

## **Analysis of Base and Leading Sectors in Accelerating Development in Wakatobi Regency**

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### **Abstract**

This research activity will be carried out as an effort to assist the Wakatobi Regency government in solving economic problems based on efforts to increase the output of economic commodities that are categorized as basic and increase the output of regional leading economic sectors so that they are able to contribute more to the acquisition of the Gross Domestic Product (GRDP) of the Wakatobi Regency area. This study aims to obtain and analyze: The results of the identification of economic commodities that fall into the base category to be developed in the Wakatobi Regency area. The results of the identification of leading economic sectors that fall into the basic category to be developed in the Wakatobi Regency area. The results of the development of basic and leading economic sectors in accelerating economic growth in Wakatobi Regency. This research uses Location Quotient (LQ) analysis and Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) analysis as well as regression analysis with a simple linear regression model. This research is expected to show that the development of basic economic commodities and regional leading economic sectors can accelerate the growth rate of GRDP in the process of regional economic development in Wakatobi Regency. The results showed that: (1). The results of the identification of economic commodities that fall into the basic category to be developed in the Wakatobi Regency area are: Plantation crop commodities, food crop commodities, fruit crop commodities, vegetable crop commodities, vegetable crop commodities harvested at once, large livestock meat commodities, livestock meat commodities, poultry meat commodities, marine fisheries commodities, aquaculture commodities. (2) Identification of economic sectors from the leading economic sectors that fall into the basic category to be developed in the Wakatobi Regency area are the agricultural, livestock, forestry and fisheries economic sectors; construction sector; wholesale and retail trade sector; car and motorcycle repair; real estate sector; government administration, defense and social security sector and other service sectors. (3) The development of basic and leading regional economic sectors can accelerate economic growth in Wakatobi Regency as evidenced by the contribution of basic and leading regional economies that have a positive and significant effect on increasing regional economic growth in Wakatobi Regency.

**Keywords:** Base and Leading Sectors, Economic Development.

### **Introduction**

Development basically aims to improve the standard of living and welfare of the people. Therefore, development policies must always be based on how to encourage high economic growth, expansion of employment, poverty alleviation and equitable income distribution. To achieve these goals, development must be carried out in a planned, gradual and sustainable manner continuously without end.

The goal of the RPJMN is to strengthen overall development in various fields by emphasizing the achievement of competitive economic competitiveness based on the superiority

of natural resources and quality human resources and the ability to use science and technology that continues to increase. To realize a more independent economy and push the Indonesian nation towards a more advanced and prosperous, high economic growth is needed accompanied by serious efforts to encourage investment, exports, consumption and government spending.

Based on the goals and policy direction of the RPJMN, the Southeast Sulawesi government also established the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) for the 2018-2023 period including regional development policies, regional development strategies, general policies and programs of regional work units, cross-regional work units and regional programs accompanied by work plans in the regulatory framework and an indicative funding framework to be implemented in that period. The goals and direction of the RPJMD policy are outlined in the form of the strategic mission of the local government, including the achievement of high economic growth and improvement of community welfare by improving the community economy based on regional superior commodities.

Therefore, as an integral part of the Southeast Sulawesi Province region, Wakatobi Regency must strengthen the regional economy in order to sustain the regional economy so that it has the ability to compete in the provincial economy. One of the autonomous regions of Southeast Sulawesi Province which has enormous potential in regional economic development is Wakatobi Regency. Because Wakatobi Regency has the potential for economic development from several economic sectors including the agriculture and plantation sector, the livestock sector, the fisheries sector and the tourism sector.

Wakatobi Regency is an autonomous region of Southeast Sulawesi which is rich in agricultural resources, plantations, fisheries and trade, of course, has the potential for a very large and diverse number of natural resources. Based on the geographical area, Wakatobi Regency is located in the southern part of the Equator, longitudinal from [South Latitude](#) and transverse from [East Longitude](#) with a rocky land surface which is generally undulating and gently hilly with an altitude of land area generally has an altitude below 1,000 meters from sea level making this regency has a tropical climate that produces good fisheries, agriculture and plantation resources.

Agricultural products in the form of food crops produced in this area include paddy rice and field rice, corn, cassava, sweet potatoes, peanuts and green beans which are scattered in the Wakatobi region which can be developed into regional superior commodities. In the plantation sector, Wakatobi Regency also supports the production of deep coconut, hybrid coconut, coffee, kapok, nutmeg, cashew, tamarind and areca nut. For Southeast Sulawesi, where the province is famous as a producer of seaweed is a leading commodity of this region. Wakatobi Regency is also a producer of high-quality fruits including avocado, starfruit, guava, water guava, large orange, mango, jackfruit, papaya and banana.

In Wakatobi district, the largest type of food crop is food crops, cassava is still the most dominant food crop in Wakatobi district with a harvest area of 669 Ha with a production of 13,965 tons. This figure decreased significantly compared to 2019, when the harvest area was 982 hectares and production was 21,982 tons (BPS Dalam Angka, 2021).

All the marine life in the world is found in Southeast Sulawesi, including in Wakatobi Regency. Fishery commodities that have high economic value in this district include tuna, reef fish and seaweed. The waters in this region are considered strategic for seaweed cultivation. There are currently several locations for seaweed development to supply raw materials for the seaweed industry in Southeast Sulawesi. What a promising potential.

In 2020, seasonal vegetable crops and fruits that had the highest production in Wakatobi were kale, spinach, and mustard greens. With details of kale production reaching 4,462 quintals, spinach reaching 1,633 quintals and mustard reaching 1,341 quintals. As for biopharma plants that have the highest production, namely turmeric with production reaching 4,977 kg, galangal as much as 4,151 kg and noni 3,858 kg. Meanwhile, for ornamental plants that have the highest production are adenium with a production of 257 stalks, Soka as many as 104 stalks, and bananas as many as 146 stalks. For annual vegetable plants and fruits, the highest production was bananas with 3,828 quintals, mangoes with 2,597 quintals and jackfruit/cempedak with 1,177 quintals. (BPS Dalam Angka, 2021).

The potential mines of Wakatobi Regency are also large. They are almost evenly distributed throughout the district. Limestone reserves lie on the land. Until recently, there were stone quarries in this area. Wakatobi Regency has a wealth of natural resources that are very potential, if utilized properly and planned will provide benefits for improving the welfare of the people. The wealth of natural resources consists of agriculture, livestock, fisheries and others. This natural wealth can be developed properly so that it can be traded to other regions and even exported to other countries to increase regional revenue and to finance the implementation of development. The development of inter-regional exports can be implemented in stages, planned and sustainable will be an added economic value that can improve the welfare of the people.

Meanwhile, in terms of economic development, in the last five years (2016-2020) the economic structure of Wakatobi Regency was dominated by 4 (four) main business fields, namely: Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Category; Mining and Quarrying Category; Construction Category; and Wholesale and Retail Trade, Motorcycle and Car Repair Category. The four these four business fields have a fairly dominant role, namely above 70 percent of the formation of Wakatobi Regency GRDP.

In 2020, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector is still the category that makes the largest contribution to the formation of Wakatobi Regency GRDP, reaching 27.50 percent, higher than in 2019 which contributed 26.90 percent. The contribution of the agricultural business field has increased compared to 2019. The economy of Wakatobi Regency during 2020 still shows a slight increase. The achievement value of Wakatobi Regency's GRDP at current prices in 2020 was recorded at 4,429.27 billion rupiah. The GRDP value nominally increased compared to the previous year. In the last five years, the increase in the GRDP value of Wakatobi Regency has shown a positive trend. (BPS, Wakatobi in Figures, 2021).

