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ANALYSIS OF COMPARATIVE AND COMPETITIVE LEADING SECTORS OF CIREBON REGENCY 2010-2023

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Abstract

The economic development of a region or area is closely related to the ability of the region to optimize all its resources effectively and efficiently. Cirebon Regency as one of the regions in West Java has a tendency to experience changes in economic structure. This study aims to analyze shifts or changes in the structure of the economy and determine the base and non-basic sectors in Cirebon Regency based on Location Quotient (LQ) and Shift Share analysis. The data used in this study is secondary data which includes Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of West Java Province and Cirebon Regency. Based on the results of the analysis, it is known that there are seven sectors that are superior and competitive sectors (base) in Cirebon Regency including financial services and insurance, corporate services, Government Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Security, educational services, health services and social activities, water supply, and other services.

Keywords: Economic Structure, GRDP, LQ, Shift Share, Cirebon Regency

Introduction

The economic development of a region has an important role in improving the welfare of the community. Regional economic development is a stage carried out by the government and the community to manage existing economic resources to stimulate economic growth in the region (Siwu, 2017). High economic growth accompanied by sustainability in a region plays an important role in improving the development and welfare of the people in the area. Economic structural changes in a region are an indicator of economic progress on a GRDP or employment absorption scale (Arham, 2014). Transformation or change in economic structure is a process of shifting the role of the primary sector (agriculture and mining) which is decreasing to the secondary sector (industry, water gas electricity, and construction) and the tertiary sector (trade, hotels, restaurants, transportation communication, finance and services) which tends to increase its contribution to GRDP.

Economic growth tends to be good, this can be seen from the GRDP of Cirebon Regency from 2012 to 2023 which continues to increase. With better economic conditions, it will provide opportunities for the people of Cirebon Regency to improve their welfare (Maulina et al., 2021). A good economy in Cirebon Regency cannot be separated from the influence of the many industrial factors that exist. Some of these industries include the processing, food, transportation, agriculture and livestock industries (Afrilia, 2022). A good economy in Cirebon Regency cannot be separated from the contribution of each sector in the Cirebon Regency area. The following is the GRDP data for Cirebon Regency in 2012-2023:

Table 1. GRDP of Cirebon Regency 2012-2023 at Constant Prices (Billion)

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
2385 7,75	2504 2,25	2631 2,99	2759 6,25	2914 9,31	3062 3,31	3216 1,84	3366 8,1	3330 4,04	3412 7,52	3552 3,78	3724 6.57

Easy accessibility due to its strategic location, it is estimated that Cirebon Regency will become one of the new investment destinations in West Java, which is one of the reasons the author is interested in analysing the economic sector in Cirebon Regency. The strategic location of Cirebon Regency which borders Central Java and is not so far from metropolitan cities such as Bandung and Jakarta is the main attraction for investors.

Reporting from (Kompas.com), the issue of the Cirebon discourse which will separate itself from West Java into the Greater Cirebon Province is also the reason for the author's interest in analysing the economic sector in Cirebon Regency (Istania, 2021). The area has its own specialization where Cirebon holds industry and services, Indramayu in the agricultural sector, Kuningan holds tourism and gronomy and Majalengka holds agronomy and plantations (Utomo & Aldrin Pasha, 2020). Regarding this, there are three main objectives of the formation of the Greater Cirebon Province, including equitable development, human resources, and accelerating development in incorporated districts / cities.

This article will discuss the structural changes in the economic mainstay and leading sectors of Cirebon Regency. The discussion will cover various aspects, such as industry, agriculture, tourism, trade, and others. In addition, this article will also discuss the factors that influence these structural changes, such as technological developments, government policies, and socio-economic conditions of the community. Through this article, it is hoped that readers can understand the structural changes in the economy of the mainstay and leading sectors of Cirebon Regency and the factors that influence these changes. Thus, readers can take the right steps in facing challenges and taking advantage of opportunities in developing the economy in this area.

Problem Formulation

1. What is the condition of the comparative leading sector in Cirebon Regency?
2. What is the condition of competitive leading sectors in Cirebon Regency?

