

**ANALYSIS OF LOCAL ECONOMIC POTENTIAL AND
COMPETITIVENESS ECONOMIC SECTOR
IN IMPROVING LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

(Study in Batu City)

UNDER GRADUATE THESIS

Present to Brawijaya University
To Fulfill the Requirement of Bachelor Degree

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MOTTO

“Something that has not been done often appeared unlikely resolved but if we believe and sincerely will be easily resolved. No day without a useless struggle, appreciate the time that has been given to you so that you do not regret it in the next day.”

~ Anggraeny Puspaningtyas ~

“Over any problems that are faced with prayer, there will always be a way out that unexpected. Be thankful when you're at the lowest point in life, because there is no other option other than to highest point.”

~ Mario Teguh ~

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SUMMARY

Anggraeny Puspaningtyas, 2013, **Analysis of Local Economic Potential and Competitiveness Economic Sector in Improving Local Economic Development**. Student Advisor: Head: Dr. Siti Rochmah, M.Si, Member: Dra. Lely Indah Mindarti, M.Si. 183 pages.

This research is based on Decentralization Law Number 32 of 2004 where the central government provides the authority to the state government to control and run its own region. Generally, economic activity is shown by the growth of Gross Regional Domestic Product in an area. Arsyad (1999:108) stated that, the main issue in regional development is on the pressure of the policies of it where those policies stand based on the typical of the area (endogenous development) by using human resources, organizations, and regional physical resources. Then, the regional income (*PAD*) strongly depends on how far the district can boost its economic growth (*PDRB*). It is believed that there is a correlation between economic growth (*PDRB*) and regional income from tax and regional retribution (Saragih, 2003:58). Batu is a city which has faster economic growth compared to East Java and its *PDRB* per capita is lower than the average of *PDRB* per capita of East Java. Moreover, from this point of view, the researcher aims to analyze the best sector (superior potential) and competitive potency of Batu which able to support its economic development.

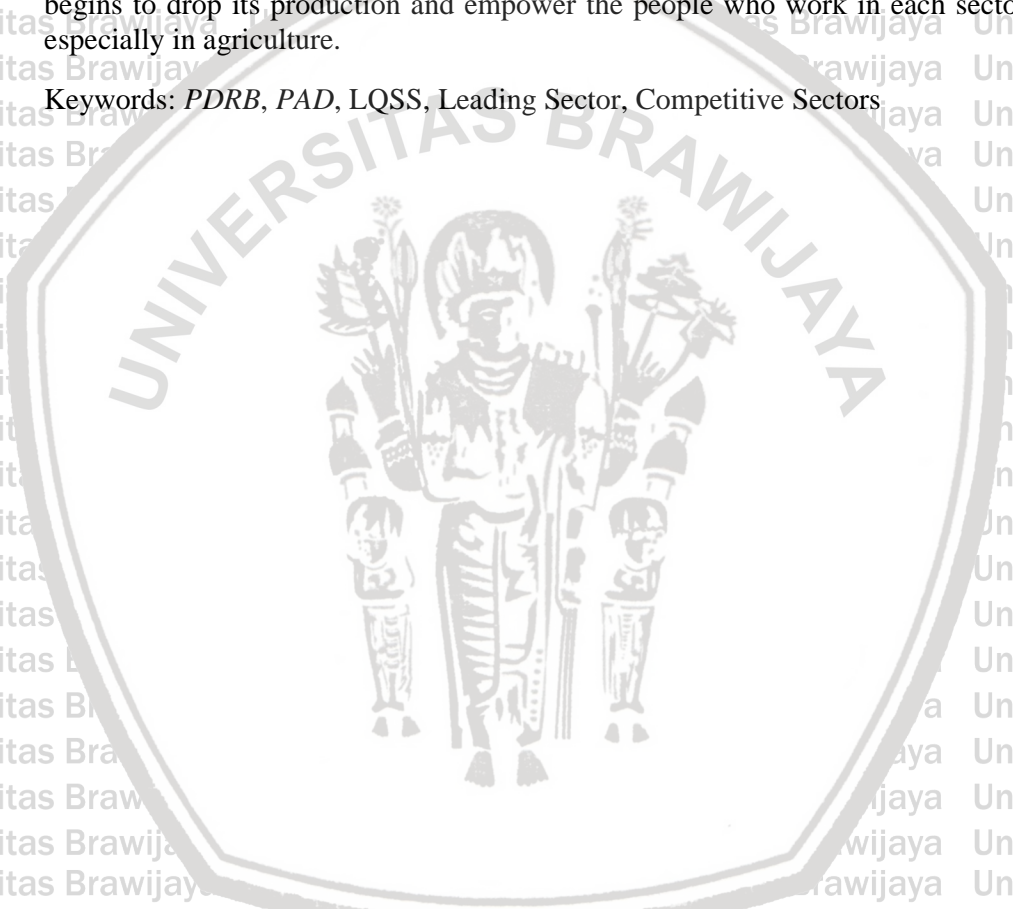
This research uses qualitative and quantitative approach. After using quantitative approach, the researcher will continue the analysis using qualitative approach as a supporting method for the previous one. During quantitative analysis, the researcher uses analytical tools such as Location Quotient (LQ) and Shift Share (SS) method where the function of LQ is to find out potency or commodity sector of a region by comparing it with the region on the upper level on a particular period of time. Meanwhile, SS analysis is used to analyze and to detect the shift and role of region economy by comparing it with the same sector on the upper level or even on the national level. The next step is, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative method to analyze the economic potency contribution and competitive potency for the economy development.

Based on the result of research analysis on 2007-2011, the main potencies of Batu are on service; trading, restaurant and hotel; and agriculture sectors. Furthermore, trading, hotel, restaurant; service, and construction sectors are those which are very competitive on province level during 2007-2011. Whereas from the sector of service; trading, hotel, and restaurant, Batu obtain its *PAD*. However,

agriculture is not significant for Batu's *PAD* because the production of it is done on farmers land and they sell it individually.

Based on the analysis and the issues, the researcher provides suggestions to develop three sectors (service; trading, hotel and restaurant; and agriculture) which are the main potency to support Batu's economy. The researcher also suggests to give more attention to another six sectors (mining and quarrying; manufacturing industry; electricity, gas, and water supply, construction, transportation and communication; and bank and other financial intermediaries) which are less potential. Another suggestion is to develop agriculture sector which begins to drop its production and empower the people who work in each sectors especially in agriculture.

Keywords: *PDRB*, *PAD*, *LQSS*, Leading Sector, Competitive Sectors



PREFACE

Praise of authors toward Allah SWT, who has bestowed The grace and guidance, so researcher can complete a under graduate thesis entitled “Analysis of Local Economic Potential and Competitiveness Economic Sector in Improving Local Economic Development (study in Batu City)”. This under graduate thesis writing as requirement for attaining the bachelor degree of Public Administration in the Administrative Science Faculty Brawijaya University.

The author realizes that this report would not be possible without the help, moral and material support of the various parties. Therefore on this opportunity the author would like to thank the honorable:

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Thus the preparation of this under graduate thesis, suggestions and positive criticism that researcher hoped. Hopefully this under graduate thesis is useful and can make a meaningful contribution to those in need.

Malang, May 6th 2013

Author

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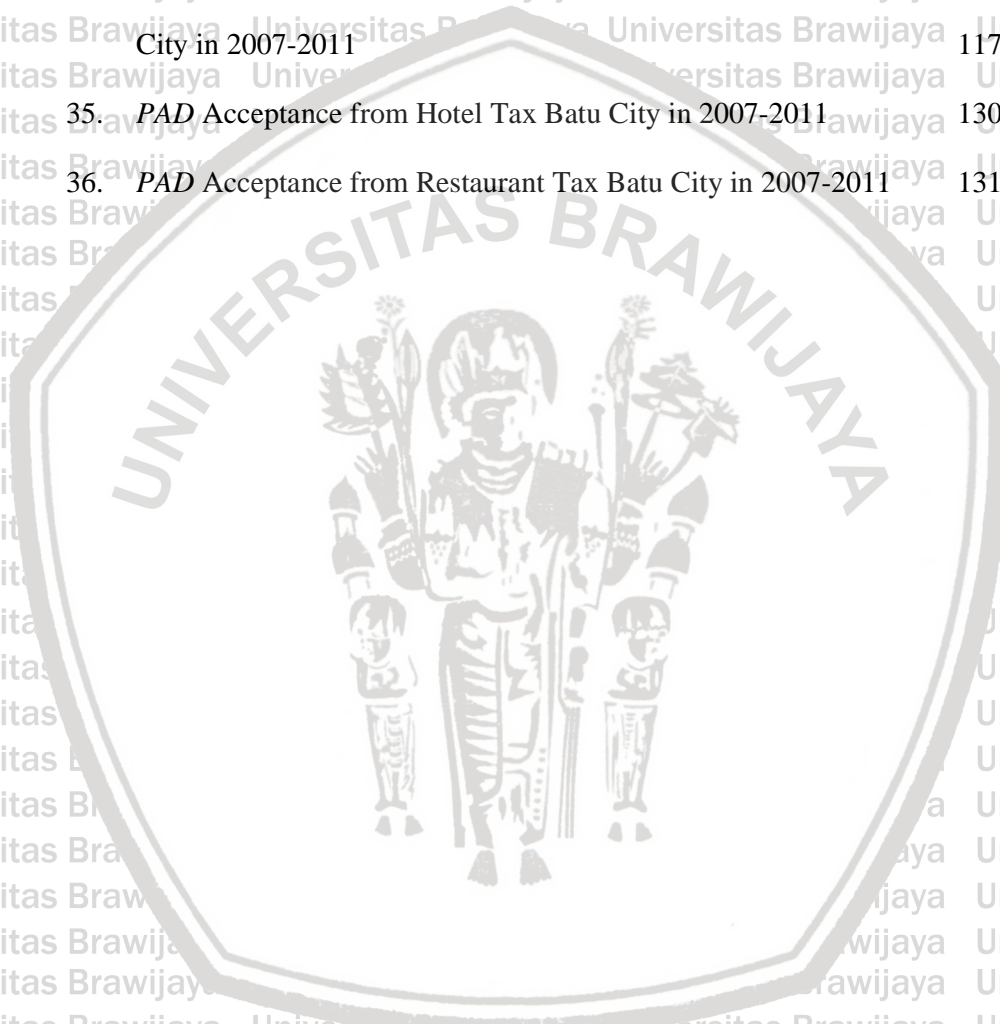
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Indonesia is a rich country with natural resources and human resources that can growth the economic resources. Supported by overflow natural resources, in order that Indonesia can increase the economy development which can give impact for another sectors. Human resources as economic actor that create economy growth to increase the social welfare. According by Sanusi (2003:2), “The history of economy development record that development implementation strategy in Indonesia refer to Development *Trilogi* that are: national stability, high economy development, and results”.

