Competitive Competitiveness, Comparative and Specialized Competitiveness Potential for Measurement of Economic Sector Performance (Case Study in Tabanan Regency)

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Abstract - The aims of this Research are: 1) To identify and determine economic sectors that have the potential for competitive and comparative competitiveness to improve the performance of the economic sector of Tabanan Regency, 2) To identify and determine economic sectors that have the potential for competitive competitiveness and specialization to improve the performance of the economic sector of Tabanan Regency. Research Methods, This research uses quantitative and qualitative approaches. Data were collected using investigation/search techniques, surveys, interviews with informants, and documents from related institutions. Data analysis used descriptive statistical techniques and quantitative analysis techniques (Location Quotient, Growth Ratio Model Analysis (MRP), Overlay Analysis, Shift-Share Esteban Marquillas. The findings are that none of the economic sectors has no competitive or comparative competitiveness potential to improve sector performance Tabanan Regency's economy, however, Tabanan Regency is still supported by specialization activities, namely the agricultural sector. The economic sectors in Tabanan Regency, which have the potential for competitive competitiveness and specialization are 4 sectors, namely agriculture, mining, government administration, defense, and social security mandatory, as well as other services, which means that the sector has the potential for competitive competitiveness as well as the potential for specialization competitiveness to improve the performance of the Tabanan Regency economic sector.

Keywords: competitiveness; competitive; comparative; specialization; economic; sector.

I. INTRODUCTION

With regional autonomy, each district/city area is required to independently manage its own household. One of the indicators is through Regional Original Income (ROI). ROI is the pure result obtained by an area. The greater the ROI, the more independent the region is. To increase its ROI which will later affect the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), the local government must continue to explore and develop the existing economic potential.

The measurement of GRDP with a production approach is carried out by the Central Statistics Agency (CSA) by grouping production units into 17 economic sectors or business fields [1]. The economic sector is expected to grow perfectly. Economic growth is a process of increasing the real income of the people of a region in the long term. The economic growth that occurs is inseparable from the role of each sector in the regional economy. The direct role of each sector will produce priority sectors in the economy as a whole.

Regional autonomy policies have given authority to local governments in achieving regional development goals. As one of the autonomous regions in Bali Province, Tabanan Regency has a major role in determining the direction of regional development. Local governments must be able to determine the causes of the growth rate and stability of the regional economy. Limited resources owned by the region, requires the Tabanan Regency Government to give priority to leading sectors and is expected to encourage other sectors to develop.

The economic condition of Tabanan Regency can be seen from several indicators including: the rate of economic growth for the period 2017 to 2021 continues to decline to minus (in

2017 by 5.37 percent, the following year 5.73 percent, 5.60 percent, -6 .17 percent, -1.97 percent); The GRDP growth rate is an indicator of the prosperity of a Tabanan Regency area, from 2017 to 2021 the fluctuating growth rate tends to decrease and is still below the Province of Bali (in 2017 of 5.37 percent, the following year 5.71 percent, 5.58 percent, -6.17 percent, -1.97 percent). The value of the Human Development Index (HDI) of Tabanan Regency in general, the growth of Tabanan Regency's HDI rose slowly. The recorded growth value of 0.37% from the previous year and compared to neighboring districts is still below Badung Regency, where Badung Regency is 81.83 while Tabanan Regency reaches 76.45 in 2021. This phenomenon is not yet known which sector is the sector basis so as to increase the economic growth. The economic basis theory classifies economic activity into two separate sectors, namely the basic sector and the non-base sector. The basic sector is an economic activity that is primarily aimed at meeting export demand, while the non-basic sector is a production, service and service activity aimed at serving local demand [2, 3]. Basic activities have a role as a prime mover in the economic growth of a region. The greater the exports of a region to other regions, the more advanced the growth of the region will be and vice versa [4, 3]. The identification of base and non-base sectors was analyzed using the Location Quotient technique.

The growth rate of GRDP is not only limited to numbers, it needs to be studied in order to identify economic sectors that have the potential for competitive and comparative competitiveness as well as have the potential for competitive competitiveness and specialization. The identification of these potentials and advantages, the government can take measurable and appropriate policies. Determination of competitive and comparative competitiveness sectors by combining the results of the LQ analysis and Growth Ratio Model (GRM) analysis which is called overlay analysis [5, 6]. It is continued to determine the sector of competitive competitiveness and specialization with Esteban Marquillas' shift-share analysis [7, 8, 9].

