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Analysis of Leading Sectors in Gresik Regency Using the LQ, DLQ, and MRP Methods for the 2020-2024 Period

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Abstract: *This study aims to analyze the leading sectors of the Gresik Regency economy based on Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) data by business field for the period 20202024. The study uses a quantitative approach with secondary data sourced from the Gresik Regency and East Java Province Central Statistics Agency. The research instrument consists of GRDP data based on constant prices, which is analyzed using the Location Quotient (LQ) method, Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ) method, and Growth Ratio Model (MRP). The LQ method is used to identify the base sector, DLQ to analyze changes in sectoral advantages dynamically, and MRP to assess sectoral and regional growth performance. The results of the study show that the Manufacturing and Mining and Quarrying sectors are the base sectors with comparative advantages in Gresik Regency. Dynamically, the Manufacturing sector shows more sustainable growth performance compared to other sectors. Meanwhile, some agricultural and service sectors still show relatively lower growth. These findings indicate that the economic structure of Gresik Regency is still concentrated in certain sectors and requires more balanced development policies to promote sustainable regional economic growth.*

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Introduction

Regional economic development is a process that aims to improve the welfare of the community through the optimal and sustainable management and utilization of regional resource potential (Haprin et al., 2025). The success of regional economic development is highly dependent on the ability of local governments to identify and develop economic sectors

that have comparative advantages and competitiveness. Leading sectors play a strategic role as the main drivers of regional economic growth because they are capable of creating added value, expanding employment opportunities, and encouraging sustainable inter-sectoral linkages and economic activity (Sianturi & Pendidikan, 2021). Determining leading sectors is an important part of designing effective, long-term regional economic development strategies (Marvina & Yasin, 2025). This approach places local economic potential as the main basis for achieving inclusive and sustainable regional development.

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is a key indicator used to describe the condition and performance of a region's economy (Fatmasari et al., 2022). GRDP provides information on the added value generated by all economic sectors in a region, so it can be used to analyze the economic structure and direction of regional development (Statistik, 2024). Therefore, GRDP is an important basis for planning and evaluating regional economic development policies. In addition to reflecting economic performance, GRDP is also used to identify changes in economic structure and disparities in contributions between sectors (Maimunah et al., 2025). Therefore, GRDP is often used as the main reference in development decision-making at the regional level.

Gresik Regency is one of the strategic regions in East Java Province with an economy dominated by the manufacturing sector and large-scale economic activities (Naibaho & Athoillah, 2025). The development of Gresik Regency's GRDP shows differences in contribution and growth rates between economic sectors, indicating that not all sectors play an equal role in driving regional economic growth (Gresik, 2024). This condition indicates the need for a more in-depth analysis to identify sectors that have relative advantages. These differences in sectoral performance reflect disparities in the utilization of the region's economic potential. Identifying leading sectors is important so that the direction of economic development in Gresik Regency can be focused on sectors that have greater contributions and growth prospects (Hakim, 2019).

Table 1. East Java Regency's GRDP at Current Prices by Business Sector (Billion Rupiah)

Code Sector	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
A	165951,23	167631,24	170556,77	173747,56	177668,87	177789,80
B	83847,02	80897,97	77270,04	71865,20	73050,78	72588,57
C	498740,3	488376,56	504889,13	536394,03	558417,35	588589,26
D	4561,03	4451,89	4711,10	5065,01	6292,49	6727,74
E	1586,73	1666,53	1761,00	1800,78	1853,36	1898,56
F	153689,59	148652,44	152417,90	162018,82	170216,24	181967,62
G	307440,92	289656,36	312154,69	333626,69	352847,77	368883,68
H	48471,4	43466,26	44556,66	53240,33	60314,16	66044,11
I	91659,39	83548,62	86108,36	94152,21	101732,19	108833,45
J	97070,64	106612,55	113956,93	119126,09	126989,40	135143,73
K	41374,53	41449,26	42116,04	43096,15	44736,20	46483,85
L	28441,5	29565,69	30241,30	31618,65	32469,01	33414,39