Constitution of 1945 (*UUD* 1945) article 33 paragraph 4 state that “National economy organized based on economy democracy with solidarity principle, equitable efficiency, sustainable, environment knowledge, independence and keep balancing progress and national economy unity”. These statement explain that all of Indonesia citizen to do the economy activity based on the economy democracy principles.

Economy performed to improve Indonesia social welfare both in central level and regional level. Law number 32 in 2004 which based on decentralization, the government give up some authority to the autonomous regions to organize and manage their own government affairs for accelerate the realization of social

welfare through improve service, empowerment and social participation and the increasing of local competitiveness with notice of democracy principle, equity, justice, specialty and a region exclusiveness in *Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia (NKRI)* system. Generally, the economic activity reflected by Gross Regional Domestic Product (*PDRB*) both Gross Regional Domestic Product as Constant Price 2.000 (*PDRB ADHK*) and Gross Regional Domestic Product as Current Price (*PDRB ADHB*) in the regional. *PDRB ADHK* got constant price, constant comparison and smaller nominal than current price. While *PDRB ADHB* got current price in the analysis year and not influenced by price or inflation.

According by Sanusi (2003:41), "Gross regional domestic product is the basic of added the measurement value that growth from kind of economic activity in the region".

In improving of region competitiveness required economic sectors that the region basic to increase society income. *PDRB* magnitude describe regional ability in natural manage resources which can be owned into a production process.

Connecting with that, magnitude *PDRB* produced by each region very depend on these potential of natural resources and region product factor (Sanusi, 2003:41).

For the sector analyze that become superior sector in the region required component sector to be used as the basic for superior sector analyzing in the region. These component sectors are *PDRB* sectors in the national level and city/regional level. The component sectors would be used as the basic for superior sector analysis, there are:

1. Agricultural sector

2. Mining and quarrying sector
3. Manufacturing industry sector
4. Electricity, gas and water supply sector
5. Construction sector
6. Trade, hotel and restaurant sector
7. Transportation and communication sector
8. Banking and other financial intermediaries sector
9. Services sector

Local economy significant for push rate of economy growth to create economy attractiveness and competitiveness for improve economic growth pattern. Economy growth always followed by social growth include of improved education, improved health care quality, increasing of human development index, decrease of unemployment and poverty. As describe by Suharto (2008:59), "Development always lead social change. Even, development is social change itself".

East Java is one of the province in Indonesia which consist of 29 Regencies, 9 Cities, 662 Districts, 782 Sub-districts and 7.741 Villages (*Permendagri* No. 66 in 2011). Economy potential in East Java give big contributed local revenue to increase the economy development. Many potentials in East Java that become the main commodity in each region. Agreement with the statement in East Java Governor *LKPJ* in 2010, East Java government hold right patent "*Segitiga Besi*" that become the main basic to support and accelerate social welfare increasing in East Java. Based of three pillars "*Segitiga Besi*" are (1) Regional Condition that

Safe and Comfortable, which will make domestic and foreign business actor/investor interested to invest their monetary assets; (2) Growth and Development increase, will spur prospective new business growing, labor absorption, unemployment minimizing; (3) Society welfare be better.

Based on East Java Governor Responsibility Report (*LKPJ*) in 2010, the East Java strategic role toward National *PDB* in 2010 contributed 15,41% (the second largest donation in Indonesia after *DKI* Jakarta:17,81%). To determine the East Java economy growth in 2006-2011, researcher would present *PDRB ADHB*, *PDRB ADHK* and economic growth percentage data in table 1.

Table 1. **Economy Growth East Java Province in 2006-2011**

No	Explanation	2006	2007	2008	2009 ^(*)	2010 ^(**)	2011 ^(**)
1.	<i>PDRB ADHB</i> (billion rupiah)	472.287	536.982	621.392	686.848	778.456	884.144
2.	<i>PDRB ADHK</i> (billion rupiah)	271.798	288.404	305.539	320.861	342.254	366.984
3.	Economy Growth (%)	5,80	6,11	5,94	5,01	6,67	7,22

Source: *BPS* East Java Province quoted from Governor *LKPJ* East Java

Estimated of 2010 and East Java in Figures 2012

Note: ^(*) Revised Figures

^(**) Preliminary

In the table 1 can be seen that in 2006 the East Java economy able grow 5,80 percent, then increased to 6,11 percent in 2007, decreased in 2008 become 5,94 percent, and 5,01 percent in 2009, then increased again 6,76 percent in 2010, and

in 2011 had increased again to 7,22 percent. The ability East Java Province of increasing economy growth cannot separated from all of city and regency contribution. According by Rasyid (1997) quoted by Yudoyono (2001:20), “Theoretically, the government ability is created by decentralization principle of implementation, there are authority present from organization top level to the lower hierarchically level”.

The core factors and variables that affect the implementation of regional autonomy is the human resources capacity, natural resources financial capacity, management ability, social and cultural condition and ecology characteristics (Salam, 2007:110). Every region in Indonesia has the right for manage its regions. Based on Law No. 32 in 2004, *PP* No. 38 in 2007, and *PP* No. 41 in 2007, one of obligation affair that become region government authority is development planning (*Rencana Kerja BAPPEDA Kota Batu*, 2012:8).

Batu City Government formed since Batu became autonomy region based on Law No. 11 in 2001 about Establishment of Batu City (*Rencana Kerja BAPPEDA Kota Batu*, 2012:8). Batu as the youngest autonomy region in East Java, is one of the city that formed in 2001 as a breakaway from Malang Regency. Previously, Batu area was part from Development Area Sub-Unit 1 (*SSWP 1*) North Malang. Since 2010, Batu divided into three districts there are Batu District, Junrejo District, and Bumiaji District.

In the East Java Governor *LKPJ*, there is grouping of economy growth level and *PDRB* Per-capita value East Java. Over the last 5 years (2006-2010), Batu

include on category of district/city that economy growth faster than East Java, but the *PDRB* per-capita lower than *PDRB* per-capita average East Java Province (*LKPJ Gubernur Jawa Timur tahun 2010*). To determine city and regency that include on that category during 2006-2010, researcher would present on table 2.

To accelerate local economic development in order to increase social welfare and local competitiveness, economy development can be developed through development of potential economic sector that become local superior. Generally potential of local economy superior is sector that become main commodity have the highest development for giving big contribution in *PDRB* and increased of Local Revenue (*PAD*). Local main commodity can developed intensively to give the opportunity for absorbing labor.

Table 2. Regency/City with the Economy Growth Level Faster than East Java Province and the *PDRB* Per-capita's Lower than *PDRB* Per-capita Average East Java Province in 2006-2010

No.	Year	Regency/City	<i>PDRB</i> Per-capita (million)	Economy Growth (%)
1.	2006	a. Batu City	a. 10.17	a. 6,62
		b. Malang Regency	b. 8.61	b. 5,86
		c. Blitar City	c. 8.03	c. 5,90
		d. Bojonegoro Regency	d. 7.59	d. 9,38
		e. Nganjuk Regency	e. 6.75	e. 6,02
		f. Jember Regency	f. 6.63	f. 5,88
2.	2007	a. Madiun City	a. 12.65	a. 6,35
		b. Batu City	b. 11.61	b. 6,56
		c. Tuban Regency	c. 10.69	c. 6,40
		d. Malang Regency	d. 9.77	d. 6,26
		e. Bojonegoro Regency	e. 9.20	e. 10,68
		f. Blitar City Regency	f. 9.02	f. 6,16
		g. Jombang Regency	g. 8.29	g. 6,21
		h. Pasuruhan Regency	h. 8.18	h. 6,25
		i. Nganjuk Regency	i. 7.71	i. 6,13
		j. Ponorogo Regency	j. 6.00	j. 6,51

No.	Year	Regency/City	PDRB Per-capita (million)	Economy Growth (%)
3.	2008	a. Madiun City	a. 14.67	a. 6,76
		b. Batu City	b. 13.44	b. 6,86
		c. Tuban Regency	c. 12.48	c. 6,61
		d. Bojonegoro Regency	d. 11.20	d. 12,32
		e. Blitar Regency	e. 10.50	e. 6,01
		f. Blitar City	f. 10.27	f. 6,60
		g. Jember Regency	g. 8.85	g. 6,04
		h. Lamongan Regency	h. 7.41	h. 6,23
4.	2009	a. Madiun City	a. 16.17	a. 5,92
		b. Tulungagung Regency	b. 16.09	b. 5,15
		c. Kota Batu	c. 14.89	c. 6,10
		d. Banyuwangi Regency	d. 14.82	d. 5,36
		e. Tuban Regency	e. 13.85	e. 5,75
		f. Probolinggo Regency	f. 13.65	f. 5,19
		g. Lumajang Regency	g. 12.52	g. 5,04
		h. Bojonegoro Regency	h. 12.39	h. 6,07
		i. Malang Regency	i. 12.34	i. 5,02
		j. Blitar Regency	j. 11.58	j. 5,03
		k. Blitar City	k. 11.40	k. 5,52
		l. Magetan Regency	l. 10.88	l. 5,04
		m. Pasuruhan Regency	m. 10.38	m. 5,03
		n. Jember Regency	n. 9.74	n. 5,04
		o. Nganjuk Regency	o. 9.72	o. 5,29
		p. Lamongan Regency	p. 8.23	p. 5,80
		q. Ngawi Regency	q. 7.99	q. 5,08
r. Pacitan Regency	r. 5.54	r. 5,10		
s. Pamekasan Regency	s. 5.49	s. 5,03		
5.	2010	a. Madiun City	a. 19.38	a. 6,92
		b. Tulungagung Regency	b. 18.18	b. 6,82
		c. Batu City	c. 16.90	c. 7,06
		d. Bojonegoro Regency	d. 15.66	d. 12,26
		e. Mojokerto Regency	e. 15.09	e. 6,81
		f. Blitar Regency	f. 12.49	f. 6,81
		g. Pasuruhan Regency	g. 11.28	g. 6,76
		h. Nganjuk Regency	h. 10.80	h. 6,75
		i. Lamongan Regency	i. 9.39	i. 6,90

Source: BPS East Java Province quoted from East Java Governor LKPJ Estimate Year 2010, 2011

According the Regional Medium Period Development Plan (RPJMD) Batu Period 2007-2012, economy development Batu based on constant price 2000, in

2003 record is 4,23%; in 2004 is 5,49%; and in 2006 is 6,09. Year by year the growth of Batu economy development is increase. In 2006, Batu showed that the economy sector is grow and development. In 2007 until 2011 the development *PDRB* Batu rasion sectoral is fluctuation. *PDRB* Batu sectoral ratio growth Batu in 2007-2011 can be seen in table 3.

