

Analysis Structure of Economy on the Development Economic of the City Tebing Tinggi, North Sumatra Province

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ABSTRACT

Development and regional economic growth are one important element in the process of regional development in addition to aspects of equity and stability. Economic activity area will be difficult to be realized in the absence of economic growth in the region is quite high. Fluctuations in economic growth in real terms from year to year, is presented in the form of GDP is grouped in 17 (seventeen) sectors of the economy. The GDP is calculated at Current Market Prices (ADHB) is assessed by the price of the relevant year, and Upper Constant Prices of 2010 (ADHK 2010) is assessed based on the price in 2010. To realize economic development through with limited resources as a consequence have to be focused on the development of sectors that impact multiplier (multiplier effect) significantly to other sectors or the economy as a whole. This study aims to determine the superior sector Tebing Tinggi city's economy as information and consideration in development planning. This study uses secondary data time series (time series) of the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) Dairi and North Sumatra province in 2010-2020. The analytical tool used in this study, the analysis Klassen Typology, Location Quotient (LQ) and shift share analysis. The results of Klassen's typology analysis show that the main economic sectors are the electricity and gas procurement sector; the water supply sector; waste management, waste and recycling, and the wholesale and retail trade sector; car and motorcycle repair. Location

Quotient analysis results show that there are 12 (twelve) basic sectors ($LQ > 1$), namely the electricity and gas procurement sector; water supply sector; waste management, waste and recycling, construction sector; wholesale and retail trade sector; car repair and motorcycles, transportation and warehousing sector; accommodation and food and drink supply sector; information and communication sector; financial and insurance services sector, real estate sector; government administration sector; defense and compulsory social security, education services sector; health services sector and social activities and other service sectors. The results of the Shift Share analysis show that there are 4 (four) sectors that are competitive or have competitiveness or have a positive differential shift value, namely the electricity and gas procurement sector; the water supply sector; waste management, waste and recycling, the wholesale trade sector and retail, car and motorcycle repair, and the transportation and warehousing sector.

Keywords: Economic Development, Base and Non-Based Sectors, Typology Klassen, Location Quotient and Shift Share

INTRODUCTION

Development is essentially a systematic and planned effort carried out by all components of society to realize change for the better. One of the developing countries that do development is Indonesia, where more emphasis on economic

development through economic growth efforts. Because economic development can support the achievement of goals and encourage changes in other fields. Development is identified with efforts to increase per capita, or also called economic growth strategy. Economic development is economic growth followed by changes in the structure and pattern of economic activity (Sukirno, 2012).

The process of economic development does not occur by itself, but requires consistent efforts from various parties aimed at providing the greatest prosperity for humanity. The goal of economic development in general is to realize a just and prosperous society and improve the quality of life for the needs of life and expand the distribution of basic needs. Economic growth is defined as the development of activities in the economy that cause the goods and services produced in society to increase and the prosperity of society to increase. Economic growth measures the performance of the development of an economy from one period to another.

Regional economic growth is basically influenced by the comparative advantage of a region, regional specialization, as well as the economic potential possessed by the region (Sukirno, 2011). Based on Law No. 32 of 2004 on Local Government and Law No. 33 of 2004 on financial balance between Central and Local Government is a manifestation of the central government's policy to empower and improve the ability of local communities in order to improve the regional economy. Both laws have a very important meaning for the region because of the granting of greater authority (local discretion) to the region to design various development programs in accordance with the wishes of the local community (local needs).

According Sjafrizal (2008) to measure the success of a regional economic development there are several indicators commonly used as a measuring tool. The commonly used indicator is the Gross Regional Domestic

Product (GRDP). GRDP is a macroeconomic indicator of a region, which describes the presence or absence of regional economic development. By calculating GDP carefully and accurately, several conclusions can be drawn about the success of development in a region, which shows the rate of economic growth that represents an increase in production in various sectors of the existing business field. The picture of GRDP that reflects the economic growth rate can be seen in the data of Economic Sectors based on business fields which include Agriculture, Forestry and fisheries; mining and quarrying; processing industry; electricity and gas procurement; water procurement, waste management, waste and recycling; construction; large and retail trade, Auto and motorcycle repair; transportation and warehousing; provision of accommodation and food and drink; information and communication; financial and Insurance Services; real estate; Corporate Services; Government Administration, defense and compulsory social security; education services; health services and social activities and other services.

North Sumatra province is one of the ninth largest provinces in Indonesia with 25 (twenty-five) regencies and 8 (eight) cities in it. North Sumatra is also the fourth province as the region with the largest population in Indonesia. In addition, the distribution of population in each district and city is also uneven where there are areas that are very densely populated and there are also very rare. Most of the population of North Sumatra is from the agricultural sector.

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) can be used as a benchmark for economic development or development of a region. Arifin (2007) states that GRDP is the value of final goods and services produced by the community in one region (region), both at the provincial and district or city level. GRDP is one of the macro indicators that can describe the amount of added value obtained from various

economic activities in a region. Where the GRDP of North Sumatra according to the business field on the basis of constant prices in 2010 shows that the Agriculture, Forestry, and fisheries sectors that contributed the most is 25.84 percent, followed by the processing industry by 21.30 percent and large trade and retail, and

car and motorcycle repair by 17.08 percent. While the procurement of water, electricity and gas procurement has not shown good numbers. In particular, the development of GDRB ADHK Tebing Tinggi City during the last 10 (ten) years can be seen in Table 1.1. as follows:

Table 1: GDRB ADHK Tebing City in North Sumatra province 2010-2020 (billion Rupiah)

District/ City	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
District/ City	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Kota Tebing Tinggi	2.456,99	2.608,54	2.758,87	2.924,75	3.084,05	3.234,05
Kota Tebing Tinggi	3.400,75	3.575,51	3.760,50	3.954,03	3.926,39	

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics of North Sumatra

Based on Table 1 Above, It can be seen that ADHK GRDP continues to increase from year to year but also seen in the 2019 - 2020 time span, Adhk GRDP of Tebing city has decreased from 3,954.03 billion rupiah to 3,926. 39 billion rupiah. This happened, of course, because of the factors of national disasters that are hitting the Indonesian economy today. In fact, if

you look at the graph of economic growth of Tebing Tinggi city compared to the economic growth of other cities such as: Medan City, Padang Sidimpuan City, Gunung Sitoli City and Binjai City, it is seen that economic growth has an opportunity to contribute to regional economic growth as follows:

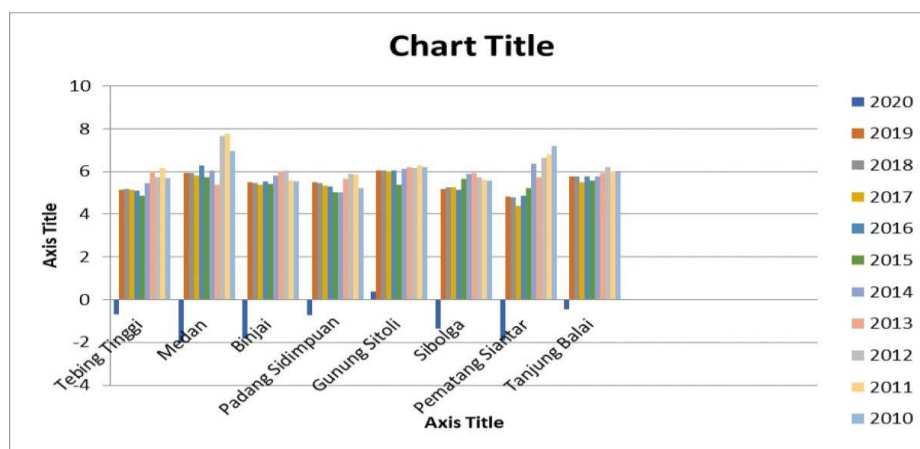


Figure 1 economic growth of cities in North Sumatra in 2010-2020
Source: Central Bureau of Statistics of North Sumatra (data processed)

If seen in Figure 1 Above, It can be seen that the economic growth of Tebing Tinggi city in 2019, which is 5.15%, is still below the economic growth of Medan City 5.93%, Binjai City 5.51%, Gunung Sitoli City 6.05%, Padang Sidempuan city 5.51% and Tanjung Balai City 5.79%, but still above the economic growth of Pematang Siantar city 4.82 %. Meanwhile, in 2020, the economic growth of Tebing Tinggi city has decreased significantly, namely -0.70%, but it is still better than Tanjung Balai City,

which has decreased economic growth by - 0.47%. Tebing Tinggi city growth is only ranked 7 out of 8 cities in North Sumatra province. This is an interesting thing to be studied further so that economic growth continues to be sustainable or sustainable.

Sustainable economic growth in each region/region certainly has an economic structure that must be directed and efficient. Economic structure is the arrangement of elements that exist in a country that serves to regulate the household

of a country which consists of: economic system, households, companies, governments, input markets and output markets. All these components have different economic activities. The elements of an economy consist of input markets (factors of production), output markets (goods and services), households, companies, governments and economic systems. These elements are interconnected with each other, which is a unity that affects each other like an organizational structure. Economic structure also shows the economic units, relationships and channels of authority and responsibility that exist in an economy (Sicily Kosuma, 2016).

The economic growth of the region is the increase in the income of the community as a whole that occurs in the region, namely the increase in all added value (added value) that occurs. The calculation of the income of the region is initially made in the prevailing price, but in order to be able to see the increase from one period to the next, it must be expressed in the riel value, that is, it is expressed in a constant price. The income of the region describes the remuneration for the factors of production operating in the area (land, capital, labor, and technology), which means it can roughly describe the prosperity of the area. The prosperity of a region is

determined by the amount of added value created in the region as well as by how much the transfer payment occurs, which is part of the income that flows outside the region or gets a flow of funds from outside the region (Tarigan, 2014).

According to Adam Smith, there are 2 (two) main aspects of economic growth, namely total output growth and population growth. In total output growth there are three basic elements of a country's production system is the available natural resources, human resources and stock of existing capital goods. The natural resources available are the most fundamental container of the production activities of a society. If one day all these natural resources have been used in full, the growth of output will stop. While human resources have a passive role in the process of output growth and capital stock is an element of production that actively determines the level of output. Meanwhile, in population growth, the number of people will increase if the prevailing wage level is higher than the subsistence wage level, which is the average wage level for living. In addition, Adam Smith in his thinking divides economic growth into 5 stages, starting from the hunting period, breeding period, farming period, trade period, and industrial period (Kuncoro, 2010).

Table 2. Growth rate of GDP in Tebing Tinggi ADHK city 2010 according to business field (percent)

Business Field	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	3.08	2.29	2.94	3.05	1.17	5.29	4.59	4.58	4.09	3.38	2.32
Mining and quarrying	0.69	4.93	5.07	5.08	4.46	4.10	3.95	5.97	3.40	2.24	3.84
Processing Industry	0.50	4.08	0.56	3.12	0.40	-1.69	2.97	2.65	2.06	1.79	-0.27
Electrical and Gas	11.35	4.48	3.76	4.43	8.77	8.23	3.4	4.35	2.95	5.40	5.11
Water Procurement, Waste Management, Waste and recycling	1,18	8.52	8.32	8.29	8.33	8.63	8.99	6,94	3.08	3.36	-0.42
Construction	0,92	6.37	6.87	6.94	6.29	6.04	6.55	6,87	5.42	5.79	-5.92
Wholesalers and Retail, Auto and motorcycle repairers	1,93	7.39	8.26	6.71	8.84	7.53	8.05	8,4	8.76	8.77	-0.39
Transportation and warehousing	4,55	7.81	8.15	7.70	6.82	6.51	6.66	7,07	4.95	4.95	-1.69
Provision of accommodation and food and drink	1,45	7.77	3.61	4.54	4.82	4.96	5.02	5,27	6.24	6.55	-2.28
Information and communication	0,18	6.88	6.98	7.11	5.13	5.22	5.78	6,07	6.00	6.00	7.27
Services Finance and insurance	0,28	6.30	7.44	7.62	3.89	3.22	2.57	-0,06	1.98	1.64	2.91
Real Estate	0,81	5.03	4.17	5.18	4.39	4.45	4.83	4,93	3.53	2.91	1.99
Company Services	1,45	6.89	7.11	7.05	3.86	2.07	2.96	2,03	1.54	2.34	-0.60
Government Administration, Defense and compulsory Social Security	0,78	6.44	7.33	6.74	7.57	7.71	1.82	1,13	4.01	3.81	-0.45
Education Services	0,26	6.44	6.73	6.79	4.37	4.11	3.80	3,89	4.99	4.99	1.62
Health Services and social activities	4.68	8.34	4.86	6.79	7.50	7.62	3.64	7,94	7.35	5.19	-0.99
Other Services	-3.53	5.19	5.62	5.68	4.62	3.32	3.18	3,6	3.21	3.21	-0.99
PDRB	3.12	5.15	-0.70	6.01	5.45	4.90	5.11	5,14	5.17	5.15	-0.70

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics of Tebing Tinggi City

In particular, the growth rate of GDP of Tebing Tinggi city economy according to business field in the period of 10 (ten) years starting from 2010 to 2020, namely, as follows:

Based On Table 2. above, then each economic sector in the city of Tebing Tinggi economy each year has increased and decreased each year is the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sectors that in 2015 reached 5.29 percent then in 2014 experienced the lowest decline among previous years was 1.17 percent. The mining and quarrying sector in 2013 reached 5.08 percent, then in 2019 it decreased the lowest among previous years at 2.24 percent.

