

Analysis of Base and Non-base Sectors and Economic Competitiveness in Magetan Regency

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the economic potential and competitiveness of Magetan Regency using the Location Quotient (LQ), Shift Share, and Klassen Typology methods based on 2019–2023 BPS data. The results indicate eight basic sectors, ten sectors driving economic growth, nine sectors with relatively rapid growth, twelve highly competitive sectors, and five sectors included in Quadrant I, designated as advanced and fast-growing sectors.

Keywords: GRDP, Basic Sector, Location Quotient, Shift Share, Klassen Typology.

INTRODUCTION

Economic development in Indonesia is fundamentally directed toward creating equitable public welfare, reducing interregional disparities, and enhancing national competitiveness through sustainable regional economic strengthening. In its implementation, the success of development can be assessed through various development indicators used as evaluation tools to measure the achievement of development targets. To support the realization of more effective development, the government has implemented a decentralization policy aimed at improving the quality of public services, enhancing the effectiveness of governance, and strengthening community participation in the regional development process (Zulkenedi & Frinaldi, 2023).

The implementation of decentralization, as regulated in Law Number 12 of 2008, has transformed the development pattern from a centralized approach into a more participatory system based on local potential. This condition requires local governments to be more responsive in understanding regional characteristics, economic potential, and various development challenges faced by their regions. However, regional development still encounters several obstacles, such as limited resources, interregional development disparities, and the complexity of regional economic issues. Therefore, strategic development planning that is based on local potential and oriented toward community needs is necessary to ensure effective and sustainable development (Syaifullah, 2008).

Economic growth itself is one of the main indicators used to assess the level of regional development, characterized by increasing production activities of goods and services that ultimately improve community welfare (Sukirno, 2013). This growth is reflected in the increase of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), which serves as an important indicator in measuring regional economic performance (Shinta Iffah Rosyidah, 2022). In addition to describing regional macroeconomic conditions, GRDP also illustrates the contribution of each economic sector to regional development and public welfare, as an increase in GRDP is generally followed by higher income levels and improved quality of life for the community (Huda, 2021).

In the context of regional development, identifying base and non-base sectors is important to determine sectors that possess comparative advantages in driving regional economic growth. Base sectors are sectors capable of generating surpluses and stimulating economic growth through export activities and increased regional income, whereas non-base sectors are more

oriented toward fulfilling local needs. Therefore, the optimal development of base sectors is expected to accelerate economic growth, expand employment opportunities, and sustainably improve public welfare (Wicaksono, 2019).

Magetan Regency, as one of the regions in East Java Province, has an economic structure that is still predominantly supported by the agricultural sector as the main contributor to regional GRDP. Nevertheless, the region's economic potential has not yet been fully optimized to support sustainable economic development. Based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics, the economic growth of Magetan Regency declined during the 2019–2020 period due to the COVID-19 pandemic, but gradually improved during 2021–2023 along with the recovery of community economic activities. This is evidenced by the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sector remaining the largest contributor to Magetan Regency's GRDP, although its contribution tends to decline, while the Wholesale and Retail Trade sector as well as the Manufacturing sector have begun to show increasing contributions to the regional economy.

This phenomenon indicates a structural economic shift that requires deeper analysis to identify leading sectors and the level of regional economic competitiveness. On the other hand, the development of leading sectors in Magetan Regency still faces various challenges, such as limited infrastructure, low quality of human resources, and restricted access to technology and markets. Therefore, the identification and mapping of potential economic sectors are necessary as a basis for formulating more effective, inclusive, and sustainable development policies (Siwu, 2017).