Table 3. *PDRB* Batu Sectoral Ratio Growth (%) in 2007-2011

No.	Sector	2007 (%)	2008 (%)	2009 (%)	2010 (%)	2011 (%)
1.	Agriculture	20,34	19,51	18,70	18,15	17,87
2.	Mining and quarrying	0,21	0,20	0,19	0,21	0,20
3.	Manufacturing	7,61	7,53	7,29	6,75	6,49
4.	Electricity, gas and water supply	1,61	1,60	1,56	1,45	1,40
5.	Construction	1,70	1,79	1,87	1,78	2,01
6.	Trade, hotel and restaurant	45,79	46,47	47,46	48,55	49,01
7.	Transportation and communication	3,52	3,49	3,44	1,64	3,38
8.	Banking and other intermediaries	4,38	4,29	4,26	3,93	3,90
9.	Services	14,85	15,11	15,23	15,70	15,74
	<i>PDRB</i> Total (%)	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Batu in Figure, 2008-2012

Superior economy potential analysis is very important in the development planning and development implementation both in local level and regional level.

Government need to know which sector must get more *APBD* or not proportion, to be placed is priority. *PAD* is part of the basic of *APBD* which is how much the contribution of local government to relieve the central government to finance the local government. The *PAD* received based on regional capability in produce

goods and services which part of the result given for the area. The independence of a region in the finance area itself depend on financial management based the on Local Revenue (*PAD*). Superior sector contribution of the area is very needed to sustain income of developing the area. The development based on superior economy potential can also be used to support local competitiveness and support the largest economy in the area. Based on the background above, the researcher do research, the title is “Analysis of Local Economic Potential and Competitiveness Economic Sector in Improving Local Economic Development (Study in Batu City).”

B. Research Questions

Development should be done to improve the growth of a country or region. The local economy potential analysis is one of way which do to increase economy growth in a region. Sectoral economy growth can be seen based on by Gross Regional Domestic Product (*PDRB*). Based on the background, the researcher will analyzes:

1. What are the local economy superior potential and the competitiveness potential that can be used as the basis for realizing regional economy development in Batu City?
2. How is the contribution of local economy potential and regional competitiveness in region revenue (*PAD*) of Batu City?

C. Research Purpose

Based on the background and research question, the purpose of the study to know, describe and analyze:

- a. To know the local economy superior potential and the competitiveness potential that can be used as the basis for realizing regional economy development in Batu City.
- b. To analyze the contribution of local economy potential and regional competitiveness in region revenue (*PAD*) of Batu City.

D. Research Contribution

In a researching, it of course gives something useful. The results from this research give two sectors which useful, like the academic contribution and practical contribution.

- a. Academic Contribution
 - 1. Giving the contribution of academic study about the local economy potential which can be superior potential to increase economy development, especially in Batu.
 - 2. Giving the contribution to other academic especially in the development of local economy potential that competitiveness to increase local economy development in Batu.

b. Practice Contribution

1. As development knowledge of superior potential analysis and economy competitiveness that would be an illustration or basic thinking in the development economy potential.
2. As suggestion to Batu's government in make decision or policy that relating of the local potential development.
3. To know the economy potential in Batu, then developed to increase local economy development that competitiveness in the City or Region level, Province or National.

E. Writing Systematic

This research created systematically with a systematic presentation in accordance with the terms that have been given, the writing systematic, there are:

CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the background were mention issues relating with the title “Analysis of Local Economy Potential and Competitiveness Economy Sector in Improve Local Economy Development”. Moreover, this chapter determining of research questions that become reference of what will discuss in this research. Based on the background and the research questions then it would become purpose of research. After this research are completed, expected can make good of contribution research for academic and

practice. While for the systematic discussion of each sub-chapter explain descriptively.

CHAPTER II : LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter is analyze the basic theories that used in this research. The theories that used are public administration theory; development administration theory; economy development and economy growth theory; regional development theory; and Gross Domestic Product (*PDRB*).

The used opinion quote from many foreign expert and domestic.

CHAPTER III : RESEARCH METHOD

In the Chapter III explain the kind of research that will be used in this researching. The information of researching location that will be used to field practice and researching.

Further, the author also give variables and measurement as the basis of economy potential analysis. After that, the data collection techniques to arrange and analyze data. After all the data submitted, it needs methods to analyze data that is leading the economy potential of this area.

CHAPTER IV : RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In chapter IV explain the results of research and discussion that present of data have been gotten and the data has been processed. This chapter explain the location of general

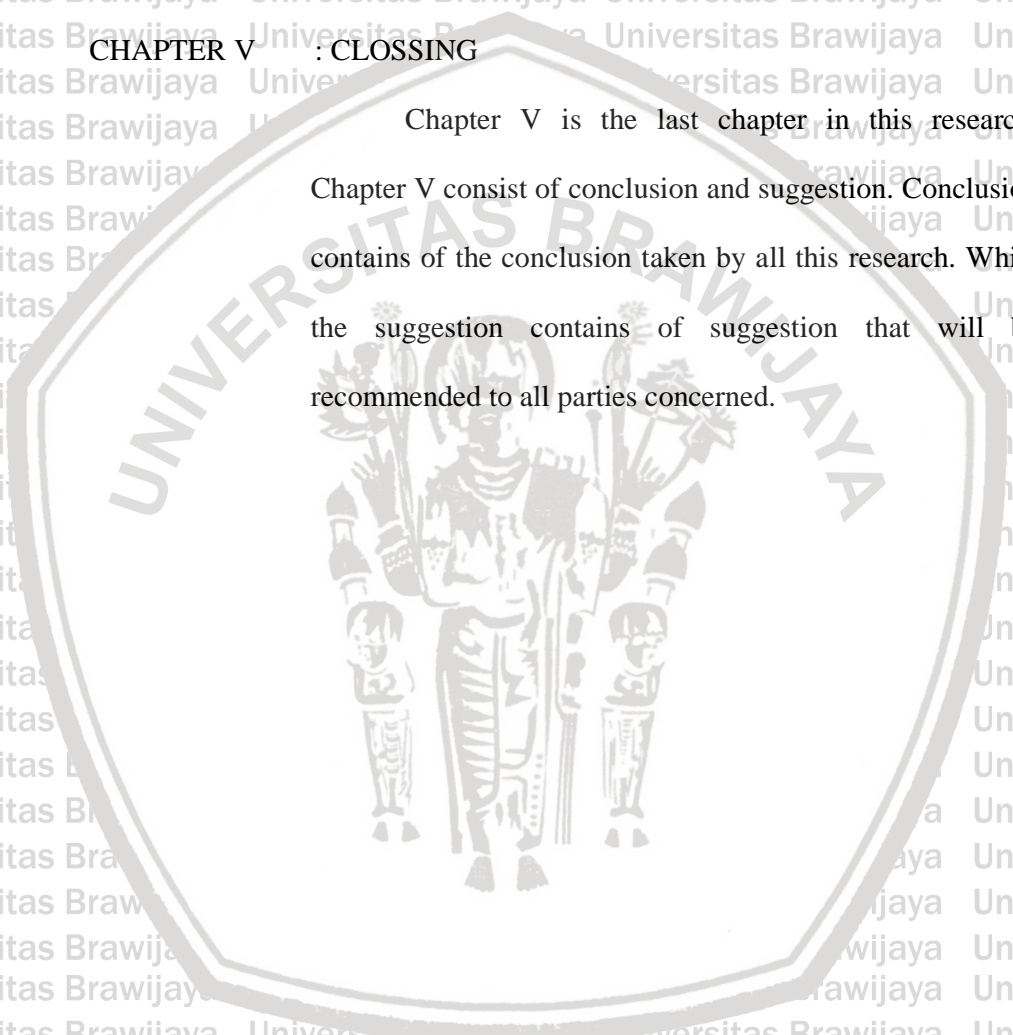
view, that become location of researcher to do research.

Furthermore, in this chapter there is a section which is the most important part will present the analysis and interpretation has been done.

CHAPTER V : CLOSING

Chapter V is the last chapter in this research.

Chapter V consist of conclusion and suggestion. Conclusion contains of the conclusion taken by all this research. While the suggestion contains of suggestion that will be recommended to all parties concerned.



CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL REVIEW

A. Public Administration

In public administration science, every problem related to society, government, and environment become a very complex problem. The public administration is supposed to be able to answer the ever developing demands from society (Thoah, 2003:9). Public administration science explore everything related to public goods and things that are public related. It is possible to say that public administration is a process related with policy implementation that related to the public intended to serve the society. According to Siagian (2008:7), "To summarize, state administration can be defined as the whole activities done by all government apparatus from a country in order to meet the state's goals."

Public administration not only organizes everything related to the public, but also serves society and listen to what the society needs. Caiden (1982) give postulate the criteria of a government by looking at the tree aspects of the organization, there are the organization is formed by official regulations, the employees are called the public servant, and the funding is financed by the people's money (Syafii, 2006:26). It is impossible for the government to do all of their jobs by themselves, then the state administration is essentially related to the public interests for the sake of the public itself.

B. Development Administration

Development administration is aimed at the efforts to develop the programs planned by the government that will be done or implemented by the government itself in order to meet the development goals. According to Weider, quoted by Syaifiie (2006:99), development administration is an accompanying process to achieve the peak of the development goals, it is the administration implementation and integrating container the easiness of development achieving objectives.