The processing industry sector in 2011 reached 4.08 percent then in 2020 experienced the lowest decline among previous years was -0.27 percent. The electricity and gas procurement sector in 2014 reached 8.77 percent then in 2018 experienced the lowest decline between previous years and the year after it was 2.95 percent. The water procurement, waste management, waste and recycling sectors, namely in 2016, reached 8.99 percent and then in 2020, the lowest decline among previous years was -0.42 percent. The construction sector in 2013 reached 6.94 percent then in 2020 experienced the lowest decline among the previous years were -5.92 percent. The large and retail trade sector, car and motorcycle repair, namely in 2019, reached 8.77 percent and then in 2020, the lowest decline among previous years was -0.39 percent. The transportation and warehousing sector, namely in 2012, reached 8.15 percent and then in 2020, the lowest decline among previous years was -1.69 percent. The sector of providing accommodation and eating and drinking, namely in 2011, reached 7.77 percent and then in 2020, the lowest decline among previous years was -2.28 percent. The information and communication sector in 2013 reached 7.11 percent, then in 2014 it decreased by 5.13 percent, and increased again in 2020 by 7.27 percent. The financial

services and insurance sector in 2012 reached 7.44 percent then in 2017 experienced the lowest decline between the previous years and after it was -0.06 percent. The real estate sector in 2013 reached 5.18 percent then in 2020 experienced the lowest decline among previous years was 1.99 percent. The company's service sector in 2012 reached 7.11 percent and then in 2020 experienced the lowest decline among previous years was -0.60 percent. The government administration, defense and compulsory social security sectors, namely in 2015, reached 7.71 percent and then in 2020, the lowest decline among previous years was -0.45 percent. The education services sector in 2013 reached 6.79 percent and then in 2020 experienced the lowest decline among previous years was 1.62 percent. Health services sector and social activities in 2017 reaching 7.94 percent then in 2020, the lowest decline among previous years was -0.99 percent. Other service sectors, namely in 2013 reached 5.68 percent and then in 2020 experienced the lowest decline among previous years was -0.99 percent. The business field spread in the city of Tebing Tinggi as follows:

Based on the field of business in Table 3. from 2010 to 2020, shows that GRDP in each economic sector in Tebing Tinggi from year to year has changed in its economic structure, where changes in the economic structure are also marked by an increase in the value of GRDP in economic sectors over the past 10 years. The transformation of traditional society into an advanced society economy in its development is marked by the decreasing number of population and the level of productivity in the primary sector. One that contributed the lowest average, namely water procurement, Waste Management, Waste and recycling of 7.8 billion rupiah is much lower than the level of productivity in the sector that contributed the largest is the large trade and retail business sector, car and motorcycle repair of 715.65 billion rupiah and the construction business sector of 483.29 billion rupiah.

In order for each business field to grow by developing sustainably, each business field must be able to compete in providing better services compared to other business fields. Any business that is not competitive, will gradually experience a decline in business growth. But what needs to be remembered from regional economic development is that regional economic development is inseparable

from the condition of the national economy and other regional economic conditions that are also part of the national economy. This provides an understanding that the analysis of the regional economy that will be used as the foundation of regional development, should include the state of the economy at the national level and the state of the economy of other regions as comparison.

Table 3. GDRB of Tebing Tinggi ADHK city 2010 according to business field (Billion Rupiah)

Business Field	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Average
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	40,82	41,76	42,98	44,29	44,81	47,18	49,33	51,59	53,70	55,52	56,81	48,80
Mining and quarrying	4,39	4,60	4,84	5,08	5,31	5,53	5,77	6,06	6,27	6,41	6,65	5,652
Processing Industry	422,28	439,49	441,95	455,75	457,56	449,81	462,78	475,04	484,84	493,54	492,19	465,230
Electrical and Gas	4,81	5,02	5,21	5,44	5,92	6,40	6,62	6,91	7,11	7,50	7,88	6,401
Water Procurement, Waste Management, Waste and recycling	5,16	5,60	6,07	6,57	7,12	7,74	8,23	8,80	9,07	9,38	9,34	7,8
Construction	340,95	362,65	387,55	414,46	440,51	469,70	500,69	535,08	564,07	596,72	561,39	483,29
Wholesalers and Retail, Auto and motorcycle repairers	464,40	498,70	539,91	576,15	627,08	672,29	728,57	789,81	858,97	934,32	930,67	715,65
Transportation and warehousing	180,66	194,77	210,64	226,87	242,34	258,12	271,65	290,85	305,25	320,37	314,97	295,60
Provision of accommodation and food and drink	112,30	121,03	125,40	131,09	137,41	144,23	151,46	159,45	169,40	180,49	176,37	149,633
Information and communication	60,93	65,12	69,66	74,61	78,44	82,54	87,31	92,60	98,16	104,04	111,61	86,41
Services Finance and insurance	130,39	138,60	148,92	160,27	166,51	171,87	176,08	175,97	179,44	182,40	187,70	168,77
Real Estate	215,27	226,08	235,50	247,70	258,57	270,08	283,13	297,08	307,57	316,51	322,81	276,50
Company Services	11,87	12,69	13,59	14,55	15,11	15,42	15,88	16,20	16,45	16,84	16,74	15,34
Government Administration, Defense and compulsory Social Security	254,29	270,68	290,51	310,08	333,55	359,28	365,82	369,94	384,77	399,44	397,65	348,17
Education Services	154,43	164,38	175,44	187,36	195,54	203,58	211,32	219,53	230,48	241,99	245,91	207,55
Health Services and social activities	26,41	28,61	30,00	32,04	34,44	37,06	39,91	43,08	46,25	48,65	48,17	38,82
Other Services	27,64	29,07	30,70	32,44	33,94	35,07	36,19	37,49	38,69	39,93	39,54	35,306
PDRB	2456,99	2608,86	2758,87	2924,75	3084,17	3235,30	3400,75	3575,51	3760,50	3954,03	3926,39	3322,61

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics of Tebing Tinggi City

Macro, the economic potential of the region is also one indicator of competitiveness in a region. Regional potential is defined by Suparmoko as the existing economic capabilities in the area that are possible and feasible to be developed, so that it will continue to develop into a source of livelihood of the local people and can even encourage the overall regional economy to develop by itself and will be sustainable (M. Suparmoko, 2002). Therefore, the development of economic sectors by analyzing the economic potential of Tebing Tinggi City is very necessary, in order to improve the economy of the

region. In addition, the possibility of shifting the share of economic sectors of Tebing Tinggi city should also receive more serious attention from the Tebing Tinggi city government. Because the data in the form of figures in the GRDP cannot be used as a basis to show the magnitude of the role of each sector as well as what is the basis of the economy or that shows the comparative advantage of Tebing Tinggi city in the future and the possibility of a shift in the share of economic sectors.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Economic Development and Growth

Development is a process of continuous change towards improvement in all areas of people's lives, based on the values adopted that lead people to achieve a better life. According To S. P. Siagaian (2012) said development is an effort that is consciously implemented by a nation, state and government in order to achieve national goals through growth and change in a planned manner towards a modern society. Development must continue because the level of prosperity, justice, and welfare of the people are relative and will never be achieved absolutely. Development can be defined as planned and programmed efforts carried out continuously by a country to create a better society. Every individual (society) or state (state) will always work hard to develop for the sake of survival for this and the future.

Economic Growth of the Region

Economic growth is a picture of the impact of government policy implemented, especially in the economic field. Economic growth is the growth rate formed from various sectors of the economy that indirectly describes the rate of economic growth that occurs (Sirojuzilam and Mahalli, 2011).

Economic Structure

Economic structure is the composition or arrangement of economic sectors in an economy. The most dominant sector has the top position in the structure and is the hallmark of an economy. The economic structure of a region is strongly influenced by the Natural Resources (SDA) and Human Resources (HR) available in the region, so that economic activities can vary in every blood. One indicator that is often used to describe the economic structure of the region is the distribution of sectoral percentages (Lincolin, 2015).

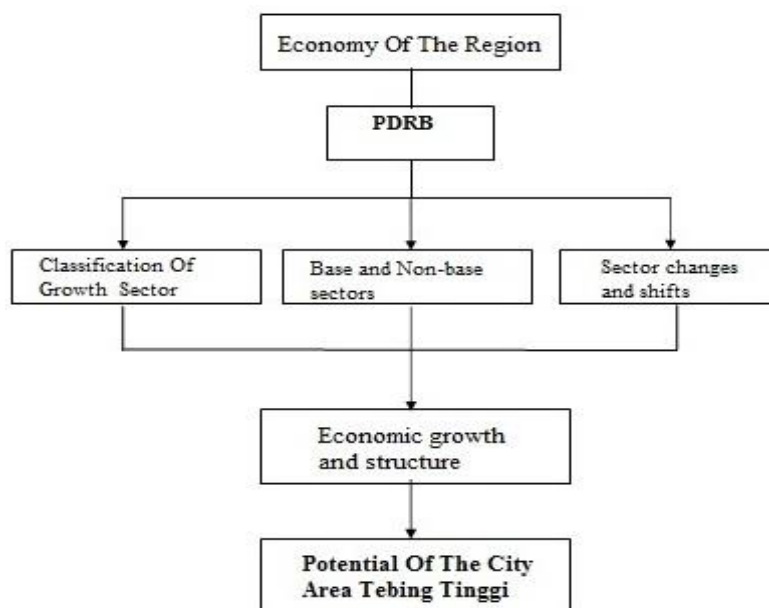


Figure 2. Conceptual Framework

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The data used in this study are secondary data in the form of time series data from the Gross Regional Domestic Product of Tebing Tinggi city and the Gross Regional Domestic Product of North Sumatra province for the period 2010-2020

using the constant price of 2010 for the last ten years. This Data was obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (bps) Tebing Tinggi city and the Central Statistics Agency of North Sumatra province. In addition, the data is also sourced from various information and references to

library sources, mass media, the internet, and scientific journals related to this study.

The data analysis method used is: Klassen typology analysis is used to obtain a classification of economic sector growth in Tebing Tinggi City area. Location Quotient (LQ) analysis is used to determine the base and non-base sectors in the economy of Tebing Tinggi City. Shift Share analyst is used to determine the changes and shifts in the economic sector of Tebing Tinggi City.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Discussion Of Economic Structures That Affect Economic Development

Determining the economic structure that has an influence on economic development in Tebing Tinggi city was obtained by summarizing the results of analysis and calculation of each sector or business field by using three analytical

tools, namely: Klassen typology analysis, location Quotient (LQ) analysis, and Shift Share Analysis, which was then used as a material for making conclusions.

Analysis of Agriculture, Forestry and fisheries sectors

Agriculture, Forestry and fisheries sectors contributed an average of 1.49% per year to Tebing Tinggi city GRDP below the average contribution of North Sumatra province which reached 25.10 %. The average growth rate of Agriculture, Forestry and fisheries sectors reached 3.34% below the average growth rate at the provincial level which reached 4.36 %, then based on the analysis of Klassen typology this sector is classified as a relatively lagging sector. Based on LQ analysis, Agriculture, Forestry and fisheries sectors showed an average LQ value of 0.06 or $LQ < 1$. The Agriculture, Forestry and fisheries sectors are non-base sectors.