Theory

Regional Economic Growth

Economic growth is defined as the growth rate formed from various economic sectors which indirectly interprets the level of growth that is occurring as well as the main regional indicator for evaluating the success of a region (Masruri and Ruhyana, 2021). This means that the economic growth of a region illustrates the extent of the region's success in improving the welfare of the community with the indicator seen is the level of economic growth. The economic growth of a region can be caused by several factors, including endogenous (land, labour, capital) and exogenous (demand for production from other regions for products produced by a region). From this economic growth, it can be seen how much each sector contributes to the total GRDP of a region.

Leading Sector

The leading sector is a sector that has the potential to be developed further and aims to contribute to increasing the economic growth of a region. The leading sector is formed due to the development of production potential sectors in a region. It is said to be a leading sector, if the sector has a comparative or competitive advantage (Erawati, 2011; Nasution, 2020). The results of the production of this leading sector are not only able to meet demand in the region, but also have the possibility to meet demand from other regions. Generally, leading sectors are divided into 2:

a. Comparative Leading Sector
   David Ricardo (1772-1823) developed a concept of excellence known as the concept of comparative advantage. The concept of comparative advantage shows a comparison of relatively superior sectors between one region and a comparison region. In determining comparative advantage, the potential and opportunities of each sector are analysed, which can then determine what needs to be improved and determine where the improvement is carried out (Wibisono et al., 2019).
b. Competitive Leading Sector
   In contrast to comparative advantage, competitive advantage shows a comparison of product potential that does not consider comparisons of similar products (Wibisono et al., 2019). This means that the concept of comparative advantage measures how much competitiveness some sectors or sub-sectors have.

LQ Analys

To determine the comparative leading sector, research can be done using Location Quotient (LQ) analysis. This LQ method is included in one of the common approaches to determine the sector of activity that is the driving force in the growth of GRDP ((Sapriadi and Hasbiullah, 2015)). LQ analysis is used to determine sector or sub-sector commodities in an area that have comparative advantages, with criteria when the LQ value> 1 (Mulyono and Munibah, 2019). The sector used as a comparison in a region must be the same as the national sector (above) with the same time comparison (Adi, 2017). For example, the comparison between the processing industry sector of Cirebon Regency and the processing industry sector of West Java Province.

SS Analyse

Shift Share Analysis is an economic structure shift analysis whose purpose is to analyze the growth and competitiveness of the economy or sectors in a region (Salakory & Matulessy, 2020). This analysis can be used to determine changes in the economic structure of a region relative to the economic structure of the region that is the reference or reference (Widodo, 2006) in (Gusrizal, 2022). This Shift Share analysis consists of 3 components, namely regional economic growth measured by sectoral aggregates, proportional shifts and differential shifts (Vaulina & Elida, 2014). Regional economies whose sectors are dominated by slow growth, then the regional economy is below the regional economy above it (Basuki, 2017).

Research Methods

This research was conducted in Cirebon Regency which is one of the regencies located in West Java Province using Time Series data from the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) for a period of 10 (ten) years from 2012 to 2022. This study aims to determine the economic sectors that have advantages and make a large contribution to economic growth in the region. The analysis techniques used in this research are:

Stage 1: Conducting Statistical Location Question (SLQ) Analysis

Through this SLQ analysis, it is used to determine the basic and non-basic sectors of an economy in a particular region (Oksatriandhi and Santoro, 2014.). And a significant effect on regional economic growth which in turn can increase regional income optimally. Location Quotient (LQ) formula:

$$SLQ = \frac{Vik/Vk}{Vip/Vp}$$

Stage 2: Conduct Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ) Analysis

DLQ analysis is an analytical technique used to determine how much change occurs in an economic sector in a region and how the development of the economic sector is compared to the same sector at a wider regional level. DLQ actually has a principle similar to static LQ, only to determine the growth rate with the assumption of sectoral added value (Soleh and Maryoni, 2017). To find out the DLQ value of an economic sector can be known by using the following calculation formula:

$$DLQ=\lfloor(1+gij)/(1+gj(1+Gi)/(1+G)\rfloor t$$

Description:

gij = Average Growth of Sector i of District
gj = Average District GDP Growth
Gi = Average Growth of Sector i in Province
G = Average Provincial GDP Growth
t = Number of years studied