Development administration is the whole efforts done by a society to improve its life regulations as a nation in many different aspects of the nation in order to achieve the stated objectives (Siagian, 1993:4). Therefore, the government role in development activities is vital and every society aspects must participate in the development process. In Indonesia, the implementation of development program has been done in stages in different time range. According to Abipraja (2002:16),

“There are three kinds of development planning based on the time range, namely:

- a. Long term plan, 10 to 25 years
- b. Mid-term plan, between 3-8 years, normally 5 years
- c. Short-term plan, between 0,5 – 2 years, usually annual

C. Economic Development and Economic Growth

1. Economic Development

Developing countries like Indonesia tries to develop itself from traditional society with less developed economy into a better and more

developed society. In general, the priority of national development in developing countries is economic development many of the problems are caused by economical factors. Economy is a very important component in development process. Development is a growth process, change and modernization for a better condition. The national development implementation in Indonesia began to develop along with the ever intense global competition. Development affects not only to economic sector, but also to other sectors such as social structure, organization, society's attitudes, and other sectors.

According to Djojohadikusumo (1994:2), "Development is a transformation in terms of structural change, which is: change in society's economic structure including changes in the balances of embedded condition in the basic economic activities and the form of the economic structure". Human resource is the main factor affecting the economic development, which is also supported by natural resources, science and technology, and the existing production capacity in the area. In Indonesia, the one who plan the national planning is a government agent, the National Development Planning Board (*BAPPENAS*). In regional level, the development planning is made by the Regional Development Planning Board (*BAPPEDA*). The development concept is supposed to be arranged by considering every crucial problem existing in society to employ the existing human, economic, natural and cultural resources. Not only regarding the development formulation, but also the implementation

impact of the development should also be accounted for, such as the welfare gap, social unrest, environmental damage, and social conflicts.

According to Hardiman and Midgley (1995) quoted by Suharto (2008:5), the social development model emphasizes in poverty eradication through empowering the marginalized groups, which is improving society welfare of those who are less capable in sustainable financial resources terms.

2. Economic Growth

According to Todaro, development is “the multi-dimension process which includes the significant changes in social structures, people’s attitudes, inequality alleviation, and absolute poverty eradication” (Bryant and White, 1987: 4).

The economic and social issues become one of the most crucial issues in developing nations. In Indonesia, the physical developments have been plenty developed to change economy and social dimensions in order to be one step ahead compared to developed nations. However, many physical developments are made without considering the impacts to the people in general. The Indonesia people majority are still in the lower level of society and often times they become the victims of those development and economic policies.

Nowadays, it needs to be reassessed the current development carried out by the government, modern society should never go back in its advances. Therefore, there needs to be an even distribution of

development. In fact, the economic sector of the lower level society needs to be empowered to improve its capacity and capability by employing the superior sector in the surrounding environment.

Economic development in its limited definition, is the rise of production and income, can takes place without the materialized development (Djojohadikusumo, 1994:2). The productions discussed is the products of a region with economic values that later can be sold to be the regional income. On the other hand, the economic development in broad definition must include the growth (as on the main characteristics in development process) (Djojohadikusumo, 1994: 3). It can be seen from the growth rate of the citizen which becomes greater and needs more development to provide service to society.

D. Regional Development

1. Regional Development Definition

Regional Development is very important to be done by the regional government or the local communities; therefore regional development needs careful and efficient planning related to the employment of the resources in the region. Natural resources supported by various different sectors and human resources will interact with one another, and the development in that area will take place well.

Regional economic development planning can be considered as the planning to improve the use of its public resources in that area and to

improve the private sectors capacity to create responsible private resources values (Arsyad, 1999:127). As a result, regional economic development can improve and develop the utilization of the existing resources in that area by cooperating with the private sectors to add the use value. Various elements in the region involved in the regional development, such as the social institution, economics, farmers, small business co-operation owners, and others.

2. Regional Development Theory

The local economic developments are related to the demands of service and goods in that area. By using the goods and service available in that area to be later exported, it will result in the wealth of the region and create job opportunities. Regional development is process in which the local government and society manage the existing resources in that area and form cooperation between the government and private sectors to improve the regional development.

The decision making process in the planning, implementation, control and monitoring of the development has been emphasized in sectoral approaches and tend to be centralized which resulted in regional government having less chance to develop their capacity in government management, development, and society service in its maximum capacity (*PROPENAS* 2000-2004, 2005:216).

From the above explanation, the inefficient regional government is caused by the strong control of the central government in the decision making process. It also causes the loss of motivation, innovation, and creativity the regions in doing their jobs and functions which become

their responsibilities. The mandate of *GBHN* 1999-2004 states that policy of regional development is directed to:

- a. Developing the regional autonomy which is vast, real, and responsible in order to empower society, autonomy institution, political bodies, legal entities, religious institution, and non-governmental organizations, as well as all of the society potentials in Republic of Indonesia;
- b. Carrying out the assessment on the implementation of regional autonomy for the province, regency/city, and village;
- c. Materializing the financial balance between the central and regional fairly by emphasizing the wider region interests through the licensing decentralization and investment as well as the natural resources management; and
- d. Empowering the Local Representatives in carrying out its functions and roles in executing the regional autonomy which is vast, real and responsible.

3. Sectoral Transformation Theory

Sectoral approaches is the whole economic activities in a regional in planning which is categorized into sectors (Tarigan, 2005:36). A region that has basic economic sectors can be developed into a supporting regional economic development. Every sector can be assessed for its potential and opportunity to decide which sectors to improve and which locations are appropriate for the activities. Sectoral programs generally

oriented to improving production and developing physical infrastructure that directly support the basic needs, such as: food, clothing, education and healthcare (Abipraja, 2002:26). The regional government accompanied with the citizen participation utilize all of the available resources and must be able to plan, build and develop the regional economy by developing the sectoral economic basic and employment opportunity.

The first person who contribute in the discussion of modern economic development and sectoral transformation is Alan Fisher, who introduce the concept of primary, secondary, and tertiary activities. The primary sector is defined as farming and plantation activities, and in several cases mining activities. Secondary sector consists of manufacture and construction, while tertiary activity consists of transportation and communication, trading, government, and other services (Abipraja, 2002:64).

According to Arsyad (1999:108), the main problem in regional development is located in the development policies emphasis of endogenous development) by using the human resources, institutional, and local physical resources. After all of the sectors are analyzed, it needs to be determined the priority scale of the region based on the determined objectives. The priority scale decision is highly needed in regional development plan because of the limited funding, especially the one from the government budget (Tarigan, 2005:39).

E. Gross Regional Domestic Product (*PDRB*)

1. Definition, Purpose and Benefit of *PDRB*

a. Gross Regional Domestic Product Definition

One of the important indicators for understanding the economic condition of a region in a particular period is the Gross Regional Domestic Product (*PDRB*) data, based on the current price and constant price (Widodo, 2006:78). Economic development can be defined as increase from one economy in goods and services producing. Usually, the economic growth can calculated by using quantitative data which is the Gross Domestic Product (*PDB*) or the total income from all the goods and services made by a certain economy in a certain period and it is usually a year.

Gross Regional Domestic Product (*PDRB*) can be used to calculate the economic growth nominally. *PDRB* used for many purposes, but the most important purpose is to measure the whole economic performance. This amount will be equal to the sum nominal value of consumption, investment, and government expenses for goods and services, as well as net export. *PDRB* based on current price can be used to see the shift in economic structure, while the calculation based on constant price is used to find out the real economic growth year by year, where the price fluctuation factor has been removed (Widodo, 2006:78).

b. Gross Regional Domestic Product Purposes

The purposes *PDRB* making are:

- 1) *PDRB* is used as the analysis basis to understanding the economic potential of a region in managing the natural resources (*SDA*) and human resources (*SDM*);
- 2) Economic growth is used as the analysis basis to measure the economic performance of a region in particular period;
- 3) Economic structure is used as the analysis basis to find out the dominant economic sectors in a particular region as well as to understanding the changing of economic structure shift in a particular area;
- 4) Per capita income is used as the analysis basis to understand the society welfare level of particular region.

c. Gross Regional Domestic Product Benefits

The *PDRB* benefits are:

- 1) As the evaluation material for the economic development implementation in the previous year.
- 2) As the economic planning material in short term as well as long term for the government, business world, and society in general.

2. *PDRB* Approaches and *PDRB* Presentation

a. *PDRB* Making Approach

1) Production Approach

PDRB is the total amount of added value from goods and services made by various production units in a region in a particular period (usually a year). Added value is the output subtracted result with between input (Widodo, 2006:78). With production approach, the national product or the gross domestic product is obtained by adding the market value of all goods and services that are made by various sectors in economy.

2) Revenue Approach

PDRB is the total the retribution accepted amount by production factors participating in production process of a region in a particular period (usually one year) (Widodo, 2006:79). Revenue approach is an approach which is obtained by summing up the revenue from production factors various that participate in the production process.

3) Expenditure Approach

PDRB is the all of the end demand components consist of: 1) household and nongovernmental organizations consumption expense, 2) government consumption, 3) gross domestic constant capital formation, 4) stock changes, and 5) net export, (export subtracted by import) (Widodo, 2006:79). Expenditure approach is

the approach of national income or Gross Regional Domestic Product obtained by adding the market value of all the end demand based on the output produced in an economy, measured by the valid market price.

4) Allocation Method

Calculating added value of economy group by added value allocating into each economic activity group in regional level as an allocator is used mostly depending on or closely related to the productivity of the aforementioned economic activities through *PDRB* according to the current price and constant price.

b. *PDRB* Presentation

The *PDRB* presentation is done in two ways, which are the followings:

1) *PDRB* Based on Constant Price (*PDRB ADHK*)

PDRB ADHK is obtained based on constant price, the comparator is constant and the nominal is smaller than the current price.

2) *PDRB* Based on Current Price (*PDRB ADHB*)

PDRB ADHB is obtained based on the current price in the analysis year and it is not affected by inflationary or price.

3. Sectors in *PDRB*

a. Agriculture Sector

Agriculture is the cultivation of biological resources executed by human in order to produce food. Agriculture in broad definition includes all activities related to all kinds of plants cultivation.

b. Mining and Quarrying Sector

Mining is the activities of extracting and managing natural resources especially materials from inside the earth. There are many kinds of mining resources in Indonesia that are utilized by human, for example, mineral category A (oil, uranium, and plutonium), mineral category B (gold, silver, and copper), mineral category C (salt, sand, marble, stone, asbestos, etc).

c. Manufacturing Industry Sector

Manufacturing industry sector is the activities related to the manufacture of natural resources that are processed to obtain higher economic values.

d. Electricity and Water Supply Sector

Electricity and water supply are part of the energy sector. Energy sector has a very important role in supporting the economic activities. To fulfill the energy demand, there must be efforts made to make the available energy utilized with its optimality capacity.

e. Construction Sector

Construction sector is one of the supporting sectors in economic activities, such as train station and bus station.

f. Trade, Hotel, and Restaurant Sector

Trade, hotel and restaurant sector become one of the commodity in a region because this sector may support the economy of a particular region especially in a tourism region.

g. Transportation and Communication Sector

Transportation and communication sectors become very important in all regions because if a region does not have transportation or communication means, the region is considered as having difficult access.

h. Banking and Other Intermediaries

Banking and other intermediaries sectors also become supporting economy of a region. For example, a bank service can accommodate the cash flow of a region.

i. Services Sector

Services sector is one of the sectors that have the ability to support the economy of a region because this sector can also perform cash flow albeit using services instead of money.