This study on the improvement of regional commodities is carried out in order to provide direction and a better picture of the development actors, both the government, the private sector, and the community as a whole. So that in the long term, integrated, synergized, and mutually supportive development will be realized in order to increase economic growth and accelerate economic development in Wakatobi Regency through efforts to develop regional superior commodities from each economic sector that fall into the basic category to be developed into regional export commodities. So that in the future Wakatobi Regency has high competitiveness in terms of accelerating regional development compared to several districts / cities in Southeast Sulawesi Province.

The purpose of this research activity is to analyze and obtain several results including: first, the identification of economic commodities that fall into the basic category to be developed in the Wakatobi Regency area; second, the identification of leading economic sectors that fall into the basic category to be developed in the Wakatobi Regency area; and third, the results of the development of basic and leading economic sectors in accelerating economic growth in Wakatobi Regency.

## **Research Methods**

The research study on the improvement of basic commodities and regional excellence is planned to be carried out in Wakatobi Regency. The implementation time is proposed for 4 (four) months from the signing of the research cooperation contract.

The data collection method in this study starts with identifying important commodities, especially those categorized as basic sectors in Wakatobi Regency. This research uses primary data obtained directly from the object of research and secondary data obtained from other parties. Secondary data sources came from relevant agencies, such as the Regional Government, BPS, the Trade Office, and others.

The data collection technique consists of two methods:

1. Primary data: Questionnaires, by distributing a list of questions to stakeholders (related agencies and business actors). Interviews, to obtain information directly from related parties in commodity production. Focus Group Discussion (FGD), to meet with relevant agencies and parties involved in the production and trade of leading commodities.

2. Secondary data: Collecting data from relevant publications and agencies such as BPS and the Wakatobi District Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Office.

data analysis method used uses a quantitative research design. By using secondary data from BPS, namely the GRDP of Wakatobi Regency and Southeast Sulawesi in 2017-2021. The analytical tool used to see the economic structure is by calculating the contribution of each sector in the regional GRDP value of Wakatobi Regency based on current prices.

## Results and Discussion

### Respondent Characteristics

This research was conducted by involving various research sources who provided a lot of information related to the data needed in this study, among others:

1. The Head of the Wakatobi Regency BPS Office with data administration staff who have provided GRDP data by business field for the last five years from 2017 to 2021. The production value of Wakatobi Regency's regional basic commodities and other data related to the LQ assessment of Wakatobi Regency's regional commodities.
2. The Head of the Agriculture and Plantation Service and several Heads of Division in the Agriculture and Plantation Service who have provided a lot of information related to data on the economic potential of the real sector engaged in the agricultural sector and the plantation sub-sector for the last five years from 2017 to 2021. As the main informant is the Head of the Service.
3. The Head of the Fisheries and Marine Service and several Heads of Sections in the Fisheries and Marine Service who have provided a lot of information related to data on the value of production in the fisheries and marine sub-sectors for the last five years from 2017 to 2022. The main informants are the Head of Service and the Head of Section of the Fisheries and Maritime Service of Wakatobi Regency.
4. The Head of the Industry and Trade Office and several Heads of Division in the Industry and Trade Office who have provided a lot of information related to data on the value of basic sector economic commodities in strategic economic sectors for the last five years from 2017 to 2021. The main informant is the Head of the Program Division of the Wakatobi Regency Industry and Trade Office.
5. Some community members who are economic actors in the agricultural sector, plantation sub-sector, fisheries sub-sector and livestock sector were met by enumerators as surveyors in this study.

### Identification of Economic Commodities Categorized as Base in Wakatobi District

Analysis of superior commodities in Wakatobi Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province can be calculated using Location Quotations (LQ) analysis. By using this analysis technique, various superior commodities can be generated from various regional production sectors, among others:

1. Leading Commodities of Plantation Crops and Agriculture of Wakatobi Regency

**Table 1. Average LQ Value of Plantation Crops in Wakatobi Regency for the Period of 2016 - 2020**

No.	Plantation Crop Commodities	Commodity LQ					LQ Average	Description
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
1.	Inner Coconut	7,84	1,71	3,22	3,96	3,86	4,12	Base
2.	Coffee	0,45	6,58	1,65	1,55	3,08	2,66	Base
3.	Kapuk	0	16,95	49,14	0	12,25	15,67	Base
4.	Pepper	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
5.	Nutmeg	0	2,89	0,60	0,64	0,90	1,01	Base
6.	Cloves	0,23	0,18	0,13	0,33	0,19	0,21	Non Basis
7.	Cashew	1,38	7,76	1,83	3,67	2,83	3,50	Base
8.	Candlenut	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
9.	Chocolate	0	0,04	0,06	0,06	0,03	0,04	Non Basis

10.	Enau	0	0,79	0,94	1,21	0,81	0,75	Non Basis
11.	People's Cotton	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
12.	Hybrid Coconut	1,78	2,35	1,55	2,21	1,94	1,96	Base
13.	Tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
14.	Tamarind	26,18	97,40	33,57	32,87	46,18	47,24	Base
15.	Pinang	1,07	24,43	3,30	2,91	7,51	7,84	Base
16.	Panili	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
17.	Sago	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
18.	Sugarcane	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
19.	Ginger	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
20.	Oil Palm	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
21.	Nilam	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
22.	Jatropha	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
23.	Rubber	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis

Source: Survey instrument and BPS data of Wakatobi Regency 2016-2020 (processed)

Based on the results of the calculation of the LQ value in Table 1 above, it shows that Wakatobi Regency has several plantation commodities that are categorized as basic commodities that can be developed to become regional superior commodities so that they can become regional export commodities. The leading commodities are coconut, coffee, kapok, nutmeg, cashew, hybrid coconut, tamarind and areca nut. Meanwhile, several other plantation commodities are categorized as non-basic commodities or not regional superior commodities, namely pepper, cloves, candlenut, cocoa, enau and other plantation commodities.

Based on the calculation of the Location Quotien (LQ) index value, it shows that the leading commodities in the food crops region can be seen in table 5.2 as follows:

**Table 2. Average LQ Value of Foodstuff Crops in Wakatobi Regency for the Period 2016 - 2020 .**

No.	Foodstuff Crop Commodities	Commodity LQ					LQ Average	Description
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
1.	Rice Paddy	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
2.	Field Rice	0	0,03	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	Non Basis
3.	Corn	0,36	0,14	0,28	0,28	0,27	0,27	Non Basis
4.	Cassava	4,52	5,25	5,28	5,28	5,08	5,08	Base
5.	Sweet Potato	0,12	0,06	0,12	0,12	0,10	0,10	Non Basis
6.	Peanuts	0,11	0,02	0,11	0,11	0,09	0,09	Non Basis
7.	Beans	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
8.	Green Beans	0	0	0,16	0,16	0,07	0,08	Non Basis

Source: Survey instrument and BPS data Kab. Wakatobi 2016-2020 (processed)

Based on the calculation of the LQ value in Table 2, Wakatobi Regency has one food crop commodity, namely cassava, which is included in the category of basic commodities and can be developed into a leading regional export commodity. Other food crop commodities, such as paddy rice, field rice, corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts, and green beans, fall into the non-base category. In addition, Wakatobi Regency also has fruit commodities that are included in the regional basic and leading commodities, as shown in Table 3.

