadrant IV there is 1 business sector with relatively lagging sector categories. Analysis of *Location Quotient* (LQ) which has $LQ > 1$ means that it is a leading sector, there are 9 leading sectors in the East Lombok Regency area. Analysis of the economic growth projections for the leading sectors in 2014 for the East Lombok Regency as a whole is around 7.6%.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Economic problems in principle is a matter of meeting the needs and welfare of society. The achievement of public (public) welfare, which is the goal of the state, certainly requires effort and focus in stages. Benchmarks for the success of the state or region in improving people's welfare can be seen in the achievement of economic growth. The economic growth of a nation or country, and region can be assessed by various aggregate measures. In general, this economic growth can be measured using the Gross National Income (GNP) and for regions it can be measured by the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). Gross National Income is the total value of the gross income of all citizens from economic activities within and outside the country's borders, but carried out by these citizens [1]. Meanwhile, GRDP is the gross added value of all goods and services created or produced in the domestic territory of a country arising from various economic activities in a period [2].

Economic growth is a process of increasing the production capacity of an economy which is manifested in the form of an increase in national income. According to Boediono [3], economic growth is a process of increasing output per capita in the long run. While regional economic growth is the increase in the income of the community as a whole that occurs in the region, namely the increase in all *value added* that occurs. Factors influencing Indonesia's economic growth include factors of production, investment, foreign trade and balance of payments, monetary and inflation policies, and state finances [4].

Economic growth certainly cannot be separated from the conditions of national economic growth. Based on macroeconomic analysis, economic growth aims to describe an economy that has experienced economic development and achieved a high level of prosperity, as well as describing the economic problems faced by a country or region in the long term [5]. Several factors to increase economic growth in both developed and developing countries include human resources, natural resources, capital formation and technology (Samuelson, 1998 in [6]). The rate of population growth is also considered as one of the positive factors that spur economic growth. However, the role of the population growth rate on economic development also depends on the ability of the economic system to absorb labor [7], because this will be related to per capita GRDP.

Regional development is the driving force for national development, which makes regional governments the planners to carry out various transformations of economic activities for the welfare of society. Regional economic development is a process that includes the formation of new institutions, development of alternative industries, improvement of existing workforce capacity to produce better products and services, identification of new markets, transfer of knowledge and technology, and development of new businesses. new venture. In regional economic development, of course it will also be influenced by the economic structure and leading sectors of the region. With decentralization, development within the regional scope has been given power by the center to manage its own region, both development in the economic sector and outside the economic sector. This is because the regions know more about the problems and potentials of their own regions [8] .

East Lombok Regency, is one of the regencies in the administrative area of NTB Province. Compared to other Regencies/Cities on the island of Lombok, East Lombok is the largest district on the island of Lombok with an area of 1,605.55 km², equivalent to 33.88 percent of the total area of the island of Lombok which reaches 4,738.7 km² [9] . Economic growth in East Lombok Regency is quite significant, as can be seen from the GRDP during the period from 2017 - 2021 at current prices it has increased significantly. It's just that in 2018 there was an economic slowdown at 3.40% where previously in 2017 the economy of East Lombok Regency was 6.25%. This is caused by the impact of natural disasters, namely earthquakes. Furthermore, in 2019 there was an increase in economic growth of 4.7%. Whereas in 2020, the economy again experienced a decline of -3.1% as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic and in 2021 again experienced an economic increase of 3.12% [9] . As a reference area in this study, the growth rate of the NTB Province also experienced an economic slowdown in 2018, namely -4.50%. This is also due to the impact of the earthquake that hit the Lombok region. In 2019 it increased by 3.90%, in 2020 it experienced an economic slowdown of -0.62% due to the impact of Covid-19 and in 2021 it experienced an increase of 2.30% [10] . The rate of economic growth in both NTB Province and East Lombok Regency in 2021 has increased in almost all business sectors, except for the mining and quarrying sector in NTB Province which is experiencing a slowdown. This shows that the economy of the East Lombok Regency and NTB Province is starting to recover, even though Covid-19 has not been completely declared over.

