



Analysis Of Economic Structure In Sigi Regency For The Period 2009-2015

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ABSTRAK

The research used is descriptive research. To find out the economic growth in Sigi Regency using growth ratio model analysis (MRP) Economic structure in Sigi Regency using Location Quotient (LQ) analysis to find out the leading sectors using overlay analysis The results of the analysis of the 2000-2013 constant price Growth Ratio Model (MRP) show that the agricultural sector and the manufacturing sector are the fastest growing sectors. 2010 constant prices in 2014-2015 Wholesale and Retail Trade, and Car and Motorcycle Repair, information and communication sector, financial and insurance services sector, real estate sector, corporate services sector, government administration sector, defense and compulsory social security, health services and social activities. is the fastest growing sector. The results of the Location Quotient (LQ) analysis of GRDP in Sigi Regency at constant 2000 prices for the period 2009-2013, can be identified as the base sector, these two sectors are the base sector. The agricultural sector and the building sector. based on 2010 constant prices for the 2014-2015 period, in Sigi Regency the base sector in Sigi Regency is the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector. wholesale and retail trade in car and motorcycle repair, real estate, government administration, defense and compulsory social security, educational services. The results of the calculations from the two analytical tools after overlaying Sigi Regency constant prices 2000 years 2009-2013. The priority sector is the agricultural sector. which have the potential to be developed in the manufacturing sector, the electricity, gas and clean water sector, the hotel and restaurant trade sector, and the services sector. The sector under pressure in Sigi Regency is the construction sector. the transportation and communications sector, the financial sector, leasing and corporate services. sectors that are still lagging behind in Sigi Regency. 2010 constant prices for 2014-2015 priority sectors of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, water supply, waste management and recycling, wholesale and retail trade; car and motorcycle repair, real estate, government administration, defense and compulsory social security, educational services, potential sectors namely, electricity and gas procurement, transportation and warehousing, provision of accommodation and food and drink, information and communication, financial services and insurance, corporate services, health services and social activities, other services. The lagging sectors are the mining and quarrying sector, processing industry, construction.

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1. Introduction

Since the formation of Sigi Regency, Sigi Regency's economic growth has continued to increase although the increase is not too significant. On the basis of constant prices 2000 years 2009-2013. in 2009 the pace Sigi Regency's economic growth was 7.51%, an increase of 0.24% to 7.75% in 2010. In 2011 the economic growth rate of Sigi Regency was 7.86%, an increase of 0.11% from the previous year. In 2012 the economic growth rate of Sigi Regency had decreased by 0.04% to 7.82%, but in 2013 the economic growth rate of Sigi Regency had increased again by 0.14% to 7.96%. During the 2009-2013 period, the agricultural sector was still the sector that gave the largest contribution to the economic activity of Sigi Regency, with an average contribution of 55.76 percent. In 2009 the contribution of the agricultural sector reached the highest



used in this study is secondary data, namely data that has been published consisting of GRDP data in Sigi Regency and GRDP in Central Sulawesi, and other data in the form of supporting data obtained from books, magazines, and so on related to research or by taking from other sources published by institutions that are considered competent and the sources of data in this research are various sources obtained through secondary data originating from BPS Central Sulawesi Province and BPS Sigi Regency. other sources such as from various books, articles and scientific works (thesis) related to this writing. Secondary data is collected through ways as a literature study, namely by reading or studying books, articles, scientific works (thesis) and others. other sources such as from various books, articles and scientific works (thesis) related to this writing. Secondary data is collected through ways as a literature study, namely by reading or studying books, articles, scientific works (thesis) and others. other sources such as from various books, articles and scientific works (thesis) related to this writing. Secondary data is collected through ways as a literature study, namely by reading or studying books, articles, scientific works (thesis) and others.

2.2. Government Expenditure Concept

Government spending is the value of spending made by the government that is used for the benefit of the community. Expenditures to be able to provide education and health facilities, expenditures for salaries of government employees and expenditures for infrastructure made for the benefit of the community.

Government purchases for goods and services can be classified into two The main group is government spending for government consumption and investment (Sukirno, 2014:268). Government consumption is the purchase of goods and services that will be used to pay employee salaries, purchase office equipment and for government operational expenses. Government investment includes expenditures for the construction of facilities and infrastructure such as public roads, schools, provision of school subsidies and health.

