

Leading Sector Analysis Patterns Potential for Economic Growth in Gresik Regency

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify and analyze the economic sectors that have the greatest potential in driving economic growth in Gresik Regency. This study uses a quantitative approach with the Location Quotient (LQ), Modified Rapid Appraisal (MRP), Overlay, and Multiple Linear Regression methods. Secondary data were obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) which includes sectoral GRDP and employment for the period 2014–2023. The LQ and MRP methods are used to identify basic sectors and assess their growth performance, while Overlay combines the two to determine potential sectors. Linear regression is used to analyze the influence of potential sectors on economic growth. The results of this study are expected to be the basis for formulating more effective regional economic development policies that focus on strategic sectors.

INTRODUCTION

Economic growth is the process of increasing the ability of a region to produce goods and services sustainably. This increase is reflected in the increase in the number of commodities produced and the increase in output from the production sector, especially capital goods. In general, economic growth reflects changes and developments in economic activities that result in increased added value of a product (Ivonia Auxiliadora Freitas Marcal et al., 2024). The role of this sector can provide a sustainable impact in creating job opportunities, increasing community income, and managing the use of resources efficiently. Thus, economic growth becomes a key factor in encouraging increased welfare, prosperity, and standard of living of the community (Kamal, 2021).



Figure 1. Map of Gresik Regency

<https://www.vroque.co/post/peta-kabupaten-gresik-lipat-lembaran-gresik-district-map-lazada->

Gresik Regency is one of the important industrial areas in East Java which has great potential in driving economic growth. This is because the Gresik area has a fairly large industrial area, a port, and good infrastructure (Ristanti, 2022). However, the development of the economic sector is not evenly distributed, so it is necessary to identify and analyze the leading sectors that have a large contribution to the regional economy. This study focuses on the economic sector in Gresik Regency which is recorded in the GRDP based on the business field. The goal is to analyze which sectors have the most potential to drive regional economic growth (Pasandi & Subardin, 2025). There are types of base and non-base methods. Base activities are the main drivers of the region because they increase external income with their contribution to local economic growth. While non-base activities only provide local needs for the region. The goods and services produced are also only consumed by local residents, not for export. Sectors that are classified as non-base play a greater role in supporting the welfare of local residents and encouraging a stable economy (Nurul, 2019).

In 2023, the economic condition of Gresik Regency increased by 7.38% compared to 2022 which was only 4.62%. This growth was influenced by every economic sector except mining and quarrying which fell by 0.98%. Then the industrial, transportation and trade sectors rose by 11.98%. Thus, economic growth in this region is classified as high in East Java. The advantage of the industrial sector lies in its prominent contribution to the GRDP of Gresik Regency, which is 50% in 2023 (BPS, 2023).

The analysis methods used in this study are Location Quotient (LQ), Growth Ratio Model (MRP), Overlay, and Multiple Linear Regression. The LQ and MRP methods are used to see the advantages and growth of the sector (Zohrawati, 2022). Meanwhile, the Overlay method is used to combine the two calculation results and classify them more broadly. The three methods are descriptive in nature so that the results are less strong. Therefore, a Multiple Linear Regression method is needed to determine the direct influence of economic sectors on economic growth (Gonibala, 2019).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Classical And Neoclassical Economic Theory

This theory emphasizes the importance of the production sector in increasing the output of a region. In addition, this study also uses the economic base theory which states that the leading sector plays a major role as the main driver of regional economic growth (Sugiyono, 2001).

The classical theory of economic growth was developed by Adam Smith in his book in (1776). According to Adam Smith, economic growth occurs due to the division of labor, specialization, additional capital, and technological progress which are important for driving long-term economic growth (Meiriza et al., 2023).

Economic Base Theory

Harry W. Richardson initiated the theory of the basis of economics which states that the elements that determine the economic growth of a region are always related to the demand for goods and services from external parties (Tambunan, 2003). Economic activities are divided into two, including basic and non-basic activities. Basic activities will attract the level of economic growth of a region, while non-basic activities are only supporting activities such as trading services and other services (Indriaty, 2003).

The economic base theory explains that there is also an export base model where economic growth is exports (Soepono, 2001).

Economic Growth Theory

Economic growth is used as a process to increase the capacity of services and commodity production to be sustainable in the economic process. The increase in the number of commodities produced and the increase in the output of the capital goods production sector are included in the increase in capacity (Sukirno, 2016).

Arsyad, (2010) Said that the development of a region is a goal that is often pursued by the government in realizing regional economic growth so that it is stable and sustainable.