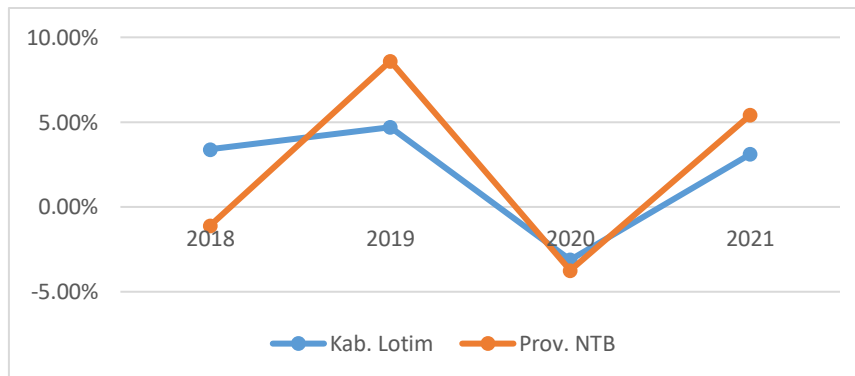


Figure 1. The Economic Growth Rate of NTB Province and East Lombok Regency

The relative potential of an area can encourage development both nationally and regionally [11] . The amount of relative potential of an area that is not yet known will become one of the obstacles in regional development, because development without knowledge of relative potential causes the direction of development to not be focused. This study aims to analyze the structure of the economy, leading sectors and analysis of projected economic growth in leading sectors in 2024 in the East Lombok Regency.

2. METHODS

2.1 Type and Data Source

This type of research is qualitative research using descriptive methods. Qualitative research is research that produces descriptive data regarding spoken and written words, and observable behavior of the people studied (Taylor and Bogdan, 1984:5 in [12]). Qualitative research methods are used to obtain in-depth data, data that contains meaning. Meaning is the actual data, data that is certain is a value behind the appearance [13] . This study used secondary data taken from the East Lombok Regency BPS and NTB Province BPS. The data used in this research are GRDP data by business sector, both at current prices and

at constant prices, the rate of economic growth and the contribution of the business sector to GRDP formation.

2.2 Analysis Method

Data analysis used in this study are:

- a. **Klassen Typology Analysis** is used to determine the economic structure of the East Lombok Regency area. The Klassen Typology analysis used is a sectoral approach, using data on the rate of economic growth and the contribution (role) of each business sector. The results of the Klassen Typology analysis will be divided into 4 quadrants as follows [14] :

Kuadran I Sektor maju dan tumbuh dengan pesat $g_i > g ; s_i > s$	Kuadran II Sektor maju tapi tertekan $g_i < g ; s_i > s$
Kuadran III Sektor potensial atau masih dapat berkembang dengan pesat $g_i > g ; s_i < s$	Kuadran IV Sektor relatif tertinggal $g_i < g ; s_i < s$

Figure 2. Classification of Klassen Typology Analysis

Where:

g_i = regional GRDP growth rate
 g = GRDP growth rate in the reference area
 s_i = regional GRDP contribution
 s = GRDP contribution of the reference area

- b. **Location Quotient (LQ)** analysis is one of the approaches used in the base economy as a first step to understanding the activity sectors that trigger economic growth [15] . Many of the variables used in the LQ analysis are value added variables (income levels) and the number of jobs. In this study, the variable to be used is value added variable (income level) which is formulated as follows:

$$LQ = \frac{V_i/V_t}{Y_i/Y_t}$$

Where : V_i = GRDP value of sector i of an area
 V_t = total GRDP value of an area
 Y_i = GRDP value of sector i of the reference area
 Y_t = total GRDP value of the reference area

If the results of the calculation of the LQ analysis are as follows:

- $LQ > 1$, meaning that the sector is the basis or a source of growth. This sector has a comparative advantage and has a more prominent role. Production can not only meet the needs of its own region, but can be exported.
- $LQ = 1$, meaning that the sector is classified as non-base, not having a comparative advantage. Production is only enough to meet the needs of the region itself.
- $LQ < 1$, meaning that the sector is classified as non-basic, does not have a comparative advantage. Production cannot meet the needs of its own region so it needs supplies or imports from outside.

- c. **Shift share** analysis is used to analyze economic growth projections in leading sectors in East Lombok Regency using the formula:

$$E_{r,i,t+m} = E_{r,i,t} \left[\frac{E_{N,i,t+m}}{E_{N,i,t}} + \frac{m}{n} \frac{D_{r,i}}{E_{r,i,t-n}} \right]$$

Where : $D_{r,i,t} = D_{r,i} = \{E_{r,i,t} - (E_{N,i,t}/E_{N,i,t-n})E_{r,i,t-n}\}$