**Table 3. Average LQ Value of Fruit Crops in Wakatobi Regency for the Period of 2016 - 2020.**

No.	Fruit Crop Commodities	Commodity LQ					LQ Average	Description
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
1.	Avocado	1,05	0,52	4,55	2,72	2,55	2,28	Base
2.	Star fruit	6,37	3,84	7,98	2,70	3,97	4,97	Base
3.	Duku/Langsar	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
4.	Durian	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
5.	Guava	3,29	4,21	0,91	3,65	4,65	3,34	Base

6.	Water Guava	3,66	2,81	12,19	6,61	5,47	6,15	Base
7.	Siamese/tangerine	0,05	0,16	0,13	0,05	0,12	0,10	Non Basis
8.	Big Oranges	2,47	1,32	1,34	1,39	1,73	1,65	Base
9.	Mango	2,26	4,09	1,48	2,75	2,08	2,53	Base
10.	Mangosteen	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
11.	Jackfruit	7,38	2,60	3,31	3,79	4,19	4,25	Base
12.	Pineapple	0,67	0,17	0,34	2,54	0,36	0,82	Non Basis
13.	Papaya	1,82	1,80	3,05	2,74	2,33	2,35	Base
14.	Bananas	0,92	0,61	0,71	1,51	1,25	1,00	Base
15.	Rambutan	0	0	0,01	0	0	0,00	Non Basis
16.	Salak	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
17.	Sawo	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
18.	Passion fruit	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
19.	Soursop	6,22	3,78	11,29	2,94	4,36	5,72	Base
20.	Sukun	10,66	3,70	5,42	2,95	4,50	5,45	Base
21.	Apples	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
22.	Grapes	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
23.	Melon	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
24.	Watermelon	1,97	3,59	7,61	3,15	3,30	3,92	Base
25.	Cantaloupe	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis

Source: Survey instrument and BPS data of Wakatobi Regency 2016-2020 (processed).

Based on the results of the calculation of the LQ value in table 3 above, it shows that Wakatobi Regency has several commodities of fruit crops that are categorized as basic commodities that can be developed to become regional superior commodities so that they can become regional export commodities. Some of these leading commodities are avocado, star fruit, guava, water guava, large orange, mango, jackfruit, papaya, banana, soursop, breadfruit and watermelon. While some other food crop commodities are categorized as non-basic commodities or not regional superior commodities, namely duku/langsat, durian siam oranges/tangerines, mangosteen, pineapple, rambutan and several other fruit crop commodities.

In addition to fruit crop commodities, Wakatobi Regency also has vegetable crop commodities that are included in the category of basic commodities as regional superior commodities. Based on the calculation of the Location Quotien (LQ) index value, the regional superior commodities of fruit crops can be seen in Table 4 as follows:

**Table 4. Average LQ Value of Vegetable Crops in Wakatobi Regency for the 2016-2020 Period**

No.	Vegetable Commodities	Commodity LQ					LQ Average	Description
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
1.	Long Beans	1,31	1,43	1,24	1,91	1,48	1,47	Base
2.	Large Chili	0,04	0,02	0	0,09	0,05	0,04	Non Basis
3.	Cayenne Pepper	0,13	0,34	0,44	0,45	0,37	0,35	Non Basis
4.	Tomatoes	1,07	0,77	0,91	1,12	1,00	0,97	Non Basis
5.	Eggplant	1,26	0,76	0,96	1,73	1,18	1,18	Base
6.	Chickpeas	0,20	0,40	0,52	0,36	0,35	0,37	Non Basis
7.	Cucumbers	3,33	1,27	1,19	1,34	1,86	1,80	Base
8.	Siamese Pumpkin	0,07	0,43	0,27	0,15	0,21	0,22	Non Basis
9.	Kale	1,24	2,67	2,21	1,25	1,72	1,82	Base
10.	Spinach	0,14	0,52	0,36	0,21	0,28	0,30	Non Basis
11.	Melinjo	1,71	3,59	3,14	1,78	2,44	2,53	Base
12.	Petai	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis

13.	jengkol	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
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Source: Survey instrument and BPS data of Wakatobi Regency 2016-2020 (processed)

Based on the results of the calculation of the LQ value in Table 4 above, it shows that Wakatobi Regency has several commodities of vegetable crops that are categorized as basic commodities that can be developed to become regional superior commodities so that they can become regional export commodities. Some of these leading commodities are long beans, eggplant, cucumber, water spinach and melinjo. While some other vegetable commodities are categorized as non-base commodities or not regional superior commodities, namely large chilies, cayenne pepper, tomatoes, beans and other vegetable commodities.

In addition to vegetable crop commodities that can be harvested several times, Wakatobi Regency also has vegetable crop commodities that are only harvested once which are included in the category of basic commodities as regional superior commodities that can be developed into regional export commodities. Based on the calculation of the Location Quotien (LQ) index value, it shows that the regional superior commodities of vegetable crops that are harvested at once can be seen in table 5 as follows:

**Table 5. Average LQ Value of Vegetable Crops Harvested at Once in Wakatobi Regency for the Period of 2016 - 2020**

No.	Vegetable Commodities Harvested at Once	Commodity LQ					LQ Average	Description
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
1.	Shallots	47,73	5,01	4,55	2,14	4,68	12,82	Base
2.	Garlic	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
3.	Onion leaves	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
4.	Potatoes	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
5.	Cabbage	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
6.	Cauliflower	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
7.	Petsai / mustard	0,41	0,46	0,51	0,68	0,52	0,52	Non Basis
8.	Carrots	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
9.	Radish	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
10.	Red bean	2,55	3,38	1,68	0,57	1,24	1,88	Base

Source: Survey instrument and BPS data of Wakatobi Regency 2016-2020 (processed).

Based on the results of the calculation of the LQ value in table 6.5 above, it shows that Wakatobi Regency has 2 (two) commodities of vegetable crops harvested at the same time which are categorized as basic commodities that can be developed to become regional superior commodities so that they can become regional export commodities. Some of these leading commodities are shallots and red beans. While some commodities of vegetable crops harvested at the same time are other non-basic commodities or not regional superior commodities, namely leeks, potatoes, cabbage, petsai / mustard, carrots, radishes and red beans and other vegetable commodities.