Previous studies indicate that the analysis of regional leading sectors generally employs the Location Quotient (LQ), Shift Share, and Klassen Typology methods to identify base sectors, growth levels, and regional economic competitiveness. However, studies using the latest post-pandemic data from the 2019–2023 period remain relatively limited, particularly in Magetan Regency. Therefore, this research offers novelty through the integration of the LQ, Shift Share, and Klassen Typology methods to provide a more comprehensive analysis of base sectors, non-base sectors, and regional economic competitiveness. Based on this background, this study aims to analyze the base and non-base sectors as well as the level of economic competitiveness in Magetan Regency as a foundation for formulating more directed, adaptive, and sustainable regional economic development strategies.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Regional Economic Development

Economic growth is a long-term macroeconomic indicator that reflects the increase in community economic activities, not only through the rise in the production of goods and services, but also through the development of infrastructure, education, technology, and public welfare, thereby becoming an important measure in assessing the success of regional economic development (E. S. Anggraeni et al., 2024). Meanwhile, regional economic development is a collaborative process between the government and society in optimizing local resource potential to create employment opportunities, enhance economic activities, and improve the quality of life through business sector development, institutional strengthening, and the sustainable utilization of human resources (Siwu, 2017).

Economic Growth

Economic growth is a process of increasing economic activity characterized by a rise in production output and regional income, which is influenced by the availability of resources, labor quality, technological advancement, and the contribution of economic sectors in creating added value to improve public welfare, and is generally measured through the comparison of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) at constant prices across periods (Sukirno, 2013).

Economic Base Theory

According to the economic base theory proposed by Harry W. Richardson (Lincoln Arsyad, 1999), regional economic growth is influenced by the demand for goods and services originating from outside the region, therefore the ability of base sectors to produce leading and export-oriented outputs becomes a major factor in driving economic growth, creating multiplier effects, and strengthening the regional economic structure (Drs. Robinson Tarigan, 2024).

Non-Basic Theory

Basic economic theory classifies economic activities into two main categories, namely the basic sector and the non-basic sector, where the non-basic sector is oriented toward fulfilling local community needs and is highly dependent on domestic demand and the consumption level of the local population (Tarigan, 2024). Although it does not directly contribute to regional exports, the non-basic sector still plays an important role in maintaining regional economic stability and supporting sustainable economic development through synergy with the basic sector in order to strengthen community economic resilience (Tutupoho, 2019).

Regional Economic Potential

is a relative concept because it is determined through comparisons of economic sector performance across regions to identify leading sectors that are capable of driving economic growth and contributing to surrounding areas. A sector is considered potential when it has the ability to absorb labor, stimulate other sectors, and optimize the utilization of local resources, enabling it to develop into a leading sector that contributes to increasing the export of goods and services. Therefore, the identification of leading sectors serves as an important foundation in formulating regional economic development policies oriented toward sustainable economic growth (Todaro & Smith, 2009).

Gross Regional Domestic Product

GRDP is an indicator used to measure the level of economic growth in a region through the total added value generated from economic activities within a certain period. GRDP is presented using two approaches, namely at current prices (ADHB), which reflects economic value based on prices at the time transactions occur, and at constant prices (ADHK), which is used to measure real economic growth without being affected by inflation. Therefore, GRDP serves as an important tool in assessing a region's ability to generate economic output and to describe the development of economic activities at the provincial and regency/city levels (Erlysisiana, Melinda R., & Wijaya, 2025).

Methodology

This study employs a descriptive quantitative approach to systematically analyze numerical data in order to examine and generalize the research findings based on the observed sample. The data used consist of secondary time-series data at constant prices (ADHK) during the 2019–2023 period. The research data were obtained from official publications of the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) of Magetan Regency and East Java Province, supported by various references such as books, scientific journals, and online sources relevant to the research topic. Data collection techniques were conducted through library research and e-library research from official government institution websites and BPS publications to support the research analysis.