$E_{r,i,t+m}$ = projected regional economic growth being analyzed

$E_{r,i,t}$ = initial year economic growth + 1

$E_{N,i,t+m}$ = projected economic growth in the reference area

$E_{N,i,t}$ = initial economic growth of the reference area

$D_{r,i,t}$ = differential shift

$E_{r,i,t-n}$ = regional economic growth analyzed in the early year

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Analysis of the Regional Economic Structure of East Lombok Regency

East Lombok Regency is one of the areas in the Province of West Nusa Tenggara (NTB). Astronomically, East Lombok Regency is located between $116^{\circ} 46' - 117^{\circ} 20'$ south latitude, $80^{\circ} 00' - 90^{\circ} 00'$ east longitude. The boundaries of the East Lombok Regency are:

Northern boundary : Java Sea

Southern boundary : Indian Ocean

Eastern boundary : Alas Strait

West Boundary : Central Lombok Regency and North Lombok Regency

The area of East Lombok Regency is $2,679.88 \text{ km}^2$ and the number of sub-districts in East Lombok Regency is 21 sub -districts [16] .

The magnitude of the role of various business fields determines the economic structure of a region. To analyze the economic structure of East Lombok Regency using the Klassen Typology analysis with a sectoral approach. The data used is data on the average economic growth rate (RRP) and the sectoral average contribution (distribution) (RRK) for 2018 - 2021.

Table 1. Klassen Typology Analysis to Determine Economic Structure

No.	Lapangan Usaha	Kabupaten Lotim		Prov. NTB		Tipologi Klassen	
		RRP (%)	RRK (%)	RRP (%)	RRK (%)	Kuadran	Keterangan
A.	Pertanian, Kehutanan, dan Perikanan	1,16	27,60	1,03	23,10	I	Sektor maju dan tumbuh dengan pesat
B.	Pertambangan dan Penggalian	5,57	6,71	-1,55	15,55	III	Sektor potensial atau masih dapat berkembang dengan pesat
C.	Industri Pengolahan	0,72	7,00	1,36	4,07	II	Sektor maju tapi tertekan
D.	Pengadaan Listrik dan Gas	6,77	0,09	7,29	0,08	II	Sektor maju tapi tertekan
E.	Pengadaan Air, Pengelolaan Sampah, Limbah dan Daur Ulang	6,08	0,07	1,38	0,08	III	Sektor potensial atau masih dapat berkembang dengan pesat
F.	Konstruksi	0,91	11,24	2,40	9,73	II	Sektor maju tapi tertekan
G.	Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran, Reparasi Mobil dan Sepeda Motor	2,51	17,20	2,14	14,41	I	Sektor maju dan tumbuh dengan pesat
H.	Transportasi dan Pergudangan	-2,04	3,86	-6,44	6,19	III	Sektor potensial atau masih dapat berkembang dengan pesat
I.	Penyediaan Akomodasi dan Makan Minum	1,77	1,02	-7,98	1,76	III	Sektor potensial atau masih dapat berkembang dengan pesat
J.	Informasi dan Komunikasi	6,90	1,80	6,67	2,09	III	Sektor potensial atau masih dapat berkembang dengan pesat
K.	Jasa Keuangan dan Asuransi	5,02	2,76	5,92	3,93	IV	Sektor relatif tertinggal
L.	Real Estate	3,14	3,64	2,94	3,25	I	Sektor maju dan tumbuh dengan pesat
M,N.	Jasa Perusahaan	1,91	0,11	1,71	0,18	III	Sektor potensial atau masih dapat berkembang dengan pesat
O.	Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan dan Jaminan Sosial Wajib	2,27	7,18	2,33	6,39	II	Sektor maju tapi tertekan
P.	Jasa Pendidikan	4,12	5,52	3,67	5,07	I	Sektor maju dan tumbuh dengan pesat
Q.	Jasa Kesehatan dan Kegiatan Sosial	5,16	2,20	4,86	2,02	I	Sektor maju dan tumbuh dengan pesat
R,S,T,U	Jasa Lainnya	1,63	2,04	1,44	2,12	III	Sektor potensial atau masih dapat berkembang dengan pesat

Source: BPS Lombok Timur Regency and BPS Province NTB, secondary data is processed

Based on table 1 it can be analyzed the economic structure of Kab. Lotim is as follows:

- Quadrant I with the category of advanced and growing sectors, there are 5 business sectors namely agriculture, forestry and fisheries; wholesale and retail trade, repair of cars and motorcycles; real estate, educational services, health services and social activities.
- Quadrant II with the advanced but depressed sector category, there are 4 business sectors, namely the manufacturing industry; procurement of electricity and gas; construction; government administration and mandatory social security.
- Quadrant III with the potential sector category or can still develop rapidly, there are 7 business sectors, namely mining and quarrying; water supply, waste management, waste and recycling;

transportation and warehousing; provision of accommodation and food and drink; information and communication; company services; and other services.