Table 4 Results of Analysis of the Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries Sectors

No.	Aspect	Parameters	Meaning
1	Tipologi Klassen	Quadrant IV	Relatively Lagging Sectors
2	Location Quotient	< 1	Non-base sector
3	Proportional Shift	Negative (-)	Grow slower
4	Differential Shift	Negative (-)	Lower competitiveness

Based on Figure 4, the development of LQ value in the Agriculture, Forestry and fisheries sectors from 2010-2020 shows the same value every year and all LQ values < 1 . In 2010, in 2011, in 2012, in 2013, in 2014, in 2015, in 2016, in 2017, in 2018, in 2019, in 2020 the value of $LQ = 0.06$. Changes in the LQ magnitude of the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sectors can be explained in graphic form.

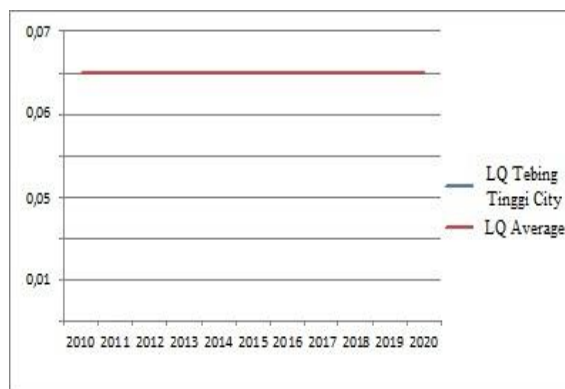


Figure 3 Chart of LQ Changes in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sectors

The results of the calculation of shift share of the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sectors in Tebing Tinggi city in 2010-2020 were influenced by several components. The influence of the growth component of the national share (Ns) of this sector has a positive effect on contributing to the GDP of Rp. 24.9864 billion or 1.66 % to the contribution of GRDP North Sumatra province. The effect of proportional shift components has a negative effect of Rp.-0.7641 billion indicates that this sector is a sector that grows more slowly than at the level of North Sumatra province. While the influence of competitive advantage differential shift this sector has a negative effect of Rp.-8.2322 billion, the negative differential shift value indicates that the Agriculture, Forestry and fisheries sectors have lower competitiveness than at the North Sumatra provincial level.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sectors cannot be classified as sectors that will encourage the growth and development of the economy in Tebing Tinggi city, because this sector is classified as a relatively lagging sector, nonbasis sector, growing slower and lower competitiveness than at the level of North Sumatra province. However, it can be developed by harnessing the potential of its resources or through government support in managing and developing the available potential.

Mining And Quarrying Sector Analysis

Mining and quarrying sector contributed to the average reach 0.17 % per year against Gdrb Tebing Tinggi City, this contribution value is below the average contribution of North Sumatra province which reached 1.25 %. The average growth rate of the mining and quarrying sector reached 3.89% below the average growth rate of the provincial level which reached 7.67 %, then based on the analysis of the Klassen typology this sector is classified as a relatively lagging sector.

Based on LQ analysis, the mining and quarrying sector shows an average LQ value of 0.14 or $LQ < 1$. The mining and quarrying sector is a non-base sector.

Table 5 Mining and Quarrying Sector Analysis Results

No.	Aspect	Parameters	Meaning
1	Tipologi Klassen	Quadrant IV	Relatively Lagging Sectors
2	Location Quotient	< 1	Non-base sector
3	Proportional Shift	Positive (+)	Grow faster
4	Differential Shift	Negative (-)	Lower competitiveness

Based on Figure 5 the development of the LQ value of the mining and quarrying sector from 2010-2020 shows fluctuations and all LQ values < 1. In 2010 LQ = 0.18, decreased in 2011 LQ = 0.17, decreased in 2012 LQ = 0.16, decreased in 2013 LQ = 0.13, decreased in 2014 LQ = 0.10,

ascending in 2015 to 2017 LQ = 0.13, descending in 2018 LQ = 0.10, ascending in 2019 LQ = 0.12, and ascending in 2020 lq value = 0.13. Changes in the LQ magnitude of the mining and quarrying sector can be explained in graphical form.

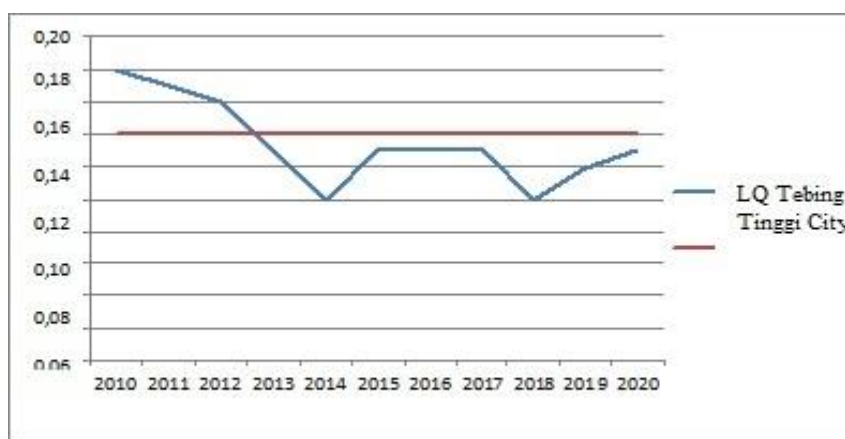


Figure 4 graph of LQ changes in mining and quarrying sector

The results of the calculation of the shift share of the mining and quarrying sector in Tebing Tinggi city in 2010-2020 were influenced by several components. The influence of the growth component of the national share (Ns) of this sector has a

positive effect on contributing to the GDP of Rp.2.6871 billion or 0.17 % of the contribution of GRDP of North Sumatra province. Effect of positive proportional shift component of Rp. 2.0493 billion, indicating that this sector is a sector that is

growing faster than at the level of North Sumatra province. While the value of the component differential shift has a negative effect of Rp.- 2.4765 billion, the negative differential shift value indicates that the mining and quarrying sector has lower competitiveness than at the North Sumatra provincial level.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the mining and quarrying sector cannot be classified as a sector that will encourage the growth and development of the economy in Tebing Tinggi City because this sector is classified as a relatively lagging sector, non-base sector, growing faster and lower competitiveness than at the provincial level.

Industrial and Processing Sector Analysis

Industry and processing sector contributed to the average reach 14.47% per year against Gdrb Tebing Tinggi City, this contribution value is below the average contribution of North Sumatra province which reached 19.43 %. The average growth rate of the industrial and processing sectors reached 1.46% below the average growth rate at the provincial level which reached 2.93 %, then based on the analysis of the klassen typology this sector is classified as a relatively lagging sector. Based on LQ analysis, industrial and processing sectors showed an average LQ value of 0.74 or $LQ < 1$. The industrial and processing sectors are non-base sectors.

Table 6 Results of industrial and Processing Sector Analysis

No.	Aspect	Parameters	Meaning
1	Tipologi Klassen	Quadrant IV	Relatively Lagging Sectors
2	Location Quotient	< 1	Non-base sector
3	Proportional Shift	Negative (-)	Grow slower
4	Differential Shift	Negative (-)	Lower competitiveness

Based on Figure 4 the development of the LQ value of the industrial and processing sectors from 2010-2020 shows fluctuations and all LQ values < 1 . In 2010 $LQ = 0.82$, decreased in 2011 $LQ = 0.81$, decreased in 2012 $LQ = 0.78$, decreased in 2013 $LQ = 0.77$, decreased in 2014 value

$LQ = 0.58$, up in 2015 value $LQ = 0.71$, decreased in 2016 and 2017 $LQ = 0.70$, decreased in 2018 LQ value = 0.53, increased in 2019 and in 2020 LQ value = 0.69. Changes in the LQ magnitude of the industrial and processing sectors can be described in the form of a graph below.

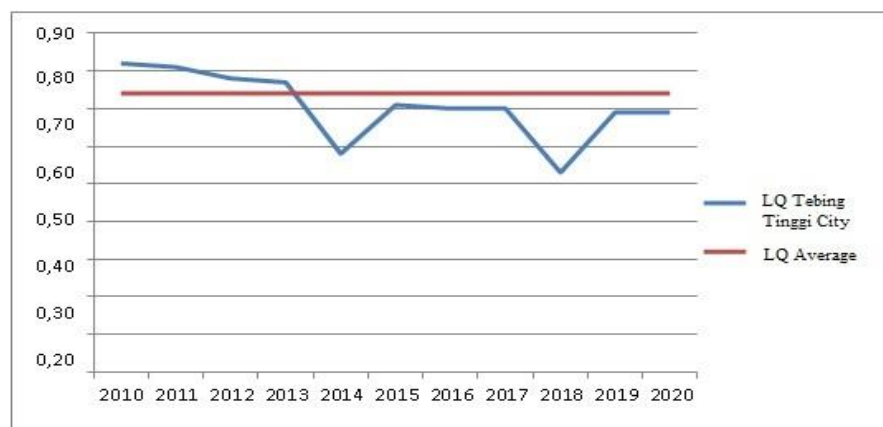


Figure 5 chart of industrial and processing sector LQ changes

The results of the calculation of the shift share of the industrial and processing sectors in Tebing Tinggi city in 2010-2020 were influenced by several components. The influence of the growth component of the national share (Ns) of this sector has a positive effect on contributing to the GDP

of Rp.258.4827 billion or 17.18 % of the contribution of GRDP of North Sumatra province. Effect of negative proportional shift component of Rp.-102.794 billion, indicating that this sector is a sector that grows more slowly than at the level of North Sumatra province. While the value of

the negative shift differential component of Rp.-85.7781 billion, the negative differential shift value indicates that the industrial and processing sectors have lower competitiveness than at the North Sumatra provincial level.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the industrial and processing sector cannot be classified as a sector that will encourage the growth and development of the economy in Tebing Tinggi city because this sector is classified as a relatively lagging sector, non-base sector, growing slower and lower competitiveness than at the provincial level.

Electricity And Gas Procurement Sector Analysis

The electricity and gas procurement sector contributed an average of 0.19% per year to Tebing Tinggi city GRDP, the value of this contribution is above the average contribution of North Sumatra province of 0.14 %. The average growth rate of electricity and gas procurement sector reached 5.65 % above the average growth rate at the provincial level which reached 4.43 %, then based on the analysis of klassen typology this sector is classified as an advanced sector and growing rapidly. Based on the LQ analysis, the electricity and gas procurement sector shows an average LQ value of 1.37 or $LQ > 1$. Then the electricity and gas procurement sector is the base sector.

Table 7 Results of The Electricity and Gas Procurement Sector Analysis

No.	Aspect	Parameters	Meaning
1	Tipologi Klassen	Quadrant I	Advanced and growing sector
2	Location Quotient	> 1	leaps and bounds
3	Proportional Shift	Negative (-)	Base sector
4	Differential Shift	Positive (+)	Grow slower

Based on Figure 5, the development of LQ value in the electricity and gas procurement sector from 2010-2020 fluctuates annually and all values $LQ > 1$, in 2010 the value of $LQ = 1.29$, decreased in 2011 the value of $LQ = 1.19$, increased in 2012 the value of $LQ = 1.28$, increased in 2013 the value of $LQ = 1.40$, decreased in 2014 the value of $LQ = 1.08$, increased in 2015 1.47,

decreased in 2016 LQ value = 1.45, decreased in 2017 LQ value = 1.39, decreased in 2018 LQ value = 1.08, ascending in 2019 LQ value = 1.40 and ascending in 2020 LQ value = 1.42. Changes in the LQ value of the electricity and gas procurement sector can be explained in the form of a graph below.