Based on the description above, this study aims to identify the potential for competitive and comparative competitiveness and specialization to improve the performance of the economic sector that can encourage economic growth and the rate of GRDP growth in Tabanan Regency, so that it is very helpful for the Regional Government in determining policy directions and regional development. in accordance with the potential of the region.

II. METHOD

The research location is Tabanan Regency which is one of the regencies in Bali province, the research time is 2022. The research method used in this study is expost facto, namely: using existing past data without giving special treatment or treatment to the variables studied. In his book [10], suggests expost facto is a research conducted to examine events that have occurred and then trace back to find out the factors that can cause these events.

The population of this study is all regencies/cities in the province of Bali. The sample in this study is Tabanan Regency. The reasons for determining the sample in Tabanan Regency, namely: 1) based on CSA data sources in 2022 the distribution of the agricultural sector was the highest at 24 percent compared to other sectors; 2) the basic sector in Tabanan Regency, has not improved the welfare of the community evenly throughout the region, so a study is needed; 3) an increase in the percentage of the poor by 4.21 percent in 2019, 4.27 percent in 2020, and 5.12 percent in 2021 from the total population in Tabanan Regency and the open unemployment rate tends to increase by 1.29 percent in 2019 , 4.21 percent in 2020, and 3.94 percent in 2021. When compared with the Bali Provision of 4.53 percent of the poor and the unemployment rate of 5.37 percent in 2021. Compared to other districts/cities in Bali Province, Tabanan Regency is in the 5th place in the percentage of poor people with economic growth in 2021, which is -1.97 percent.

Data were collected using investigation/search techniques, surveys, interviews with informants, and documents from related institutions.

The primary data collection technique was obtained by conducting a direct survey to the research site. Secondary data collection techniques were obtained directly from the relevant agencies in the regency.

Determination of the base and non-base sectors were analyzed using the Location Quotient (LQ) technique. LQ with the following formula:

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

Information:

Vik = Total commodity production i study regency

Vk = Total production of commodity i in the total study area of the regency

VIP = Total commodity production i province study area

Vp = Total production of commodity i in the total study area of the province. If LQ > 1, the sector is categorized as a basic sector, meaning that the level of specialization of the regency/city is higher than the provincial level. The production of the commodity in question has exceeded the consumption needs of the area where the commodity is produced and the excess can be sold outside the region (export); If LQ = 1 then the level of specialization of the regency/city is the same as at the provincial level. The production of the commodity concerned is only sufficient for the needs of the local area. The production of these commodities is not sufficient for consumption needs in the area concerned and the fulfillment is imported from other regions; If LQ < 1, the sector is categorized as a non-basic sector, meaning that the level of specialization of the regency/city is lower than the provincial level.

Determination of competitive and comparative competitiveness sectors by combining the results of the LQ analysis and Growth Ratio Model (GRM) analysis which is called overlay analysis. The criteria used are 3 criteria, namely (+++), (-++), and (---) criteria. First, the overlay notation of the three components Reference Area Growth Ratio (RGr), Study Area Growth Ratio (SGr) and LQ is positive (+++), meaning

that the activity has high sectoral growth at the Bali Province level, Tabanan Regency sectoral growth is higher than Bali Province and Tabanan Regency's sectoral contribution is also higher than Bali Province. Overall, it is stated that the economic sector has the potential for competitive and comparative competitiveness in Tabanan Regency which is superior to the same activity at the Bali Province level. Second, if the overlay results are positive for SGr and LQ, it indicates that sectoral activities in Tabanan Regency are superior to similar activities at the Bali provincial level, in terms of growth and contribution, in other words that the sector shows the specialization of economic activities in Tabanan Regency in Bali. Bali province. Third, if all three have negative notation (---) they have the opposite meaning from the first meaning. So that in the interpretation of the results it will be seen which sectors have competitive and comparative advantages.

Determination of competitive competitiveness and specialization sectors with Esteban Marquillas' Shift-Share (S-S) analysis. Esteban Marquillas' S-S analysis is a traditional S-S analysis modified by Estaban Marquillas to become Estaban Marquillas S-S as follows:

Dij = Eij (rn) + Eij (rin-rn) + E'ij (rij – rin) + (Eij – E'ij) (rij – rin). The economic sector of Tabanan Regency in Bali Province which has a Competitive Advantage (C-A) is indicated by a positive C-A, while the economic sector that has a Specialization Advantage (S-A) can be seen as a positive S-A value.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Base sector information is the sector that is the backbone of the regional economy of Tabanan Regency, the highest sector is the agricultural sector, the LQ value is 1.34; followed by the government administration, defense, and social security sectors with an LQ score of 1.26; other service sectors the LQ value is 1.08; Real Estate sector with LQ value of 1.06; and the lowest is the mining sector with an LQ value of 1.01.