- d. Quadrant IV with relatively lagging sector categories, there is 1 business sector, namely financial services and insurance.

3.2 Main Sector Analysis of East Lombok Regency

To determine the leading sector or base sector by using *Location Quotient* (LQ) analysis. Based on the results of calculations with LQ analysis, the results are as presented in table 2 below:

Table 2. Analysis of Leading Sectors in East Lombok Regency Using *LQ Analysis*

No.	Lapangan Usaha	Analisis LQ Quotien Kab. Lotim				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	Rata-Rata
A.	Pertanian, Kehutanan, dan Perikanan	1,19	1,18	1,20	1,20	1,19
B.	Pertambangan dan Penggalian	0,45	0,50	0,40	0,40	0,44
C.	Industri Pengolahan	1,73	1,69	1,71	1,74	1,72
D.	Pengadaan Listrik dan Gas	1,05	1,02	1,06	1,05	1,05
E.	Pengadaan Air, Pengelolaan Sampah, Limbah dan Daur Ulang	0,82	0,83	0,87	0,90	0,85
F.	Konstruksi	1,19	1,13	1,15	1,15	1,16
G.	Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran, Reparasi Mobil dan Sepeda Motor	1,18	1,17	1,22	1,21	1,19
H.	Transportasi dan Pergudangan	0,55	0,58	0,70	0,71	0,64
I.	Penyediaan Akomodasi dan Makan Minum	0,48	0,52	0,71	0,71	0,60
J.	Informasi dan Komunikasi	0,85	0,85	0,87	0,87	0,86
K.	Jasa Keuangan dan Asuransi	0,71	0,70	0,69	0,70	0,70
L.	Real Estate	1,11	1,10	1,13	1,13	1,12
M,N.	Jasa Perusahaan	0,62	0,61	0,63	0,63	0,62
O.	Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan dan Jaminan Sosial Wajib	1,12	1,12	1,13	1,14	1,12
P.	Jasa Pendidikan	1,09	1,07	1,10	1,10	1,09
Q.	Jasa Kesehatan dan Kegiatan Sosial	1,07	1,06	1,11	1,09	1,08
R,S,T,U	Jasa Lainnya	0,96	0,94	0,97	0,97	0,96

Source: BPS Lotim Regency and NTB Province BPS, secondary data is processed

Based on table 2 it is known that the average value of the results of the LQ analysis has a value greater than 1 ($LQ > 1$), which means that it is the base sector or leading sector, there are 9 sectors, namely:

- 1) Agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors
- 2) Processing industry sector
- 3) Electricity and gas supply sector
- 4) Construction sector
- 5) Wholesale and retail trade sector, car and motorcycle repair
- 6) Real estate sector
- 7) Government administration, defense and social security sectors are mandatory
- 8) Education services sector
- 9) Health services sector and social activities

While the results of the LQ analysis have a value less than 1 ($LQ < 1$), which means that it is not a base sector or a leading sector, including:

- 1) Mining and quarrying sector
- 2) Sector water supply, waste management, waste and recycling
- 3) Transportation and warehousing sector
- 4) The sector provides accommodation and food and drink
- 5) Information and communication sector
- 6) Financial services and insurance sector
- 7) The corporate service sector
- 8) Other service sector

3.3 Analysis of Economic Growth Projections

To analyze economic growth projections in the leading sectors of East Lombok Regency in 2024 using *Shift-Share analysis*. The projections made in this study are the projections for the 2024 economy

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using GRDP data by business field at current prices and the projected economic growth rate for 2024 using data on the economic growth rate of East Lombok Regency as the area being analyzed and NTB Province as the reference area. The reason the researcher chose the 2024 projection is because 2024 is a political year, namely general elections. In this case, the researchers made a projected economic growth for the Province of NTB in 2024 of 9%. This is based on NTB's economic growth which has been achieved in the 2022 quarter against the 2021 quarter experiencing growth of 7.10% [17]. In addition, the reason researchers use projected economic growth in 2024 is because that year coincides with a political year, namely there will be general elections. In accordance with the policy brief which states that the impact of the general election is predicted to be able to influence consumption behavior, investment and the amount of money in circulation in the short term (quarter) [18].