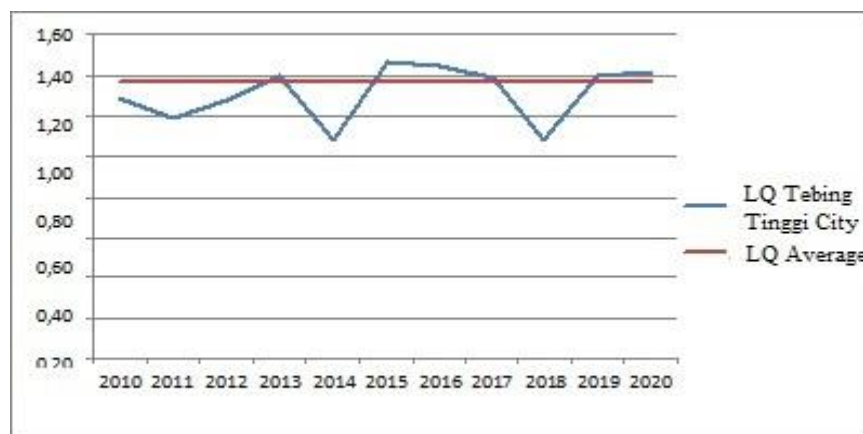


Figure 6. Graph Of Changes in LQ Electricity and Gas Procurement Sector

The results of the calculation of the shift share of the electricity and gas procurement sector in Tebing Tinggi city in 2010-2020

were influenced by several components. The influence of the growth component of the national share (Ns) of this sector has a

positive effect on contributing to the GDP of Rp.2.9442 billion or 0.19 % of the contribution of GRDP of North Sumatra province. The effect of proportional shift components has a negative effect of Rp.-0.5384 billion, indicating that this sector is a sector that grows more slowly than at the level of North Sumatra province. While the value of positive shift differential component of Rp.0.6642 billion, the positive differential shift value indicates that the electricity and gas procurement sector has higher competitiveness than at the North Sumatra provincial level. Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the electricity and gas procurement sector can be classified as a sector that will encourage the growth and development of the economy in Tebing Tinggi City because this sector is classified as a developed sector and growing rapidly, the base sector, growing more slowly and higher competitiveness than at the provincial level.

Sector Analysis of Water Supply, Waste Waste and Recycling

Water procurement, waste processing and recycling sectors contributed an average of 0.23% per year to Tebing Tinggi city GRDP, the value of this contribution is above the average contribution of North Sumatra province which reached 0.09 %. The average growth rate of water procurement, waste processing and recycling sectors reached 5.92 % above the average growth rate at the provincial level which reached 5.59 %, then based on the analysis of klassen typology this sector is classified as an advanced sector and growing rapidly.

Based on the LQ analysis, the water supply, waste waste and recycling sectors showed an average LQ value of 2.41 or $LQ > 1$. The water supply, waste processing and recycling sectors are the base sectors.

Table 8 The Results of The Analysis of The Water Procurement Sector, Waste Waste Treatment and Recycling

No.	Aspect	Parameters	Meaning
1	Tipologi Klassen	Quadrant I	Advanced and growing sector
2	Location Quotient	> 1	leaps and bounds
3	Proportional Shift	Positive (+)	Base sector
4	Differential Shift	Positive (+)	Grow faster

Based on Figure 6, the development of LQ value in the water procurement, waste processing and recycling sectors from 2010-2020 fluctuates annually and all values are $lq > 1$, in 2010 the value of $LQ = 2.20$, up in 2011 the value of $LQ = 2.25$, up in 2012 the value of $LQ = 2.34$, up in 2013 the value of $LQ = 2.40$, down in 2014 the value of $LQ = 1.90$, up in 2015 the value of $LQ = 2.50$,

ascending in 2016 and in 2017 the value of $LQ = 2.52$, decreasing in 2018 the value of $LQ = 1.96$, ascending in 2019 the value of $LQ = 2.48$ and decreasing in 2020 the value of $LQ = 2.37$. Changes in the LQ value of the water supply, waste processing and recycling sectors can be explained in the form of a graph below.

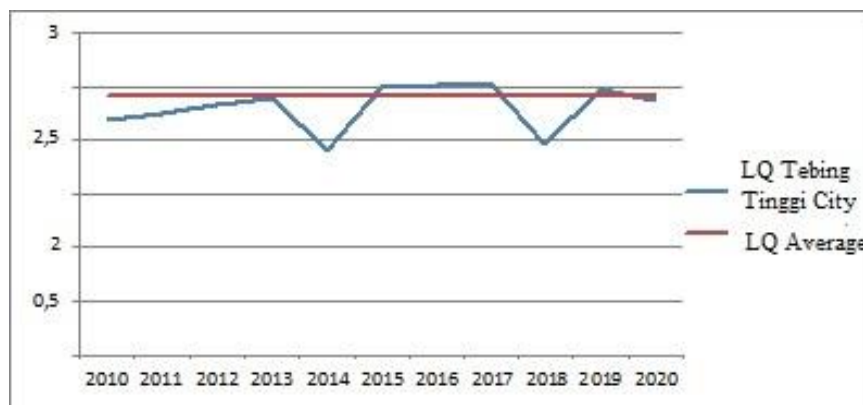


Figure 7. LQ Change Chart Of Water Procurement, Waste Waste And Recycling Sectors

The results of the calculation of the shift share of the water procurement sector, waste waste treatment and recycling, in Tebing Tinggi city in 2010-2020 were influenced by several components. The influence of the growth component of the national share (Ns) of this sector has a positive effect on contributing to the GDP of Rp.3.1584 billion or 0.21 % of the contribution of GRDP of North Sumatra province. The effect of proportional shift components has a positive effect of Rp.0.4149 billion, indicating that this sector is a sector that is growing faster than at the level of North Sumatra province. While the value of the component differential shift has a positive effect of Rp.0.6065 billion, the value of differential shift positive, shows the sector of water procurement, waste and waste processing recycling has a higher competitiveness than at the level of Sumatra province. Based on the above description, it can be concluded that the sector of water procurement, waste waste treatment and recycling can be

classified as a sector that will encourage the growth and development of the economy in Tebing Tinggi City because this sector is classified as a developed sector and growing rapidly, the base sector, growing faster and higher competitiveness than at the provincial level.

Construction Sector Analysis

The construction sector contributed an average of 14.44% per year to the GDP of Tebing Tinggi City, the value of this contribution is above the average contribution of North Sumatra province which reached 12.31 %. The average growth rate of the construction sector reached 4.73 % below the average growth rate at the provincial level which reached 5.21 %, then based on the analysis of the klassen typology this sector is classified as an advanced but depressed sector. Based on LQ analysis, the construction sector shows an average LQ value of 1.18 or $LQ > 1$. The construction sector is the base sector.

Table 9 Construction Sector Analysis Results

No.	Aspect	Parameters	Meaning
1	Tipologi Klassen	Quadrant II	Advanced but depressed sector
2	Location Quotient	> 1	Base sector
3	Proportional Shift	Positive (+)	Grow faster
4	Differential Shift	Negative (-)	Lower competitiveness

Based on Figure 7, the development of the LQ value of the construction sector from 2010-2020 fluctuates annually, in 2010 the value of LQ = 1.19, decreased in 2011 LQ value = 1.17, ascending in 2012 LQ value = 1.18, descending in 2013 LQ value = 1.17, descending in 2014 LQ value = 0.90, ascending in 2015 LQ value = 1.18,

ascending in 2016 and 2017 LQ value = 1.19, descending in 2018 LQ value = 0.93, ascending in 2019 the value of LQ = 1.18 and decreased in 2020 the value of LQ = 1.14. Changes in the LQ value of the construction sector can be explained in the form of a graph below.

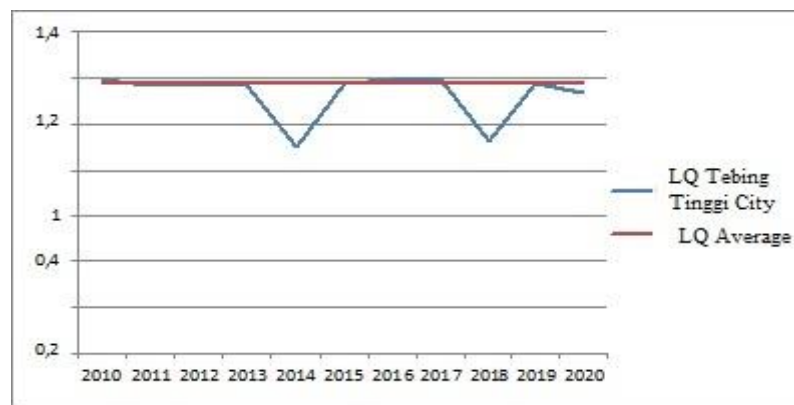


Figure 8. Construction Sector LQ Change Chart

The results of the construction sector shift share calculation, in Tebing Tinggi city in 2010-2020, were influenced by several components. The influence of the growth component of the national share (Ns) of this sector has a positive effect on contributing to the GDP of Rp.208.6996 billion or 13.87 % of the contribution of GRDP of North Sumatra province. The effect of proportional shift components has a positive effect of Rp.39.9934 billion, indicating that this sector is a sector that is growing faster than at the level of North Sumatra province. While the value of the component differential shift has a negative effect of Rp.-28.253 billion, negative differential shift value, indicating the construction sector has a lower competitiveness than at the level of Sumatra province.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the construction sector can be classified as a sector that will encourage the growth and development of the economy in Tebing Tinggi city because this sector is classified as a developed but depressed sector, base sector, growing faster and lower competitiveness than at the provincial level.

Analysis of the Large and Retail Trade Sector, Auto and Motorcycle Repair

Large and retail trade sector, car and motorcycle repair is the largest contributing sector terhadap GDP Tebing Tinggi City. Contribution given an average of 21.09% per year to GRDP Tebing Tinggi City, the value of this contribution is above the average contribution of North Sumatra province which reached 17.51 %. The average growth rate of the large and retail trade sector, auto and motorcycle repair reached 6.75 % above the average growth rate at the provincial level which reached 4.91 %, then based on the analysis of klassen typology this sector is classified as a developed and rapidly growing economic sector. This sector is not only able to meet the needs of Tebing Tinggi City, but is able to meet the needs of other regions so that the large trade and retail sector, car and motorcycle repair is a sector with export potential. Based on the analysis of LQ, large trade and retail sectors, car and motorcycle repair shows an average LQ value of 1.21 or $LQ > 1$. Then the large and retail trade sector, car and motorcycle repair is the base sector.

Table 10 The Results of The Analysis of The Large and Retail Trade Sector, Auto and Motorcycle Repair

No.	Aspect	Parameters	Meaning
1	Tipologi Klassen	Quadrant I	Advanced and growing sector
2	Location Quotient	> 1	leaps and bounds
3	Proportional Shift	Positive (+)	Base sector
4	Differential Shift	Positive (+)	Grow faster

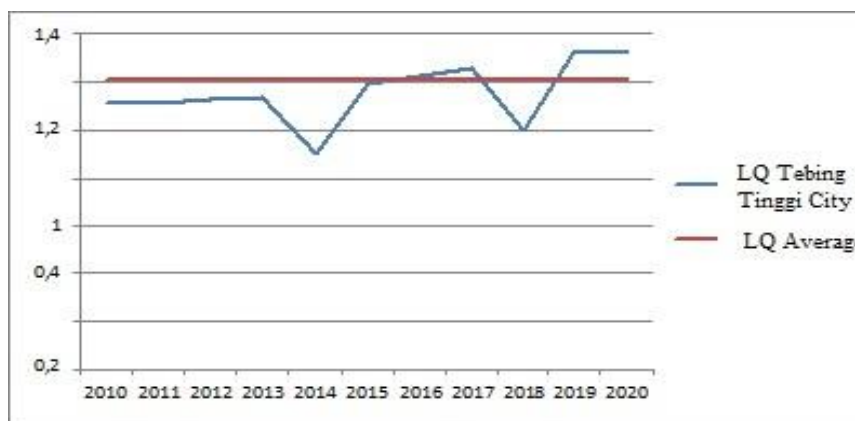


Figure 9. Chart Of Changes In The LQ Sector Of Large And Retail Trade, Auto And Motorcycle Repair

Based on Figure 8, the development of LQ value in the large and retail trade sector, car and motorcycle repair from

2010-2020 fluctuates annually, in 2010 and 2011 the value of LQ = 1.11, up in 2012 the value of LQ = 1.13, up in 2013 the value of

LQ = 1.14, down in 2014 the value of LQ = 0.90, up in 2015 the value of LQ = 1.19, up in 2016 LQ value = 1.23, ascending in 2017 LQ value = 1.26, descending in 2018 lq value = 1.00, ascending in 2019 lq value = 1.32, ascending in 2020 lq value = 1.33. Changes in the LQ value of the construction sector can be described in the following graph.