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M,N	13128,02	12180,02	12466,40	13112,65	14196,94	15316,23
O	34984,34	34848,51	34948,54	35038,58	35054,16	37780,98
P	44018,96	45760,00	46185,09	46578,62	48831,83	51184,27
Q	11277,8	12239,46	12847,31	13143,41	13645,76	14399,03
R,S,T,U	23652,24	20389,19	21567,09	24250,11	26492,18	28764,88
GRDP	1649895,64	1611392,551668754,36		1757874,90	1844808,68	1935810,15

Source: Statistics Indonesia (BPS), East Java Province, 2019-2024

Based on East Java Province's Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) data at constant prices, East Java's economy during the 20202024 period shows a positive growth trend despite experiencing pressure due to the COVID-19 pandemic at the beginning of the period. The total value of East Java Province's GRDP was recorded at Rp1,611,392.55 trillion in 2020 and continued to increase to Rp1,668,754.36 trillion in 2021, Rp1,757,874.90 trillion in 2022, Rp1,844,808.68 trillion in 2023, and reaching Rp1,935,810.15 trillion in 2024. The economic structure of East Java Province is dominated by the manufacturing sector, which has consistently been the largest contributor to GRDP. In 2020, the manufacturing sector contributed Rp488,376.56 trillion, increasing to Rp588,589.26 trillion in 2024. In addition, the wholesale and retail trade sector and the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector also made significant contributions, albeit with relatively different growth rates between sectors.

Table 2. Gresik Regency's GRDP at Current Prices by Business Sector (Billion Rupiah)

Code Sector	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
A	6053,85	6.004,08	5.823,54	6.007,94	6.200,21	6.301,05
B	9844,45	8.582,77	8.705,94	9.385,49	9.293,59	8.783,73
C	48340,37	47.703,86	49.808,94	54.162,28	56.730,52	60.317,76
D	544,26	543,75	556,66	590,75	611,89	649,31
E	61,84	64,12	70,67	73,15	76,61	80,33
F	9893,28	9.234,80	9.418,46	9.929,74	10.477,02	10.939,71
G	12805,93	11.509,21	12.342,99	13.245,02	14.007,86	14.649,08
H	2337,38	2.209,85	2.284,80	2.603,66	2.915,52	3.169,39
I	1281,89	1.158,99	1.209,20	1.317,23	1.407,88	1.504,02
J	4722,78	5.113,94	5.470,63	5.687,88	6.074,92	6.497,16
K	1084,15	1.075,75	1.079,42	1.102,43	1.149,29	1.212,97
L	1362,86	1.383,88	1.445,48	1.527,52	1.585,05	1.642,29
M,N	285,25	290,78	297,42	312,43	336,28	362,88
O	1136,24	1.131,65	1.140,31	1.144,45	1.156,92	1.259,67
P	891,62	916,57	937,05	939,42	1.002,26	1.050,63
Q	405,46	441,85	462,55	452,58	469,68	500,12
R,S,T,U	294,94	250,75	264,62	314,89	329,93	354,30
GRDP	101346,6	97.616,60	101.318,69	108.796,88	113.825,43	119.274,42

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Source: Statistics Indonesia (BPS), Gresik Regency, 2019-2024

In line with conditions at the provincial level, the economy of Gresik Regency also showed positive growth during the 20202024 period. The total GRDP of Gresik Regency was recorded at Rp97,616.60 billion in 2020 and increased to Rp101,318.69 billion in 2021, Rp108,796.88 billion in 2022, Rp113,825.43 billion in 2023, and reaching Rp119,274.42 billion in 2024. The economic structure of Gresik Regency is heavily dominated by the manufacturing sector, which ranks first as the largest contributor to the regional GRDP. In 2020, the manufacturing sector contributed Rp46,164.71 billion and will continue to increase to Rp57,816.47 billion in 2024, demonstrating the strategic role of this sector as the main driver of the regional economy. The mining and quarrying sector and the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector also made significant contributions, but with relatively more fluctuating growth rates compared to the manufacturing sector.