To make economic projections for the East Lombok Regency area, the first step taken is to make economic projections for the Province of NTB as a reference area. The data used is GRDP data by business field at current prices and economic growth rate data for 2020 and 2021. The results of these projections can be seen in table 3 and table 4 below:

Table 3. GRDP Data by Business Field at Current Prices for 2020-2021 for the leading sectors of Kab. Lotim and Prov. economic projections. West Nusa Tenggara in 2024

Lapangan Usaha	PDRB Kab. Lotim		PDRB Prov. NTB		Proyeksi PDRB Prov. NTB
	2020 ($E_{r,i,t-n}$)	2021 ($E_{r,i,t}$)	2020 ($E_{N,i,t-n}$)	2021 ($E_{N,i,t}$)	2024 ($E_{N,i,t+m}$)
Pertanian, Kehutanan, dan Perikanan	5.582,52	5.777,52	30.976,84	31.960,41	34.836,85
Industri Pengolahan	1.379,59	1.466,33	5.393,74	5.604,53	6.108,94
Pengadaan Listrik dan Gas	16,69	18,99	112,9	120,38	131,21
Konstruksi	2.098,24	2.353,31	12.142,17	13.667,30	14.897,36
Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran, Reparasi Mobil dan Sepeda Motor	3.452,32	3.553,96	18.962,31	19.596,83	21.360,54
Real Estate	744,36	758,48	4.381,11	4.464,72	4.866,54
Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan dan Jaminan Sosial Wajib	1.489,09	1.551,53	8.772,77	9.096,02	9.914,66
Jasa Pendidikan	1.136,61	1.184,33	6.888,95	7.168,64	7.813,82
Jasa Kesehatan dan Kegiatan Sosial	446,02	480,12	2.679,36	2.932,37	3.196,28

Source: GRDP Prov NTB and Lotim Regency, secondary data processed

Table 4. Data on economic growth rates for 2020-2021 for the leading sectors of Kab. Lotim and the projected economic growth rate of Prov. West Nusa Tenggara in 2024

Lapangan Usaha	Laju Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Kab. Lotim		Laju Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Prov. NTB		Proyeksi Laju Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Prov. NTB
	2020 ($E_{r,i,t-n}$)	2021 ($E_{r,i,t}$)	2020 ($E_{N,i,t-n}$)	2021 ($E_{N,i,t}$)	2024 ($E_{N,i,t+m}$)
Pertanian, Kehutanan, dan Perikanan	0,279	0,274	0,232	0,228	0,249
Industri Pengolahan	0,069	0,070	0,040	0,040	0,044
Pengadaan Listrik dan Gas	0,001	0,001	0,001	0,001	0,001
Konstruksi	0,105	0,112	0,091	0,098	0,107
Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran, Reparasi Mobil dan Sepeda Motor	0,172	0,169	0,142	0,140	0,153
Real Estate	0,037	0,036	0,033	0,032	0,035
Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan dan Jaminan Sosial Wajib	0,074	0,074	0,066	0,065	0,071
Jasa Pendidikan	0,057	0,056	0,052	0,051	0,056
Jasa Kesehatan dan Kegiatan Sosial	0,022	0,023	0,020	0,021	0,023

Source: GRDP Prov NTB and Lotim Regency, secondary data processed

Calculating economic projections and economic growth is done by using the formula:

$$E_{r,i,t+m} = E_{r,i,t} \left[\frac{E_{N,i,t+m}}{E_{N,i,t}} + \frac{m}{n} \frac{D_{r,i}}{E_{r,i,t-n}} \right]$$

$$\text{Where } : D_{r,i,t} = D_{r,i} = \{E_{r,i,t} - (E_{N,i,t}/E_{N,i,t-n})E_{r,i,t-n}\}$$

Calculating the value of the *differential shift* (the $D_{r,i}$) aim is to describe the deviation between the growth of the leading sector in East Lombok Regency to the growth of the sector in the reference area, namely the Province of West Nusa Tenggara.

a. Economic projections for the Leading Sectors of East Lombok Regency in 2024

Table 5. Economic Projections in Leading Sectors of East Lombok Regency in 2024 (billion rupiah)