METHODOLOGY

This study uses a quantitative descriptive approach to examine the pattern of potential sectors that contribute to economic growth in Gresik Regency. The analysis was conducted by combining four methods, namely Location Quotient (LQ), Modified Rapid Appraisal (MRP), Overlay Analysis, and Multiple Linear Regression, in order to obtain a picture of the leading sectors and their influence on the dynamics of regional economic growth (Pratama & Asmara, 2023).

The data used is secondary data and was obtained from official publications of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), including:

- a. Gross Regional Domestic Product by sector (2014-2023).
- b. Employment data per sector.
- c. Regional economic growth figures of Kabupaten Gresik and East Java Province.

To analyze potential economic sectors, four types of analysis tools are used, namely Location Quotient (LQ), Modified Rapid Appraisal (MRP), Overlay, and Multiple Linear Regression. Each method has complementary functions and roles (Zohrawati, 2022).

The Location Quotient (LQ) method is used to determine the basic and non-basic sectors in Gresik Regency by comparing other economic sectors using GRDP data at constant prices. The basic sector is a sector that has a comparative advantage and has the potential to become a driving force for the regional economy. The analysis is carried out using the following calculation formula like this below :

$$LQ = \frac{Y_{aij}/Y_{ii}}{GRDP_j/GRDP_i} \quad (\text{Zohrawati, 2022})$$

Description :

LQ = Location Quotient.

Y_{aij} = Final value of GRDP sector i. Gresik Regency.

Y_{ii} = Final value of GRDP sector i of East Java Province.

$GRDP_j$ = Final result of GDRP in Gresik Regency.

$GDRP_i$ = Final result of GDRP in East Java Province.

The Modified Rapid Appraisal (MRP) method is applied to group sectors based on their contribution and growth performance. This method often makes comparisons between the growth of one sector from a district area to a larger area or province (Rosi, 2023). There are 2 ratio calculations from this analysis method, the growth ratio, study area (RPs) and the ratio, regress area (RPr).

1. Ratio, Regress area (RPr)

$$RPr = \frac{\Delta E_{iR}/E_{iR}(t-1)}{\Delta E_R/E_R(t-1)} \quad (\text{Suhandi, 2021})$$

Introduction :

$\Delta E_{iR} = E_{iR}(t+1) - E_{iR}(t)$ the difference of income values of i sector in East Java Province.

$E_{iR}(t-1)$ = total income of GDRP i sector of the first periode in East Java Province.

$\Delta E_R = E_R(t-1) - E_R(t)$ the difference of GDRP income in province.

$E_R(t-1)$ = GDRP income og East Java Province on the first periode.

If the final of RPr calculation is >1 then, it's (+). If the final od RPr calculation is <1 then it's (-). If RPr is (+) then it is shown that the growth of certain activities at the provincial and district levels is higher than the growth of the province. But, if the result is <1 then the grownt on the district level is bad (Suhandi, 2021).

2. Growth Ratio, Study area

$$RPs = \frac{\Delta E_{ij}/E_{ij}(t-1)}{\Delta E_{iR}/E_{iR}(t-1)} \quad (\text{Suhandi, 2021})$$

Introduction :

$\Delta E_{ij} = E_{ij}(t+1) - E_{ij}(t)$ the difference Gresik GRDP income of sector i.

$E_{ij}(t-1)$ = GRDP income of district sector I at the beginning of the period.

$\Delta E_{iR} = E_R(t+1) - E_R(t)$ differences in district GRDP income.

$E_{iR}(t-1)$ = GRDP income of the district in the initial year of the period.

If the growth of an activity in a district is higher, then the activity is called (+). However, if the result is less than 1 or not higher than the provincial level, then it is stated (-). From the results of the MRP analysis calculations above, it is concluded that:

Table 1. MRP analysis calculations

RPr	RP _s	Introduction
(+)	(+)	positive growth in the district area. This is called dominant growth.
(+)	(-)	The provincial area experienced positive growth, while in the district area the growth was negative or not yet prominent.
(-)	(+)	Activities in the provincial area experienced less than good growth, while in the district area they were relatively prominent.
(-)	(-)	Activities in provincial and district areas show low or not yet prominent growth rates.

The results of the two methods are then combined through overlay analysis, namely by mapping sectors that are classified as basic sectors (based on LQ) and at the same time showing good performance or development potential (based on MRP). Sectors that involves both criteria are considered potential sectors and become the main focus in further analysis (Rosi, 2023). In this analysis, will be determined positive from the calculations using the two previous tools if

1. In the calculation of the LQ analysis tool, the result is positive or $LQ > 1$.
2. In MRP calculations, both RPr and RP_s are (+) if > 1 and (-) if < 1 .