The results of the calculation of shift share in the large and retail trade sector, car and motorcycle repair, in Tebing Tinggi city in 2010-2020 were influenced by several components. The influence of the growth component of the national share (Ns) of this sector has a positive effect on contributing to the GDP of Rp.284.2648 billion or 18.90 % of the contribution of GRDP of North Sumatra province. The effect of proportional shift components has a positive effect of Rp.31.8424 billion, indicating that this sector is a sector that is growing faster than at the level of North Sumatra province. While the value of the component differential shift has a positive effect of Rp.150.1627 billion, a positive differential shift value, indicates that the large and retail trade sector, car and motorcycle repair has a higher competitiveness than at the Sumatra provincial level.

Based on the above description, it can be concluded that the large and retail trade sector, car and motorcycle repair can be classified as a sector that will encourage the growth and development of the economy in Tebing Tinggi City because this sector is classified as a developed sector and growing rapidly, the base sector, growing faster and higher competitiveness than at the provincial level.

Transport And Warehousing Sector Analysis

Transportation and warehousing sector contributed to the average reach 7.85 % per year against Gdrb Tebing Tinggi City, this contribution value is above the average contribution value of North Sumatra province of 4.54 %. Rate the average growth of the transportation and warehousing sector reached 5.77 % above the average growth rate at the provincial level which reached 4.65 %, then based on the analysis of the klassen typology this sector is classified as an advanced sector and growing rapidly.

Based on LQ analysis, the transportation and warehousing sector shows an average LQ value of 1.73 or $LQ > 1$. The transportation and warehousing sector is the base sector.

Table 11 Transport and Warehousing Sector Analysis Results

No.	Aspect	Parameters	Meaning
1	Tipologi Klassen	Quadrant I	Advanced and growing sector
2	Location Quotient	> 1	leaps and bounds
3	Proportional Shift	Negative (-)	Base sector
4	Differential Shift	Positive (+)	Grow slower

Based on Figure 11, the development of LQ value in the transportation and warehousing sector from 2010-2020 fluctuates annually and all values $LQ > 1$, in 2010 the value of LQ = 1.73, decreased in 2011 the value of LQ = 1.70, increased in 2012 in 2013 the value of LQ = 1.71, decreased in 2014 the value of LQ = 1.34, then ascending in 2015 the value

of LQ = 1.74, decreasing in 2016 and in 2017 the value of LQ = 1.73, decreasing in 2018 the value of LQ = 1.33, ascending in 2019 the value of LQ = 1.70 and ascending in 2020 with the value of LQ = 1.90. Changes in the LQ value of the transportation and warehousing sector can be described in the form of a graph below:

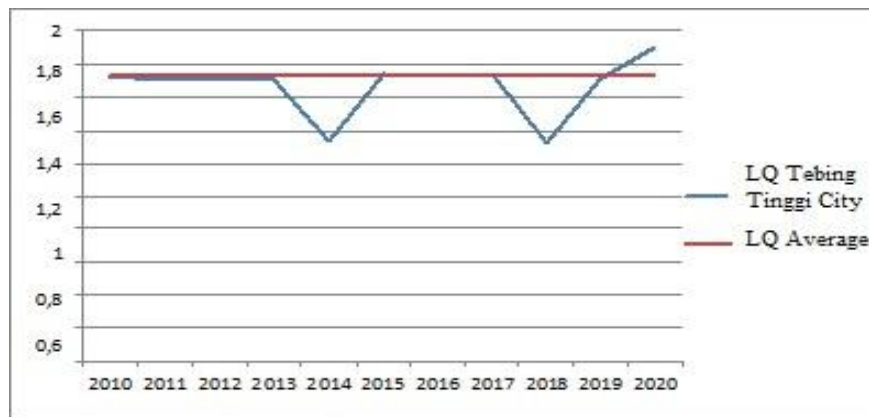


Figure 10. Graph of Changes in the LQ of the Transport and Warehousing Sector

The results of the calculation of the shift share of the transportation and warehousing sector in Tebing Tinggi city in 2010-2020 were influenced by several components. The influence of the growth component of the national share (Ns) of this sector has a positive effect on contributing to the GDP of Rp.110.5842 billion or 7.35 % of the contribution of GRDP of North Sumatra province. The effect of the proportional shift component has a negative effect of Rp.-3.0839 billion, indicating that this sector is a sector that grows more slowly than at the level of North Sumatra province. While the value of the component differential shift has a positive effect of Rp.26.8097 billion, the positive differential shift value, shows that the transportation and warehousing sector has higher competitiveness than at the North Sumatra provincial level. Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the transportation and warehousing sector can be classified as a sector that will encourage the growth and development of the economy in Tebing Tinggi city because this sector is

classified as a developed sector and growing rapidly, the base sector, it grows slower and competitiveness is higher than at the provincial level.

Sector Analysis Of Accommodation And Food And Drink Provision

The provision of accommodation and food and drink sector contributed an average of 4.51% per year to Tebing Tinggi city GRDP, the value of this contribution is above the average contribution of North Sumatra province which reached 2.25 %. The average growth rate of accommodation and food and drink sector reached 4.35% below the average growth rate at the provincial level which reached 5.48 %, then based on the analysis of klassen typology this sector is classified as an advanced but depressed sector. Based on the LQ analysis, the accommodation and food and drink provision sector showed an average LQ value of 2.02 or $LQ > 1$. So the sector of providing accommodation and eating and drinking is the base sector.

Table 12 Results of Sector Analysis of Accommodation and Food and Drink Provision

No.	Aspect	Parameters	Meaning
1	Tipologi Klassen	Quadrant II	Advanced but depressed sector
2	Location Quotient	> 1	Base sector
3	Proportional Shift	Positive (+)	Grow faster
4	Differential Shift	Negative (-)	Lower competitiveness

Based on Figure 10, the development of the LQ value of accommodation and food and drink provision sector from 2010-2020 fluctuates annually and all values $LQ > 1$, in 2010 and 2011 the value of $LQ = 2.18$,

decreased in 2012 the value of $LQ = 2.13$, decreased in 2013 the value of $LQ = 2.06$, decreased in 2014 the value of $LQ = 1.57$, then increased in 2015 the value of $LQ = 1.99$, decreased 2016 lq value = 1.96,

decreased in 2017 lq value = 1.93, decreased in 2018 LQ value = 1.48, ascending in 2019 LQ value = 1.86 and ascending in 2020 with LQ value = 2.00.

Changes in the LQ value of the accommodation and food and drink provision sector can be described in graphic form below.

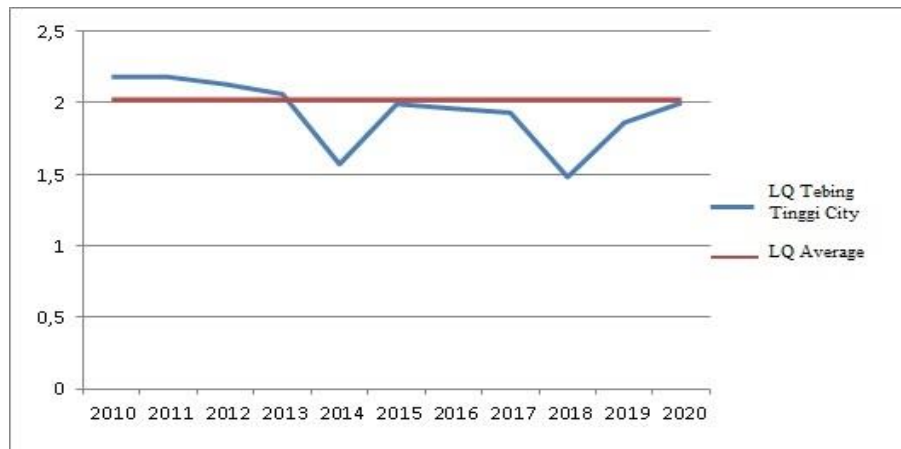


Figure 11. Daily Alterations LQ Sector of Accommodation and Mads Minum

The deal follows a shift in the accommodation and dining sector of minum in The City Of Boulder High in 2010-2020 influenced by a number of components. The influence of The national share growth components (Ns) sector was given a positive effect on THE contribution OF PDRB yaitu Rp.68.7401 billion atau 4.57 % termed PDRB contribution To North Sumatera Province. The influence of the proportionate components can affect the positive effects of the Rp.12.9959 billion, in the bahamas the sector has seen the sector tumble faster than it was at The Sumatera North Provincial level. One of the points of differential components is to retain the negative effects of rp.-17.6661 billion, a negative shift differential value, incarcerated the accommodation sector and mads minum provided higher competitiveness than they were at The Sumatera North Provincial level. In the 1970s, maka was awarded the bahwa sector of accommodation and maha minum for its services in the sector. the growth and growth of the Sector In The High Boulder City of karena sector is a

forward sector but the specific, sector-based, tumble is more concentrated and the competitiveness is lower than the provincial level.

Information And Communications Sector Analysis

The information and communications sector makes an average contribution to the economy 2.58 % per year included PDRB High Boulder City, the contribution value was below The average contribution value of North Sumatera Province which was 2.59 %. The average growth rate of the information and communications sector was 5.69 % below the average growth rate at the provincial level of 7.52 %, maka's analysis of the sector's tipology analysis was classified as a relatively specific sector. According to LQ analysis, the information and communications sector provided An Average LQ value of 1.01 at $< LQ > 1$. Maka information and communications sector is a sector-based.

Table 13. Information And Communications Sector Analysis Gain

No.	Aspect	Parameters	Meaning
1	Tipologi Klassen	Quadrant IV	Relatively Lagging Sectors
2	Location Quotient	> 1	Base sector
3	Proportional Shift	Positive (+)	Grow faster
4	Differential Shift	Negative (-)	Lower competitiveness

Based on Figure 11, the development of LQ value in the information and communication sector from 2010-2020 fluctuates annually, in 2010 the value of LQ = 1.10, decreased in 2011 the value of LQ = 1.07, decreased in 2012 and 2013 the value of LQ = 1.06, decreased in 2014 the value of LQ = 0.80, then increased in 2015 the value of LQ = 1.02, decreased in 2016 the

value of LQ = 1.00, declining in 2017 the value of LQ = 0.98, decreased in 2018 the value of LQ = 0.74, increased in 2019 the value of LQ = 0.92 and increased in 2020 with a value of LQ = 0.93. Changes in the LQ value of the information and communication sector can be explained in graphical form.

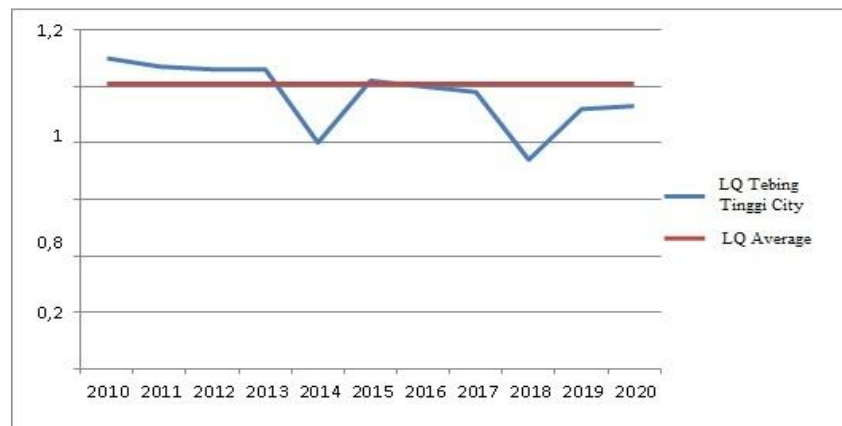


Figure 12. Information And Communication Sector LQ Change Chart

The results of the calculation of the shift share of the information and communication sector in Tebing Tinggi city in 2010-2020 were influenced by several components. The influence of the growth component of the national share (Ns) of this sector has a positive effect on contributing to the GDP of Rp.37.2959 billion or 2.47 % of the contribution of GRDP of North Sumatra province. The effect of proportional shift components has a positive effect of Rp.34.9994 billion, indicating that this sector is a sector that is growing faster than at the level of North Sumatra province. While the value of the component differential shift has a negative effect of Rp.-21.6154 billion, the differential shift value is negative, indicating that the information and communication sector has lower competitiveness than at the North Sumatra provincial level. Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the information and communication sector can be classified as a sector that will encourage the growth and development of

the economy in Tebing Tinggi City because this sector is classified as a relatively lagging sector, base sector, growing faster and lower competitiveness than at the provincial level.

