

## Analysis of Economic Competitiveness at Pandeglang Regency 2018-2023

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze and determine the basis of the competitiveness of the economic sector of Pandeglang Regency in 2018-2023 using the Location Quotient (LQ), Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ), Shift Share, and Klassen Typology approaches. There are differences with previous studies, namely the area and time of the study. The results of the study using the LQ and DLQ methods show that there are five basic and prospective sectors, namely the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sectors; Mining and quarrying; Transportation and warehousing; Provision of accommodation and food and beverages; and Educational services. The processing industry sector shows great potential even though it has not become a basic sector. Based on the Klassen Typology analysis of Pandeglang Regency, five sectors are included in Quadrant I. The results of the Klassen typology analysis of Regencies/Cities in Banten Province show that Pandeglang Regency is relatively lagging in Quadrant IV. The results of the study using the shift share method show that the Mining and Quarrying sector is on average included in the non-progressive category, while the consistently progressive sectors are four sectors in a row. Based on the four analyses, the development of basic, progressive sectors, and the revitalization of lagging sectors have the potential to be key strategies in increasing regional economic competitiveness sustainably..

**Keywords:** *Location Quotient; Dynamic Location Quotient; Shift Share Analysis; Klassen Typology; economic competitiveness.*

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## INTRODUCTION

Regional economic growth is one of the important indicators to assess the success of a region's development. A positive economic growth rate reflects an increase in economic activity that can improve the welfare of the people in the area (Kamilah, 2021). Pandeglang Regency, located in Banten Province, is a region with diverse resource potential, especially in the agricultural, tourism, and small industry sectors. However, the economic competitiveness of this region has not been optimally developed, as reflected in the relatively low contribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) compared to other regencies in Banten Province (Sutanti et al., 2022). Assessing the economic competitiveness of a region requires a holistic approach, one of which is through identifying leading sectors. The Location Quotient (LQ) and Shift Share Analysis methods have been widely used to evaluate the economic base sectors in various regions. This approach provides an overview of sectors that have

competitive advantages and contribute to regional economic growth (Hasibuan, 2016). For example, research in Central Lampung Regency shows that the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors are the economic base sectors that support the growth of the region (Pribadi, 2021).

The Location Quotient (LQ) method is used to measure the relative concentration of a sector in a particular area compared to a reference area, usually at the provincial or national level. The results of the LQ analysis can identify the base sector, namely the sector that has a comparative advantage and is the main driver of the regional economy (Ariyanto et al., 2013). The base sector has an important role as a driver of local economic growth and has the potential to provide a significant multiplier impact on other sectors in the region (Rahman et al., 2024.).

In addition to LQ, Shift Share Analysis is used to analyze regional economic growth by dividing economic changes into three components: provincial growth, proportional growth, and changes in regional competitiveness. This method helps understand the contribution of each sector to regional economic dynamics and identifies sectors that are growing competitively compared to reference areas (Sulistiyowati et al., 2022). For example, research in Wonogiri Regency shows that this method can identify superior commodities in the agricultural sector that contribute greatly to the local economy (Pranadi et al., 2022).

Pandeglang Regency has various economic potentials that have not been optimally utilized. For example, the agricultural sector is still a mainstay, but its productivity is relatively low compared to other regencies in Banten. Previous research has shown that the use of the LQ and Shift Share Analysis methods can help local governments formulate more effective and data-based economic development strategies (Rahmawati & Zakiyyah, 2024). This is important considering that the successful management of superior sectors can be the key to increasing the competitiveness of the region as a whole.

In general, the analysis of the competitiveness of economic sectors provides important insights for policy makers to determine development priorities. For example, research in West Sumatra Province shows that a combination of the LQ, Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ), and Shift Share Analysis methods can provide comprehensive information on prospective economic sectors for development (Rahmawati & Zakiyyah, 2024). A similar approach is expected to be applied in Pandeglang Regency to identify sectors with high growth potential and strong competitiveness. Thus, this study aims to analyze the economic competitiveness of Pandeglang Regency using the Location Quotient and Shift Share Analysis methods. This study is expected to identify basic and non-basic sectors, as well as provide strategic recommendations for local governments in increasing regional economic competitiveness. Through this approach, it is hoped that more targeted, effective, and data-based economic development policies can be created (Sutanti et al., 2022).