The data analysis was conducted using the following methods:

1. **Location Quotient Analysis**

This study employs the Location Quotient (LQ) method to identify basic and non-basic sectors by comparing the contribution of economic sectors at the regency/city level with those at the provincial level, thereby determining the degree of specialization and the potential leading sectors within a region. Through the LQ approach, this study aims to examine the role and relative advantage of each economic sector in Magetan Regency in supporting regional economic development (Drs. Robinson Tarigan, 2024). The following

is the formula:

$$LQ = \frac{VA_{ji} / VA_{1i}}{PDRBJ / PDRBI}$$

2. Shift-Share Analysis

This analysis aims to measure the contribution and economic performance of a region by comparing it with a broader area using regional indicators, such as per capita income, economic output, and labor, so that regional economic development can be evaluated based on national economic growth (Tarigan, 2018). The formula is as follows:

$$\text{Potensial Regional : } PR_{ij} = Q_{ij}^0 \left\{ \frac{Y_t}{Y_0} - 1 \right\}$$

$$\text{Propotional Shift : } PS_{ij} = Q_{ij}^0 \left\{ \frac{Q_{ij}^t}{Q_{ij}^0} - \frac{Y_t}{Y_0} \right\}$$

$$\text{Differential Shift : } DS_{ij} = Q_{ij}^0 \left\{ \frac{Q_{ij}^t}{Q_{ij}^0} - \frac{Q_i^t}{Q_i^0} \right\}$$

3. Klassen Typology Analysis

The Klassen Typology is structured based on economic sectors, where Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) sector data are utilized to estimate the annual growth rate and the contribution ratio to the overall GRDP. This analysis identifies four categories of regional growth, namely (Hidayat & Maudy Citra, 2017):

- a. Quadrant I: advanced and rapidly growing
- b. Quadrant II: advanced but under pressure
- c. Quadrant III: rapidly developing
- d. Quadrant IV: relatively underdeveloped

Results

1. Results of the Location Quotient analysis

A Location Quotient analysis was conducted to identify the sectors that serve as basic sectors in Magetan Regency.

Table 1. The Average Results of Location Quotient (LQ) Calculation in Magetan Regency, 2019–2023

Sectors	Average	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	2,61	B
Mining and Quarrying	0,3	NB
Manufacturing	0,38	NB
Electricity and Gas Supply	0,24	NB
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management, and Remediation Activities	2,43	B
Construction	0,9	NB
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	0,88	NB
Transportation and Storage	0,6	NB
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	0,84	NB
Information and Communication	1,41	B
Financial and Insurance Activities	1,02	B
Real Estate Activities	0,85	NB
Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	2,48	B
Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	3,48	B
Education Services	1,63	B
Human Health and Social Work Activities	1,36	B
Other Services Activities	2,44	B

Source: Processed Data (2026)

Based on the calculation results in Table 1, Magetan Regency has eight sectors with an LQ value greater than 1, indicating that these base sectors possess comparative advantages and play an important role in the formation of regional income.

2. Results of the Shift-Share analysis

Shift Share analysis is a useful approach for assessing the contribution and economic performance of a district by using a broader region as a reference. Through this comparison, it is possible to identify the level of economic growth, changes in sectoral structure, and the relative competitive position of the region.

Table 2 Shift-Share Analysis Results

Sectors	PR	ΔQ_{tij}	PS	DS
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	103863	11089	-42395	663163
Mining and Quarrying	5215,2	-452,49	-11349	35179,8
Manufacturing	44513	84814	1656,7	337252
Electricity and Gas Supply	258,64	818,57	534,159	2253,01
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management, and Remediation Activities	991,74	1522,7	294,357	6882,87
Construction	31873	25117	-2122	231624
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	63689	62324	15896,9	459427
Transportation and Storage	6818	18370	8566,83	55228,1
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	16482	18808	-344,33	131684
Information and Communication	37512	71411	47032,6	264609
Financial and Insurance Activities	9875,4	2105,6	-3053,9	66585,4
Real Estate Activities	6054,9	6603,2	805,124	41438,3
Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	1261,5	492,06	-346,11	9113,2
Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	27770	-9651,7	-27296	177971
Education Services	17583	18546	-1798,2	120069
Human Health and Social Work Activities	4128,9	6891,2	2307,72	28015,5
Other Services Activities	12230	12494	1331,88	97234,1

Source: Processed Data (2026)

From Table 2, based on the results of the Regional Potential (PR) calculation, it can be observed that these sectors are capable of driving the growth of the same sectors at the provincial level. Furthermore, the results of the Proportional Shift (PS) in the Shift-Share analysis indicate that certain sectors are experiencing relatively rapid growth at the provincial level. In addition, the results of the Differential Shift (DS) calculation show that some sectors grow faster than the same sectors in other regencies, suggesting that these sectors possess locational advantages.