#### **Leading Commodities in the Livestock Sector of Wakatobi Regency**

Wakatobi Regency also has a large livestock meat commodity that is included in the basic commodity category as a regional superior commodity that can be developed into a regional export commodity. Based on the calculation of the Location Quotien (LQ) index value, it shows that the regional superior commodity in the form of large livestock meat can be seen in Table 6 as follows:

**Table 6. Average LQ Values of Large Animal Meat Commodities in Wakatobi Regency for the 2016-2020 Period.**

No.	Commodities Large Livestock	Commodity LQ					LQ Average	Description
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
1.	Cow	1,01	1,01	1,02	1,01	1,01	1,01	Base
2.	Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non-base
3.	Horses	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis

Source: Survey instrument and BPS data of Wakatobi Regency 2016-2020 (processed)

Based on the results of the calculation of the LQ value in table 6.6 above, it shows that Wakatobi Regency has 1 (one) large livestock commodity that is categorized as a basic commodity that can be developed to become a regional superior commodity so that it can become a regional export commodity. The leading commodity is cattle. Meanwhile, large livestock meat commodities categorized as non-base commodities or not regional superior commodities are buffalo and horses. In addition to large livestock meat commodities, Wakatobi Regency also has small livestock meat commodities that are included in the category of basic commodities as regional superior commodities that can be developed into regional export commodities. Based on the calculation of the Location Quotien (LQ) index value, the regional leading commodity in the form of small livestock meat can be seen in Table 7 as follows:

**Table 7 Average LQ Values of Small Animal Meat Commodities in Wakatobi Regency for the 2016-2020 Period.**

No.	Commodities Small Livestock	Commodity LQ					LQ Average	Description
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
1.	Goats	2,98	3,28	2,19	2,74	2,70	2,78	Base
2.	Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
3.	Pigs	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis

Source: Survey instrument and BPS data of Wakatobi Regency 2016-2020 (processed)

Based on the results of the calculation of the LQ value in table 6.7 above, it shows that Wakatobi Regency has 1 (one) small livestock commodity that is categorized as a basic commodity that can be developed to become a regional superior commodity so that it can become a regional export commodity. The leading commodity is goats. Meanwhile, small livestock meat commodities categorized as non-basic commodities or not regional superior commodities are sheep and pigs. In addition to small livestock meat commodities, Wakatobi Regency also has poultry meat commodities that are included in the category of regional superior commodities. Based on the calculation of the Location Quotien (LQ) index value, the regional superior commodities in the form of poultry meat can be seen in Table 8 as follows:

**Table 8 Average LQ Values of Poultry Meat Commodities in Wakatobi Regency for the 2016-2020 Period.**

No.	Commodities Poultry Meat	Commodity LQ					LQ Average	Description
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
1.	Hometown Chicken	1,00	0,76	0,75	0,72	0,86	0,82	Non Basis
2.	Purebred Chicken	1,02	1,43	1,52	1,67	1,29	1,38	Base
3.	Duck/Manila	0,78	3,79	3,06	2,59	1,88	2,42	Base

Source: Survey instrument and BPS data of Wakatobi Regency 2016-2020 (processed).

Based on the results of the LQ value calculation in Table 8 above, it shows that Wakatobi Regency has 2 (two) poultry meat commodities categorized as basic commodities that can be developed to become regional superior commodities so that they can become regional export commodities. These leading commodities are broiler chicken and duck/manila. Meanwhile, poultry meat



commodities categorized as non-basic commodities or not regional superior commodities are native chickens.

In addition to the poultry meat commodity, Wakatobi Regency also has a poultry egg commodity that is categorized as a basic commodity as a regional superior commodity that can be developed into a regional export commodity. Based on the calculation of the Location Quotien (LQ) index value, the regional superior commodity in the form of poultry meat can be seen in Table 9 as follows:

**Table 9. Average LQ Value of Poultry Egg Commodity in Wakatobi Regency for the Period of 2016 - 2020.**

No.	Commodities Poultry Eggs	Commodity LQ					LQ	Description
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Average	
1.	Hometown Chicken	1,21	0,54	0,60	0,59	0,82	0,75	Non Basis
2.	Purebred Chicken	0	0,42	0,38	0,48	0,29	0,31	Non Basis
3.	Ducklings/Manillas	0,95	2,71	2,40	2,33	1,84	2,04	Base

Source: Survey instrument and BPS data Kab. Wakatobi 2013 - 2017 (processed)

Based on the results of the calculation of the LQ value in table 9 above, it shows that Wakatobi Regency has 1 (one) poultry egg commodity that is categorized as a basic commodity that can be developed to become a regional superior commodity so that it can become a regional export commodity. The leading commodity is duck/manila eggs. . Meanwhile, poultry egg commodities categorized as non-basic commodities or not regional superior commodities are purebred chicken eggs and native chicken eggs.

#### **Leading Commodities of Wakatobi Regency Fisheries Sector**

Wakatobi Regency also has marine and inland fishery commodities that are included in the category of basic commodities as regional superior commodities that can be developed into regional export commodities. Based on the calculation of the Location Quotien (LQ) index value, it shows that the regional superior commodity in the form of poultry meat can be seen in table 10 as follows:

**Table 10. Average LQ Values of Sea and Land Fishery Products Commodities in Wakatobi Regency for the 2016-2020 Period.**

No.	Sea and Land Fisheries Commodities	Commodity LQ					LQ	Description
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Average	
1.	Marine Fisheries	1,03	1,02	1,02	1,02	1,02	1,02	Base
2.	Inland Fisheries	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis

Source: Survey instrument and BPS data Kab. Wakatobi 2016-2020 (processed)

Based on the results of the calculation of the LQ value in Table 10 above, it shows that Wakatobi Regency has land and sea fisheries commodities that are categorized as basic commodities that can be developed to become regional superior commodities so that they can become regional export commodities. The leading commodity is marine fisheries. Meanwhile, fisheries commodities categorized as non-base commodities or not regional superior commodities are inland fisheries.

In addition to marine and inland fishery commodities, Wakatobi Regency also has aquaculture commodities that are included in the category of basic commodities as regional leading commodities that can be developed into regional leading commodities. Based on the calculation of the Location Quotien (LQ) index value, the regional leading commodities in the form of aquaculture products can be seen in Table 11 as follows:

**Table 11. Average LQ Value of Aquaculture Fishery Products in Wakatobi Regency for the 2016-2020 Period.**

No.	Fishery Commodities Cultivation	Commodity LQ					LQ Average	Description
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
1.	Grouper	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
2.	Seaweed	1,10	1,05	1,05	1,05	1,06	1,06	Base
3.	Sea Cucumber	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
4.	Barong Shrimp	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
5.	Pearl Oysters	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
6.	Tiger Prawns	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
7.	Vaname Shrimp	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	Non Basis
8.	Milkfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
9.	Crab	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
10.	Goldfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
11.	Tilapia	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
12.	Catfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
13.	Tilapia	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis
14.	Other Fish	0	0	0	0	0	0	Non Basis

Source: Survey instrument and BPS data Kab. Wakatobi 2016-2020 (processed)

Based on the results of the calculation of the LQ value in table 5.11 above, it shows that Wakatobi Regency has only 1 (one) aquaculture commodity that is categorized as a basic commodity that can be developed to become a regional export commodity. The commodity is seaweed. Meanwhile, fishery commodities that fall into the non-base category are sea cucumber, barong shrimp, pearl oyster, tiger shrimp, vaname shrimp and several other fishery commodities.

#### Identification of Leading Economic Sectors in the Base Category in Wakatobi Regency

To identify potential leading economic sectors in Wakatobi Regency, Location Quotien (LQ) analysis is used to determine whether the sector is a base or non-base sector. This analysis compares the role of a sector in the region with the role of the same sector at the provincial level. If  $LQ > 1$ , the sector is a basic sector; if  $LQ < 1$ , the sector is non-basic; and  $LQ = 1$  means the sector only meets the needs of the region. The highest LQ value indicates the potential of the basic sector that can be developed to become a leading economic sector and support the regional economy.