F. Local Revenue (*PAD*)

Local Revenue (*PAD*) is a local income source derived from legitimate income sources. According to Soebchi, “*PAD* aims to give authority to local governments to fund the regional autonomy implementation according with the local potential as the decentralization realization” (Soebchi, 2012:137). Based on article 79 of Law No. 22 of 1999 and article 3,4,5, and article 6 of Law No. 25 of 1999, income sources consist of:

1. Local Revenue (*PAD*), consist of:

(I) Local taxes

- (II) Local retribution
 - (III) The local government portion of result benefit local owned enterprises
 - (IV) The management result of separated local wealth
2. Fund balance, consist of:
 - (I) Result sharing fund
 - (II) The public allocation fund
 - (III) The special allocation fund
 3. Local borrowing
 4. Other legitimate income

(Saragih, 2003:52)

Furthermore, according to Saragih, "During the *PAD* really not onerous or burdensome local society, local investors, and foreign investors, is certainly not a problem. And it can be said that the regional with *PAD* that every year indicated this region is able to build on their own without depending on central funding. Conversely, if the increased *PAD* it impact the local economy is not growing or getting worse, then it can not be said that the increase *PAD* is the successful implementation of regional autonomy." (Saragih, 2003:55)

With the expense of local society, local investor and foreign investor, the government set limits or restrictions to local government is an effort to increase *PAD*. According to Law No. 33 of 2004 article 7, that:

"In an effort to increase *PAD*, regional prohibited:

1. Establish Regional Regulation on income that cause high economic cost, and
2. Establish Regional Regulation on income that inhibit people mobility, goods traffic and inter-regional services, and import/export activities."

(Soebechi, 2012:137)

Financing local needs also includes the *PAD* functions. From existing revenues, there is a correlation between the *PAD* with growing sectors in a region,

According to Saragih, “many *PAD* depends on local economic growth (*PDRB*) as seen from the total of investment in a region” (Saragih, 2003:55). Then Saragih explained, “Because *PAD* is highly dependent on how far the region could boost economic growth (*PDRB*). If *PDRB* increases, then this would indicate can push *PAD* increased. Believed that there is a correlation between economic growth (*PDRB*) and local reception from taxes and retribution” (Saragih, 2003:58).



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

Research is process to understand certain phenomena which later develop into a concept, theory, and conceptualization. In order to conduct the best research, it is important to understand the types of research. The method and approaches used in research writing help the researcher obtain accurate data and information.

Method is defined as the way of understanding certain object while technique is the tool which the work way complement (method) (Ali, 1997:11).

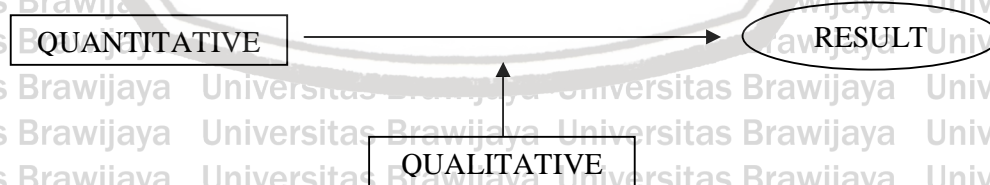
In this research, the types of research used are qualitative and quantitative research. Quantitative and qualitative research approach is “A combined research method involving collecting or analysis of quantitative and/ or qualitative data in a single research of which the data is collected at the same time or in a series, get priority and involve combination of data in a level or more in a research”

Tashakkori and Teddlie (2010:191). Choosing quantitative and qualitative research is basically caused by the tool and procedure accordingly to the title of the research. Researcher will analyze the local economy potential and its bargaining chip in which the data is taken from numerical document of Gross Regional Domestic Product (*PDRB*) obtained from the region as basis of the analysis. After all of the quantitative data is obtained and analyzed, researcher will conduct qualitative analysis as a supporting analysis of the quantitative analysis.

Qualitative analysis approach in research is used to understand the contribution of

the potential of superior sectors and its value related to the regional economic development. According to Jick (1979), “Furthermore, because all of those data collecting method has limitations, the use of varied method may neutralize or prevent the weaknesses of certain method (for example, the details of qualitative method may give a wider discourse which is not made available by general quantitative method” (Tashakkori and Teddlie, 2010:190).

According to Creswell (1999) quoted by Tashakkori and Teddlie (2010:191), “A design of combined research method in its simplest level involve mixing the method of quantitative as well as qualitative data collection and analysis into a single research”. Although this research uses combined approaches, the procedure used in this research still use combined method as a separate design. “Steckler and friends (1992) provide four alternative procedures to collect quantitative as well as qualitative research and make basic principals on why combining different methods” (Tashakkori and Teddlie, 2010:192). Among the four procedure models provided by Stekler, researcher use model 3, which is qualitative model used to explain quantitative findings. The following is a picture of the model used as the basis of this research.



Picture 1. Research Procedure Model

Source: Steckler, McLeroy, Goodman, Bird, and McCormick (1992) quoted by Tashakkori and Teddlie, 2010:193.

Based on the use of the type of research used in this research, researcher will explain quantitative and qualitative research. The following the detailed explanation of components of quantitative and qualitative research.

A. Quantitative Research

1. Type of Research

Researcher use descriptive quantitative research for this research.

Quantitative method refers to a method emphasizing on information through numbers, so the symptoms of research is measured using scales (Ali, 1997:105). Quantitative analysis is used to calculate of analyze quantitative based data (data or information which can be calculated).

Quantitative analysis can be processed based on formula or certain fixed measurement tools. The processed data can used to derive certain issue or information to be further processed in policy formulation.

In a quantitative analysis, researcher uses analysis tool called Location Quotient (LQ) and Shift Share (SS). The function of analyzing LQ is to find out the superior sector of a region by comparing it with the higher level region in certain period. While, SS analysis is used to analyse and find out the shift and roles of regional economy by compare the same sectors with a higher level in region or nation level.

“Location Quotient (LQ) is an analysis method which is quantitative based used to find out which job demand sector is the most appropriate to be developed in a region based on the number of workers in each of

the work demand sectors. Furthermore, LQ can also be used to calculate the relative ratio of added value contribution of a certain region (Province/ Regency/ City) to the pertaining added value in a national scale. Shift share analysis is used to analyze and understand the shift and role by emphasizing the same sectoral development of region with the higher level or national level.” (Putra, 2011:164-165).

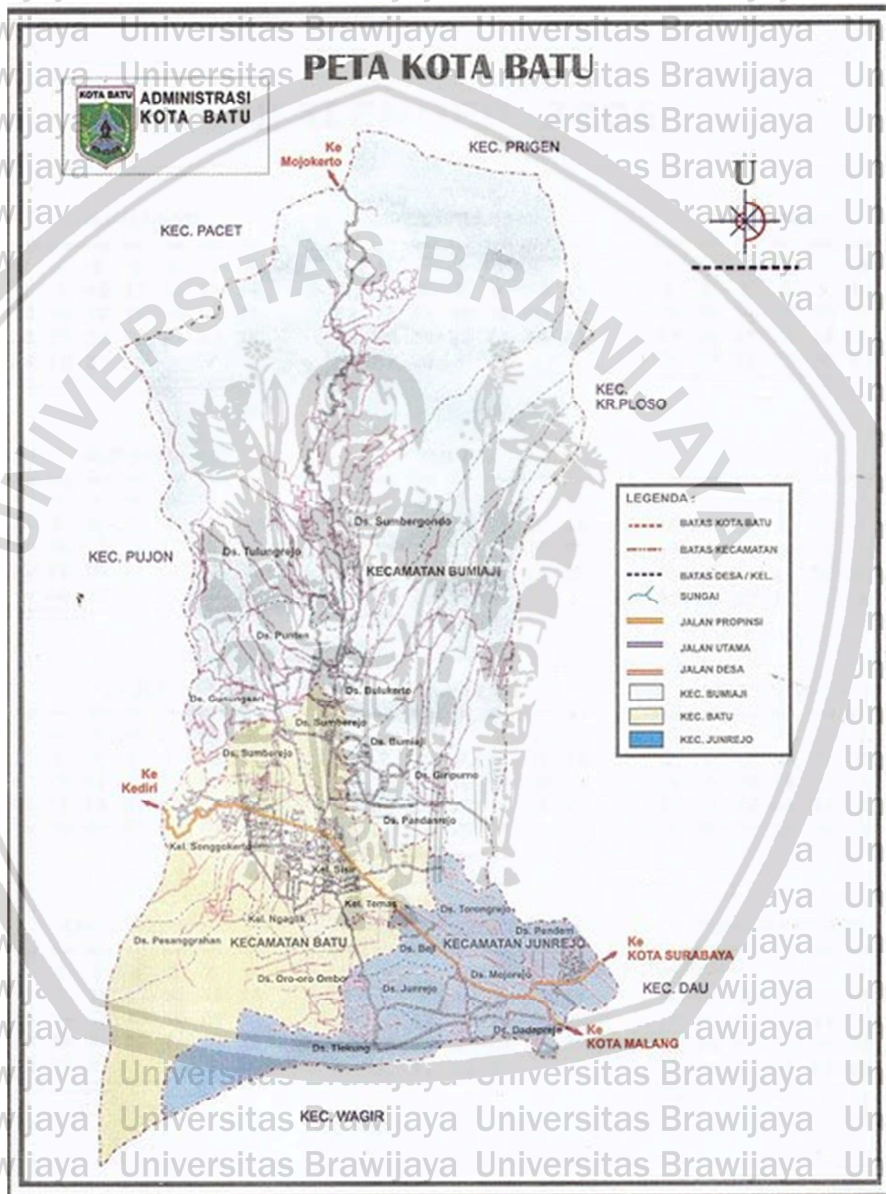
Researcher chooses LQSS method because it is suitable with the research title. LQ technique is one of the most used approaches in economy based model as a step to understand which activity sector is the leading sector of the development of a certain region (Putra, 2011:164). In this research, researcher compares Batu City with East Java Province.