Stage 3: Conduct a Combined SLQ and DLQ Analysis

After the SLQ and DLQ analysis is carried out, the position experienced by an economic sector will be analyzed to determine the changes in position that will be experienced with the following criteria:

1. If the value of SLQ ≥ 1 and DLQ ≥ 1, it means that the economic sector will remain a basic sector both now and in the future.
2. If the value of SLQ ≥ 1 and DLQ < 1, it means that the economic sector will experience a change in position from a basic sector to a non-basic sector in the future.
3. If the value of SLQ ≤ 1 and DLQ ≥ 1, it means that the economic sector changes its position from non-base sector to base sector in the future.
4. If the value of SLQ ≤ 1 and DLQ ≤ 1, it means that the economic sector will remain a non-base sector both now and in the future.

Stage 4: Conduct Classic SS Analysis

The Classical Typology analysis is used to determine which sectors belong to the highly competitive, rapidly developing or progressive sectors. This is determined through: 1 It is said to have high competitiveness compared to the reference region if the result of Cij > 0, 2) It is said to have rapid development of sector in the study area if Mij > 0, 3) It is said to be progressive if SNij > 0, 4) It is said to be a sector with high competitiveness, rapid development, and progressive if it fulfills the three requirements above.

Stage 5: Conduct SS Klassen Analysis

The Klassen typology analysis technique can be used to provide an overview and information about a region's sectoral growth pattern and structure (Martina Ariani et al., 2021). The determination is based on four categories on the growth rate of sectoral contributions and the average size of sectoral contributions to

GRDP. This analysis is to determine the type of each sector whether it belongs to the type of rapid growth, potential, developing or underdeveloped.

Stage 6: Determine Comparative Advantage and Competitive Advantage Economic Sectors

In this final stage, determining economic sectors that have comparative advantages using the SLQ and DLQ Quadrant 4 matrix and competitive advantages using the Klassen typology PS and DS approach (Raharjo et al., 2023).

Results Statistic Location Quotient (SLQ) Cirebon Regency

To explain the purpose of this research, namely the determination of leading and non-leading sectors in Cirebon Regency, we use Statistical Location Quotient (SLQ) analysis. This analysis technique compares the role of a sector in a district / city against the role of the sector at the provincial level. The criteria used are if SLQ> 1, then the sector is categorized as a leading sector. If LQ < 1, then the sector is categorized as a non-leading sector. The following are the results of the calculation of the Statistical Location Quotient (SLQ) analysis for the economic sector in Cirebon Regency:

Table 2. SLQ Analysis for the economic sector in Cirebon Regency

Commodities	SLQ Average
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1.935503511
Mining and Quarrying	0.731262437
Processing Industry	0.477507444
Electricity and Gas Procurement	0.399198247
Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	1.075550717
Construction	1.442209989
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Cars and Motorcycles	1.010868424
Transportation and Warehousing	1.63453658
Provision of Accommodation and Drinking Meals	1.378763075
Information and Communication	0.78798188
Financial and Insurance Services	1.47321774
Real Estate	1.936371338
Company Services	2.106046093
Government Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Security	1.441894096
Education Services	1.968228504
Health and Social Services	2.849465807
Other Services	1.872563214

From the results of the SLQ Index calculation carried out on 17 sectors in the Gross Domestic Regional Product (GRDP) of Cirebon Regency in 2012 - 2023 there are 13 leading sectors with the highest average index value is the Health Services and Social Activities Sector (2.84), Corporate Services average index value (2.10) followed by the Education Services Sector (1.968), , Real Estate (1,936), Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (1.935) Other Services (1.872), Transportation and Warehousing (1.63), Financial and Insurance Services (1.47), Construction (1.42), Government Administration, Defence and Compulsory Social Security (1.*44*), Accommodation and Food Supply (1.378), Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling (1.0755), and Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Cars and Motorcycles (1.010).