## METHOD

This study uses a quantitative descriptive approach to analyze the economic competitiveness of Pandeglang Regency. This method was chosen because it is able to provide a clear picture of the contribution of economic sectors to regional growth. The analysis was carried out using secondary data taken from official publications, such as the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Pandeglang Regency and Banten Province. This study uses several main analysis methods, namely Location Quotient (LQ), Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ), Shift Share Analysis, and Klassen Typology. This approach is used to provide an in-depth analysis of the economic base sectors of Pandeglang Regency.

The data used in this study are Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) data for Pandeglang Regency and Banten Province at constant prices for the last six years (2018-2023). This data includes information on the growth rate of economic sectors, sector contributions to GRDP, and the dynamics of regional economic growth. In addition, official reports from local governments and other supporting documents are also used to complete the analysis. Data sources were obtained from the Central Statistics Agency and related agencies at the regional and provincial levels.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### **Development and Calculation of GRDP of Pandeglang Regency and Banten Province**

Pandeglang Regency showed positive economic growth during the period 2018 to 2023. The agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector remains the main sector with the highest contribution to the district's GRDP, which is IDR 6.63 trillion in 2023, increasing from IDR 5.98 trillion in 2018. However, although this sector showed an increase in GRDP value, its growth tended to fluctuate, especially with the decline that occurred in the last year. At the provincial level, this sector also maintains its role as one of the basic sectors with a stable contribution to the economy (BPS Pandeglang Regency, 2023).

The wholesale and retail trade sector, as well as car and motorcycle repairs, also play an important role in the economy of Pandeglang Regency. In 2023, this sector recorded a GRDP value of IDR 2.78 trillion, up from IDR 2.43 trillion in 2018. This increase reflects the growth of community economic activity and the role of the trade sector as the main supporter of the local economy. A similar trend is seen at the provincial level, where the wholesale and retail trade sector shows consistent growth every year, strengthening the position of this sector as one of the main drivers of the Banten economy (BPS Banten Province, 2023). In addition, the construction sector in Pandeglang Regency has also shown significant growth over the past five years. In 2023, this sector recorded a GRDP value of IDR 1.31 trillion, up from IDR 1.03 trillion in 2018. This increase was driven by various infrastructure development projects implemented in the area. At the provincial level, the construction sector is also

one of the sectors with rapid growth, reflecting a similar pattern in various regencies/cities in Banten. Overall, Pandeglang Regency's contribution to the GRDP of Banten Province still needs to be increased through the development of leading and potential sectors (BPS Pandeglang Regency, 2023).

### Location Quotient (LQ) and Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ) Calculation Results

Based on the results of the Location Quotient (LQ) analysis, there are six sectors that are categorized as base sectors in Pandeglang Regency. The six base sectors include the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sector; the Mining and Quarrying sector; the Transportation and Warehousing sector; the Accommodation and Food and Beverage Provision sector; the Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security sector; and the Education Services sector.

The agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector has an LQ value of 5.80, indicating that this sector is a base sector that dominates the local economy. The same thing also applies to the mining and quarrying sector, which is included in the base sector with an LQ value of 11.83. This sector not only contributes greatly to GRDP but also has relative advantages compared to the reference area. In addition, the transportation and warehousing sector (1.14) and the provision of accommodation and food and beverages (2.28) are also included in the basic sector category, indicating that these sectors play an important role in the economy of Pandeglang Regency (BPS Pandeglang Regency, 2023).

However, a number of sectors have LQ values below 1, indicating that these sectors are non-basic sectors of which there are eleven sectors. For example, the manufacturing industry sector (0.21), electricity and gas procurement (0.82), and water procurement, waste management, waste, and recycling (0.63) and other sectors below 1. These non-basic sectors have a relatively small contribution to the local economy, although some of them still have the potential to develop further. These sectors require special attention in management and development in order to increase their contribution in the future (BPS Pandeglang Regency, 2023).