The differences in contribution and growth rates between sectors in both East Java Province and Gresik Regency indicate an imbalance in the role of sectors in driving regional economic growth. This condition indicates that not all sectors have the same level of excellence and competitiveness. Therefore, further analysis is needed to identify leading sectors that have comparative advantages and prospects for sustainable growth as a basis for formulating regional economic development policies, particularly in Gresik Regency.

Analysis of leading sectors based on GRDP is important to identify economic sectors that can make a significant contribution and are competitive compared to other regions (Nur, 2023). Identification of leading sectors enables local governments to focus development policies on sectors that have the potential to be the main drivers of sustainable regional economic growth (Sidebang et al., 2025). In addition, GRDP analysis can also be used to observe the dynamics of changes in the regional economic structure over a certain period of time. Understanding the role of each sector is necessary so that development policies can be formulated in a more precise and targeted manner.

The 20202024 period is crucial in regional economic analysis because it reflects conditions before, during, and after the economic shock caused by the COVID-19 pandemic (Santosa & Visi, 2025). Changes in production and distribution activities during this period have the potential to affect the economic structure and sectoral performance at the regional level (OECD, 2021). Therefore, a study of leading sectors during this period is relevant to understanding the direction of regional economic recovery. This period of crisis and economic recovery provides an important picture of the resilience and adaptability of regional economic sectors to external shocks (Group, 2022). Therefore, a study of leading sectors during this period is relevant to understanding the direction of regional economic recovery. Differences in sectoral responses to the crisis provide important information for the formulation of regional economic recovery policies (Ramandini, 2024).

Based on these conditions, this study aims to analyze the leading sectors in Gresik Regency based on GRDP data using the Location Quotient (LQ), Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ), and Growth Ratio Model (MRP) methods. The Location Quotient method is used to identify base sectors based on comparative advantages, the Dynamic Location Quotient to analyze changes in sectoral advantages dynamically, and the Growth Ratio Model to assess the

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relative growth performance of economic sector (Ananta, 2024). By focusing on GRDP data, this study is expected to provide a comprehensive picture of the economic structure and potential of Gresik Regency as a basis for formulating regional economic development policies. The findings of this study are also expected to enrich empirical studies on regional economic development based on sectoral analysis.

Research Methods

This study uses a quantitative approach with descriptive and comparative analysis methods to identify leading sectors in Gresik Regency. The analysis was conducted by comparing the performance of Gresik Regency's economic sectors with those of a reference region, namely East Java Province. This comparison was conducted to determine the relative strengths of economic sectors across regions. The research period was 20202024.

The data used in this study is secondary data, including Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of Gresik Regency and East Java Province by industry. The GRDP data used is based on constant prices to reflect real growth. All data was obtained from official publications of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). The data was then processed using Microsoft Excel to support the analysis.

The data analysis techniques used in this study include the Location Quotient (LQ), Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ), and Growth Ratio Model (MRP). The Location Quotient method is used to identify basic and non-basic sectors based on their GRDP contribution structure. The Dynamic Location Quotient method is used to analyze dynamic changes in sectoral advantage over time. Meanwhile, the Growth Ratio Model is used to assess sectoral and regional growth performance.

The Location Quotient method compares the proportion of GRDP of a sector in the study area with the proportion of the same sector in a reference area. The Location Quotient formula is as follows:

$$LQ = \frac{(X_{ij}/X_j)}{(X_{iy}/X_y)}$$

Description:

X_{ij}: Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) value of sector i in Gresik Regency

X_j : Total GRDP of Gresik Regency

X_{iy}: GRDP value of sector i in East Java Province

X_y : Total GRDP of East Java Province

A Location Quotient (LQ) value > 1 indicates that a sector is a basic sector with a comparative advantage in Gresik Regency. This condition indicates that the sector's contribution to the regional GRDP is greater than the contribution of the same sector in the reference region, so that the sector is able to meet regional economic needs and has the potential to generate a surplus for other regions. Conversely, an LQ value < 1 indicates that the sector is classified as a non-basic sector that does not have a comparative advantage. Non-basic sectors generally act as supporting sectors whose contribution to the regional economy is still relatively limited and tends to depend on supplies from outside the region.

The Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ) is used to analyze dynamic changes in

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economic sector advantage by considering sector growth rates and total economic growth. This method compares sector growth performance in Gresik Regency with that of the same sector in East Java Province. The DLQ formula is as follows:

$$DLQ = \frac{\left(\frac{1 + g_{ik}}{1 + g_k}\right)}{\left(\frac{1 + g_{ip}}{1 + g_p}\right)}$$

Description:

g_{ik} : growth rate of GRDP sector i in Gresik Regency

g_k : total growth rate of GRDP in Gresik Regency

g_{ip} : growth rate of GRDP sector i in East Java Province

g_p : total growth rate of GRDP in East Java Province

A Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ) value > 1 indicates that a sector in Gresik Regency has experienced an increase in relative advantage compared to the same sector in the reference region. This condition indicates that the growth of the sector is relatively faster after taking into account the total economic growth of the region and province. Conversely, a DLQ value < 1 indicates that the sector is experiencing a decline in relative advantage. This reflects that the growth rate of the sector in Gresik Regency is slower than the growth of similar sectors in East Java Province, so that the competitiveness of the sector tends to decline.

The Growth Ratio Model is used to analyze the relative growth performance of economic sectors. This model consists of the Sector Growth Ratio (RPs) and the Regional Growth Ratio (RPr). The Sector Growth Ratio is formulated as follows:

$$RPs = \frac{\left(\Delta X_{ij}/X_{ij}(t_0)\right)}{\left(\Delta X_{iy}/X_{iy}(t_0)\right)}$$

Description:

ΔX_{ij} : change in GRDP value of sector i in Gresik Regency during the observation period

X_{ij} (t_0) : GRDP value of sector i in Gresik Regency in the initial year of the study (t_0)

ΔX_{iy} :change in GRDP value of sector i in East Java Province during the observation period

X_{iy} (t_0) : GRDP value of sector i in East Java Province in the initial year of the study (t_0)

A Sector Growth Ratio (RPs) value > 1 indicates that the economic sector in Gresik Regency is experiencing faster growth than the same sector in East Java Province. This indicates that the sector has relatively better sectoral growth performance and higher competitive potential. Conversely, a RPs value < 1 indicates that sectoral growth in Gresik Regency is slower than that of similar sectors in the reference region. This reflects that the sector's growth performance is still relatively low and requires policy support to increase productivity and competitiveness.

Meanwhile, the Regional Growth Ratio is formulated as follows:

$$RPr = \frac{(\Delta Y_{in}/Y_{in}(t_0))}{(\Delta Y_n/Y_n(t_0))}$$

Description:

ΔX_j : change in the total GRDP value of Gresik Regency during the observation period

X_j (t_0) : total GRDP value of Gresik Regency in the initial year of the study (t_0)

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ΔX_y : change in the total GRDP value of East Java Province during the observation period
X_y (t_0) : total GRDP value of East Java Province in the initial year of the study (t_0)

A Regional Growth Ratio (RPr) value > 1 indicates that Gresik Regency's economic growth is faster than that of East Java Province. This indicates that the region's overall economic performance is relatively better than that of the reference region. Conversely, a RPr value < 1 indicates that Gresik Regency's economic growth is slower than that of East Java Province. This reflects that the region's economic growth dynamics are still lagging behind and require strengthening more targeted and comprehensive economic development policies.

Result and Discussion

Analysis Location Quotient (LQ) and Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ)

The results of the Location Quotient (LQ) analysis based on the GRDP data of Gresik Regency and East Java Province for the 20202024 period show that not all economic sectors have a comparative advantage. Based on the LQ calculations of the analyzed data, the Mining and Quarrying sector and the Manufacturing sector are included in the base sector category. This indicates that these two sectors have a relatively greater contribution to the GRDP of Gresik Regency compared to their contribution to the GRDP of East Java Province. This finding reflects the economic characteristics of Gresik Regency as an area dominated by industrial and extractive activities.