The remaining four sectors which are non-leading sectors are Information and Communication (0.78), Mining and Quarrying (0.73), Manufacturing Industry (0.47), Electricity and Gas Procurement (0.39) and the index value that LQ < 1 indicates that these sectors cannot meet demand within the Cirebon Regency area.

Table 3. Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ) Cirebon Regency

Commodities	**Average DLQ**
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	0.009729421
Mining and Quarrying	8885180.833
Processing Industry	0.971140385
Electricity and Gas Procurement	407258.6609
Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	10.59635101

Construction	0.280031869
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Cars and Motorcycles	0.085873096
Transportation and Warehousing	10.06250427
Provision of Accommodation and Drinking Meals	0.012855312
Information and Communication	0.155471613
Financial and Insurance Services	15.87785195
Real Estate	0.429160958
Company Services	7.518141767
Government Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Security	35.61043251
Education Services	16.77618296
Health and Social Services	3.592091957
Other Services	6.600861526

By using Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ) analysis, changes in the economic structure of the region over a period of time can be seen. In general, the DLQ method. From the results of calculations using the Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ) analysis tool, there are 9 (nine) sectors with a DLQ index value ≥ 1, namely the Mining and Quarrying sector (8885180), the Electricity and Gas Procurement sector (407258), Water Procurement, Waste Management and Recycling (10.59), Transportation and Warehousing sector (10.06), Financial and Insurance Services sector (15.87), Corporate Services sector (7.51), Defence Government Administration and Compulsory Social Security sector (35.61), Education Services sector (16.77), Health Services and Social Activities (3.59), and Other Services (6.60).

This illustrates the potential development of sector i in Cirebon Regency is faster than the same sector at the provincial level and the sector is expected to become a base sector in the future. However, if an annual analysis of the index number is carried out, there are eight sectors that have a DLQ index number < 1, namely the manufacturing industry (0.97), the real estate sector (0.429), the construction sector (0.28), the information and communication sector (0.15), the Wholesale and Retail Trade sector; Car and Motorcycle Repair (0.08), the Accommodation and Drinking Food Provision sector (0.01), and the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector (0.09)**.**

SLQ and DLQ Matrix Analysis

Based on the SLQ and DLQ index values of the sectors in the Domestic Product
The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Cirebon Regency above can be compiled into a matrix of the position of the GRDP sectors from 2012 to 2022, namely:

Table 4. Matrix of the position of the GRDP sectors

Leading Industry	Leading Industry	Prospective Industries	Underdeveloped Industry
1. Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling 2. Transportation and Warehousing 3. Financial and Insurance Services 4. Company Services 5. Government Administration, Defence, and Compulsory Social Security 6. Education Services 7. Health and Social Services 8. Other Services	1. Mining and Quarrying 2. Electricity and Gas Procurement	1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries 2. Construction 3. Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Cars and Motorcycles 4. Provision of Accommodation and Drinking Meals 5. Real Estate	1. Processing Industry 2. Information and Communication

SLQ and DLQ Matrix Analysis Results

A leading sector with the conditions DLQ> 1 and SLQ> 1, is a sector that is currently a leading sector and still has the potential to excel in the next few years. For the mainstay sector with the conditions DLQ> 1 and SLQ < 1, is a sector that is currently not superior but in the future has the potential to excel. For prospective sectors with SLQ> and DLQ < 1, it is a sector that is currently a leading sector but does not have the potential to excel in the future. Meanwhile, underdeveloped sectors with SLQ < 1 and DLQ < 1, are sectors that are declared not superior at this time and in the future have no potential to become superior sectors**.**

From the analysis of the leading industries in Cirebon Regency, namely Water Procurement, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling, Transportation and Warehousing, Financial and Insurance Services, Corporate Services, Government Administration, Defence, and Compulsory Social Security, Education Services, Health Services and Social Activities, Other Services. Then for the mainstay industry is in the Mining and Quarrying sector, as well as Electricity and Gas Procurement. Prospective industries are Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Construction, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Cars and Motorcycles, Provision of Accommodation and Drinking Food, and Real Estate. Furthermore, the last underdeveloped industries are the Processing Industry and Information and Communication.