**Table 1. Results of LQ and DLQ Analysis of Pandeglang Regency**

| NO. | SECTOR  | AVERAGE |       | INFORMATION |             | TYPE    |
|-----|---|---------|-------|-------------|-------------|---------|
|     |   | LQ      | DLQ   | LQ          | DLQ         |         |
| 1   | Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries                 | 5.8     | 2.7   | BASE        | PROSPECTIVE | TYPE I  |
| 2   | Mining and Quarrying                                | 11.8    | 7.9   | BASE        | PROSPECTIVE | TYPE I  |
| 3   | Processing industry                                 | 0.2     | 319.9 | NOT A       | PROSPECTIVE | TYPE II |
| 4   | Electricity and Gas Procurement                     | 0.8     | 0.4   | NOT A       | NOT         | TYPE IV |
| 5   | Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling | 0.6     | 0.0   | BASE        | PROSPECTIVE | TYPE IV |
| 6   | Construction  | 0.6     | 4.3   | NOT A       | PROSPECTIVE | TYPE II |

|    |  |     |      |               |             |          |
|----|--|-----|------|---------------|-------------|----------|
| 7  | Wholesale and Retail Trade;<br>Car and Motorcycle Repair<br>Transportation and | 1.0 | 3.2  | NOT A<br>BASE | PROSPECTIVE | TYPE II  |
| 8  | Warehousing<br>Provision of  | 1.1 | 47.5 | BASE          | PROSPECTIVE | TYPE I   |
| 9  | Accommodation and Food<br>and Beverages  | 2.3 | 4.0  | BASE          | PROSPECTIVE | TYPE I   |
| 10 | Information and<br>Communication   | 0.1 | 2.7  | NOT A<br>BASE | PROSPECTIVE | TYPE II  |
| 11 | Financial Services and<br>Insurance  | 0.9 | 1.2  | NOT A<br>BASE | PROSPECTIVE | TYPE II  |
| 12 | Real Estate  | 1.0 | 4.4  | NOT A<br>BASE | PROSPECTIVE | TYPE II  |
| 13 | Corporate Services<br>Government   | 0.2 | 3.1  | NOT A<br>BASE | PROSPECTIVE | TYPE II  |
| 14 | Administration, Defense<br>and Compulsory Social                               |     |      |               | NOT         |          |
| 14 | Security   | 3.0 | 0.2  | BASE          | PROSPECTIVE | TYPE III |
| 15 | Educational Services   | 1.1 | 1.1  | BASE          | PROSPECTIVE | TYPE I   |
| 16 | Health Services and Social<br>Activities                                       | 0.8 | 2.0  | NOT A<br>BASE | PROSPECTIVE | TYPE II  |
| 17 | Other services   | 0.7 | 1.1  | NOT A<br>BASE | PROSPECTIVE | TYPE II  |

Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ) provides information on the potential of prospective economic sectors to develop into basic sectors in the future. There are fourteen sectors included in the prospective category, and three sectors included in the non-prospective category. The three sectors included in the non-prospective category include the Electricity and Gas Procurement sector; the Water Procurement, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling sector; and the Government Administration, Defense and Mandatory Social Security sector.

Based on the calculation results, the manufacturing industry sector has a very high DLQ value, which is 319.92, although it is currently not a base sector. This shows that this sector has great potential to develop if managed properly. The transportation and warehousing sector also has a significant DLQ value, which is 47.45, which indicates bright prospects to become an economic driving sector in the future (BPS Pandeglang Regency, 2023).

Basic sectors such as agriculture, forestry, and fisheries also have a DLQ value of 2.75, confirming that this sector not only dominates at present but also has the prospect to continue to grow. On the other hand, the water supply, waste management, waste, and recycling sectors have a low DLQ value (0.01), indicating that this sector has limited potential to grow. This indicates the need for a more strategic approach in managing sectors that are considered unpromising to increase their contribution to the economy of Pandeglang Regency (BPS Pandeglang Regency, 2023).

### **Class Typology Calculation Results**

Based on the Klassen Typology analysis, the economic sectors of Pandeglang Regency can be grouped into four quadrants according to their contribution and

growth rate. Quadrant I includes advanced and rapidly growing sectors (developed sectors), namely sectors that have a large contribution to the regional economy and experience above-average growth. A total of five sectors are included in Quadrant I, including the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector; mining and excavation sector; transportation and warehousing sector; Accommodation and Food and Beverage Provision sector; and the Education Services sector. This shows that these sectors have functioned as the main driving force of the local economy.