Financial Services and Insurance Sector Analysis

Financial services and insurance sector contributed to the average reach 5.13% per year against Gdrb Tebing Tinggi City, this value is above the average contribution value of North Sumatra province which reached 3.01 %. The average growth rate of the financial services and insurance sector reached 3.43% below the average growth rate at the provincial level which reached 4.54 %, then based on the analysis of the klassen typology this sector is classified as an advanced but depressed sector. Based on LQ analysis, the financial services and insurance sector shows an average LQ value of 1.70 or LQ >1. So the financial services and insurance sector is the base sector.

Table 14. Financial Services and Insurance Sector Analysis Results

No.	Aspect	Parameters	Meaning
1	Tipologi Klassen	Quadrant II	Advanced but depressed sector
2	Location Quotient	> 1	Base sector
3	Proportional Shift	Negative (-)	Grow slower
4	Differential Shift	Negative (-)	Lower competitiveness

Based on Figure 12, the development of the value of LQ financial services and insurance sector from 2010-2020 fluctuates annually and all values LQ > 1, in 2010 the value of LQ = 1.82, decreased in 2011 the value of LQ = 1.78, decreased in 2012 LQ value = 1.75, decreased in 2013 LQ value = 1.72, decreased in 2014 LQ value = 1.35, then

ascending in 2015 LQ value = 1.68, decreased in 2016 LQ value = 1.65, decreased in 2017 LQ value = 1.64, decreased in 2018 LQ value = 1.28, ascending in 2019 LQ value = 1.64 and up in 2020 with a value of LQ = 1.66. Changes in the LQ value of the financial services and insurance sector can be described in the form of a graph below.

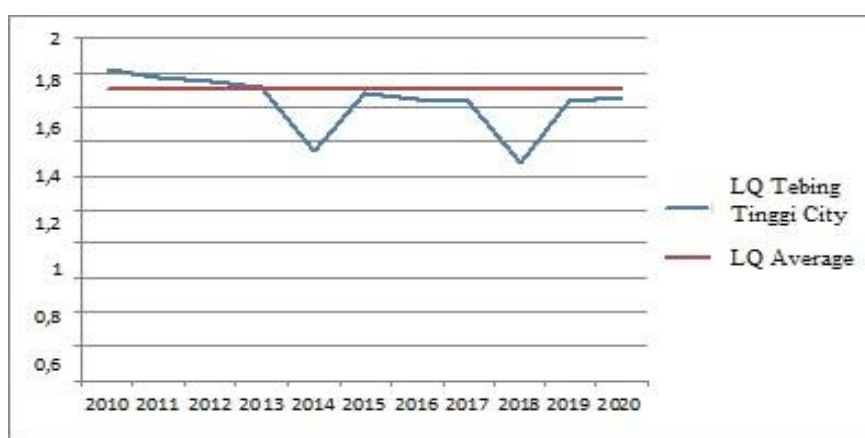


Figure 13. Chart of Changes in The Financial Services and Insurance Sector LQ

The results of the calculation of the shift share of the financial services and insurance sector in Tebing Tinggi city in 2010-2020 were influenced by several components. The influence of the growth component of the national share (Ns) of this sector has a positive effect on contributing to the GDP of Rp. 79.8133 billion or 5.30 % of the contribution of GRDP of North Sumatra province. The effect of the proportional shift component has a negative effect of Rp.-3.5789 billion, indicating that this sector is a sector that grows more slowly than at the level of North Sumatra province. While the value of the component differential shift has a negative effect of Rp.-18.9243 billion, negative differential shift value indicates the service sector finance and insurance have a lower competitiveness than at the level of North Sumatra province. Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the financial

services and insurance sector can be classified as a sector that will encourage the growth and development of the economy in Tebing Tinggi City because this sector is classified as a developed but depressed sector, base sector, growing slower and lower competitiveness than at the provincial level.

Real Estate Sector Analysis

The real estate sector contributes an average of 8.38% per year to the GDP of Tebing Tinggi City, the contribution value is above the average contribution value of North Sumatra province of 4.13 %. The average growth rate of the real estate sector reached 3.83% below the average growth rate at the provincial level which reached 5.59 %, then based on the analysis of the klassen typology this sector is classified as advanced but depressed.

Based on LQ analysis, the real estate sector shows an average LQ value of 2.04 or $LQ > 1$. Real estate is the base sector.

Table 15 Real Estate Sector Analysis Results

No.	Aspect	Parameters	Meaning
1	Tipologi Klassen	Quadrant II	Advanced but depressed sector
2	Location Quotient	> 1	Base sector
3	Proportional Shift	Positive (+)	Grow faster
4	Differential Shift	Negative (-)	Lower competitiveness

Based on Figure 13, the development of the real estate sector LQ value from 2010-2020 fluctuates annually and all values $LQ > 1$, in 2010 the value of $LQ = 2.26$, decreased in 2011 the value of $LQ = 2.18$, decreased in 2012 the value of $LQ = 2.14$, decreased in 2013 the value of $LQ = 2.10$, decreased in 2014 the value of $LQ = 1.59$, then ascending in 2015 the value

of $LQ = 2.03$, decreased in 2016 the value of $LQ = 2.01$, decreased in 2017 the value of $LQ = 1.96$, decreased in 2018 the value of $LQ = 1.50$, ascending in 2019 the value of $LQ = 1.89$ 2020 with a value of $LQ = 1.90$. Changes in the LQ value of the real estate sector can be described in the following graph.

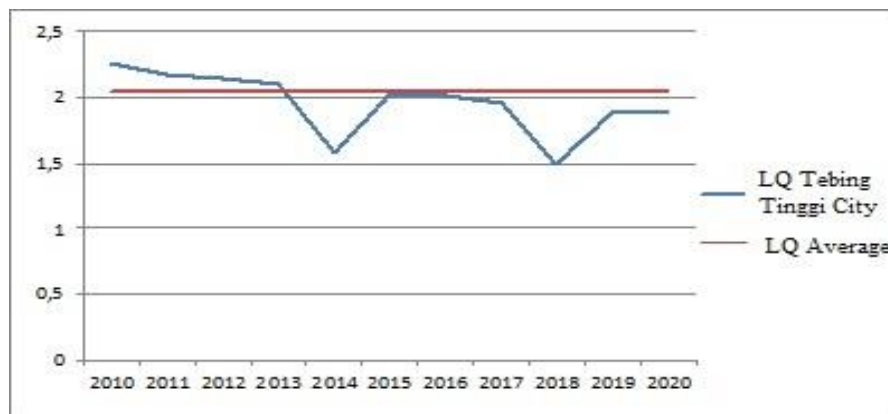


Figure 14. Real Estate Sector LQ Change Chart

The results of the calculation of the shift share of the real estate sector in Tebing Tinggi city in 2010-2020 were influenced by several components. The influence of the growth component of the national share (Ns) of this sector has a positive effect on contributing to the GDP of Rp.131.7694 billion or 8.76 % of the contribution of GRDP of North Sumatra province. The effect of proportional shift components has a positive effect of Rp.41.8564 billion, indicating that this sector is a sector that is growing faster than at the level of North Sumatra province. While the value of the component differential shift has a negative effect of Rp.- 66.0857 billion, negative differential shift value indicates real estate sector has a lower competitiveness than at the level of North Sumatra province. Based on the description above, it can be

concluded that the real estate sector can be classified as a sector that will encourage the growth and development of the economy in Tebing Tinggi City because this sector is classified as a developed but depressed sector, base sector, growing faster and lower competitiveness than at the provincial level.

Analysis Of The Company's Service Sector

The company's service sector contributed an average of 0.46% per year to Tebing Tinggi city GRDP, the contribution value is below the average contribution value of North Sumatra province which reached 0.87%. The average growth rate of the corporate services sector reached 3.33 % below the growth rate at the provincial level which reached 5.43 %, then based on the analysis of the klassen typology this sector

is classified as a relatively lagging sector. Based on LQ analysis, the company's service sector shows an average LQ value of

0.54 or $LQ < 1$. The company's services are a non-base sector.

Table 16. Results of Analysis of the Company's Service Sector

No.	Aspect	Parameters	Meaning
1	Tipologi Klassen	Quadrant IV	Relatively Lagging Sectors
2	Location Quotient	< 1	Non-base sector
3	Proportional Shift	Positive (+)	Grow faster
4	Differential Shift	Negative (-)	Lower competitiveness

Based on Figure 14, the development of the company's service sector LQ value from 2010-2020 fluctuates annually and all LQ values <1, in 2010 the value of LQ = 0.59, decreased in 2011 the value of LQ = 0.57, ascending in 2012 and 2013 the value of LQ = 0.58, decreased in 2014 the value of LQ = 0.44, then ascending in 2015 the value of

LQ = 0.55, decreased in 2016 the value of LQ = 0.53, decreased in 2017 the value of LQ = 0.51, decreased in 2018 0.37, ascending in 2019 lq value = 0.46 and ascending in 2020 lq value = 0.48. Changes in the LQ value of the company's service sector can be described in graphical form.



Figure 15. Graph Of Changes in The LQ of the Company's Service Sector

The results of the calculation of the shift share of the company's service sector in Tebing Tinggi city in 2010-2020 were influenced by several components. The influence of the growth component of the national share (Ns) of this sector has a positive effect on contributing to the GDP of Rp. 7.2657 billion or 0.48 % of the contribution of GRDP of North Sumatra province. The effect of proportional shift components has a positive effect of Rp. 1.5153 billion, indicating that this sector is a sector that is growing faster than at the level of North Sumatra province. While the value of the component differential shift has a negative effect of Rp.-3.9111 billion, the negative differential shift value indicates that the company's service sector has lower competitiveness than at the North Sumatra provincial level. Based on the description

above, it can be concluded that the corporate service sector can not be classified as a sector that will encourage the growth and development of the economy in Tebing Tinggi city because this sector is classified as a relatively lagging sector, non-base sector, growing faster and lower competitiveness than at the provincial level.

Analysis Of Government Administration Sector, Land And Compulsory Social Security

Government administration, land and social security sectors must have an average contribution of 10.48% per year to the GRDP of Tebing Tinggi City, the value of this contribution is above the average contribution value of North Sumatra province which reached 3.29 %. The average growth rate of Government

Administration, land and compulsory social security sector reached 4.26 % below the growth rate at the provincial level which reached 4.44 %, then based on the analysis of klassen typology this sector is classified as an advanced but depressed sector. Based on LQ analysis, government administration, land and social security sectors are required to show an average LQ value of 3.18 or LQ

>1. Then the government administration, land and social security sectors must be the base sector. This sector can not only meet the needs of Tebing Tinggi City, but is able to meet the needs of other regions so that the sector of Government Administration, land and Social Security must be potential sector.

Table 17. The Results of The Analysis of Government Administration Sector, Land and Compulsory Social Security

No.	Aspect	Parameters	Meaning
1	Tipologi Klassen	Quadrant II	Advanced but depressed sector
2	Location Quotient	> 1	Base sector
3	Proportional Shift	Negative (-)	Grow slower
4	Differential Shift	Negative (-)	Lower competitiveness

Based on Figure 15, the development of LQ value in government administration, land and compulsory social security sectors from 2010-2020 fluctuated annually and all values $lq > 1$, in 2010 the value of $LQ = 3.06$, decreased in 2011 the value of $LQ = 3.00$, increased in 2012 the value of $LQ = 3.16$, up in 2013 LQ value = 3.27, down in 2014 LQ value = 2.55, then up in 2015 LQ value = 3.34, down in 2016 LQ value = 3.31, down in 2017 LQ value = 3.26, down in 2018 LQ value = 2.48, up in 2019 LQ value = 3.07 and down in 2020 with LQ value = 3.03. Changes in the LQ value in the government administration, land and social security sectors must be explained in the form of a graph below.