For the non-base sector with the highest LQ value, the health services sector and social activities have an LQ value of 0.94; then the construction sector with an LQ value of 0.93; the information sector and the LQ value of communication is 0.89; wholesale and retail trade, car and motorcycle repair sector with an LQ value of 0.86; the corporate services sector, the LQ value is 0.82; the sector of providing accommodation and food and drink with an LQ value of 0.81; the manufacturing sector with an LQ value of 0.80; the financial services and insurance sector with an LQ value of 0.78; water supply, waste management, waste, and recycling sectors with an LQ value of 0.75; the electricity, gas and water sector with an LQ value of 0.43; the education service sector with an LQ value of 0.31; the lowest non-base in the transportation and warehousing sector, the LQ value is 0.15.

The findings of the base sector are sectors that are the backbone of the regional economy because they have a fairly high competitive advantage. Meanwhile, the non-base sector are other sectors that have less potential but function as a support for the basic sector in line with several studies. Research [11] provides information on basic and non-base

sectors in Bekasi Regency using the LQ method analysis, then [12] provides information on leading sectors in Semarang City, [13] identification studies on leading sectors in Semarang Regency, [14] provides information on the potential of the leading commodity area of the agricultural sector in Mamuju district, while [2] supports a theoretical description.

The results of the overlayed GRM and LQ analysis show that during the 2015-2021 period in Tabanan Regency, there is not a single economic sector included in the first criteria with a positive notation for the three components, namely RGr, SGr, and LQ. This result means that in Tabanan Regency there are no sectoral activities that have a higher growth and contribution at the level of the Bali Province. This means that these sectors do not have the potential for competitive or comparative competitiveness against the Province of Bali.

Although none is included in the competitive and comparative competitiveness, Tabanan Regency is still supported by specialization activities, namely the agricultural sector and the government administration, defense, and mandatory social security sectors. Because these sectors in Tabanan Regency are superior to the same sectoral activities in Bali Province, both in terms of growth and contribution.

The economic sector is included in the second criterion, the overlay results are positive in SGr and LQ, namely the agriculture sector and the government administration, defense, and mandatory social security sectors. in terms of growth and contribution, in other words that the sector shows the specialization of economic activities in Tabanan Regency in Bali Province.

The economic sector is included in the third criterion, the overlay results with a negative sign on RGr, SGr, and LQ are the industrial sector of processing, water supply, waste management, waste, and recycling, information and communication, company services, education services, health services and social activities . This sector has low sectoral growth in Bali Province, and sectoral contribution in Tabanan Regency is lower than Bali Province. This means that the sector lacks the potential for superior competitive and comparative competitiveness compared to the same activity in the Province of Bali (Table 1). This finding is in line with research using the research GRM overlay analysis [15] confirming the information on the leading sectors/sub-sectors in Bungo Regency, [16] providing information on determining the leading sector of the economy in the Pasaman Regency, [6] confirming with information on determining the leading and potential sectors in the Semarang city. [17] confirmed with information on the potential of leading sectors and mapping of community poverty in the Maminasata area of South Sulawesi.

TABLE 1 RESULTS OF AVERAGE OVERLAY ANALYSIS OF THE ECONOMIC SECTOR IN TABANAN REGENCY

Sector	RGr	SGr	LQ	Conclusion
Agriculture	0.3113	1.3601	1.3409	- + +

Sector	RGr	SGr	LQ	Conclusion
Mining	0.1911	0.5636	1.0142	- - +
Manufacturing	0.4209	0.8328	0.7965	- - -
Electricity, Gas and Water	1.8299	0.7264	0.4247	+ - -
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management, and Remediation Activities	0.7231	3.9446	0.7505	- - -
Construction	0.6488	0.2170	0.9275	- - -
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	0.7784	0.6415	0.8615	- - -
Transportation and Storage	3.1620	0.6546	0.1520	+ - -
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	2.1252	0.9328	0.8083	+ - -
Information and Communication	0.2482	0.8826	0.8925	- - -
Financial and Insurance Activities	0.5523	1.0616	0.7778	- + -
Real Estate Activities	0.3574	0.8171	1.0603	- - +
Business Activities	0.8757	0.9386	0.8171	- - -
Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	0.2874	1.1014	1.2609	- + +
Education	0.5729	0.9583	0.3099	- - -
Human Health and Social Work Activities	0.0334	0.9372	0.9378	- - -
Other Services Activities	0.9751	0.8993	1.0759	- - +

Source: Results of data processing.