Overlay Analysis is also a method that combines LQ and MRP results to identify economic sectors based on their growth rate and contribution, resulting in a classification of leading, potential, and non-potential sectors. That happened if :

Table 2. Potential, and Non-Potential Sectors

LQ	RPr	RP _s	Result
> 1	> 1	> 1	Sector potential A
> 1	< 1	> 1	Sector potential B
< 1	< 1	< 1	Non- Potential

Based on the results of the analysis conducted through the Location Quotient (LQ) approach, the Growth Ratio Model (MRP), and the Overlay method, it was found that the manufacturing industry sector is the most prominent sector and has great potential in supporting economic growth in Gresik Regency. This sector not only shows superior performance, but is also classified as a base sector, namely a sector that is able to produce greater output than local needs and contributes significantly to the regional GRDP. This confirms that the manufacturing industry sector plays a strategic role in the economic structure of Gresik Regency and is the main pillar that drives this

regency to be known as a rapidly developing industrial area (Niara & Zulfa, 2019).

One of the main indicators to measure the extent of the role of the manufacturing industry sector in driving regional economic growth is through the percentage of its contribution to the total GRDP. By using the sector contribution calculation formula, the following results are obtained:

$$KS = \left(\frac{\text{value GRDP Sector}}{\text{Total GRDP}} \right) \times 100\% \text{ (Sulaiman \& Murtala, 2021)}$$

This study uses the Pearson correlation test to determine the extent of the relationship between the contribution of potential sectors – which have been identified through the LQ, MRP, and Overlay methods – with variable Y, namely the economic growth of Gresik Regency. This test aims to measure the direction and strength of the relationship between variable X, namely the contribution of potential sectors, to variable Y, namely the level of economic growth.

$$r = \frac{n\sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{[n\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2][n\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}} \text{ (Jabnabillah \& Margina, 2022)}$$

Description:

r = Pearson correlation coefficient.

X = independent variable value

Y = dependent variable value

n = number of observation year data

If the significance value $r < 0.05$ then the results are correlated. However, if the significance value $r > 0.05$ then there is no correlation between the potential sector and economic growth.

RESEARCH RESULT

Location Quotient (LQ)

This analysis aims to identify economic sectors that have the ability to meet domestic demand in a region. In addition, this analysis is also used to determine the base sectors in Gresik Regency that act as the main driving force in driving regional economic growth. The results of the Location Quotient (LQ) calculation for various categories of business fields show a picture of the structure of the regional economy, especially in identifying sectors that have local advantages. LQ is used to measure the extent to which an economic sector is superior or dominant in a region compared to a wider region, such as a province or nation.

From the data presented, there are three sectors that are classified as basic sectors, sectors that have an LQ value greater than 1. This indicates that these sectors have a higher concentration of economic activity than the average of other regions, so they play an important role in driving local economic growth and have the potential to be developed strategically.

Based on the results of the Location Quotient (LQ) calculation, there are several basic sectors in Gresik Regency. The top three sectors are Mining and Quarrying (LQ 2.01), Manufacturing Industry (1.63), and Electricity and Gas Supply (1.78). Meanwhile, the three non-basic sectors with the lowest values are Other Services (0.20), Provision of Accommodation and Food and Beverage (0.22), and Education Services (0.32).

On the other hand, most of the other sectors are classified as non-base sectors, as indicated by LQ values below 1. This means that these sectors do not

yet have a local comparative advantage and only play a role in meeting the needs of the community within the region, without making a significant contribution to external economic activities such as exports or inter-regional trade. Some sectors that fall into the non-base category include:

1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries with an LQ value of 0.58, reflecting that this sector is not yet a major force in the regional economy.
2. The Construction sector, which has an LQ value of 0.99, is close to one, but not strong enough to be considered a base sector.
3. Wholesale and Retail Trade and Car and Motorcycle Repair show an LQ value of 0.66, indicating a limited role regionally.
4. Accommodation and Food Supply with a value of 0.22 shows a very small contribution to the regional economy compared to other regions.
5. The Education sector has an LQ of 0.32, and
6. Health and Social Activities recorded a value of 0.58, both of which indicate that basic social services in the region are still not an advantage over other regions.

Nonetheless, the existence of non-base sectors cannot be ignored. They play an important role in supporting the basic sectors, as they provide services, facilities and infrastructure that support overall economic productivity. The function of these sectors is also closely related to improving people's quality of life, fulfilling basic needs, and maintaining a balance between economic development and social welfare.

Taking into account the results of this analysis, the regional economic development strategy should focus on strengthening and optimizing base sectors that have demonstrated excellence, such as mining and quarrying, processing industry, and electricity and gas procurement. However, the development of non-base sectors still needs to be carried out in a sustainable manner so that economic growth can run thoroughly and inclusively, and create synergies between the productive sector and the service sector.