**Table 2. Results of Class Typology Analysis of Pandeglang Regency**

| QUADRANT     | SECTOR CATEGORY  | SECTOR   |
|--------------|--|--|
| Quadrant I   | Advanced and fast growing sector (Developer Sector)          | Mining and Quarrying<br>Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries<br>Provision of Accommodation and Food and Beverages<br>Transportation and Warehousing<br>Educational Services   |
| Quadrant II  | Advanced but depressed sector (Stagnant Sector)              | Processing industry<br>Construction<br>Wholesale and Retail Trade; Automobile and Motorcycle Repair<br>Information and Communication<br>Financial Services and Insurance<br>Real Estate<br>Corporate Services<br>Health Services and Social Activities<br>Other services |
| Quadrant III | Potential sector / still able to develop (Developing Sector) | Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security  |
| Quadrant IV  | Relatively underdeveloped sector                             | Electricity and Gas Procurement<br>Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling   |

Quadrant II includes sectors that are advanced but experiencing pressure or stagnant growth (stagnant sector). A total of nine sectors are included in Quadrant II,

including the Manufacturing Industry sector; Construction sector; Wholesale and Retail Trade sector; Car and Motorcycle Repair; Information and Communication sector; Financial Services and Insurance sector; Real Estate sector; Corporate Services sector; Health Services and Social Activities sector; and other Service sectors. One example is the manufacturing industry sector. This sector has a large contribution but its growth is relatively low, so it requires a better management strategy to maintain its role and relevance in the regional economy.

Quadrant III consists of potential sectors or sectors that can still develop (developing sector). This sector has a high growth rate but its contribution to the local economy is still relatively small. One sector is included in Quadrant III, including the Government Administration, Defense and Mandatory Social Security sector. The government administration, defense and mandatory social security sector, which shows great potential to be further developed through investment and innovation.

Quadrant IV includes relatively underdeveloped sectors. Two sectors are included in Quadrant IV, namely the Electricity and Gas Procurement sector; and the Water Procurement, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling sector. such as water procurement and waste management, which require special attention to increase their contribution to the regional economy.

**Table 3. Results of the Class Typology Analysis of Banten Province**

| REGION                  | AVERAGE<br>GROWTH<br>GRDP | AVERAGE<br>GRDP/CAP | GPDB<br>CRITERIA | PER<br>CAPITA<br>CRITERIA | CLASSEN<br>TYPOLOGY |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Pandeglang<br>Regency   | 2.6                       | 15.9                | 0                | 0                         | IV                  |
| Lebak Regency           | 2.9                       | 15.5                | 0                | 0                         | IV                  |
| Serang City             | 3.7                       | 33.8                | 1                | 0                         | III                 |
| Serang<br>Regency       | 3.2                       | 34.5                | 0                | 0                         | IV                  |
| Cilegon City            | 3.7                       | 176.6               | 1                | 1                         | I                   |
| Tangerang<br>Regency    | 3.4                       | 29.5                | 1                | 0                         | III                 |
| Tangerang City          | 2.4                       | 55.8                | 0                | 1                         | II                  |
| South<br>Tangerang City | 4.5                       | 44.4                | 1                | 0                         | III                 |
| Banten<br>Province      | 3.3                       | 50.8                |                  |                           |                     |

Based on the results of the typology analysis of the Regency/City Class in Banten Province, it can be seen that overall Pandeglang Regency is included in Quadrant IV, namely the Economic Sector of Pandeglang Regency is relatively underdeveloped (Underdeveloped Sector), namely the Pandeglang Regency area which has a lower growth rate and per capita income compared to the average Regency/City in Banten Province except for Lebak Regency and Serang Regency which are included in the same Quadrant IV.

## Share Shift Analysis

The results of the Shift Share analysis show that there are sectors in Pandeglang Regency that have experienced progressive and non-progressive shifts in economic structure during the 2019-2023 period. The agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector showed a progressive trend in most years, although in 2023 it experienced a non-progressive shift with a shift value of -107,519. This indicates a challenge in maintaining the growth of this sector, although its contribution is still significant.