Classical Typology

Table 5. Classical Typology Analysis Results

Nij/RS	Mij/ PS	Cij/ DS	Dij	SNij
2619.801913	-1436.061834	-746.1500786	437.59	-2182.211913
243.0493438	-291.1442145	103.2348706	55.14	-187.9093438
3051.399306	-84.11731633	-156.7419902	2810.54	-240.8593065
23.11817244	-21.23526202	26.07708958	27.96	4.841827558
11.98604627	4.978225761	3.445727972	20.41	8.423953733
1723.304242	59.29654916	-531.5807915	1251.02	-472.2842423
2473.357734	-790.5065025	-394.9812311	1287.87	-1185.487734
1018.346458	717.5028688	-57.05932702	1678.79	660.4435418
547.9798459	228.7028292	-385.952675	390.73	-157.2498459
360.3480462	1225.260011	-472.7980572	1112.81	752.4619538
466.7078452	68.31531117	161.6568436	696.68	229.9721548
343.3444403	234.890804	-105.0452442	473.19	129.8455597
113.3594506	42.5916215	35.23892792	191.19	77.83054942
500.1665537	-418.3749258	11.92837209	93.72	-406.4465537
620.5568208	432.3559282	328.867251	1381.78	761.2231792
253.209123	254.9807661	16.47011086	524.66	271.450877
500.4782033	324.9887738	129.2930228	954.76	454.2817967

The classical typology analysis explains whether a particular regional sector is a highly competitive, fast-growing or progressive sector. As an interpretation tool, the results of the classical typology analysis on the figure with pink *highlight color* (SNij>0) is a progressive sector, blue color (Cij>0) is a sector with high competitiveness, green color (Mij>0) is a rapidly developing sector and yellow color is a sector with high competitiveness, rapid development and progressive (SNij>0, Cij>0, Mij>0). The results of the classical

typology analysis in Cirebon Regency 2012-2023 show that there are 6 sectors with rapid development, high competitiveness, and progressive. These sectors include 1) Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling, 2) Financial and Insurance Services, 3) Corporate Services, 4) Educational Services 5) Health Services and Social Activities, 6) Other Services.

There are 4 sectors that are only progressive including 1)Electricity and Gas Procurement, 2)Transportation and Warehousing, 3)Information and Communication, 4)Real Estate. While sectors that only have high competitiveness are 1)Mining and Quarrying, 2)Electricity and Gas Procurement, 3)Government Administration, Defence, and Compulsory Social Security. Finally, sectors that only have rapid development are 1)Real Estate, 2)Information and Communication, 3)Provision of Accommodation and Drinking Food, 4)Transportation and Warehousing, 5)Construction. In addition, there are 3 sectors in Cirebon Regency that are not highly competitive, not growing rapidly and not progressive. These sectors are 1) Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, 2) Processing Industry, 3) Wholesale and Retail Trade, Car and Motorcycle Repair, So, further attention and planning is needed from the government to revive these 3 sectors.

Klassen typology

Table 6. Klassen Typology Analysis Result

Rapid Growth	Potentially	Retarded	Evolve
1. Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling 2. Financial and Insurance Services 3. Company Services 4. Education Services 5. Health and Social Services 6. Other Services	1. Mining and Quarrying 2. Electricity and Gas Procurement 3. Government Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Security	1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries 2. Processing Industry 3. Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Cars and Motorcycles	1. Construction 2. Transportation and Warehousing 3. Provision of Accommodation and Drinking Meals 4. Information and Communication 5. Real Estate