Modified Rapid Appraisal (M RP)

The calculation of this model is divided into two, namely the Growth Ratio in the Gresik district area and the growth ratio of the reference area or East Java Province in this study. The results of the analysis using the Regional Projection Model (MRP) method show that there are several economic sectors in the region that experience faster growth than the national average. This is reflected in the comparison of the RPr (Average Regional Growth) value which is greater than RPs (Average National Growth), which indicates that the sector is classified as a potential or superior sector, marked with the symbol (+). Some of the sectors that proved to be superior based on this calculation include:

1. Manufacturing Industry (RPr: 1.09 > RPs: 1.04) = (+)
2. Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair (RPr: 1.13 > RPs: 1.07) = (+)
3. Transportation and Warehousing (RPr: 1.52 > RPs: 1.22) = (+)
4. Information and Communication (RPr: 1.79 > RPs: 1.12) = (+)
5. Health and Social Services (RPr: 1.41 > RPs: 1.04) = (+)

These sectors have bright prospects in supporting the increase in regional economic output and have the potential to become the main drivers of development in the medium to long term.

Conversely, there are some sectors that show growth rates below the national average and are therefore classified as non-leading sectors, marked with the symbol (-). For example:

1. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (RPr: 0.26 < RPs: 1.30) = (-)
2. Mining and Quarrying (RPr: 0.36 < RPs: 0.45) = (-)
3. Electricity and Gas Procurement (RPr: 0.90 < RPs: 0.96) = (-)
4. Financial and Insurance Services (RPr: 0.82 < RPs: 1.00) = (-)

Although not classified as leading sectors, these sectors still have important contributions, especially in supporting local economic activities and providing basic services to the community.⁴

During the period 2014–2023, there are 10 prominent economic sectors in Gresik Regency and East Java Province. Several sectors such as agriculture, mining, electricity and gas, financial services, corporate services, government administration, and other services show negative RPR and positive RPS values. This indicates that these sectors are growing rapidly in Gresik Regency, but have not experienced significant growth at the provincial level.

The Mining and Quarrying Sector and Electricity and Gas Supply in Gresik Regency are basic sectors, but have experienced slow growth. Both tend to stagnate because they are unable to compete with the more developed manufacturing industry sector. In addition, as capital-intensive sectors, the economic activity of both is relatively low, because they focus more on production without being balanced by active distribution.

Overlay

This analysis aims to identify potential sectors that can drive economic growth in Gresik. The method used combines the calculation of Location Quotient (LQ) and Growth Ratio Model (MRP), including RPr and RPs. LQ shows Gresik's leading sectors compared to East Java, while MRP assesses the contribution, competitiveness, and growth trends of sectors in Gresik.

Economic sectors were analyzed using a combined approach of LQ (Location Quotient) and MRP (Model Regional Projection) to identify the level of sectoral potential. The results of the combination of these two methods are classified into three main groups, as depicted in the form of a pyramid.

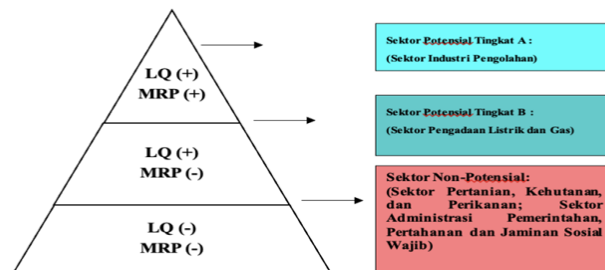


Figure 2. Overlay Results

In this study, the Overlay results are depicted in a table with three sector levels: Level A (very potential), Level B (potential), and Non-Potential. Level A

includes sectors with positive LQ and MRP, indicating a leading sector with rapid growth. Level B has a positive LQ but negative MRP, indicating a leading sector but with slow growth. Non-Potential sectors have negative LQ and MRP, indicating a less promising sector.

1. Potencial Sector A

This group consists of sectors that have a comparative advantage (base) and at the same time grow faster than the national average. Sectors in this category are the most ideal sectors to be the focus of regional economic development due to their large contribution and sustainable potential. Suitable sectors based on these criteria are Manufactur Industry Sector. The sector has equally high LQ and MRP values, indicating that the sector is not only locally dominant, but also growth dynamic.

2. Potencial Sector B

Sectors in this category have a dominant role locally, but their growth has not been as good as at the national level. Nevertheless, it is important to maintain this sector because of its large contribution to the regional economic structure. Suitable sectors based on these criteria are Electricity and Gas Procurement Sector.