The results of the calculation of shift share in the government administration, land and compulsory social security sectors in Tebing Tinggi city in 2010-2020 were influenced by several components. The influence of the growth component of the national share (Ns) of this sector has a

positive effect on contributing to the GDP of Rp.155.654 billion or 10.35 % of the contribution of GRDP of North Sumatra province. The effect of proportional shift components has a negative effect of Rp.-4.7709 billion, indicating that this sector is a sector that grows more slowly than at the level of North Sumatra province. While the value of the component differential shift has a negative effect of Rp.-7.5230 billion, the negative differential shift value indicates that the government administration, land and social security sectors must have lower competitiveness than at the North Sumatra provincial level. Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the sector of Government Administration, land and Social Security must be classified as a sector that will encourage the growth and development of the economy in Tebing Tinggi city because this sector is classified as a developed but depressed sector, base sector, growing slower and lower competitiveness than at the provincial level.

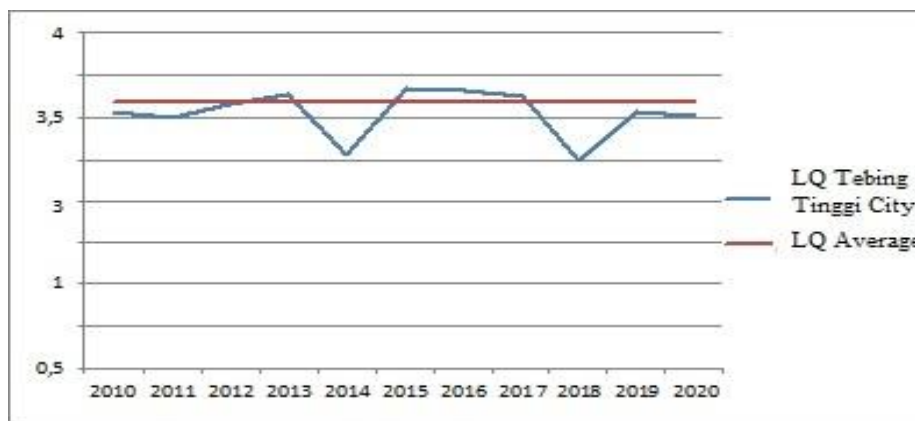


Figure 16. Graph of changes in the LQ sector of Government Administration, land and compulsory Social Security

This condition shows that the government administration, land and compulsory social security sectors have the potential to be developed in the Tebing Tinggi City area. This sector includes activities of a governmental nature, which are generally carried out by government administrations. The sector also includes legislation and translation of laws relating to the court and according to its regulations, as well as Program Administration based on legislation, legislative activities, taxation, State Defense, State Security and Safety, Immigration Services, Foreign Relations and government program administration, and compulsory social security. The vision and mission of the Tebing Tinggi City Government is set out in the Tebing Tinggi City Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2009 on the Medium-Term Development Plan of Tebing Tinggi City in 2010-2015. Starting from the definition and purpose of determining the vision and according to the condition and potential of Tebing Tinggi city, the vision of Tebing Tinggi city was formulated and determined as follows: "Tebing Tinggi City Community is advanced and prosperous through the development of competitive agribusiness". Mission in order to realize the vision of the city of Tebing Tinggi, formulated and established as follows:

1. Optimizing the quality of governance towards good governance;
2. Improving people's welfare;
3. Improving regional potential management based on agribusiness, populist economy and tourism;
4. Regional infrastructure management;
5. Realize the arrangement of space that is safe, comfortable, productive and sustainable.

In accordance with the vision and mission of Tebing Tinggi City, the sectors that support the implementation of agribusiness should be the driving sector of the economy in Tebing Tinggi city. However, this condition is different from the results of calculations using the third analysis in which the administrative sector government, land and compulsory social security are sectors that grow more slowly and competitiveness is low in the city of Tebing Tinggi. The economic structure in Tebing Tinggi city is more influenced by the government administration sector, then the application of competitive agribusiness that is the vision of Tebing Tinggi city still needs planning, budgeting and implementation right on target by focusing on policy directions and development priorities in accordance with the vision and mission that is right on target.

Education Services Sector Analysis

The education service sector contributed an average of 6.26% per year to the GDP of Tebing Tinggi City, the contribution value is above the average contribution value of North Sumatra province which reached 2.01 %. The average growth rate of the education services sector reached 4.36 % below the growth rate at the provincial level which reached 4.86 %, then based on the analysis of the klassen typology this sector is classified as an advanced but depressed sector. Based on LQ analysis, the education services sector shows an average LQ value of 3.11 or $LQ > 1$. So the education service sector is the base sector.

Table 18 Educational Services Sector Analysis Results

No.	Aspect	Parameters	Meaning
1	Tipologi Klassen	Quadrant II	Advanced but depressed sector
2	Location Quotient	> 1	Base sector
3	Proportional Shift	Positive (+)	Grow faster
4	Differential Shift	Negative (-)	Lower competitiveness

Based on Figure 16, the educational services sector from 2010-2020 development of the LQ value of the fluctuates annually and all LQ values > 1 , in

2010 the value of LQ = 3.11, ascending in 2011 the value of LQ = 3.17, ascending in 2012 the value of LQ = 3.25, decreasing in 2013 the value of LQ = 3.20, decreasing in 2014 the value of LQ = 2.44, then ascending in 2015 the value of LQ = 3.12, decreasing in 2016 the value of LQ = 3.09, decreasing

in 2017 the value of LQ = 3.05, decreased in 2018 the value of LQ = 2.34, increased in 2019 the value of LQ = 3.02 and decreased in 2020 with a value of LQ = 3.01. Changes in the LQ value of the educational services sector can be explained in the form of a graph below.

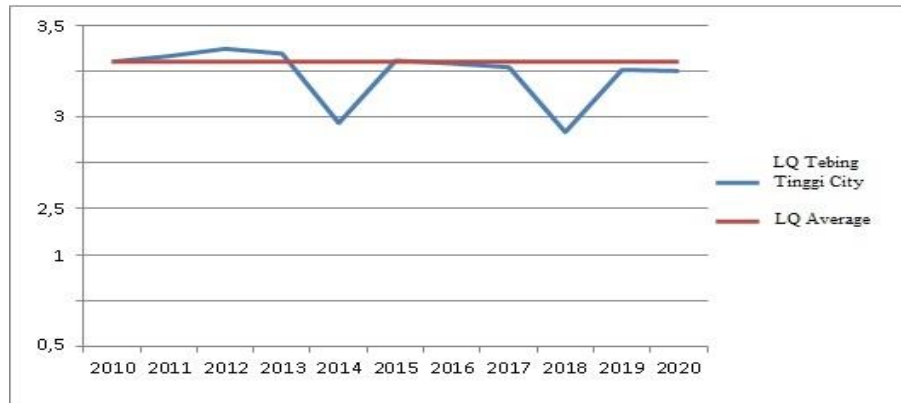


Figure 17. Chart Of Changes in LQ Education Services Sector

The results of the calculation of the shift share of the education service sector in Tebing Tinggi city in 2010-2020 were influenced by several components. The influence of the growth component of the national share (Ns) of this sector has a positive effect on contributing to the GDP of Rp.94.5284 billion or 6.28 % of the contribution of GRDP of North Sumatra province. The effect of proportional shift components has a positive effect of Rp.7.0365 billion, indicating that this sector is a sector that is growing faster than at the level of North Sumatra province. While the value of the component differential shift has a negative effect of Rp.-10.085 billion, the negative differential shift value, shows that the education service sector has lower competitiveness than at the North Sumatra provincial level. Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the education services sector can be classified as a sector that will encourage the growth and development of the economy in Tebing

Tinggi city because this sector is classified as a developed but depressed sector, base sector, growing faster and lower competitiveness than at the provincial level.

Analysis of the Health Services Sector and Social Activities

The health services and social activities sector contributed an average of 1.15% per year to Tebing Tinggi city GRDP, the contribution value is above the average contribution value of North Sumatra province of 0.91 %. The average growth rate of the health services and social activities sector reached 5.71% below the growth rate at the provincial level which reached 7.13 %, then based on the analysis of klassen typology this sector is classified as an advanced but depressed sector. Based on the LQ analysis, the health services and social activities sector showed an average LQ value of 1.28 or LQ >1. So the health services and social activities sector is the base sector.

Table 19. Results Of the Analysis of The Health Services Sector and Social Activities

No.	Aspect	Parameters	Meaning
1	Tipologi Klassen	Quadrant II	Advanced but depressed sector
2	Location Quotient	> 1	Base sector
3	Proportional Shift	Positive (+)	Grow faster
4	Differential Shift	Negative (-)	Lower competitiveness

Based on Figure 17, the development of LQ value in the health services sector and social activities from 2010-2020 fluctuates annually, in 2010 the value of LQ = 1.42, decreased in 2011 the value of LQ = 1.34, decreased in 2012 the value of LQ = 1.27, decreased in 2013 the value of LQ = 1.23, decreased in 2014 the

value of LQ = 0.96, then increased in 2015 the value of LQ = 1.24, increased in 2016 and 2017 LQ value = 1.25, decreased in 2018 lq value = 0.98, ascending in 2019 lq value = 1.27 and ascending in 2020 with lq value = 1.29. Changes in the LQ value of the health services sector and social activities can be explained in graphic form.

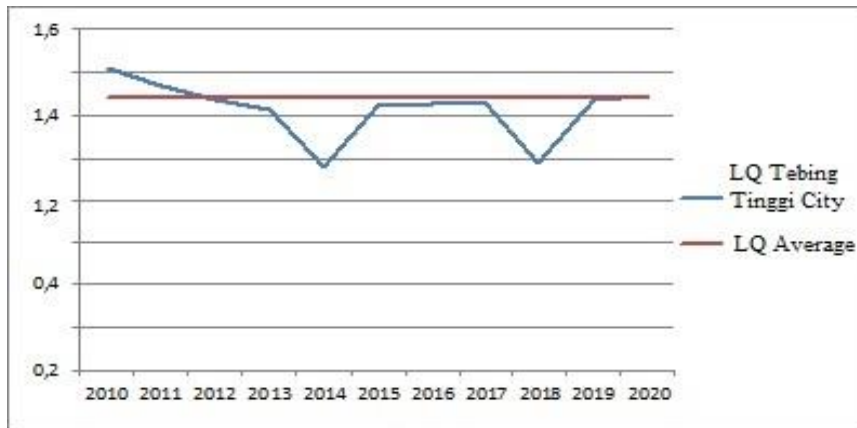


Figure 18. Graph Of Changes In LQ Health Services Sector And Social Activities

The results of the calculation of the shift share of the health services sector and social activities in Tebing Tinggi city in 2010-2020 were influenced by several components. The influence of the growth component of the national share (Ns) of this sector has a positive effect on contributing to the GDP of Rp. 16.1658 billion or 1.07 % of the contribution of GRDP of North Sumatra province. Effect of components proportional shift has a positive effect of Rp. 11.0715 billion, indicating that this sector is a sector that is growing faster than at the level of North Sumatra province. While the value of the component differential shift has a negative effect of Rp.-5.4774 billion, the negative differential shift value indicates that the health services sector and social activities have lower competitiveness than at the North Sumatra provincial level. Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the health services sector and social activities can be

classified as a sector that will encourage the growth and development of the economy in Tebing Tinggi City because this sector is classified as a developed but depressed sector, base sector, growing faster and lower competitiveness than at the provincial level.

Analysis Of Other Service Sectors

Other service sectors contributed an average of 1.07% per year to Gdrb Tebing Tinggi City, the value of this contribution is above the average contribution value of North Sumatra province which reached 0.49 %. The average growth rate of other service sectors reached 3.01 % below the average growth rate at the provincial level which reached 5.63 %, then based on the analysis of klassen typology this sector is classified as an advanced but depressed sector. Based on LQ analysis, other service sectors showed an average LQ value of 2.19 or LQ >1. Then the other service sector is the base sector.

Table 20. Other Service Sector Analysis Results

No.	Aspect	Parameters	Meaning
1	Tipologi Klassen	Quadrant II	Advanced but depressed sector
2	Location Quotient	> 1	Base sector
3	Proportional Shift	Positive (+)	Grow faster
4	Differential Shift	Negative (-)	Lower competitiveness

Based on Figure 18, the development of LQ value of other services sectors from 2010-2020 fluctuates annually, in 2010 the value of LQ = 2.47, decreased in 2011 the value of LQ = 2.39, decreased in 2012 the value of LQ = 2.36, decreased in 2013 the value of LQ = 2.32, decreased in 2014 the value of LQ = 1.75, then increased

in 2015 the value of LQ = 2.19, decreased in 2016 LQ value = 2.13, decreased in 2017 lq value = 2.05, decreased in 2018 lq value = 1.55, ascending in 2019 lq value = 1.94 and ascending in 2020 lq value = 1.99. Changes in the LQ value of other service sectors can be explained in graphical form.