2.3 Analysis Method

a. Growth Ratio Model (MPR) Analysis

The economic growth of a region can be seen from the capacity of the capacity for output/production growth when compared to the capacity of the surrounding economy, for example the national economy. Each region should have a sectoral development strategy that is in accordance with the characteristics of the region and its leading sector. Analysis of the Growth Ratio Model (MRP) is one model, to see a description of potential economic activities in Sigi Regency, which emphasizes growth criteria that compare the growth of an activity both on a smaller scale and on a wider scale. There are two growth ratios in the analysis, namely, Study Area Growth Ratio (RPs) and Reference Area Growth Ratio (RPr) with the following formulation (Yusuf, 1999:222):

Study Area Growth Ratio (RPs)

$$RPs = \frac{\Delta Eij / Eij, t - 1}{\Delta Eir / Eir, t - 1}$$

Reference Area Growth Ratio (RPr)

$$RPr = \frac{\Delta Eir / Eir, t - 1}{\Delta Er / Er, t - 1}$$

Information :

ΔEij = Changes in the GRDP of Sigi Regency in sector i

$Eij, t - 1$ = GRDP of Sigi Regency in sector i in the initial year of the research period

ΔEir = Changes in Central Sulawesi GRDP in sector i

$Eir, t - 1$ = GRDP of Central Sulawesi in sector i at the beginning of the research period

ΔEr = Changes in GRDP of Central Sulawesi

$Er, t - 1$ = GRDP of Central Sulawesi in the first year of the study period

Eir, t = GRDP of Central Sulawesi in sector i at the end of the study period

Eij, t = GRDP of Sigi Regency in sector i at the end of the research period

If RPs/RPr > 1, then RPs/RPr is denoted (+) and if RPs/RPr < 1, then RPs/RPr is denoted (-).

1. Location Quotion (LQ) Analysis

Basically, the sectors in the economy can be divided into two major sectors, namely the basic and non-basic sectors. The base sector is a sector that is able to meet or serve the needs or markets in its own area. can even export their goods and services. These sectors are only able to meet or serve the needs or markets of their own regions, and even have to import from outside their own regions.

To answer the problem formulation and research objectives on the economic structure in Sigi Regency, the Location Quotient analysis model is used. To get the LQ value using a method that refers to the formula proposed by Bendavid-Val in Kuncoro (2004: 183) as follows:

$$LQ = \frac{E_{ij} / \sum E_j}{E_{ir} / \sum E_r}$$

Information :

E_{ij} = GRDP sector i Sigi Regency in a certain year.

$\sum E_j$ = Total GRDP of Sigi Regency in a certain year.

E_{ir} = GRDP sector i Central Sulawesi Province in a certain year.

$\sum E_r$ = Total GRDP of Central Sulawesi Province in a certain year.

Based on the formulation shown in the equation above, there are three possible LQ values that can be obtained, namely:

- 1) The value of LQ = 1. This means that the level of specialization/sector base of Sigi Regency is the same as the same sector in the economy of Central Sulawesi Province.
- 2) LQ value > 1. This means that the level of specialization/sector base i of Sigi Regency is greater than that of the same sector in the economy of Central Sulawesi Province.
- 3) LQ value < 1. This means that the level of specialization/sector i base in Sigi Regency is smaller than the same sector in the economy of Central Sulawesi Province.

If the LQ value > 1, it can be concluded that the sector is a basic sector and has the potential to be developed as an economic driver for Sigi Regency. On the other hand, if the LQ value is < 1, then the sector is not a basic sector and has less potential to be developed as a driving force for the economy of Sigi Regency. The data used in this Location Quotient (LQ) analysis is the GRDP of Sigi Regency and Central Sulawesi Province in 2009-2015 according to business fields based on constant prices in 2000 and 2010.