3. Sector Non-Potencial

Sectors in this group show that their contribution to the regional economy is not dominant and their growth also lags behind the national level. Therefore, although still needed in the context of economic balance and public services, this sector is not a top priority in the regional economic growth strategy. Sectors that suits based on the criteria are Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sector and Government Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Security sector.

Contribution Of The Manufacturing Sector

Based on the analysis of LQ, MRP, and Overlay, the manufacturing industry sector is proven to be the dominant leading sector in the GRDP of Gresik Regency. This sector is a strong base that confirms Gresik as an industrial area. Its large contribution reflects its important role in driving regional economic growth.

Table 3. Result of calculation of contribution

Years	GRDP manufactur industry sector (Milion Rupiah)	Total GRDP Sector	Contribution
2014	37.267,13	76.336,05	49%
2015	39.359,84	81.380,44	48%
2016	41.018,65	85.850,11	48%
2017	43.195,65	90.855,60	48%
2018	45.840,60	96.131,61	48%
2019	48.340,37	101.346,55	48%
2020	47.703,86	97.616,60	49%
2021	49.808,94	101.318,69	49%
2022	54.162,28	108.796,88	50%

2023	56.730,52	113.825,43	50%
2024	60.317,76	119.274,42	51%

From 2014 to 2024, the contribution of the manufacturing sector to the GRDP of Gresik Regency shows a stable to increasing trend. At the beginning of the period (2014–2019), its contribution was in the range of 48%–49%, reflecting the position of industry as a main sector but not yet fully dominant. Entering 2020 to 2024, the contribution began to increase gradually from 49% to 51%. This shows that the manufacturing sector is growing faster than other sectors, especially post-pandemic, supported by investment and expansion of industrial areas in Gresik.

Corelation test

Correlation testing was conducted to determine the extent of the relationship between the contribution of potential sectors and economic growth in Gresik Regency. The Pearson correlation method is used to measure the strength and significance of the relationship between the two variables.

The Pearson correlation test results show that the correlation coefficient (r) between potential sector contributions and economic growth is 0.557. This value indicates that there is a moderate positive relationship between the two variables. This means that the higher the potential sector contribution, the more likely it is to be followed by an increase in economic growth in Gresik Regency.

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of data processing, it can be discussed if simultaneously or simultaneously, the industrial sector variable has a significant influence on the economic growth variable in Gresik Regency in 2014-2023. However, based on partial calculations, this study found that the industrial variable has a positive and significant effect on economic growth in Gresik Regency. So, it can be interpreted that the growth of the processing industry sector in Gresik Regency had a major effect on other sectors and even the local community. The industrial sector can grow significantly in Gresik Regency, and involve local labor or MSMEs so that it has less impact on local GRDP.

Several companies operating in Gresik Regency also play a role in encouraging economic growth in the region, such as PT Petrokimia Gresik, PT Freeport Indonesia Smelter with an investment value of Rp 56 trillion, PT Semen Gresik, and a number of other companies in the processing industry sector. Based on the results of the correlation test, there is a positive relationship with a medium level of strength between the contribution of potential sectors (including the processing industry) and economic growth, with a correlation value of 0.557 and a significance level of 0.075. Although not yet significant at the 5% level, this result is close to the 10% significant level, indicating that sectors with large contributions, such as the manufacturing industry, have the potential to drive economic growth in Gresik Regency.

Industrial conditions in Gresik Regency based on GRDP at constant prices have always experienced a consistent increase. In 2022, the amount is Rp87.5

billion and in 2024 it is Rp96.9 billion with an annual growth increase of 5.3%. Investment in the industrial sector in Gresik Regency shows a significant increase. In 2024 the total investment was around IDR 49.5 T. Foreign investors amounted to IDR 39.8 T from the JIPE Special Economic Zone in Gresik district. The area is a major driver with superior infrastructure through sea port access.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The manufacturing sector is proven to be the most potential leading sector in Gresik Regency based on the results of Location Quotient (LQ), Modified Rapid Appraisal (MRP), and Overlay analysis. This sector has a dominant contribution to Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), reaching 51% in 2024.
2. The results of the Pearson correlation analysis show that there is a positive relationship with moderate strength (correlation value 0.557) between the potential sector contribution and economic growth in Gresik Regency, although it is not significant at the 5% level, but close to the 10% significance level.
3. Although the industrial sector is growing rapidly, its impact on local communities is still limited due to the lack of involvement of local labor and MSMEs in the industrial production chain.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

Future researchers are expected to consider more variables, involve various other companies, and use more diverse research methods and statistical analysis tools in their studies.

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