Lapangan Usaha	($E_{r,i,t}$)	($E_{N,i,t+m}/E_{N,i,t}$)	m/n	$D_{r,i,t}/E_{r,i,t-n}$	b + (c x d)	Proyeksi Perekonomian Lotim Tahun 2024 ($E_{r,i,t+m}$)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(a) x (e)
Pertanian, Kehutanan, dan Perikanan	5.777,52	1,0900	1	0,0032	1,0932	6.315,98
Industri Pengolahan	1.466,33	1,0900	1	0,0238	1,1138	1.633,20
Pengadaan Listrik dan Gas	18,99	1,0900	1	0,0716	1,1616	22,06
Konstruksi	2.353,31	1,0900	1	-0,0040	1,0860	2.555,69
Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran, Reparasi Mobil dan Sepeda Motor	3.553,96	1,0900	1	-0,0040	1,0860	3.859,60
Real Estate	758,48	1,0900	1	-0,0001	1,0899	826,67
Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan dan Jaminan Sosial Wajib	1.551,53	1,0900	1	0,0051	1,0951	1.699,08
Jasa Pendidikan	1.184,33	1,0900	1	0,0014	1,0914	1.292,58
Jasa Kesehatan dan Kegiatan Sosial	480,12	1,0900	1	-0,0180	1,0720	514,69
Jumlah	17.144,57	9,8100	9	0,0790	9,8890	18.719,55

Source: GRDP of NTB Prov and Lotim Regency according to business field, secondary data is processed

Based on table 5 it can be seen that the initial value of the economy of East Lombok Regency in the early year was IDR 17,144.57 billion and the projected economy in 2024 was IDR 18,719.55 billion. All of these leading sectors experienced an increase, although there were 4 sectors that had a *differential shift* ($D_{r,i}$) (negative) value, namely the construction sector, the wholesale and retail trade sector, and car and motorcycle repair, the real estate sector; the health services sector and social activities.

b. Projection of Economic Growth Rate in Leading Sectors of Lotim Regency in 2024

Table 6. Projections of Economic Growth in Leading Sectors of East Lombok Regency in 2024 (%)

Lapangan Usaha	($E_{r,i,t}$)	($E_{N,i,t+m}/E_{N,i,t}$)	m/n	$D_{r,i,t}/E_{r,i,t-n}$	b +(c x d)	Proyeksi Perekonomian Lotim Tahun 2024 ($E_{r,i,t+m}$)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(a) x (e)
Pertanian, Kehutanan, dan Perikanan	0,274	1,092	1	-0,0070	1,0914	0,299
Industri Pengolahan	0,070	1,100	1	0,0145	1,1145	0,078
Pengadaan Listrik dan Gas	0,001	1,000	1	0,0000	1,0000	0,001
Konstruksi	0,112	1,092	1	-0,0103	1,0816	0,121
Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran, Reparasi Mobil dan Sepeda Motor	0,169	1,093	1	-0,0034	1,0895	0,184
Real Estate	0,036	1,094	1	0,0033	1,0970	0,039
Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan dan Jaminan Sosial Wajib	0,074	1,092	1	0,0152	1,1075	0,082
Jasa Pendidikan	0,056	1,098	1	0,0017	1,0997	0,062
Jasa Kesehatan dan Kegiatan Sosial	0,230	1,095	1	-0,0045	1,0907	0,025
Jumlah	0,815	9,756	9	0,0158	9,7719	0,891

Source: GRDP of NTB Prov and Lotim Regency according to business field, secondary data is processed

Based on table 6 it can be seen that the initial value of East Lombok Regency economic growth in the early year was 0.815% and the projected economic growth in 2024 was 0.891%, so that the economic growth rate increased to around 7.6%. All of these leading sectors experienced economic growth, although there were 4 sectors that had *differential shift values* ($D_{r,i}$) negative, namely agriculture, forestry and fisheries, the construction sector, the wholesale and retail trade sector, and car and motorcycle repair, the real estate sector; the health services sector and social activities.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the economic structure of the East Lombok Regency using Klassen Typology analysis, 9 leading sectors were obtained, namely 5 business sectors in quadrant I (advanced and rapidly growing sectors) and 4 business sectors in quadrant II (advanced but depressed sectors). Meanwhile, with the *Location Quotient (LQ) analysis*, there are 9 sectors that have an LQ value > 1 , which means they are the leading sectors. Based on the Klassen Typology analysis and *Location Quotient (LQ) analysis*, the 9 leading sectors are agriculture, forestry and fisheries; processing industry sector; electricity and gas procurement sector; construction sector; wholesale and retail trade sector, car and motorcycle repair; real estate sector; sector of government administration, defense, and compulsory social security; education service sector; and the health services sector and social activities. As for the projected economic growth in the leading sectors in the East Lombok Regency in 2024, the results for the initial year of calculation (2021) were 0.815% and the projected economic growth for 2024 obtained a value of 0.891%, experiencing an increase of around 7.6%.

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