2. Research Location

Research location is the place where the research is conducted to the object of the research. The location chosen is Batu City. Batu is a city located in East Java which was just formed in 2001. The landscape of the city is mostly hills, mountains, chasms, and plateau. The northern part of the city is adjacent to Mojokerto Regency and Pasuruhan Regency; the eastern part is adjacent to Malang Regency; the south border is adjacent to Blitar Regency and Malang Regency; and the west border is adjacent to Malang Regency. Batu City administration is categorized into three districts, namely Batu District, Junrejo District and Bumiaji District.

The geomorphology, geography, topography, and climate of Batu create an excellent positive opportunity to support the economic development of the people wholly. Because of the many sectoral opportunities to have economic commodity in Batu, researcher will analyze the superior potentials of the regions and analyze the economic

opportunities with high competitive values in the market in order to improve the economic development.



Picture 2. Batu City Map

Source : BAPPEDA Batu City, 2012

3. Variable and Measurement

a) Variable

Variable is a concept which is given more than one value (Singarimbun, 1987: 48). According to Nazir (2003: 123-124), there are two types of variables, namely:

a. Continuous Variable

A continuous variable is one for which, within the limits the variable ranges, any value is possible. The examples of this variable are weight, height, income, etc.

b. Discrete Variable

A discrete variable is one that cannot take on all values within the limits of the variable. Thus, it cannot be in form of fraction or decimal. This variable is often called category variable.

Based on Nazir's explanation above, researcher uses continuous variable. This research uses continuous variable which is taken from time series data which is going to be analyzed using Location Quotient and Shift Share (LQSS) research method. Researcher uses the period since 2007 until 2011. Moreover, the variables used in this research are the superior potential and economic potential with high competitive value of a region. In order to understand the variables used in this research, researcher provides the following table 4:

Table 4. **Research Variable**

No	Variable	Sectors	Components
1.	Local economy superior potential	<i>PDRB</i> Batu City and <i>PDRB</i> East Java Province. <i>PDRB</i> sectors: a. Agriculture	a. Agriculture 1. Food ingredient plants 2. Crops plants 3. Livestock

No	Variable	Sectors	Components
			4. Forestry
			5. Fishery
			b. Mining and quarrying
			1. Oil and gas mining
			2. Non-oil mining
			3. Quarrying
			c. Manufacturing Industry
			1. Food, beverages and tobacco
			2. Textile, leather and footwear
			3. Goods from wood and other forest products
			4. Paper and printing
			5. Chemical fertilizers and rubber
			6. Cement and non metals products
			7. Basic metal iron and steel
			8. Transport equipment, machinery and equipment
			9. Other items
			d. Electricity, gas and water supply
			1. Electricity
			2. Gas
			3. Clean water
			e. Construction
			f. Trade, hotel and restaurant
			1. Trade
			2. Hotel
			4. Restaurant
			g. Transportation and communication
			1. Transportation
			a) Rail transport
			b) Road transport
			c) Sea transport
			d) Crossing transport
			e) Air transport
			f) Transport support services
			2. Communication
			a) Post and telecommunication
			b) Communication support services

No	Variable	Sectors	Components
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> h. Bank and other financial intermediaries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Bank b) Non-bank financial institutions c) Financial support services d) Rental building e) Corporate services i. Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government 2. Private <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Social b. community c. Entertainment and culture d. Individuals and households
2.	Local economy competitiveness potential	<p><i>PDRB</i> Batu City and <i>PDRB</i> East Java Province.</p> <p><i>PDRB</i> sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Agriculture b. Mining and quarrying c. Manufacturing Industry d. Electricity, gas and water supply e. Construction f. Trade, hotel and restaurant g. Transportation and communication h. Bank and other financial intermediaries i. Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Agriculture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Food ingredient plants 2. Crops plants 3. Livestock 4. Forestry 5. Fishery b. Mining and quarrying <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Oil and gas mining 2. Non-oil mining 3. Quarrying c. Manufacturing Industry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Food, beverages and tobacco 2. Textile, leather and footwear 3. Goods from wood and other forest products 4. Paper and printing 5. Chemical fertilizers and rubber 6. Cement and non metals products 7. Basic metal iron and steel 8. Transport equipment, machinery and equipment 9. Other items d. Electricity, gas and water supply <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Electricity 2. Gas 3. Clean water e. Construction

No	Variable	Sectors	Components
			f. Trade, hotel and restaurant 1. Trade 2. Hotel 3. Restaurant g. Transportation and communication 1. Transportation a) Rail transport b) Road transport c) Sea transport d) Crossing transport Air transport g) Transport support services 2. Communication a) Post and telecommunication b) Communication support services h. Bank and other financial intermediaries 1. Bank 2. Non-bank financial institutions 3. Financial support services 4. Rental building 5. Corporate services i. Services 1. Government 2. Private a) Social community b) Entertainment and culture c) Individuals and households
3.	Local economy development	Local revenue (<i>PAD</i>)	a. Local tax b. Local retribution c. Profit of local property company d. Others legal local revenue (<i>PAD</i>)

Sources: Batu on Figure and *BPS* East Java Province

Based on the above explanation, each variable has sector and component. *PDRB* data above then become the data of quantitative

research analysis. LQSS analysis uses the comparison between Batu City *PDRB* with East Java Province *PDRB*.

b) Measurement

The measurements used in this research are:

1) Superior Sector (Location Quotient)

The result obtained from the calculation of division with all *PDRB* belongs to the city which later divided into the same sector on province level (province *PDRB*).

a. Calculation result > 1

If the result of the calculation > 1 , then the sector is a superior sector and it can be exported.

b. Calculation result $= 1$

If the result of the calculation $= 1$, then the sector is only enough to meet the city's demands.

c. Calculation result < 1

If the result of the calculation < 1 , then the sector is not yet capable of meeting the city demands and must import from other region.

2) Shift Share

The shift of economic structure is the result of the whole economic component shifts of a region. Economic structure shift can be calculated from the adding all of the shift share components

which are the national share, proportional shift, and differential shift. The followings are the components in shift share:

a. National Share (N)

The variable shows the contribution rate or role of regional sector analysis on the level above region.

b. Proportional Shift/Industrial Mix (M)

The variable shows the competition level of economic development of a sector which is compared with the same sector from East Java Province. If (M) equals (+) then sector (i) is more competitive in city (i) compared to the province. If (M) equals (-) then sector (i) is more competitive in the province compared to the city.

c. Differential Share/Competitive Position (C)

In order to see the competitive value of a region, a ranking process is done based on the result calculation (C) from the biggest value to the smallest value. The biggest value is the sector with the highest competitive value. In contrast, the smallest value is the sector with the lowest rate compared to its higher level region.

4. Population and Sample

a) Population

The population selection of a research is a vital decision. The quantitative research population selected by researcher is the East Java Province *PDRB* and the Batu City *PDRB*.

b) Sample

The following is the specifications of the quantitative research sample chosen which is used in data analysis.

1. Agriculture

- a. Food ingredient plants
- b. Crops plants
- c. Livestock
- d. Forestry
- e. Fishery

2. Mining and quarrying

- a. Oil and gas mining
- b. Non-oil mining
- c. Quarrying

3. Manufacturing Industry

- a. Food, beverages and tobacco
- b. Textile, leather and footwear
- c. Goods from wood and other forest products
- d. Paper and printing

- e. Chemical fertilizers and rubber
- f. Cement and non metals products
- g. Basic metal iron and steel
- h. Transport equipment, machinery and equipment
- i. Other items

4. Electricity, gas and water supply

- a. Electricity
- b. Gas
- c. Water Supply

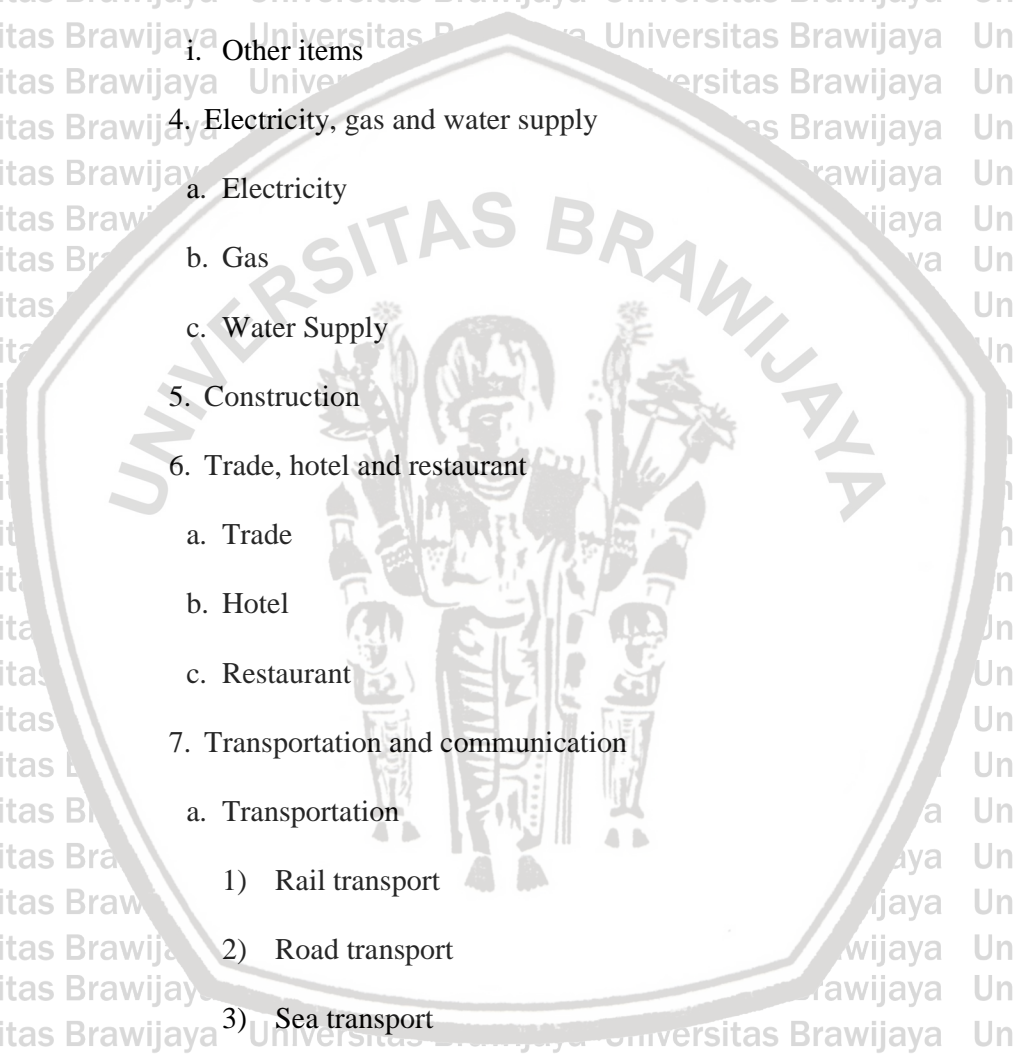
5. Construction

6. Trade, hotel and restaurant

- a. Trade
- b. Hotel
- c. Restaurant

7. Transportation and communication

- a. Transportation
 - 1) Rail transport
 - 2) Road transport
 - 3) Sea transport
 - 4) Crossing transport
 - 5) Air transport
 - 6) Transport support services