3. Results of the Klassen Typology analysis

The Klassen Typology method is used to classify the development patterns of a region. This approach relies on two key indicators, namely the economic growth rate and the per capita Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of the analyzed region. The following presents the calculation results.

Table 3 Klassen Typology of Magetan Regency

Sectors	Magetan		Jatim		Growth Rate	Contribution Rate	Criteria
	gi	si	g	s			
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	0,00	26,24%	0,02	10,04%	gi<g	si>s	Advanced but Depressed Sector
Mining and Quarrying	0,00	1,36%	-0,04	4,55%	gi>g	si<s	Potential Sector or a Sector with High Growth Potential
Manufacturing	0,05	11,43%	0,03	30,29%	gi>g	si<s	Potential Sector or a Sector with High Growth Potential
Electricity and Gas Supply	0,07	0,07%	0,07	0,29%	gi=g	si<s	Potential Sector or a Sector with High Growth Potential
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management, and Remediation Activities	0,04	0,25%	0,04	0,10%	gi=g	si>s	Advanced and Rapidly Growing Sector
Construction	0,02	8,34%	0,02	9,23%	gi=g	si<s	Potential Sector or a Sector with High Growth Potential
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	0,03	16,48%	0,03	18,68%	gi=g	si<s	Potential Sector or a Sector with High Growth Potential
Transportation and Storage	0,07	1,76%	0,05	2,92%	gi>g	si<s	Potential Sector or a Sector with High Growth Potential
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	0,02	4,48%	0,02	5,35%	gi=g	si<s	Potential Sector or a Sector with High Growth Potential
Information and Communication	0,06	9,28%	0,06	6,60%	gi=g	si>s	Advanced and Rapidly Growing Sector
Financial and Insurance Activities	0,01	2,55%	0,02	2,50%	gi<g	si>s	Advanced but Depressed Sector
Real Estate Activities	0,03	1,52%	0,03	1,79%	gi=g	si<s	Potential Sector or a Sector with High Growth Potential
Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	0,01	0,33%	0,02	0,76%	gi<g	si<s	Relatively Underdeveloped Sector
Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	-0,01	7,15%	0,00	2,05%	gi<g	si>s	Advanced but Depressed Sector
Education Services	0,03	4,42%	0,03	2,71%	gi=g	si>s	Advanced and Rapidly Growing Sector
Human Health and Social Work Activities	0,05	1,01%	0,05	0,74%	gi=g	si>s	Advanced and Rapidly Growing Sector
Other Services Activities	0,02	3,32%	0,02	1,36%	gi=g	si>s	Advanced and Rapidly Growing Sector

Source: Processed Data (2026)

In Table 3, the results of the Klassen typology analysis for Magetan Regency during the 2019–2023 period indicate that it is classified under Quadrant II.

Discussion

Basic Sector in Magetan Regency

The LQ analysis over the last five years indicates that the economic structure of Magetan Regency is dominated by several basic sectors, although early periods showed fluctuations in GRDP and the presence of non-basic sectors influenced by national economic dynamics, government policies, and external factors. In 2023, an economic recovery occurred, marked by an increase in regional economic growth. The Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sector remains the main contributor due to favorable geographic conditions, including fertile highland areas and a climate that supports agricultural activities. The Water Supply, Waste

Management, Waste and Recycling sector is supported by adequate water resources and river availability, which improves public access to clean water through PDAM services.

The Public Administration, Defense, and Mandatory Social Security sector recorded the highest LQ value, reflecting the government's essential role in public service delivery, development implementation, and economic regulation, which collectively enhance community welfare and investment attractiveness. Meanwhile, the Other Services sector, with an average value of 2.44, includes arts, entertainment, recreation, and personal services based on relevant institutional and BPS data.