2. Overlay Analysis

To calculate which sectors are the leading sectors in Sigi Regency, overlay analysis is used. This is intended to be able to see a description of superior economic activities based on growth criteria and contribution criteria. The analysis technique is carried out by combining the results of the calculations with the Rps/Rpr method and the results of the LQ method calculations, so that the results that represent the growth criteria (MRP) and contribution criteria (LQ) will be obtained. The calculated value is both Rps/Rpr and LQ if > 1 is denoted (+), while the value < 1 is denoted (-). There are 4 (four) possibilities in the Overlay analysis, namely (Yusuf, 1999:229):

- 1) If the growth ratio (MRP) (+) and contribution (LQ) (+), it means that the sector is a very dominant sector, both in terms of contribution and growth. This sector is an advanced and fast-growing sector. This sector can be seen as a priority sector (leading sector) in Sigi Regency.
- 2) If the growth ratio (MRP) (+) and contribution (LQ) (-) means that the sector is a sector whose contribution is still small but the growth is getting bigger. This kind of sector is a growing sector and its contribution can be increased to become a dominant sector. This sector can be seen as a superior sector (potential sector) in Sigi Regency.
- 3) If the growth ratio (MRP) (-) and contribution (LQ) (+) means that the sector is a sector with a large contribution but smaller growth. This sector is a sector that is experiencing a decline in growth. This sector can be seen as a depressed sector that has experienced a decline in Sigi Regency.
- 4) If the growth ratio (MRP) (-) and contribution (LQ) (-), it means that the sector is a low sector both in terms of growth and in terms of contribution. This sector is a lagging sector in Sigi Regency. The following is an image of the Overlay Analysis Criteria



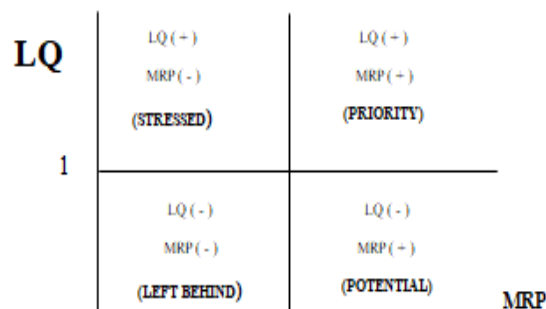


Figure 1. Overlay Analysis Criteria

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 Growth Ratio Model

Growth Ratio Model Analysis (MRP) is one of the alternative analytical tools to see the shift in economic structure and to support the determination of the description of potential economic activities in Sigi Regency. In Growth Ratio Model (MRP) analysis there are two growth ratios namely, Study Area Growth Ratio (RPs) and Reference Area Growth Ratio (RPr). This Growth Ratio Model analysis tool is to compare the growth of each sector in Sigi Regency with each sector in Central Sulawesi Province. Where if $RPs/RPr > 1$, then RPs/RPr is denoted (+), and if $RPs/RPr < 1$, then RPs/RPr is denoted (-). The following are the results of the calculation of the Growth Ratio Model.

Table 1
Calculation Results of the Growth Ratio Model (MRP) for 2000 Constant Prices in 2009-2013

No	Business Field	Rpr Riil	Rps Riil	Total	MRP
1	Farm	0,6372	12,367	19,408	+
2	Minning/Excavation	51,522	0,1864	0,0361	-
3	Processing Industry	0,5488	13,964	25,444	+
4	Electricity, gas and Clean water	0,8231	0,9983	12,128	+
5	Building	16,578	0,5936	0,3580	-
6	Transport & Communication	0,9541	0,9856	10,330	+
7		19,801	0,8924	1,4506	-
8	Finance, leasing & company ServiceTrade, hotel & restaurant	11,469	0,7974	0,6954	-
9	Sevices	0,9239	0,9933	10,751	+

Source : BPS Sigi Regency (Processed)

Table 2
of Calculation Results of Growth Ratio Model (MRP) Over 2010 Constant Prices Year 2014-2015