Figure 19. Other service sector LQ change chart

Calculation result of shift share of other service sector in Tebing Tinggi City the years 2010-2020 are affected by several components. The influence of the growth component of the national share (Ns) of this sector has a positive effect on contributing to the GDP of Rp.16.9187 billion or 1.12 % of the contribution of GRDP of North Sumatra province. The effect of proportional shift components has a positive effect of Rp.4.9284 billion, indicating that this sector is a sector that is growing faster than at the level of North Sumatra province. While the value of the component differential shift has a negative effect of Rp.- 9.9472 billion, the negative differential shift value indicates that other service sectors have lower competitiveness than at the North Sumatra provincial level. Based on the description above, it can be concluded that other service sectors can be classified as sectors that will encourage the growth and development of the economy in Tebing Tinggi City because this sector is classified as a developed but depressed sector, base sector, growing faster and lower competitiveness than at the provincial level.

From the above analysis can be summarized to get a clearer picture of the

position of each sector seen from the growth, its role in the formation of GRDP, base and non-base sectors, as well as the competitiveness of each sector forming GRDP Tebing Tinggi city. Based on the results of the combined analysis in the economic structure of Tebing Tinggi city, there are four basic sectors that have advantages/Quadrant I, namely the electricity and gas procurement sector, water procurement sector, waste management, waste and recycling, large and retail trade sector, car and motorcycle repair, as well as transportation and warehousing sectors. To determine a leading sector is not only seen from the calculation above but the sector must be seen from natural resources and production factors are abundant or not so that the leading sector/ Quadrant I Tebing Tinggi city is as follows. The large trade and retail sector of car and motorcycle repair is an advanced and rapidly growing sector as well as the main sector driving the economy of Tebing Tinggi city which shows that this sector is viable and can develop, and has the largest average growth rate of 6.75 % and the largest contribution to Gdrb Tebing Tinggi city is 21.09%. This sector deserves to be

developed both to meet local needs and for markets outside the region. One of the reasons why the large and retail trade sector, auto and motorcycle repair deserves to be developed is because this sector has the potential to increase regional revenues. Tebing tinggi city as a large and retail trading city has an influence on the development of the region and as a commodity driving the economy of Tebing Tinggi city, this is supported by the increase in road infrastructure and trade facilities (shops) built by the Tebing Tinggi City Government, as presented in the table below:

Table 21 Number of trading facilities (shops) in Tebing Tinggi City in 2016-2020

Year	Means Of Trade (Units)	% Growth
2016	691	-
2017	720	4,20
2018	826	14,72
2019	1.075	30,15
2020	1.161	8,00
Average Growth		14,27

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics of Tebing Tinggi City

In the table above, it can be seen that the trading facilities in Tebing Tinggi City showed an increase during the 2016-2020 period. In 2016, trade amounted to 691 units, increasing to 1,161 units in 2020. This shows that Tebing Tinggi City as a trading city has a positive impact on trading facilities in Tebing Tinggi City, with an average growth in the number of trading facilities during the 2016-2020 period of 14.27 %. In addition, Tebing Tinggi City as a trading city can have implications for employment opportunities, business opportunities and community income. Businesses that absorb a lot of labor in the city of Tebing Tinggi are large trade and retail sectors, car and motorcycle repair. In 2018 the number of workers working in this business field reached 14,787 people or about 34.74% of the total workers. Based on the weight of the economic sector of Tebing Tinggi City, the large trade and retail sector, auto and motorcycle repair has the highest weight to achieve economic goals and increase product competitiveness. There are several trade commodities that are the

mainstay economic sectors that contribute to the economic development of Tebing Tinggi city, as presented in the table below:

Table 22. Commodity Large and Retail Trade Sector, Auto and Motorcycle Repair

No	Big Trade	Bobot
1	Grocery store / mini market	0.5006
2	Palm oil trade	0.2614
3	Clothing store	0.2349
4	Motor repair (motor workshop)	0.2310
5	Building shop	0.2040
6	Sale of rice	0.1489
7	Toko Furniture	0.1083
8	Car repair	1.0867
9	Souvenir shop	0.0853
10	Vehicle spare parts trading	0.0830

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics of Tebing Tinggi City

Large and retail trade sector, car and motorcycle repair has ten leading commodities where grocery stores / mini markets are the leading commodities, where this sector is the sector with the largest GRDP contributor, which is 21.98 % of the total GRDP of Tebing Tinggi City on the basis of prevailing prices according to the business field.

In addition to the large trade and retail sector, car and motorcycle repair, the electricity and gas procurement sector is also an advanced and rapidly growing sector in the economy in Tebing Tinggi city. The electricity and gas procurement sector is the energy sector for economic activities either for consumption or production activities.

The form of electricity and gas procurement sector in Tebing Tinggi city has the potential to be developed due to the availability of potential sources of electrical energy and gas in Tebing Tinggi city. This can be seen also with the amount of electrical energy sold and the value of sales in Tebing Tinggi City, 2010-2020 in Tebing Tinggi City as follows:

Table 23. The amount of Electrical Energy sold and its sales value in Tebing Tinggi City in 2016-2020

Year	Energy Sold	Sales Value
2016	191.008	169.945
2017	193.849	197.943
2018	199.715	209.635
2019	200.480	216.086
2020	191.217	224.934

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics Of Tebing Tinggi City

This is also supported by the amount of domestic investment and foreign

investors who will invest in Tebing Tinggi City are one of them with a strategic plan for the construction of coal-fired steam power plants (PLTU) with a capacity of 1800 MWA by investors PT Bumi Energy Bersinar Indonesia and investors China Southern Power Grid Co Ltd (Integrated Energy) and PT Bumi Energy Bersinar Indonesia which will build power plants fueled by coal, solar power, natural gas, and hydropower in the Tebing Tinggi City area.

The water supply, waste management, waste and recycling sectors are also advanced and rapidly growing sectors in Tebing Tinggi City's economy. The form of water procurement sector, waste management, waste and recycling in Tebing Tinggi city has the potential to be developed due to the availability of potential water resources in Tebing Tinggi city. In 2020 PDAM Tirta Bulian Tebing Tinggi serves the needs of clean water for 10,392 customers and distributed 2,235,263 m³ of clean water. The largest use of clean water is a household consumer group of 9,054 customers with a raising volume of 1,799,353 m³. And the development of production and demand for clean water needs is seen in the following table:

Table 24. The number of customers, production and clean water distributed in Tebing Tinggi City in 2016-2020

Year	Customer	Production	Channeled
2016	11.449	3.762.450	2.545.973
2017	10.837	5.203.440	4.011.912
2018	10.565	3.674.025	3.321.684
2019	10.516	3.878.406	3.438.873
2020	10.392	3.661.632	3.186.047

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics of Tebing Tinggi City

Then the transportation and warehousing sector is an advanced sector and grows rapidly in the economy of Tebing Tinggi city. As for The Shape of the transportation and warehousing sector in Tebing Tinggi City has the potential to be developed because currently Tebing Tinggi city enters the SEI Mengkei Special Economic Zone (SEZ) with several programs in the transportation and warehousing sector that are encouraged to continue to grow, namely the opportunity for warehouse and container development

projects integrated into the Port of Kuala Tanjung and the development of SEI Mangkei Special Economic Zone (SEZ) and the construction of the Tebing-Parapat toll road route. This is supported by data on road conditions in the city of Tebing Tinggi which shows the value of the dominant good road conditions, namely, as follows:

Table 25 Road length according to road conditions in Tebing Tinggi City (km) in 2018-2020

Road Conditions	2018	2019	2020
Good	114,02	115,29	180,77
Medium	51,12	52,30	14,11
Broken	51,96	50,13	10,96
Heavily Damaged	5,95	5,33	17,20
Total Amount	223,05	223,05	223,05

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics of Tebing Tinggi City

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the study it can conclude as follows:

1. Based on the results of Klassen typology analysis shows that the sectors that are included in the qualification of advanced and rapidly growing sectors (Quadrant I) are sectors that are relatively fast growth and the sector also has a relatively large contribution in Tebing Tinggi city, namely:
 - a. electricity and gas procurement sector with economic growth rate of 5.66% and contribution of 0.19 %;
 - b. water supply, waste management, waste and recycling sector with economic growth rate of 5.93 % and contribution of 0.23 %;
 - c. large and retail trade sector, auto and motorcycle repair with economic growth rate of 6.75% and contribution of 21.09 %;
 - d. transportation and warehousing sector with economic growth rate of 5.77% and contribution of 7.85 %.
2. Based on the calculation of Location Quotient (LQ) shows that there are 13 (thirteen) base sectors ($lq > 1$), namely electricity and gas procurement sector, water procurement sector, waste management, waste and recycling, construction sector, large and retail trade sector, car and motorcycle repair,

transportation and warehousing sector, accommodation and food and drink provision sector, information and communication sector, financial and insurance services sector, real estate sector, government, health services sector and social activities and other service sectors.

3. Based on the results of Shift Share analysis shows that in the period of 2010-2020 the shift in the economic structure of Tebing Tinggi city is:

- a. based on the national share component, the sector that has the fastest growth in Tebing Tinggi City when compared with the average growth of North Sumatra province is the large trade and retail sector, car and motorcycle repair which has the highest value of the national share component of the entire production sector of Rp. 284.2648 billion, then followed by the processing industry sector of Rp. 258.4827 billion, then the construction sector of Rp. 208.6996 billion.
- b. based on the analysis of the proportional shift component, it is seen that the advanced sectors are the real estate sector, construction sector, information and communication sector, large and retail trade sector, car and motorcycle repair, food and drink accommodation sector, health and social activities sector, education service sector, other services sector, mining and quarrying service sector, corporate service sector and water procurement sector, waste management and recycling. Although the processing industry sector is a fast-growing sector, but the proportional shift analysis shows that the processing industry sector in Tebing Tinggi City is not a developed sector. This can be seen from the proportional shift marked negative.
- c. based on differential shift analysis of competitive/highly competitive sectors or sectors with rapid shift growth compared to other sectors in Tebing Tinggi city itself, namely large trade and retail sectors, car and motorcycle repair,

transportation and warehousing sectors, electricity and gas procurement sectors, and water procurement sectors, waste management, waste and recycling

- d. in the period of 2010-2020 the value of GRDP sectoral Tebing Tinggi City has experienced a shift or change. The total GRDP value of Tebing Tinggi City is influenced by the national share component, the proportional shift component that has a positive effect and the differential shift component that has a negative effect.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The suggestions of researchers from the research that has been done are as follows:

1. Tebing Tinggi city government needs to encourage sectoral growth of economic activities that fall into the potential category (quadrant II), namely the construction sector, the provision of accommodation and food and drink sector, the financial and insurance services sector, the real estate sector, the government administration sector, defense and compulsory social security, the education service sector, the health service sector and social activities, other service sectors are pursued.
2. Become a mainstay sector by encouraging its growth for the better and can absorb more labor in order to create the welfare of the people of Tebing Tinggi city.
3. Large trade and retail sectors, car and motorcycle repair as the main sectors driving the economy and have the largest contribution to the economy of the Tebing Tinggi City area, it needs to get development priorities, thus providing a higher impact on increasing public income and employment and adding to the development/progress of other sectors that support it. As well as building networks with other areas, especially the buffer zone (hinterland) so that Tebing Tinggi City will be the

center of trade distribution activities on a local, national, and international scale.

4. Economic development in Tebing Tinggi city should also pay attention to the shift in economic structure, such as the processing industry sector which began to experience a shift in the decline in GRDP contribution due to the transformation of economic structure from traditional modern economy. Therefore the industrial sector is still developed should not be abandoned because the decline in the amount of production of the processing industry sector will interfere with the resilience of industrial products in Tebing Tinggi city.
5. To spur the economy of Tebing Tinggi City, The Local Government should seek to increase the number of small and medium-sized businesses based on industry, one of which provides entrepreneurship training and management management to industry players to develop the entrepreneurial spirit of the community.

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