Based on the above criteria, the calculation of the Location Quotient (LQ) index per economic sector in Wakatobi Regency for the last 5 years can be seen in Table 12 as follows:

**Table 12. Calculation Results of Location Quotient (LQ) Index of Wakatobi Regency per Sector 2017-2021**

No.	Economic Sectors	Year					Average	Category Classification
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1.21	1.27	1.33	1.33	1.30	1.29	Base
2	Mining and Quarrying	0.47	0.44	0.42	0.42	0.48	0.44	Non Basis
3	Processing Industry	0.68	0.71	0.77	0.80	0.80	0.75	Non Basis
4	Electricity and Gas Procurement	0.84	0.91	0.93	0.92	0.89	0.90	Non Basis
5	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	0.16	0.23	0.25	0.25	0.21	0.22	Non Basis

6	Construction	1.10	1.10	1.12	1.11	1.05	1.09	Base
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Cars and Motorcycles	1.96	1.99	1.01	1.01	1.98	1.99	Base
8	Transportation and Warehousing	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.66	0.64	0.65	Non Basis
9	Accommodation and Food Provision	0.74	0.72	0.73	0.73	0.70	0.72	Non Basis
10	Information and Communication	0.56	0.58	0.58	0.59	0.57	0.58	Non Basis
11	Financial and Insurance Services	0.89	0.83	0.81	0.73	0.71	0.79	Non Basis
12	Real Estate	1.40	1.46	1.50	1.56	1.42	1.47	Base
13	Company Services	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.30	0.29	0.30	Non Basis
14	Administration, Government, Defense and Social Security	1.63	1.69	1.76	1.77	1.68	1.71	Base
15	Education Services	0.36	0.40	0.45	0.47	0.40	0.42	Non Basis
16	Health and Social Services	0.48	0.52	0.57	0.59	0.52	0.54	Non Basis
17	Other Services	1.61	1.63	1.65	1.65	1.62	1.63	Base

Source: GRDP of Wakatobi Regency and Southeast Sulawesi Province (processed)

The table above shows the results of the Location Quotien (LQ) index based on GDRP data at constant prices (ADHK) 2010. Wakatobi Regency has 8 basic sectors and 9 non-basic sectors. The basic sectors that can fulfill regional needs and have the potential to export include agriculture, forestry, fisheries, real estate, government administration, education, health, and social services. The construction sector only fulfills regional needs.

The base economic sector is the most potential sector to be developed and can spur economic growth in Wakatobi Regency, but the local government should not forget or override other non-base sectors. The government must continue to pay attention and spur the non-base sector to keep growing optimally, by paying attention and providing maximum budget support so that the base sector can develop better and continue to be sustainable. With this, it will certainly affect the growth of the non-base sector and can become a new base sector that can increase economic growth and development in Wakatobi Regency .

### **Boston Consulting Group (BCG) Matrix Results**

To determine the economic sectors with high/low contribution and growth to the GRDP of Wakatobi Regency, a Boston Consulting Group (BCG) matrix analysis was conducted. This analysis begins by calculating the growth rate and contribution of each sector, then calculating the average growth and contribution.

The development of economic sectors can be seen from the average annual growth, which shows the sector's potential to become a leading sector. In Wakatobi Regency, the mining and quarrying sector recorded the highest growth, which has the potential to become a new base sector to drive economic growth. Table 13 shows the growth per economic sector during 2017-2021:

**Table 13. Growth rate of GRDP based on constant prices in Wakatobi Regency by business field 2017 - 2021**

No.	Business Field	Year					Average
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
1.	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	9,36	5,88	5,75	3,68	5,94	6,12
2.	Mining and Quarrying	3,77	7,47	7,38	-1,26	-0,77	3,32
3.	Processing Industry	7,79	1,36	3,10	-2,11	0,80	2,19
4.	Electricity and Gas Procurement	4,51	2,25	7,87	4,74	9,59	5,79
5.	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	3,11	5,94	6,34	5,30	1,44	4,43
6.	Construction	2,63	7,72	8,56	-0,21	8,25	5,39
7.	Wholesale and Retail Trade: Automobile and Motorcycle Repair	7,97	7,90	8,00	-2,22	5,31	5,39
8.	Transportation and Warehousing	5,40	6,17	4,06	-5,41	1,64	2,37
9.	Provision of Accommodation and Drinking Meals	6,59	7,11	11,61	-4,16	8,40	5,91
10.	Information and Communication	7,01	7,98	7,32	9,98	3,91	7,24
11.	Financial and Insurance Services	5,61	2,77	2,87	4,86	4,61	4,14
12.	Real Estate	3,93	2,10	3,47	2,05	4,06	3,12
13.	Company Services	7,17	5,87	5,29	-1,39	7,94	4,94
14.	Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	3,97	6,04	6,02	4,33	2,29	4,53
15.	Education Services	4,70	7,63	5,44	-0,28	-0,04	3,49
16.	Health and Social Services	3,97	6,90	8,31	9,80	2,80	6,36
17.	Other services	2,24	5,27	4,70	-4,69	-0,60	1,38
<b>Gross Regional Domestic Product</b>		<b>5,96</b>	<b>6,49</b>	<b>6,60</b>	<b>0,76</b>	<b>4,02</b>	<b>4,48</b>

Source: BPS Kab. Wakatobi, 2022 (Processed)

Based on 2021 data, economic sectors in Wakatobi Regency can be classified based on their growth rates. High-growth sectors include electricity and gas supply (9.59%), accommodation and food supply (8.40%), corporate services (7.94%), agriculture, forestry and fisheries (5.94%), and trade and financial services. Meanwhile, sectors with low growth included mining and quarrying (-0.77%), other services (-0.60%), and education services (-0.04%).

The highest growth was achieved by the electricity and gas procurement sector, which increased significantly compared to the previous year. The provision of accommodation and eating and drinking also experienced an increase after the impact of activity restrictions due to PPKM in 2020. The construction sector recorded 8.25% growth due to increased construction work in 2021.

Overall, the high-growth economic sectors contributed significantly to Wakatobi Regency's GRDP. The agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector remains the main contributor to GRDP, despite experiencing a decline in growth. Other sectors such as mining, construction, and trade also contributed significantly, each above 10%. The structure of the regional economy can be seen in more detail in Table 14:

**Table 14 Contribution of Economic Sectors to GRDP at Current Prices in Wakatobi Regency by Business Field 2017 - 2021**

No.	Business Field	YEAR					Average
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
1.	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	27,60	27,49	26,90	27,50	28,25	27,55
2.	Mining and Quarrying	15,67	15,63	15,48	14,91	13,95	15,13
3.	Processing Industry	4,75	4,52	4,45	4,45	4,36	4,51
4.	Electricity and Gas Procurement	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01

5.	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	0,24	0,24	0,23	0,24	0,23	0,24
6.	Construction	15,58	15,96	16,68	16,49	17,25	16,39
7.	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Automobile and Motorcycle Repair	14,27	14,55	15,00	14,72	14,88	14,68
8.	Transportation and Warehousing	1,49	1,47	1,42	1,30	1,22	1,38
9.	Provision of Accommodation and Drinking Meals	0,59	0,59	0,63	0,61	0,63	0,61
10.	Information and Communication	0,89	0,88	0,88	0,94	0,92	0,90
11.	Financial and Insurance Services	1,56	1,50	1,42	1,45	1,48	1,48
12.	Real Estate	2,21	2,07	2,03	2,05	2,01	2,05
13.	Company Services	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05
14.	Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	6,02	6,08	6,07	6,42	6,24	6,17
15.	Education Services	5,44	5,41	5,24	5,23	4,99	5,26
16.	Health and Social Services	1,64	1,63	1,63	1,81	1,78	1,70
17.	Other services	1,98	1,92	1,89	1,83	1,74	1,87
	Gross Regional Domestic Product	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00

Source: BPS Kab. Wakatobi, 2022 (Processed)

The table above shows the economic sectors in Wakatobi Regency with high contributions, namely agriculture, forestry and fisheries (27.55%), construction (16.39%), mining (15.13%), wholesale and retail trade (14.68%), and government administration (6.17%). Low contributing sectors include electricity and gas supply (0.01%), water supply, waste management, and accommodation provision (0.24% to 0.61%), and financial services and insurance (1.48%).