**Table 4. Results of Shift Share Analysis of Pandeglang Regency**

| SECTOR  | 2019     | 2020     | 2021     | 2022     | 2023      | AVER<br>AGE |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries                   | 95223.9  | 178190.9 | 126547.1 | 378152.6 | -107519.2 | 134119.1    |
| Mining and Quarrying                                  | 760.6    | 147364.2 | 9155.2   | 368426.8 | 140404.4  | 129255.9    |
| Processing industry                                   | 92212.2  | 4622.5   | 59855.8  | 201326.3 | 150666.2  | 101736.6    |
| Electricity and Gas Procurement                       | 417.2    | -7308.7  | -5567.3  | 7224.3   | 7238.8    | 400.9       |
| Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling   | 367.3    | 418.8    | -45.6    | -152.3   | 241.6     | 166.0       |
| Construction  | 62787.8  | -19689.3 | 127725.8 | 74470.8  | 47490.8   | 58557.2     |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair | 128304.7 | -66479.3 | 67887.1  | 108624.8 | 126463.8  | 72960.2     |
| Transportation and Warehousing                        | 89573.0  | -38731.4 | 124015.1 | 125091.7 | 96276.5   | 79245.0     |
| Provision of Accommodation and Food and Beverages     | 82898.8  | -57422.8 | 51849.8  | 89347.6  | 129845.1  | 59303.7     |
| Information and Communication                         | 7378.5   | 7317.6   | 6332.4   | 6805.7   | 9753.0    | 7517.4      |
| Financial Services and Insurance                      | 12677.8  | 10526.3  | 16900.2  | 21990.0  | 1676.9    | 12754.2     |
| Real Estate   | 151128.1 | 16846.6  | 54666.1  | 71877.5  | 137502.3  | 86404.1     |



|   |         |          |          |          |         |         |
|---|---------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|
| Corporate Services  | 3051.2  | -648.7   | -53.2    | 1116.7   | 3381.1  | 1369.4  |
| Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security | 75202.5 | -14967.1 | -14840.3 | 14165.1  | -232.7  | 11865.5 |
| Educational Services  | 42775.4 | 3665.2   | -12392.4 | -11885.3 | 46070.6 | 13646.7 |
| Health Services and Social Activities                             | 14674.2 | 13251.9  | 18959.6  | 7343.4   | 20033.2 | 14852.5 |
| Other services  | 15520.0 | -10186.3 | 1392.8   | 6351.7   | 22703.6 | 7156.4  |

The manufacturing industry sector shows a consistent progressive trend throughout the analysis period. The high shift value in 2023, amounting to 150,666, indicates the great potential of this sector to continue to grow. This reflects an increase in the efficiency and competitiveness of the industrial sector in Pandeglang Regency. In contrast, the mining and quarrying sector experienced a trend that tended to be less progressive, especially in 2023 with a shift value of -140,404, indicating a decline in the competitiveness of this sector at the regional level.

**Table 5. Description of Shift Share Analysis Results for Pandeglang Regency**

| SECTOR  | 2019        | 2020            | 2021            | 2022            | 2023            | AVERAGE         |
|---|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries                 | Progressive | Progressive     | Progressive     | Progressive     | Not Progressive | Progressive     |
| Mining and Quarrying                                | Progressive | Not Progressive | Progressive     | Not Progressive | Not Progressive | Not Progressive |
| Processing industry                                 | Progressive | Progressive     | Progressive     | Progressive     | Progressive     | Progressive     |
| Electricity and Gas Procurement                     | Progressive | Not Progressive | Not Progressive | Progressive     | Progressive     | Progressive     |
| Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling | Progressive | Progressive     | Not Progressive | Not Progressive | Progressive     | Progressive     |
| Construction  | Progressive | Not Progressive | Progressive     | Progressive     | Progressive     | Progressive     |

|   |                 |                        |                        |                        |                        |                 |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Wholesale and Retail Trade;<br>Automobile and Motorcycle<br>Repair      | Progres<br>sive | Not<br>Progres<br>sive | Progres<br>sive        | Progres<br>sive        | Progres<br>sive        | Progres<br>sive |
| Transportation and<br>Warehousing                                       | Progres<br>sive | Not<br>Progres<br>sive | Progres<br>sive        | Progres<br>sive        | Progres<br>sive        | Progres<br>sive |
| Provision of Accommodation<br>and Food and Beverages                    | Progres<br>sive | Not<br>Progres<br>sive | Progres<br>sive        | Progres<br>sive        | Progres<br>sive        | Progres<br>sive |
| Information and<br>Communication  | Progres<br>sive | Progres<br>sive        | Progres<br>sive        | Progres<br>sive        | Progres<br>sive        | Progres<br>sive |
| Financial Services and<br>Insurance                                     | Progres<br>sive | Progres<br>sive        | Progres<br>sive        | Progres<br>sive        | Progres<br>sive        | Progres<br>sive |
| Real Estate   | Progres<br>sive | Progres<br>sive        | Progres<br>sive        | Progres<br>sive        | Progres<br>sive        | Progres<br>sive |
| Corporate Services  | Progres<br>sive | Not<br>Progres<br>sive | Not<br>Progres<br>sive | Progres<br>sive        | Progres<br>sive        | Progres<br>sive |
| Government Administration,<br>Defense and Compulsory<br>Social Security | Progres<br>sive | Not<br>Progres<br>sive | Not<br>Progres<br>sive | Progres<br>sive        | Not<br>Progres<br>sive | Progres<br>sive |
| Educational Services  | Progres<br>sive | Progres<br>sive        | Not<br>Progres<br>sive | Not<br>Progres<br>sive | Progres<br>sive        | Progres<br>sive |
| Health Services and Social<br>Activities                                | Progres<br>sive | Progres<br>sive        | Progres<br>sive        | Progres<br>sive        | Progres<br>sive        | Progres<br>sive |
| Other services  | Progres<br>sive | Not<br>Progres<br>sive | Progres<br>sive        | Progres<br>sive        | Progres<br>sive        | Progres<br>sive |