No	Business Field	Period		Rata-rata	MRP
		2014	2015		
1	Agriculture, forestry , fisheries	1.406	1.507	14,565	+
2	Mining and quarrying electricity & gas	0.35	0.327	0,3385	-
3	Processing industry	0.323	0.194	0,2585	--
4	Electricity and gas procurement	0.233	0.254	0,2435	-
5	Water supply, waste management and ceycling	0.738	0.793	0,7655	-
6	Construction	0.897	0.865	0,881	-
7	Car repair and wholesale trade	1,152	1.263	1,2075	+
8	Transport and trade	0.421	0.453	0,437	-
9	Providing accommodation &	0.737	0761	0,749	-

food and drink					
10	Information and acomodation	0.471	0.513	0,492	-
11	Financial and insurance services	0.758	0.84	0,799	-
12	Real estate	1.163	1.269	1,216	+
13	Company services	0.398	0.451	0,4245	-
14	Government admin, defense &social security mandatory	1.192	1.311	12,515	+
15	Education services	1.206	1.303	12,545	+
16	Health services & social actitvies	0.904	1.009	0,9565	-
17	More services	0.664	0.714	0,869	-

Source : BPS Sigi Regency (Processed)

The LQ value is a guide to be used as a basis for determining potential sectors to be developed. This sector can not only meet the needs of the region concerned, but also meet the needs of other regions. The results of calculations using the LQ method show that from 2009 to 2013 agriculture and building became a potential sector in Sigi Regency, this shows that the two sectors in Sigi Regency from 2009 to 2013 did not experience much change. Based on the LQ analysis in the table above, the 2000 constant price, in 2009-2013 in Sigi Regency there were 2 economic sectors that became the base sector, namely: the agricultural sector and the building sector. The agricultural sector is the sector that has the highest LQ value, which is an average of 1.433 for 5 years. Then the building sector has an average LQ value of 1.084. While the seven sectors, namely, the mining/pangalian sector, processing industry, electricity, gas and clean water, trade in hotels and restaurants, transportation and communication, rental finance and corporate services, services are sectors that lack potential in Sigi Regency. Based on the LQ analysis in the table above, 2010 constant prices, in 2014-2015 in Sigi Regency there were 5 economic sectors that became the basic sectors in Sigi Regency, namely agriculture, forestry & fisheries, Wholesale & retail trade; car & motorcycle repair, real estate, government administration, defense & compulsory social security, education services, this shows that this sector is a potential sector in Sigi Regency.

3.2 Overlay Leading Sector

The overlay approach is basically a combination of Growth Ratio Model (MRP) and Location Quotient (LQ) analysis. The combination of these two analytical tools is to obtain results of identification of superior sectoral activities, both in terms of their contribution and in terms of growth. Identification of leading activities is shown through the overlay between MRP and LQ. so that the results will be obtained that represent the growth criteria (MRP) and contribution criteria (LQ). The value of the MRP and LQ calculations if > 1 is denoted (+), while the value < 1 is denoted (-). Here's the overlay analysis

a. Leading Sector 2009-2013 Period

Table 3
of Overlay Calculation Results for Sigi Regency on the basis of 2000 constant prices in 2009-2013

No	Business Field	MPR		LQ		Criteria
		Riil	Notasi	Riil	Notasi	
1	Farm	19,408	+	1,433		Priority
2	Minning/Excavation	0,0361	-	0,372		Left Behind
3	Processing Industry	25,444	+	0,461		Potensial
4	Electricity, gas and Clean water	12,128	+	0,304		Potensial
5	Building	0,3580	-	1,084		Stressed
6	Transport & Communication	10,330	+	0,838		Potential
7		0,4506	-	0,565		Left Behind
8	Finance, leasing & company	0,6954	-	0,342		Left Behind
9	ServiceTrade, hotel & restaurant	10,751	+	0,900		Potensial

Source : BPS Sigi Regency (Processed)



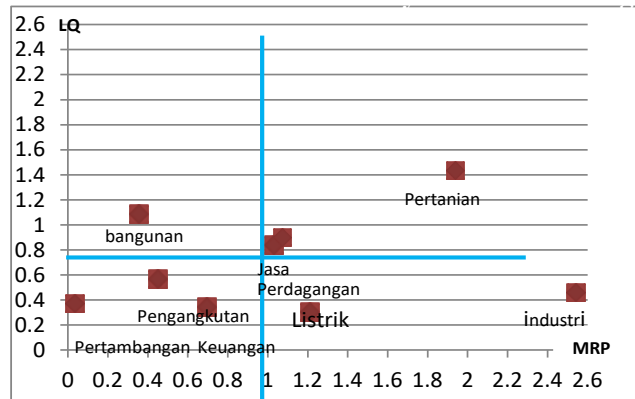


Figure 2 Overlay Analysis Drawing on the Basis of 2000 Constant Prices in 2009-2013