The results of the analysis of traditional S-S into S-S modified by Estaban Marquillas provide information on the economic sector of Tabanan Regency in Bali Province which has C-A marked with positive C-A as many as 11 sectors, namely: the agricultural sector; mining; processing industry; electricity, gas and water; water supply, waste, waste and recycling management; transportation and warehousing; provision of accommodation and food and drink; financial and insurance services; company services; mandatory government

administration, defense, and social security; as well as other services. On the other hand, a negative C-A value means that it does not have a competitive advantage in 6 sectors, namely: construction; wholesale and retail trade, repair of cars and motorcycles; information and communication; real estate; education services; and health services and social activities.

Furthermore, the specialization advantages possessed by each sector. Economic sectors that have S-A can be seen positive S-A values as many as 9 sectors, namely: agriculture; mining; Construction; wholesale and retail trade, repair of cars and motorcycles; information and communication; real estate; mandatory government administration, defense, and social security; health services and social activities; as well as other services. On the other hand, there are 8 sectors with a negative S-A value, meaning that they do not have specialization.

The economic sector in Tabanan Regency which has both competitive advantages and specialization advantages is 4 sectors, namely the agricultural sector; mining; mandatory government administration, defense, and social security; as well as other services. This means that the sector has a competitive advantage as well as specialization in the area (Table 2 and Table 3). Likewise, the results of research conducted [7] provide information about sectors in competitive advantage and specialization in Kubu Raya Regency, [11] in Bekasi Regency, [18] Meranti Islands Regency.

TABLE 2 RESULTS OF SHIFT-SHARE ANALYSIS OF COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES (C-A) BY SECTOR IN TABANAN REGENCY, BALI PROVINCE

Sector	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	Rata-Rata
Agriculture	0.0146	0.0096	0.0016	0.0108	-0.0030	-0.0119	**0.0036**
Mining	-0.0165	0.0576	0.0354	0.0344	-0.0104	-0.0020	**0.0164**
Manufacturing	0.0160	0.0133	-0.0162	-0.0106	0.0198	-0.0172	**0.0009**
Electricity, Gas and Water	-0.0707	-0.0296	-0.0010	-0.0101	0.0902	0.0272	**0.0010**
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management, and Remediation Activities	-0.0165	-0.0034	0.0238	0.0074	0.0196	0.0089	**0.0066**
Construction	0.0123	-0.0008	-0.0591	-0.0017	0.0063	-0.0796	-0.0204
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	0.0105	-0.0040	-0.0085	-0.0085	0.0052	-0.0074	-0.0021
Transportation and Storage	-0.0402	-0.0135	-0.0201	-0.0093	0.2663	0.1262	**0.0516**
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	-0.0103	-0.0112	-0.0038	0.0007	0.0287	0.0085	**0.0021**
Information and Communication	0.0156	-0.0192	-0.0161	-0.0216	0.0001	-0.0114	-0.0088

Sector	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	Rata-Rata
Financial and Insurance Activities	-0.0075	-0.0105	-0.0062	0.0121	0.0045	0.0107	**0.0005**
Real Estate Activities	-0.0207	-0.0208	0.0073	-0.0123	-0.0001	-0.0076	-0.0090
Business Activities	0.0101	0.0106	-0.0206	0.0134	-0.0002	0.0086	**0.0036**
Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	-0.0137	0.0191	0.0106	0.0321	-0.0088	0.0122	**0.0086**
Education	-0.0079	0.0069	-0.0096	0.0082	-0.0002	-0.0052	-0.0013
Human Health and Social Work Activities	-0.0145	0.0098	0.0009	0.0087	-0.0006	-0.0366	-0.0054
Other Services Activities	-0.0113	0.0348	0.0074	0.0092	-0.0029	0.0086	**0.0076**

Source: Results of data processing.