b. Communication

- 1) Post and telecommunication
- 2) Communication support services

8. Bank and Other Financial Intermediaries

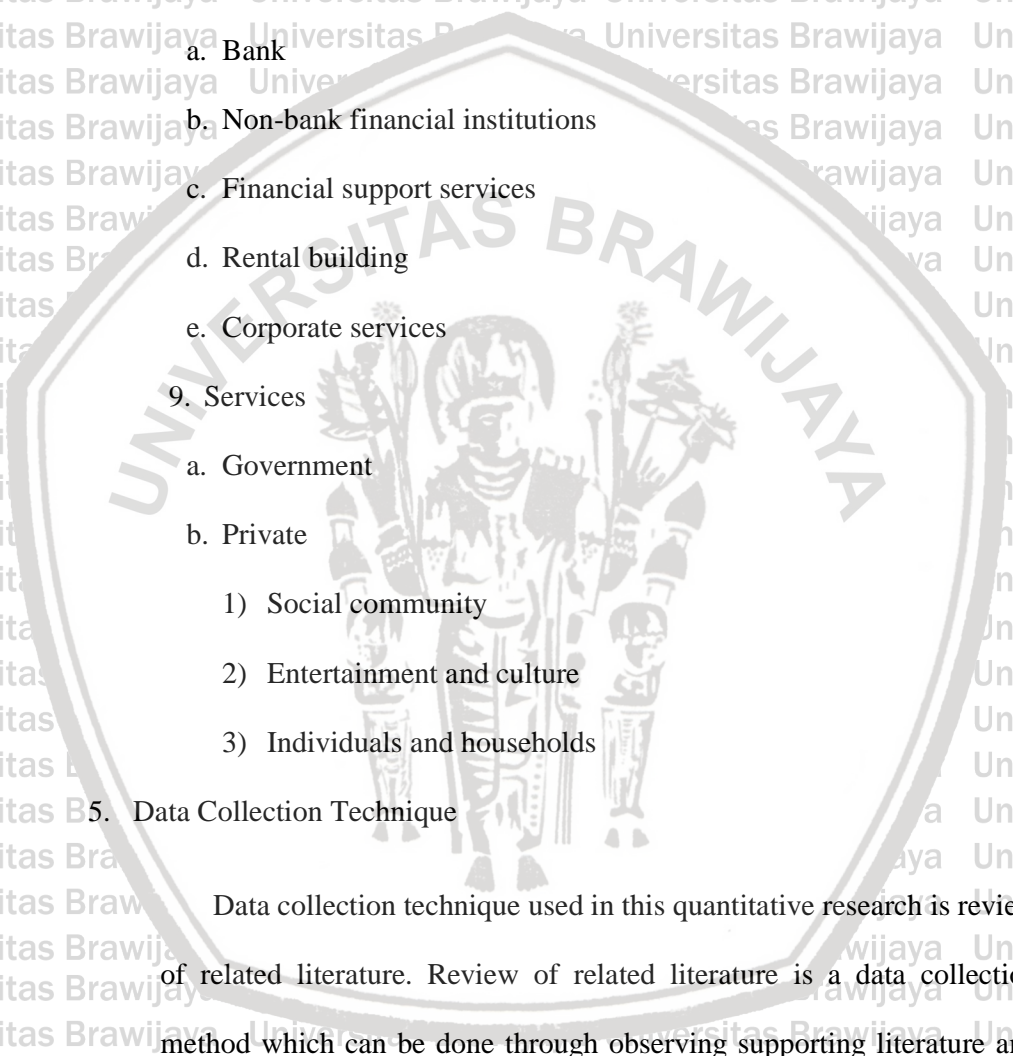
- a. Bank
- b. Non-bank financial institutions
- c. Financial support services
- d. Rental building
- e. Corporate services

9. Services

- a. Government
- b. Private
 - 1) Social community
 - 2) Entertainment and culture
 - 3) Individuals and households

B5. Data Collection Technique

Data collection technique used in this quantitative research is review of related literature. Review of related literature is a data collection method which can be done through observing supporting literature and books. Review of related literature can be done by citing the opinion or writings of experts or authorities as well as information form of data or official records.



The secondary data is collected from official government institution website. The pertaining government institutions are the *BAPPEDA* Batu City, books, literature, and other sources. The secondary data needed in this analysis is time series data. The secondary data collected is in form of Gross Regional Domestic Product data of Batu City and the Gross Regional Domestic Product data of East Java Province which is taken from the Batu Regional Development Planning Board (*BAPPEDA*) and East Java Province Central Statistic Agency (*BPS*).

a. Gross Regional Domestic Product (*PDRB*) of Batu City period 2008-2012 is taken from the Regional Development Planning Board of Batu City.

b. Gross Regional Domestic Product data of East Java Province period 2008-2012 is taken from the Central Statistic Agency of East Java Province.

6. Data Analysis Technique

Two stages of quantitative data analysis are used in this research, namely LQ analysis and SS analysis. The followings are the analysis technique used in this research.

a. Location Quotient Analysis

LQ analysis is used to analyze the leading potential of a region. This analysis will reveal the commodities of Batu City which has potentials. One of the indicators used to show the leading sectors is the LQ analysis method. It shows whether the sectors in a region are

superior or inferior (negative development rate) by comparing one region with another region of higher level within a certain period. LQ analysis method compares a portion of added value work demands for certain sector in a region with another wider region. A tool is used to see which sectors are potentially superior and which others are not. Not all sectors of an economy have the same development potential. Therefore, the regional development planny will usually utilize basic sectors which are deemed capable of boosting economic development (Daryanto and Hafizrianda, 2010:20).

To analyze the leading sectors of a region, a formula is needed to calculate it, namely:

$$\text{Formula } LQ = \frac{x_{ir}/x_r}{x_{in}/x_n}$$

Description of formula :

LQ = Location Quotient

X_{ir} = The number of sector *i* in the city

X_r = The number of 9 city sector

X_{in} = The number of sector *i* in the province

X_n = The number of 9 province sector

The result of LQ calculation:

a) LQ is greater than 1 ($LQ > 1.0$), commodity sector (superior)

The sector is a basic sector which means the production of that commodity has exceeded the consumption demands of the production region and the excess can be sold to other region.

b) LQ less than/smaller than 1 ($LQ < 1.0$) is not commodity sector (deficit)

The sector does not have enough stock to meet the demands of the production region. The region needs to buy the commodity from other regions.

c) LQ equals 1 ($LQ = 1.0$), the sector has enough to meet the region's demands. Thus, the production of the commodity is only enough to supply the region.

In its application, LQ has advantages and disadvantages. The advantages of LQ are its relatively simple, easy application and it does not require complicated program. The finishing step only requires Microsoft Excel. In fact, if the data is not in great quantity, a calculator is sufficient.

The downside of LQ is it requires high accuracy. Furthermore, it requires the average value of quite a long series of data, not less than five years, in order to prevent seasonal or yearly bias. Unfortunately, it is quite difficult to obtain this long series of data in reality. Another weakness of LQ is its delineation of researched region to determine the border of the researched region and its scope of activities.

b. Shift Share Analysis (SS)

SS analysis is used to analyse and understand the shift and role of an economy in a certain region, namely Batu City. This method is used to observe the economic structure and its shifts by emphasizing the sectoral development of the region compared with the same sector from higher level region or from the nation. The advantage of shift share analysis is it gives an illustration of changes in economic structure that are taking place. It allows a beginner to study the economic structure quickly, giving an illustration of the economic structure and its changes quite accurately. The formula used to calculate shift share analysis is in the following.

$$\text{Formula: } D_{ij} = N_{ij} + M_{ij} + C_{ij}$$

Description:

D_{ij} = economic shift of sector i region j within a period

N_{ij} = national development rate of sector i region j

M_{ij} = industry blend of sector I region j

C_{ij} = competitive superiority of sector I region j

Based on the above formula, the economic development and structural shift of a region is determined by three components, namely:

a) National Share (N)

It is used to find out the economic structure development or shift of a region (regency/ city/ province) by looking at the region's

PDRB. Observation of initial period is affected by the shifts of economic development shift of the higher level region (country). The result of the calculation will indicate the role of the country region which affects the economic of a province. If the development rate of the province is the same as the development rate of a higher level region then its role in the higher level region is the same. The formula used to calculate the national share is the following:

$$\text{Formula: } N_{ij} = E_{ij} * (R_n - 1)$$

Description:

N_{ij} = national development of sector i region j

E_{ij} = sector value i region j in the early years of the analysis

R_n = total of development velocity of higher level region

To indicate whether the economic activities of sector i has a role or not in the higher level region, it is seen in the result of the shift share calculation, whether is is higher than the national share or not.

b) Proportional Shift/Industry-Mix (M)

Gross added value development of a sector i is compare with the sum of sector in the higher level. To calculate the proportional mix component, then the formula is the following:

$$\text{Fromula: } M_{ij} = E_{ij} * (R_{in} - R_n)$$

Description:

M_{ij} = gross added value development of sector i compared to the total sector in higher level region.

E_{ij} = value of sector i in region j in the early years of the analysis.