From the table and figure above, it can be seen that the agricultural sector is a priority sector where the sector has an MRP value of 1.9408 and an LQ value of 1.433, while the manufacturing sector, electricity, gas and clean water sector, trade sector, hotels and restaurants, and the services sector. is a potential sector, each sector has a dominant MRP value compared to the LQ value. Meanwhile, building is a depressed sector, because it has an LQ value greater than the MRP value, which is an LQ value of 1.084. Followed by the mining/quarrying sector, the transportation and communications sector, and the leasing and financial services sector, this sector is the lagging sector where the MRP and LQ values are the lowest respectively. The agricultural sector is a very dominant sector in Sigi Regency, both from its contribution and from its growth. The agricultural sector is the sector that provides the largest contribution to the economy of Sigi Regency. From the results of the overlay analysis, it is explained that the MRP value is 1.9408 and the LQ value is 1.433. This is due to the tendency of most of the people of Sigi Regency to still make a living as farmers, especially cocoa, coconut and rice farmers. This sector is an advanced and fast-growing sector. This sector can be seen as a priority sector (leading sector) in Sigi Regency. The mining and quarrying sector is followed by a sector that is included in the category of a low sector both in terms of growth and in terms of its contribution. The average contribution in this sector is only 2.01 percent. This sector is a lagging sector in Sigi Regency due to the lack of natural resources, especially mining and causing a lack of investment in the mining and quarrying sector.

Next The manufacturing sector is a sector with fast growth but small contribution to the economy of Sigi Regency. This is due to the stabilization of economic conditions in Sigi Regency, the prices of goods have begun to stabilize so that production costs from the manufacturing sector have increased, causing an increase in industrial locations and activities in Sigi Regency. This sector is a sector that has the potential to further increase its contribution to the economy of Sigi Regency. The electricity, gas and clean water sector is also one of the categories as a sector that is low in terms of its contribution, while in terms of growth it is increasing. This sector can be seen as a potential sector. This is due to the large demand for electricity, gas and clean water that is able to meet the needs of households to use products from these sectors which are basic needs for people in their daily lives. The construction sector is a sector that has a large contribution but its growth is smaller. This sector is a sector that is experiencing a decline in growth or a depressed sector. This is due to poor building construction and resulted in many semi-permanent buildings in Sigi Regency.

The trade, hotel and restaurant sector is one of the sectors that is low in terms of its contribution. but has a high growth value, this sector is also a potential sector. This is due to the increase in trading activities which include industrial activities or trade in goods and services in Sigi Regency, as well as increasing tourist visits to Sigi Regency each year. Likewise, the transportation and communication sector is a low sector both in terms of growth and in terms of its contribution. This sector is a lagging sector in Sigi Regency due to the lack of transportation and communication facilities to areas, especially remote areas which can hamper economic activity in Sigi Regency. The financial, leasing and corporate services sector is a sector with low growth and contribution. This sector is also categorized as a lagging sector in Sigi Regency. This is due to The limited number of banks and the lack of other financial institutions and the services of government-owned and private companies in Sigi Regency caused the activities of banking, insurance, savings and loan cooperatives and other financial institutions to decline. And lastly, the services sector is one of the sectors with large growth and small contribution. This is caused because There are many requests from the people of Sigi Regency for the use of services, both services offered by the public and private governments. So this sector is called the Potential sector.

b. Leading Sector 2014-2015 Period

Table 4
Sigi Regency Overlay Calculation Result Table Based on 2010 Constant Prices 2014-2015