Based on the results of the shift share analysis of Pandeglang Regency for the period 2019 - 2023, the economic sectors that consistently fall into the progressive category are four sectors, including the Manufacturing Industry sector; Information and Communication sector; Financial Services and Insurance sector; and the Real Estate sector. Based on the average results of the shift share analysis of Pandeglang Regency for the period 2019 - 2023, the economic sectors tend to have a Progressive average except for the Mining and Quarrying sector which tends to have a non-Progressive average.

Several service sectors, such as real estate and health services, show stable progressive trends. The real estate sector, for example, recorded a progressive shift with the highest value in 2023 of 137,502. This sector is one of the main drivers of the local economy. On the other hand, the government administration, defense, and compulsory

social security sectors showed a fluctuating shift with a non-progressive value in 2023 of -232, thus requiring better management to increase its contribution to the regional economy.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the Location Quotient (LQ) analysis, there are six sectors categorized as base sectors in Pandeglang Regency. The six base sectors include the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sector; the Mining and Quarrying sector; the Transportation and Warehousing sector; the Accommodation and Food and Beverage Provision sector; the Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security sector; and the Education Services sector. Based on the Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ) analysis, it provides information on the potential for prospective economic sectors to develop into base sectors in the future. There are fourteen sectors included in the prospective category, and three sectors included in the non-prospective category. The three sectors included in the non-prospective category include the Electricity and Gas Procurement sector; the Water Procurement, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling sector; and the Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security sector. Based on the Klassen Typology analysis, those included in Quadrant I include sectors that are advanced and growing rapidly (developed sectors), namely sectors that have a large contribution to the regional economy and experience above-average growth. A total of five sectors are included in Quadrant I, including the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector; mining and excavation sector; transportation and warehousing sector; Accommodation and Food and Beverage Provision sector; and the Education Services sector. Based on the results of the typology analysis of the Regency/City class in Banten Province, it can be seen that overall Pandeglang Regency is included in Quadrant IV, namely the Economic sector of Pandeglang Regency is relatively underdeveloped (Underdeveloped Sector), namely the Pandeglang Regency area which has a lower growth rate and per capita income compared to the average Regency/City in Banten Province except for Lebak Regency and Serang Regency which are included in the same Quadrant IV. Based on the results of the shift share analysis of Pandeglang Regency for the 2019-2023 period, the economic sectors that consistently fall into the progressive category are four sectors, namely the Manufacturing Industry sector; Information and Communication sector; Financial Services and Insurance sector; and the Real Estate sector. Based on the average results of the shift share analysis of Pandeglang Regency. Pandeglang for the 2019-2023 period, the economic sector tends to have a Progressive average except for the Mining and Quarrying sector which tends to have a non-Progressive average.

Based on the analysis conducted, the economy of Pandeglang Regency has leading sectors that can be the main drivers of economic growth. The agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors; mining and quarrying; and transportation and warehousing are included in the advanced and rapidly growing category (Quadrant I). These sectors show a significant contribution to GRDP and have the potential to continue to be developed. On the other hand, the processing industry and financial

services sectors have great potential to develop, although currently they are still included in sectors that are not yet basic. Strategic management can make this sector a driver of the economy in the future. On the other hand, the electricity and gas procurement sector and waste management are included in the relatively lagging category and require more attention to increase their contribution. Thus, the development of existing basic sectors, strengthening potential sectors, and revitalizing lagging sectors are the keys to increasing the competitiveness and economic growth of Pandeglang Regency in a sustainable manner. Data-based policies are needed to achieve these goals.

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