In the results of the Klassen typology analysis based on GRDP and growth rates, it shows that Cirebon Regency has a rapid growth sector, namely the Water Procurement, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling sector, the Financial and Insurance Services sector, the Corporate Services sector, the Education Services sector, the Health Services and Social Activities sector and the Other Services sector. In addition, those classified as potential sectors are the Mining and Quarrying sector, the Electricity and Gas Procurement sector, and the Government Administration, Defence and Compulsory Social Security sector. Furthermore, those classified as developing sectors are the Construction sector, the Transportation and Warehousing sector, the Accommodation and Food Supply sector, the Information and Communication sector and the Real Estate sector. As well as sectors classified as underdeveloped, namely the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector, the Manufacturing Industry sector, the Wholesale and Retail Trade sector, the Car and Motorcycle Repair sector.

SLQ, DLQ, DS matrix

Table 7. Results of SLQ, DLQ, DS Matrix Analysis

Competitive Leading Industry	Competitive Key Industries	Leading Industry is not Competitive	Uncompetitive Mainstay Industry
1. Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling 2. Financial and Insurance Services 3. Company Services 4. Government Administration, Defence, and Compulsory Social Security 5. Education Services 6. Health and Social Services 7. Other Services	1. Mining and Quarrying 2. Electricity and Gas Procurement	1. Transportation and Warehousing	-
Competitive Prospective Industries:-	**Competitive Underdeveloped Industries:**	**Uncompetitive Prospective Industries:**	**Underdeveloped Industries Are Not Competitive:**
-	-	1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries 2. Construction 3. Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Cars and Motorcycles 4. Provision of Accommodation and Drinking Meals 5. Real Estate	1. Processing Industry 2. Information and Communication

The analysis shows that Cirebon Regency has Competitive Leading Industries, namely the Water Procurement, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling sector, the Financial and Insurance Services sector, the Corporate Services sector, Government Administration, Defence, and Compulsory Social Security, the Education Services sector, the Health Services and Social Activities sector and the Other Services sector. In addition, in Cirebon Regency there is an Uncompetitive Leading Industry, namely the Transportation and Warehousing sector. Furthermore, in Cirebon Regency there are Non-Competitive Prospective Industries, namely the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector, the Construction sector, the Wholesale and Retail Trade, Car and Motorcycle Repair sector, the Accommodation and Drinking Food Provision sector, and the real estate sector. The Competitive Primary Sector in Cirebon Regency is the Mining and Quarrying sector, and the Electricity and Gas Procurement sector. In addition, there are no competitive backward industries as well as, there are non-competitive backward industries, namely in the Manufacturing Industry sector and the Information and Communication Sector.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the above analysis, it can be seen that the leading sectors that have a major contribution to the economy of Cirebon Regency are the Water Procurement, Waste Management, Waste, and Recycling sector; Financial and Insurance Services; Corporate Services; Government Administration, Defence, and Compulsory Social Security; Education Services; Health Services and Social Activities; Other Services. Sectors such as Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; Construction; Real Estate; and Accommodation and Food Supply are performing well now but could potentially become less competitive in the future if not given special attention. Mining and Quarrying, and Electricity and Gas Procurement are not currently leading sectors but have the opportunity to grow and become base sectors in the future. Meanwhile, the Manufacturing Industry sector, and the Information and Communication sector in Cirebon Regency are underdeveloped and uncompetitive, these sectors require more attention to improve their competitiveness and contribution.

Advice

The Cirebon Regency Government needs to maintain and develop its leading sectors through policies that support efficiency and innovation. Support for infrastructure, technology and human resources must be improved to ensure the sustainability of these sectors. Cirebon District Government needs to develop their flagship sectors, Sectors such as Mining and Quarrying and Electricity and Gas Procurement require special attention to accelerate their development. Provision of investment incentives and relevant infrastructure development can be a solution. The Cirebon Regency Government also needs to revitalize sectors that are not competitive **in** sectors such as Processing Industry, Information and Communication, and Wholesale and Retail Trade, the government should provide support in the form of skills training, technology subsidies, and promotion of local products. This step aims to increase the competitiveness of these sectors.

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