No	Business Field	MRP		LQ		Criteria
		Riil	Notasi	Riil	Notasi	
1	Agriculture, forestry , fisheries	1,856	+	14,565	+	Priority
2	Mining and quarrying electricity & gas	0,194	-	0,3385	-	Left Behind
3	Processing industry	0,009	-	0,2585	-	Left Behind
4	Electricity and gas procurement	1,754	+	0,2435	-	Potential
5	Water supply, waste management and ceycling	1,894	+	0,7655	+	Priority
6	Construction	0,258	-	0,881	-	Left Behind
7	Car repair and wholesale trade	3,107	+	1,2075	+	Priority
8	Transport and trade	1,787	+	0,427	-	Potensial
9	Providing accommodation & food and drink	1,105	+	0,749	-	Potensial
10	Information and acomodation	1,719	+	0,492	-	Potensial
11	Financial and insurance services	3,41	+	0,799	-	Potensial
12	Real estate	2,312	+	1,216	+	Priority
13	Company services	8,74	+	0,4245	-	Potensial
14	Government admin, defense &social security mandatory	2,106	+	12,515	+	Priority
15	Education services	1,842	+	12,545	+	Priority
16	Health services & social actitvies	3,273	+	0,9565	-	Potensial
17	More services	1,51	+	0,869	-	Potensial

Source : BPS Sigi Regency (Processed)

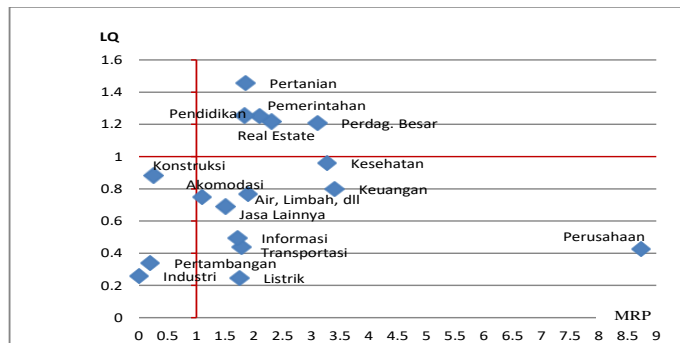


Figure 3 Overlay Analysis Drawing on the Basis of 2000 Constant Prices in 2009-2013

From the description of the table and figure above, the basis for the constant price of 2010 can be seen namely sector agriculture, forestry and fisheries, water supply, waste management & recycling, wholesale and retail trade; car and motorcycle repairs, real estate, government administration, defense and compulsory social security, education services are priority sectors, each with a prominent value of growth and contribution. Meanwhile, the sectors for electricity and gas procurement, transportation and warehousing, provision of accommodation and food and drink, information and communication, corporate services, health services and social activities, and other services is a potential sector, each sector has a dominant MRP value compared to the LQ value. Followed by sector mining & quarrying, processing industry, construction is the lagging sector where the MRP and LQ values are the lowest respectively. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors in Sigi Regency based on Overlay analysis both from the contribution and from the largest growth in the economy of Sigi Regency. From the results of the overlay analysis, it is explained that the MRP value is 1.856 and the LQ value is 1.4565 means this sector can be seen as a priority sector in Sigi Regency.



This is due to the tendency of most of the people of Sigi Regency to still make a living as farmers, especially cocoa, coconut and rice farmers. Followed by the mining and quarrying sector is a sector that is included in the category of a low sector both in terms of its contribution and growth, where the MRP value is 0.194, and the average contribution is only 3.62 percent. means that the sector's competitiveness is weak compared to the growth of the same sector at the provincial level. So that the sector is categorized as a lagging sector. Next The manufacturing sector is a sector with small growth and relatively small contribution to the economy of Sigi Regency. This is caused by the weak competitiveness of the sector compared to the growth of the same sector at the provincial level so that the sector are categorized as underdeveloped sectors. So is the sector Procurement of Electricity, Gas is one of the categories as a sector that is low in terms of its contribution while in terms of increasing growth. This sector can be seen as a potential sector. This is due to the large demand for electricity, gas and clean water that is able to meet the needs of households to use products from these sectors which are basic needs for people in their daily lives. Sector water supply, waste management, waste and recycling in Sigi Regency is a priority sector which based on the MRP analysis is 1.894 and the LQ value is 1.134 the water supply, waste management, waste and recycling sectors have a positive effect on GRDP growth in Sigi Regency, meaning that the sector's competitiveness is high compared to the growth of the same sector at the provincial level. Construction Sigi Regency is one of the lagging sectors in the Regency, because the value of its contribution is relatively larger than its growth. based on the MRP analysis of 0.258 and the average contribution of 11.05 construction have a positive effect in contributing to the district. The growth of the construction sector in terms of GRDP grew relatively faster than the growth of the same sector at the level of Central Sulawesi Province. Sector wholesale and retail trade, and repair of cars and motorcycles have a positive effect in contributing and growing. This sector is also called the priority sector where each MRP analysis tool is 3.107 and LQ is 1.2075. This is due to the tendency of the majority of the people of Sigi Regency to still trust retail car and motorcycle repair traders in the area. This is due to poor building construction and resulted in many semi-permanent buildings in Sigi Regency. Sector transportation and warehousing in Sigi Regency based on MRP analysis of 1.787 and LQ of 0.437, this sector has a relatively higher MRP value than the LQ value, so this sector is called a potential sector, Sector transportation and warehousing has a positive effect in providing GRDP growth in Sigi Regency. This sector is called the potential sector.