TABLE 3 RESULTS OF SHIFT-SHARE ANALYSIS OF SPECIALIZATION ADVANTAGES (S-A) BY SECTOR IN TABANAN REGENCY, BALI PROVINCE

Sector	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	Rata-Rata
Agriculture	1,318.61	1,501.71	1,639.76	1,804.54	1,953.88	1,769.26	**1,664.63**
Mining	22.98	21.9355	35.6355	47.66	56.26	41.28	**37.62**
Manufacturing	- 94.01	- 80.55	- 64.61	- 76.68	- 97.18	-136.37	-91.57
Electricity, Gas and Water	- 15.11	-20.39	-25.63	- 26.85	-28.87	- 24.22	-23.51
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management, and Remediation Activities	- 4.01	- 4.73	-5.08	-4.12	-4.16	-5.55	-4.61
Construction	148.44	190.02	215.25	145.92	155.38	52.12	**151.19**
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	4.83	25.95	28.77	34.41	20.14	- 69.99	**7.35**
Transportation and Storage	-1,303.01	-1,481.01	-1,636.12	-1,799.52	-1,953.16	-1,209.15	-1,563.66
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	-193.95	-234.42	- 292.33	- 287.21	- 307.33	- 267.37	- 263.77
Information and Communication	47.25	70.14	61.90	61.00	39.05	- 28.33	**41.83**
Financial and Insurance	-58.94	- 67.29	-76.31	- 77.12	-76.42	-115.46	-78.59

Sector	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	Rata-Rata
Activities							
Real Estate Activities	193.77	190.19	188.72	216.85	220.35	174.45	**197.38**
Business Activities	- 9.77	- 8.58	- 6.77	- 9.54	- 7.32	- 19.86	-10.31
Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	376.97	399.39	466.72	539.85	631.68	570.38	**497.49**
Education	-525.71	-599.28	- 657.37	-722.07	-778.18	- 855.82	- 689.74
Human Health and Social Work Activities	32.91	33.13	42.67	52.45	61.01	35.54	**42.95**
Other Services Activities	58.75	63.81	84.79	100.45	114.88	89.10	**85.30**

Source: Results of data processing.

IV. CONCLUSION

Economic sectors that have the potential for competitive and comparative competitiveness improve the performance of the Tabanan Regency economic sector based on the established criteria, namely that none of the economic sectors does not fall into criteria 1 positive in the RGr, SGr and LQ of sectoral activities that have higher growth and contribution in Balinese level. This means that these sectors do not have the potential for competitive or comparative competitiveness against the Province of Bali. However, Tabanan Regency is still supported by specialization activities, namely the agricultural sector. This is because the sector in Tabanan Regency is superior to the same sectoral activities in the Province of Bali, both in terms of growth and contribution.

The economic sector is included in the second criterion, positive on SGr and LQ, namely the agricultural sector and the government administration, defense, and compulsory social security sectors. and its contribution, in other words that the sector shows the specialization of the economic activities of the Tabanan district in the province of Bali.

The economic sector is included in the third criterion, negative on RGr, SGr and LQ, namely the industrial sector of processing, water supply, waste management, waste, and recycling, information and communication, company services, education services, health services and social activities. This sector has low sectoral growth in Bali Province, and sectoral contribution in Tabanan Regency is lower than Bali Province. This means that the sector lacks the potential for superior competitive and comparative competitiveness compared to the same activity in the Province of Bali.

Economic sectors that have the potential for competitive competitiveness and specialization improve the performance of the economic sector of Tabanan Regency, namely competitive advantage marked by positive C-A as many as 11 sectors, namely: the agricultural sector; mining; processing industry;

electricity, gas and water; water supply, waste, waste and recycling management; transportation and warehousing; provision of accommodation and food and drink; financial and insurance services; company services; mandatory government administration, defense, and social security; as well as other services. On the other hand, a negative C-A value means that it does not have a competitive advantage in 6 sectors, namely: construction; wholesale and retail trade, repair of cars and motorcycles; information and communication; real estate; education services; and health services and social activities.

Furthermore, the specialization advantages possessed by each sector. The economic sectors that have the advantage of specialization in sectors that have a positive S-A value are 9 sectors, namely: agriculture; mining; Construction; wholesale and retail trade, repair of cars and motorcycles; information and communication; real estate; mandatory government administration, defense, and social security; health services and social activities; as well as other services. On the other hand, there are 8 sectors with a negative S-A value, meaning that they do not have specialization.

The economic sector in Tabanan Regency, which has competitive advantages and specialization at the same time as many as 4 sectors, namely the agricultural sector; mining; mandatory government administration, defense, and social security; as well as other services. This means that the sector has a competitive advantage as well as specialization in the area.

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