Sectors with high growth and large contributions to GRDP should be prioritized for leading sector development. Although the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector has the largest contribution to GRDP, its growth is lower than that of the mining sector. Table 15 shows the average value of growth and contribution per economic sector in Wakatobi Regency.

**Table 15. Average Growth and Contribution per Economic Sector in Wakatobi Regency 2017-2021 (percent)**

No.	Economic Sector	Average Growth per Sector	Average Contribution Per Sector
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	6,12	27,55
2	Mining and Quarrying	3,32	15,13
3	Processing Industry	2,19	4,51
4	Electricity and Gas Procurement	5,79	0,01
5	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	4,43	0,24
6	Construction	5,39	16,39
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Cars and Motorcycles	5,39	14,68
8	Transportation and Warehousing	2,37	1,38
9	Accommodation and Food Provision	5,91	0,61
10	Information and Communication	7,24	0,90
11	Financial and Insurance Services	4,14	1,48
12	Real Estate	3,12	2,05
13	Company Services	4,94	0,05

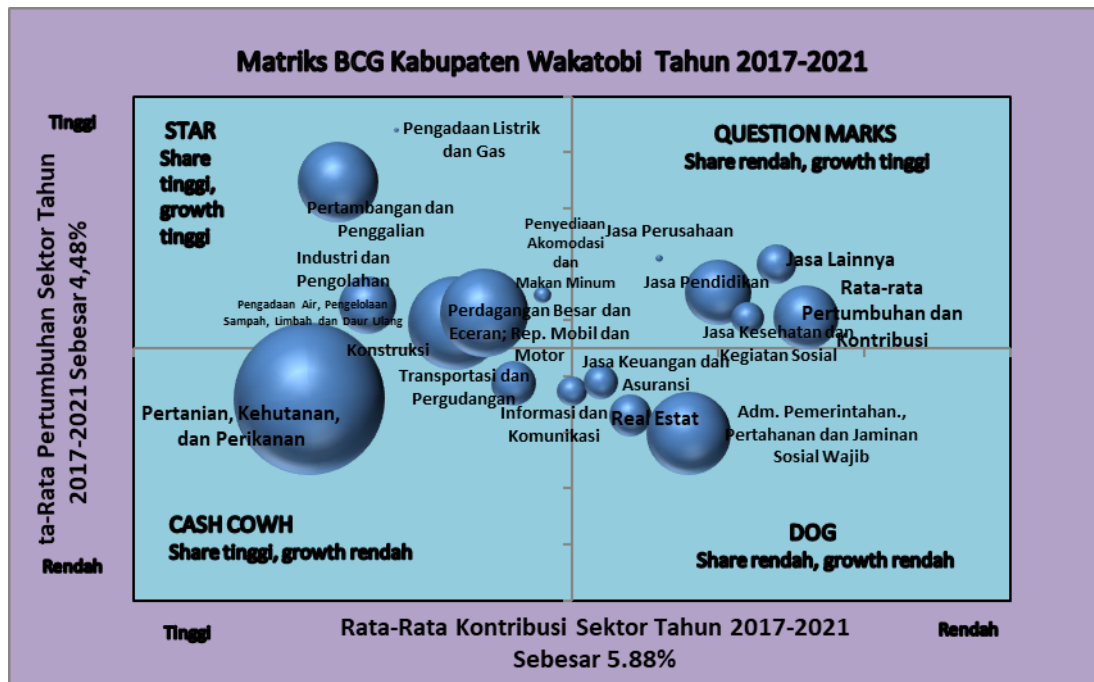
14	Administration, Government, Defense and Social Security	4,53	6,17
15	Education Services	3,49	5,26
16	Health and Social Services	6,36	1,70
17	Other Services	1,38	1,87
Average Growth and Contribution of Sectors		4,48	100

Source: GRDP of Wakatobi Regency (processed)

From the calculation of sectoral growth and contribution, it can be categorized by the Boston Consulting Group (BCG) matrix, of 17 economic sectors in the GRDP of Wakatobi Regency in 2017-2021 as follows: The average growth of the economic sector during the year (2017-2021), amounted to 9.11 percent while the average sector contribution during the year (2017-2021) amounted to 5.88 percent.

The following can be seen grouping based on the results of the Boston Consulting Group (BCG) matrix or (growth and share matrix) in Wakatobi Regency during 2010-2014:

1. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries = high contribution, low growth (Cash Cowh).
2. Mining and Quarrying = high contribution, high growth (Star).
3. Industry and processing = high contribution, high growth (Star).
4. Electricity and gas procurement = high contribution, high growth (Star).
5. Water supply, waste management, waste and recycling = high contribution, high growth (Star).
6. Construction = high contribution, high growth (Star).
7. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of cars and motorcycles = high contribution, high growth (Star).
8. Transportation and storage = high contribution, low growth (Cash Cowh).
9. Accommodation and food services = high contribution, high growth (Star).
10. Information and communication = low contribution, low growth (Dog).
11. Financial services and insurance = low contribution, low growth (Dog).
12. Real estate = low contribution, low growth (Dog).
13. Adm. Government, defense, and compulsory social security = low contribution, low growth (Dog).
14. Corporate services = low contribution, high growth (Question Marks).
15. Education services = low contribution, high growth (Question Marks).
16. Health services and social activities = low contribution, high growth (Question Marks).
17. Other services = low contribution, high growth (Question Marks).



**Figure 1. Results of the Boston Consulting Group (BCG) Matrix for Wakatobi Regency 2017-2021**

Source: Secondary data processed, 2022

The results of the Boston Consulting Group (BCG) matrix show positive development achievements in Wakatobi Regency, with most sectors in the star position, meaning they have high contribution and growth to GRDP. These sectors include mining, manufacturing, construction, and accommodation provision. Star sectors require large investments to grow and make long-term contributions.

The agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and transportation sectors are in the cash cow position, with high contribution but low growth. These sectors should be prioritized to generate high contributions that can support other sectors.

The information, communication, real estate, government administration, and financial services sectors are in the dog position, with low contribution and growth, which can hinder development if too many are in this position.

The corporate services, education, health, and other sectors are in question marks, with high growth but low contribution. The strategy that needs to be implemented is to spur these sectors to reach the star position with high contribution and growth to GRDP.

### **Development of Basic and Leading Economic Sectors in Accelerating Economic Growth in Wakatobi Regency**

Economic development in Wakatobi Regency aims to improve development achievements by the vision and mission of the elected Bupati. The development process is focused on utilizing public resources and private sector capacity to support overall community development. This includes increasing economic output and mapping prospects, as well as constraints and risks, to ensure the achievement of development goals in the RPJMD.

Basic infrastructure, such as roads, ports, transportation, electricity, and clean water, are development priorities to support economic activities, education, and public services in all regions, from rural to urban areas. Sustainable and integrated development planning, supported by the RPJMD, is needed to accelerate economic growth. Support to the production sector, market infrastructure, and processing industry will transform the region's leading commodities into export-ready products, ultimately improving the economy of Wakatobi Regency. Without

government attention, economic development could be hampered, hindering the acceleration of regional progress.