Conversely, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, as well as several other service sectors, are classified as non-basic sectors. This indicates that the contribution of these sectors to the economy of Gresik Regency is relatively smaller than their contribution at the provincial level. Non-basic sectors generally serve as supporting sectors that cater to local needs and are not yet capable of becoming the main drivers of the regional economy.

Furthermore, the results of the Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ) analysis provide an overview of the dynamics of changes in the competitiveness of economic sectors during the research period. Based on the DLQ calculation results, the Manufacturing Industry sector shows a DLQ value greater than one, which indicates an increase in the relative advantage of this sector compared to the same sector in East Java Province. This shows that the manufacturing industry sector is not only structurally superior, but also has increasingly strong competitiveness during the 20202024 period.

Conversely, the Mining and Quarrying sector, although classified as a base sector based on LQ value, shows a relatively lower DLQ value. This condition indicates that the growth of this sector is not as fast as the growth of the same sector at the provincial level, so that the advantage of the mining sector tends to be static and has the potential to decline in the long term. This finding highlights the importance of distinguishing between structural and dynamic advantages in the analysis of leading sectors.

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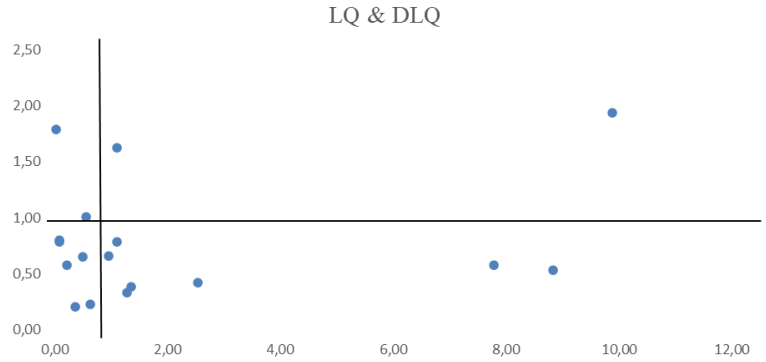

Figure 1: LQ & DLQ Analysis Results

The results of the Location Quotient (LQ) analysis show that Gresik Regency has several base sectors with LQ values greater than one. The Mining and Quarrying sector has an LQ value of 1.94, which indicates a strong comparative advantage over East Java Province. The Manufacturing Industry sector is also a base sector with an LQ value of 1.63, confirming the dominant role of the industrial sector in the economic structure of Gresik Regency. In addition, the Electricity and Gas Supply and Construction sectors have LQ values of 1.79 and 1.01, respectively, indicating that these sectors are capable of meeting local needs while also having the potential to serve markets outside the region. Conversely, the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sector has an LQ value of 0.57, indicating that this sector is classified as non-basic and its contribution is relatively smaller than the reference region.

Based on the results of the Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ), the Mining and Quarrying sector showed a DLQ value of 9.88, indicating that the growth rate of this sector was much faster than the same sector at the provincial level. The Manufacturing Industry sector also had good growth prospects with a DLQ value of 1.11, indicating that this sector was not only structurally superior but also dynamically sustainable. The Public Administration, Defense, and Mandatory Social Security sector recorded a DLQ value of 8.82, which indicates an increase in the role of the government sector in the regional economy during the analysis period. Conversely, the Transportation and Warehousing and Accommodation and Food Services sectors had DLQ values of 0.08 and 0.63, respectively, indicating that the growth of these sectors was relatively slower than that of East Java Province. These findings show that economic growth in Gresik Regency is still concentrated in certain sectors, particularly the industrial and mining sectors.

MRP Analysis

The results of the MRP analysis based on the GRDP data of Gresik Regency and East Java Province for the 20202024 period show that not all economic sectors have a faster growth rate than the reference region. Based on the MRP calculations, the Mining and Quarrying and Manufacturing sectors are included in the category of sectors with superior growth, as indicated by higher growth ratios compared to the same sectors at the East Java Province level. This indicates that these two sectors not only contribute significantly to the GRDP of Gresik Regency, but also show relatively more dynamic growth performance. This finding reinforces the position of the industrial and mining sectors as the main drivers of regional economic

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growth.