This sector is the sector that provides the greatest growth in the economy of Sigi Regency. From the results of the overlay analysis, it is explained that the MRP value is 1.105 and the LQ value is 0.749. This shows that fast growing sector. Likewise, the information and communication sector is a sector that is low in terms of its contribution. But the high growth, this sector is called potential. This sector is a potential sector, namely MRP of 1.719 and LQ of 0.492, this is in Sigi Regency because there is still a lack of transportation and communication facilities to areas, especially areas that are remote areas that can hamper economic activities in Sigi Regency. Financial Services and Insurance This sector is called the potential sector. From the results of the overlay analysis, it is explained that the MRP value is 3.41 and the LQ value is 0.799 this sector has a positive effect on its growth. This is due to the tendency of most people in Sigi Regency to still trust financial services and life insurance. The real estate sector has a positive effect on GRDP growth in Sigi Regency. From the results of the overlay analysis, it is explained that where the total MRP value is 2.312 and LQ is 1.216. This sector is called the priority sector, because the growth and contribution of each has a high value. So that This shows that the sector is developed and growing fast. Company services are a sector whose growth is relatively greater than its contribution. This sector is also categorized as a potential sector in Sigi Regency with a total MRP value of 8.74 and an average contribution of 0.11. This is due to The limited number of services of government-owned and private companies in Sigi Regency has caused the activities of banking, insurance, savings and loan cooperatives and other financial institutions to decline..

Sector government administration, defense and compulsory social security in Sigi Regency is a priority sector, this shows an MRP value of 2.106 and an LQ of 1.2515. because the growth and contribution of each has a high value. So that This shows that the sector is developed and growing fast. Education services sector in Sigi Regency is a priority sector, this shows an MRP value of 1.842 and an LQ of 1.2545. because the growth and contribution of each has a high value. So that This shows that the sector is developed and growing fast. The health services sector and social activities in Sigi Regency are potential sectors, this shows the MRP value of 3.273 and LQ of 0.9565. because growth has a high value. So that This shows that the sector is developed and growing fast. Other sectors in Sigi Regency are potential sectors, this shows an MRP value of 1.51 and an LQ of 0.689. because growth has a high value. So that This shows that the sector is

developed and growing fast. This is due to The large number of other financial and services owned by government and private companies in Sigi Regency has caused the activities of banking, insurance, savings and loan cooperatives and other financial institutions to increase.

5. Conclusions

Based on the results of calculations from the two analytical tools after being overlaid on Sigi Regency on the basis of constant 2000 prices in 2009-2013. Shows that the priority sector is the agricultural sector. Sectors that have the potential to be developed are the manufacturing sector, the electricity, gas and clean water sector, the hotel and restaurant trade sector, and the services sector. The sector that was depressed and experienced a decline in growth in Sigi Regency was the construction sector., the transport and communications sector, the financial sector, leasing and corporate services. Meanwhile, mining/transfer is a sector that is still lagging behind in Sigi Regency. Then on the basis of constant prices in 2010 in 2014-2015 shows that the priority sector is the agriculture, forestry and fisheries, water supply, waste management and recycling, wholesale and retail trade; car and motorcycle repair, real estate, government administration, defense and compulsory social security, educational services, sectors that have the potential to be developed are: procurement of electricity and gas, transportation and warehousing, provision of accommodation and food and drink, information and communication, financial and insurance services, company services, health services and social activities, other services. then followed lagging sectors in Sigi Regency, namely, mining and quarrying, processing industry, construction.

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