### Estimation of Base and Leading Sector Improvement on Regional Economic Growth.

The effect of primary sector contributions (agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining) on GRDP growth was estimated to analyze regional economic development through the development of leading commodities in Wakatobi Regency. This estimation includes data for the last five years (2017-2021) using multiple regression analysis and simple linear regression models through SPSS. The data used are primary sector contributions and GRDP growth, as seen in Table 16.

**Table 16: Primary Sector Leading Commodity Value and GRDP Growth of Wakatobi Regency for the 2017-2021 Period.**

No.	Year	Sector Contribution Primary Economy (%)	GRDP Growth (%)
1	2017	43,27	5,96
2	2018	42,12	6,49
3	2019	42,38	6,60
4	2020	42,41	0,76
5	2021	42,20	4,02
Average		42,48	4,77

Source: Secondary data of BPS Wakatobi In Figures 2017 - 2021 (processed)

Based on table 13 above shows that the contribution value of the primary economic sector, as the leading economic sector in Wakatobi Regency from 2017 to 2021 contributed an average of 42.48 percent of the total regional GRDP. Besides that, as the leading regional economic sector, it also produces many economic commodities that are categorized as basic.

In contrast, the economic growth rate of Wakatobi Regency over the last 5 years (2017-2021) has averaged 4.77%. This GRDP growth reflects the acceleration of regional economic development, with the highest figure in 2019 at 6.60%. However, in 2020, GDP growth plunged to 0.76% due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. After the pandemic subsided, GRDP growth rose to 4.02% in 2021.

To see the effect of the contribution of the leading regional economic sector on the rate of regional economic growth in Wakatobi Regency, simple linear regression data analysis was used using the SPSS program from the processed data, the following results were obtained:

#### Regression

##### Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.774 <sup>a</sup>	.600	.466	.00833

a. Predictors: (Constant), Growth

##### ANOVA<sup>a</sup>

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.000	1	.000	4.496	.124 <sup>b</sup>
	Residuals	.000	3	.000		
	Total	.001	4			

a. Dependent Variable: SE\_Excellence

b. Predictors: (Constant), Growth

##### Coefficients<sup>a</sup>

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.683	.034		108.834	.000
	SE_Advanced	.410	.190	.774	2.120	.124



## a. Dependent Variable: Growth

Based on the results of the data processing above, the following explanation can be stated:

1. The  $R^2$  (R-Square) value of 0.600 indicates that the magnitude of the direct influence of X (the contribution value of the leading sector or primary economic sector) on Y (GRDP growth) is 60.0% so that the influence of other variables not explained in the model is 40%.
2. The R-value (correlation coefficient number) of 0.774 indicates that the closeness of the direct relationship between X (export value) and Y (GRDP growth) is 77.4%. This relationship is statistically classified as strong, as stated by Sugiono (1999: 216) that the relationship is classified as very strong at 0.60-0.80. Therefore, the resulting regression model can be considered a "Fit" model or a good estimator model in explaining the effect of leading sector contributions on economic growth in the Wakatobi Regency area.
3. The constant value ( $\beta_0$ ) is 0.410 with a significance value of 0.000, which is smaller than the value  $\alpha = 0.05$ , it can be interpreted that statistically, the constant value ( $\beta_0$ ) is significantly different from zero ( $\beta_0 \neq 0$ ). Therefore, the regression model can include the constant value ( $\beta_0 = 0.410$ ).
4. The significance value of  $T_{sig} = 0.000$ , which means that ( $T_{sig} 0.000 < 0.05$ ), then statistically, the regional export value variable ( $X_1$ ) partially has a significant effect on GRDP growth (Y) at the 95% confidence level.
5. On this basis, the regression model produced as an explanatory model of the effect of increasing regional exports on regional economic growth in Southeast Sulawesi Province can be stated as follows:

$$Y = 3,683 + 0,410X + 0,034$$

Where:

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= \text{GRDP growth} \\ &= \text{Contribution Value of Primary Economic Sector} \\ \beta_0 &= \text{Intercept (constant value)} \\ \beta_1 &= 0,410 \end{aligned}$$

Based on the results of the regression equation above, we can find out the magnitude of the effect of increasing regional exports on economic growth in Southeast Sulawesi Province:

$\beta_0 = 3.683$  means that regional economic growth tends to increase by 3.683%, assuming that the contribution value of the leading economic sector remains (constant).

$\beta_1 = 0.410$  means that if the contribution of leading economic sectors and basic commodities increases by one unit, then GRDP growth also increases by 0.410%.

The results of the regression analysis above show that it is important to increase the contribution value of basic economic commodities and leading regional economic sectors to encourage economic growth in the Wakatobi Regency area. Increasing the contribution of regional leading economic sectors can be done by developing the economic potential of each region in Wakatobi Regency for all economic sectors, especially economic commodities that are categorized as regional basic commodities to be developed into regional export commodities.

### Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) Result

The RCA index measures the export performance of Southeast Sulawesi Province over the last 15 years and the competitiveness of regional leading commodity products at the national level. This index shows the market share of regional commodities in national exports as a percentage of total Indonesian exports. The RCA index for all regional export commodities over the last 15 years can be seen in Table 17:

**Table 17. RCA Index values of all export commodities in Southeast Sulawesi from 2007 to 2021.**

No.	Year	Regional Export Value (FOB Million US\$)	Contribution	RCA Index (15 Years)	Description
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		<b>Southeast Sulawesi</b>	<b>National</b>	<b>(%)</b>		
1.	2007	93,43	61.058,25	0,15	0,48	Not Comparative
2.	2008	115,09	71.584,61	0,16	0,51	Not Comparative
3.	2009	129,59	85.659,95	0,15	0,48	Not Comparative
4.	2010	350,84	100.798,62	0,35	1,09	Comparative
5.	2011	413,86	114.100,89	0,36	1,14	Comparative
6.	2012	573,53	137.020,42	0,42	1,31	Comparative
7.						
7.	2013	342,60	116.510,03	0,29	0,92	Not Comparative
8.	2014	541,54	157.779,10	0,34	1,08	Comparative
9.	2015	1.095,86	203.496,62	0,54	1,69	Comparative
10.	2016	1.060,59	190.031,85	0,56	1,75	Comparative
11.	2017	975,89	182.551,79	0,53	1,68	Comparative
						Not Comparative
12.	2018	326,38	175.980,84	0,19	0,58	Not Comparative
						Not Comparative
13.	2019	234,48	150.366,29	0,16	0,49	Not Comparative
						Not Comparative
14.	2020	111,93	144.489,83	0,08	0,24	Not Comparative
						Not Comparative
15.	2021	110,81	143.044,93	0,08	0,24	Not Comparative
Average		431,76	135.631,60	4,36	0,91	Not Comparative

Source: Survey Results and BI Export-Import Data of Southeast Sulawesi 2022.

Table 17 shows that the average RCA index value of Southeast Sulawesi's export commodities is between 0 and 1, meaning the region has no comparative advantage in export competitiveness at the national level during the 2007-2021 period. However, in certain years, Southeast Sulawesi did gain an advantage. In general, the value of exports through Southeast Sulawesi's ports of loading fluctuated, with an increase occurring between 2007 and 2021 due to an increase in the price and quantity of goods exported.