These findings are consistent with the study by Iqbal Abdul Aziz Zain (2022) in Pacitan Regency, which also identified agriculture and public administration as key basic sectors. Overall, these sectors function as key drivers in strengthening the economic competitiveness and regional independence of Magetan Regency.

Sectors Driving Economic Growth in Magetan Regency

Based on Table 2 of the Regional Potential analysis, there are ten sectors that play a role in driving regional economic growth. Among these sectors, the manufacturing industry is the most dominant contributor, with an average value of 44,513.2. This sector is largely dominated by micro, small, and household enterprises (MSMEs), particularly in handicrafts, creative industries, culinary activities, and the processing of local resources such as food and beverages, mining products, as well as craft-based industries involving clay, rubber, wood, woven materials, and leather. The manufacturing sector plays a significant role in supporting regional economic growth, particularly through job creation and the strengthening of the MSME sector.

Sectors Experiencing Relatively Rapid Growth in Magetan Regency

The results of the Proportional Shift (PS) indicate that there are nine sectors experiencing faster growth compared to other sectors, namely transportation and warehousing, manufacturing, electricity and gas supply, health services and social activities, water supply and waste management, real estate, information and communication, wholesale and retail trade including motor vehicle repair, and other services. Among these sectors, information and communication recorded the most significant contribution to growth. The expansion of this sector was driven by changes in community activities during the Covid-19 pandemic, such as online learning, remote working, and virtual meetings, which significantly increased the demand for internet services. This condition strengthened the role of the information and communication sector as one of the fastest-growing sectors in Magetan Regency.

Leading and Competitive Sectors in Magetan Regency

Based on the results of the *Differential Shift* the manufacturing sector in Magetan Regency demonstrates relatively faster growth while also exhibiting strong competitiveness compared to other sectors. This condition reflects a significant locational advantage, with an average contribution of 58,733.1, making the sector one of the main pillars of the regional economy. The strength of this sector is supported by the presence of the leather industry center, which has long been recognized as an economic identity of the region. In addition to producing semi-finished goods distributed to various regions across Indonesia, the industry also develops high value-added handicraft products. Furthermore, the manufacturing sector in Magetan expands through several other subsectors, including culinary industries, creative industries, mining, as well as crafts based on wood, paper, weaving, clay, and rubber. This diversification strengthens the local economic character and positions these products as distinctive regional souvenirs, thereby further reinforcing the competitiveness of the manufacturing sector in Magetan Regency.

Advanced Economic Sectors in Magetan Regency

Based on the results of the Klassen Typology analysis, Magetan Regency has five sectors classified as advanced sectors. Among these sectors, information and communication shows a growth rate that is in line with East Java Province; however, it contributes more significantly at the regency level. This condition indicates that the sector plays a strategic role in driving regional economic growth as well as strengthening the economic resilience and self-reliance of Magetan Regency.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the Location Quotient (LQ), Shift Share analysis, and Klassen Typology, the economic structure of Magetan Regency exhibits a diverse pattern consisting of basic sectors, developing sectors, and potential sectors. The LQ results indicate the presence of eight basic sectors that serve as the main pillars of the regional economy. Meanwhile, the Shift Share analysis of the Regional Potential (PR) component shows that there are ten sectors that make a significant contribution to regional economic growth. In addition, the Proportional Shift (PS) results reveal that nine sectors experienced faster growth compared to other sectors at the provincial level. Furthermore, the Differential Shift (DS) results indicate that twelve sectors possess locational advantages and positive competitiveness relative to other regions. Based on the Klassen Typology analysis, several sectors such as information and communication, water supply, waste management, recycling, other services, education services, and health and social services are classified in Quadrant I, indicating advanced and rapidly growing sectors. Overall, Magetan Regency is categorized as a “developed but under pressure” region, reflecting that although it has leading sectors, its economic growth rate is still constrained by certain structural pressures.

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