Conversely, the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors, as well as most service sectors, showed relatively lower MRP values. This condition indicates that the growth rate of these sectors in Gresik Regency is still lagging behind the growth of the same sectors at the East Java Province level. These low-growth sectors tend to play a supporting role in the regional economy and have not contributed significantly to accelerating economic growth. Thus, the MRP analysis results show an imbalance in growth dynamics between economic sectors in Gresik Regency during the research period.

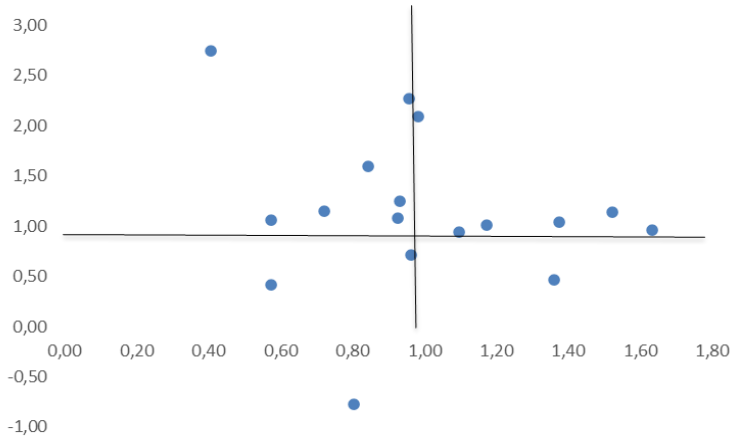

Figure 2: MRP Analysis Results

The results of the Growth Ratio Model (MRP) analysis show that the dynamics of economic sector growth in Gresik Regency during the 20202024 period have not been evenly distributed across all business fields. Several sectors, such as Manufacturing, Water Supply and Waste Management, Real Estate, Business Services, and Government Administration, Defense, and Mandatory Social Security, are classified as growing sectors, indicating that these sectors have a relatively better growth rate compared to the same sectors at the East Java Province level. This condition reflects a shift and strengthening of economic activity in certain sectors in Gresik Regency during the post-pandemic economic recovery period.

Conversely, the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors, mining and quarrying, and most other service sectors, such as trade, transportation and warehousing, accommodation and food services, information and communication, financial services, education, and health, are classified as lagging sectors. This indicates that the growth rate of these sectors is relatively slower than that of the reference region, and therefore they have not been able to become the main drivers of regional economic growth. These findings indicate an imbalance in the growth dynamics between economic sectors in Gresik Regency. Therefore, the results of the MRP analysis emphasize the importance of development policies that not only maintain growing sectors but also encourage the acceleration of growth in sectors that are still lagging behind so that the regional economic structure becomes more balanced and sustainable.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the Location Quotient (LQ), Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ), and Growth Ratio Model (MRP) analyses of the Gresik Regency GRDP data for the 20202024 period, it can be concluded that the regional economic structure is still dominated by the

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Manufacturing and Mining and Quarrying sectors. Both sectors are basic sectors that have a comparative advantage over the reference region. However, dynamically, the Manufacturing sector shows more sustainable growth performance, while the Mining and Quarrying sector tends to have a static advantage.

The results of the MRP analysis show that economic growth across sectors in Gresik Regency is uneven. Some service and agricultural sectors still show relatively lower growth performance compared to East Java Province. This condition indicates sectoral growth imbalances that require attention in the formulation of regional economic development policies.

Recommendation

The local government of Gresik Regency is advised to prioritize strengthening the Manufacturing Industry sector through increased investment, technological innovation, and human resource quality in order to maintain the competitiveness of leading sectors in a sustainable manner. In addition, the management of the Mining and Quarrying sector needs to be directed towards increasing added value and sustainability principles so that its contribution to the regional economy remains optimal in the long term.

On the other hand, non-basic sectors, particularly agriculture and some service sectors, need to be encouraged through integrated development policies, including increased productivity and access to technology. These efforts are expected to create a more balanced and sustainable regional economic structure.

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