In detail, the potential of the leading economic sectors in this region per sub-district which supports the regional economy in producing commodities that can be exported outside the region, can be described as follows:

1. Wangi-Wangi sub-district

The economic potential of the coastal area in this area is as follows:

- The plantation sector/subsector is deep coconut.
- The livestock sector/subsectors are native chicken, manila ducks, goats and broiler chicken.
- The fisheries and marine sector is tuna, skipjack, grouper, seaweed and sunu.
- The industry and trade sector is fish and skipjack mebuler.
- In the tourism sector, attractions such as panoramic beaches, while cultural arts are lengko and honari dances.
- The respective transportation sub-sectors are sea transportation supported by microlite and truck land transportation.
- The service sector includes telecommunications, restaurants, workshops, inns, and hotels.

2. Sub-district Wangi-Wangi Selatan

The economic potential of the leading areas in Kecamatan Wangi-Wangi Selatan can be described as follows:

- The plantation sector/subsector is deep coconut.
- The livestock sector/subsectors are native chickens, goats, and ducks.
- The fisheries sector includes skipjack, tuna, kite, sunu, and grouper.

- d. The industrial sector is mebler, blacksmithing, and sawing wood.
- e. Trade sector: second-hand goods, grocery goods, and necessities.
- f. Tourism: dance art and Lya fort (historical tourism).
- g. Transportation: sea and land h. Services: rent, telecommunications, and restaurants.

3. Kaledupa Sub-district

Potential or economic strength in the kaledupa sub-district still lies in the agriculture, plantation, livestock, fisheries, industry, trade, and tourism sectors. Meanwhile, other services are only a supporting factor because this sector does not yet have a business field. The leading economic sectors and sub-sectors in the Kaledupa sub can be described as follows:

- a. The plantation sector/subsector is deep coconut.
- b. The livestock sector/sub-sector is village chicken and goats.
- c. The fisheries sector includes sea cucumber, snapper, octopus and squid.
- d. Industrial sectors are door frames, rattan, and processed sawn timber.
- e. Trade sector: copra, octopus, native chicken, skipjack and cashews cashew.
- f. The tourism sector/sub-sector is the Lariangi dance, Hoga Wisata, and Kenta-kenta dance.  
Kenta-kenta dance.
- g. Land transportation sector/sub-sector.
- h. The services sector/sub-sectors are education services, passenger transportation, communication/wartel, and salon/beauty services.

4. South Kaledupa Sub-district

Based on the study results, the potential or economic strength in the South Kaledupa Sub-district still lies in the agriculture, plantation, livestock, industry, trade, and transportation sectors, while the tourism sector and other services do not exist. For more details, the leading economic sectors and sub-sectors in South Kaledupa Sub-district can be described as follows:

- a. The plantation sector/subsectors are coconut and cashew.
- b. The most prominent livestock sectors/subsectors are native chickens and goats.
- c. The most prominent industrial sectors/sub-sectors are door frames, rattan and processed sawn timber or processed wood.
- d. Trade sectors/sub-sectors are skipjack, tuna, jelly, goat and sinope/kakap.
- e. The transportation sector/sub-sector is land transportation and sea transportation.
- f. Tourism and services sector/sub-sector does not exist.

5. Tomia sub-district

Based on the research results, the potential or strength of the economy Tomia sub-district still lies in the agricultural sector, plantations, livestock, fisheries, industry, trade, and tourism, while services are supporting factors because this sector does not yet have its own business field. The leading economic sectors/sub-sectors in Tomia Sub-district can be described as follows:

- a. The plantation sector/subsector is deep coconut.
- b. The livestock sector/sub-sector is village chicken and goats.
- c. The fisheries sector includes sea cucumbers, buds, octopus, and squid.
- d. Trade sector: skipjack and mixed fish.
- e. The tourism sector/sub-sector is a natural tourist attraction, white sand and dance arts (balumpa dance, and Sajo Waone).
- f. The transportation sector/sub-sector is sea transportation and land transportation.
- g. The service sectors/sub-sectors are workshops, telecommunications and restaurants.  
restaurants.

6. East Tomia sub-district

Based on the research results, East Tomia Sub-district's potential or economic strength still lies in the agriculture, plantation, livestock, fisheries, industry, trade, and transportation tourism sectors. At the same time, services are a supporting factor because this sector does not yet have a specific business field. The leading economic sectors in East Tomia sub-district can be described as follows:

- a. The most prominent plantation sector/sub-sector is coconut.
- b. The livestock sector/sub-sector is village chicken and goats.
- c. The most prominent fisheries sectors are grouper, sunu, squid and skipjack/tongkol.
- d. Industrial sectors/sub-sectors are wicker, woven fabric, wood, bamboo, rattan and processed food.
- e. The most prominent trade sectors/sub-sectors in Kecamatan Tomia Timur are cashews, native chicken, fresh fish, and fresh fish. Tomia Timur is cashew logs, native chicken, fresh fish, and agar-agar. jelly.
- f. The most prominent tourism sector/sub-sector in Tomia sub-district is Onemobaa beach.
- g. The transportation sector/sub-sector is land and sea transportation.
- h. The dominant service sectors/sub-sectors are transportation support/workshops, telecommunications such as wartel/kiospon, restaurants, television, and education.

#### 7. Binongko Sub-district

The potential economic strength of Binongko Subdistrict still lies in the agriculture, plantation, livestock, fishery, industry, trade, and tourism sectors. In contrast, the service sector/sub-sector is a supporting factor because this sector does not yet have its business field. The leading economic sectors/sub-sectors in Binongko Subdistrict can be described as follows:

- a. The plantation crop is coconut.
- b. The most prominent fisheries are sunfish and skipjack, while grouper and yellowtail rank second.
- c. Traditional industries of particular prominence are blacksmithing (parang binongko), while the wicker and door frame industries rank second and third. door frame industry ranks second and third, respectively.

The most dominant economic potentials in Wakatobi Regency are the agriculture sector broadly, fisheries, and marine sectors, especially marine fishing, marine product cultivation, and aquaculture. As for Wakatobi, the potential for tourism is in the white sand beaches, cave tours, springs, and sea panoramas. sea panorama. This tourism potential is still very original, so it needs to be maintained. its authenticity in order to develop the uniqueness and attractiveness of tourism in Wakatobi Regency

### Conclusion

Based on the study of the analysis of the basic and leading sectors in accelerating development in Wakatobi Regency, the following conclusions can be drawn: First, economic commodities that are included in the basic category to be developed in Wakatobi Regency include plantation crop commodities such as coconut, coffee, kapok, nutmeg, cashew, hybrid coconut, tamarind, and areca nut; food commodities such as cassava; fruit commodities such as avocado, starfruit, guava, water guava, large orange, mango, jackfruit, papaya, banana, soursop, breadfruit, and watermelon; vegetable commodities such as long beans, eggplant, cucumber, water spinach, melinjo, shallots, and red beans; and meat commodities of large livestock (cattle), small livestock (goats), poultry (purebred chickens, ducks/maila), marine fisheries, and seaweed cultivation. Second, the leading economic sectors that fall into the basic category to be developed in this region include agriculture, livestock, forestry, fisheries, construction, wholesale and retail trade, car and motorcycle repair, real estate, government administration, defense, and social security, and other services. Third, the development of basic and leading economic sectors can accelerate economic growth in Wakatobi Regency, as evidenced by the positive and significant contribution of these sectors to increasing regional economic growth.

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