R_{in} = development rate of sector i in the higher level region

R_n = sum of development rate in the higher level region

Whether the economic activity of sector i develop faster or slower than its higher level region is shown by the value (+/-)

c) Differential Shift/Competitive Position (C)

The position of sector with competitive value is compared with its higher level region. The following is the calculation of differential shift component:

Formula: $C_{ij} = E_{ij} * (R_{ij} - R_{in})$

Description:

C_{ij} = competitive superiority of sector i in region j

E_{ij} = value of sector i in early years of analysis

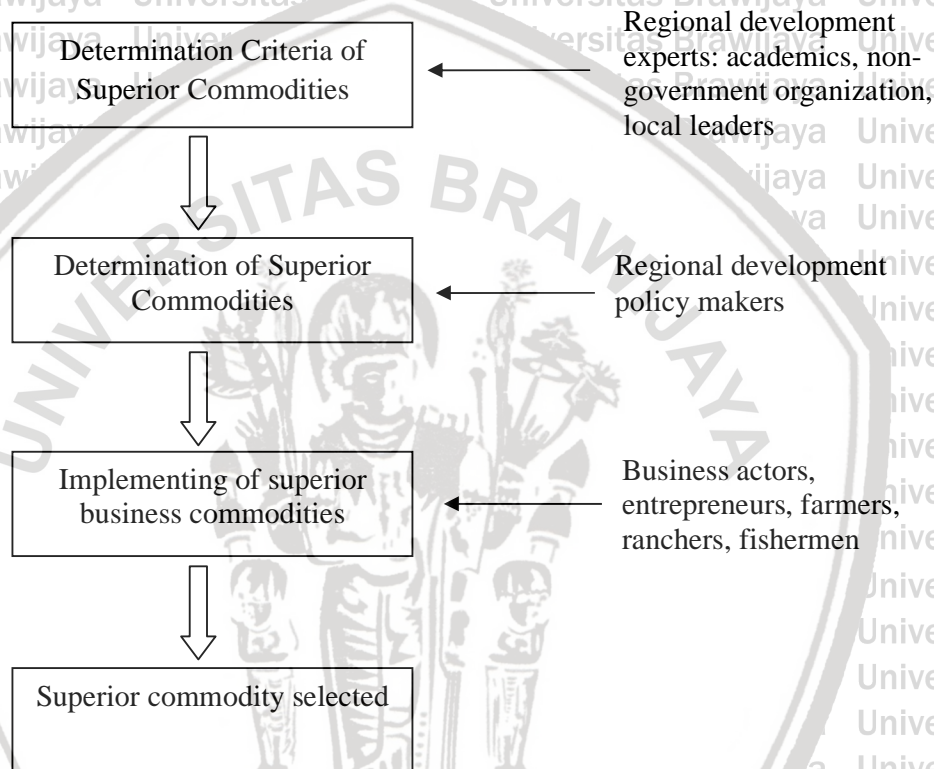
R_{ij} = development rate of sector i in region j

R_{in} = development rate of sector i in higher level region

In order to see the region competitive capability, ranking the result of the differential shift is done from the smallest value to the highest value.

After LQ and SS analysis are done, the leading potential of Batu City will be shown as well as the shift and role of Batu City economic activities. With the existing supporting data, accurate and credible data can be attested. Through this LQSS method, errors in determining superior

commodity may be averted because the process of determining leading commodity involves development stakeholder. The stakeholders are the experts in regional development, policy makers, and business people. If it is placed in a frame of mind, then it becomes:



Picture 3. Stages in Determining Leading Commodities

Source: Daryanto and Hafrizianda, (2010:35)

Criteria of leading commodities are needed firstly. In Indonesia, those criteria are already determined by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) by using the Gross National Domestic Product (on centre level), while in regional level Gross Regional Domestic Product. After all of the

supporting data is obtained, computer program Microsoft Excel is used to process the data.

Microsoft Excel can be found in every computer running on Microsoft operating system. Therefore, this program is easy to find and it is very easy to operate. Microsoft Excel is a program with calculation and graphic production features and it has many programs to calculate data with certain formula. The data is processed and analyzed to draw certain conclusions which will be explained and described in form of sentences.

B. Qualitative Research

1. Research Type

In this second stage, qualitative descriptive research is used as contribution analysis of economic potential and economic competitive value to economic development. According to Dezin and Lincoln (1987) quoted by Moleong (2007:5), qualitative research is a research using scientific background which is intended to interpret certain phenomenon and it is done by employing various existing methods. Qualitative research with interview and document review is used to synthesize a wholly conclusion.

This research then used descriptive approach to describe the process and result of research in a more detailed and elaborated manner. By going to the field directly, researcher will directly connect with the respondents to strengthen the result of quantitative analysis. According to Herdiasyah

(2011:18) qualitative research is scientific research intended to set out a deep communication interaction process between researcher with researched phenomenon.

2. Research Location and Research Site

Research location is the place where the research is conducted to the research object. Researcher took a location in Batu City. While the site is the Regional Development Planning Board (*BAPPEDA*) of Kota Batu, Bukit Berbunga St. No. 13, Sidomulyo, Batu City and Regional Income Agency (*DISPENDA*) of Batu City, Diponegoro St. No. 74 (*Ruko* Batu Block A1-A3).

3. Research Focus

Based on the aforementioned problems, researcher limit the scope of research into qualitative research, so the research object is not too general or wide. The focus of the research in this thesis is the contribution of regional leading economic potential and its competitive value in regional nett income of Batu City.

a. Regional tax income from service sectors; trading sectors, hotel and restaurant; and agriculture sector.

b. Regional retribution income from service sectors; trading sectors, hotel and restaurant; and agriculture sector.

4. Type and Source of Data

The data type and source of this research is an important factor in determining data collection method. The followings are the data types and sources used in this research:

a) Data Type

The type of data used is primary and secondary data. Primary data is the data obtained directly from the field through various respondents and sources. While secondary data is the existing data, be it from books, literature or other sources.

b) Data Source

Primary data is obtained from interview and documentation. Research is focused on taking in information from *BAPPEDA* employees on division of Economic and Social Culture Planning and *DISPENDA* employees of Batu City. The *BAPPEDA* employees and *DISPENDA* employee are the expert samples in economic and social filed. It is hoped that they can give accurate information which is related to this research. On the other hand, the secondary data is obtained to support the information from primary data. Secondary data used in this research are books, literature and other sources about the economic development of Batu City.

5. Data Collection Technique

The data collection techniques used in this research are:

a. Interview

The interview is conducted to obtain field data through conducting conversation which involves two people. The interviewer gives questions while the interviewee answers the questions given by the interviewer. The interview technique used is semi structured interview.

Semi structured interview is characterized by open ended questions with topic limitation and conversation flow, the speed of the interview session is predictable, flexible but it is still controlled and it has interview guidelines.

This interview technique will use cluster sampling method. Cluster sampling method is random sampling technique done to the unit sampling of a cluster. The members of the cluster are not always homogeneous. Each cluster member chosen will be taken as a sample (Herdiansyah, 2011:105).

b. Documentation

Documentation is a data collection by recording the data directly in form of documents or direct interview with the respondents.

Documentation is the data collection technique done indirectly. It is done through a media. Documentation used by researcher is secondary document related agencies related with the research location, like document, newspaper, work paper, etc.

6. Research Instrument

One of main function of a researcher in a qualitative research is acting as an instrument in the research (Herdiansyah, 2011:21). In this context, instrument is the tools which will be used to conduct qualitative research.

The success indicator is when the researcher has successfully taken by the subject and environment which is shown by the emergence of trust from the subject and environment (Herdiansyah, 2011:22). The instruments used in this research are:

a. Field note

Field note is a note written based on the interview and observation done by the researcher about the actor, activity, or the setting of the activities. The note is detailed, accurate, extensive and elaborated.

b. The researcher themselves

Researcher conducts the research by using their senses in conducting observation and note taking to the phenomenon which happen in the field.

c. Interview Guideline

Interview guideline is used as a guide in conducting the interview in order to obtain primary data. Interview guideline contains a series of questions to be asked to the interviewed.

d. Documentation Tool

Documentation tool is used to document and record information pertaining to the problems researched. The document tool may be in form of camera, cell phone or other document tools.

7. Data Analysis Technique

The data analysis technique used in this research is interactive analysis model method there are data collection process, data presentation, data reduction and conclusion. The data obtained will be analyzed by using the metho which will interpret the analysis result. This data analysis is done with the intention to make the tabulation simpler so that it is easier to read and interpret. Data analysis technique is started with interviewing, editing, clarification, reduction, then data presentation activities as well as concluding the data.

In this research, researcher will analyze the economic contribution potential and its competitive value to the region's nett income in a descriptive qualitative manner from interview and documentation. Interview is done to expert respondents in the field of economic development in Batu City. Researcher will take a sample of *BAPPEDA* Batu City in Economic and Social Culture Planning Division employee and Regional Income Agency (*DISPENDA*) employees of Batu City in order to get valid information. Then the data is processed and presented in form of wholly sentences to conclude the research data.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Location Overview

Batu City area has existed since the 10th century, Batu area and the surrounding area has been known as a retreat for the royal family, because the area is in a mountains area with cool air, supported by the natural grace as a characteristic of mountains area. Site and buildings from the Dutch Government during the Dutch East Indies still exist and be an asset as well as being a tourist visit today. The Dutch align Batu area with a country in Europe, namely is Switzerland and gives the title as *De Klein Switzerland* or Small Swiss in Java Island.

Historically, Batu citation derived from the moslem theologian of Prince Diponegoro follower that named Abu Ghonaim or called as Kyai Gubung Angin familiar local call by Mbah Wastu. Javanese cultural habits that often shorten the title name of someone is too long, to be better and faster called when calling someone, sooner or later eventually called Mbah Wastu called by Mbatu or Batu used as a designation for the Cold City in East Java.

Administratively Batu formed is one of the sub (district) from Malang Regency.

In a further development in 1993, exactly on March 6th (based on Government Regulation (PP) No. 12 in 1993 about Improvement Batu became Batu Kontatif) then

transformed the status from Batu district become Batu City. By status Batu changed become Administrative City (1993) which consist of three districts are Batu District, Bumiaji District, and Junrejo District. The first major is Drs. Chusnul Arifin Damuri (Batu Milestone, 2011:7). Arrange with the Regional Autonomy Development, at October 17th 2001, based on Law No. 11 in 2001 about Batu City Formed, then formally Batu as New Autonomy Region. On October 22nd 2002 the East Java, on behalf of the Regional Autonomy Minister appoint Drs. Imam Kabul as Batu City Major for 2002-2007 period. In the 2007-2012 period the Batu City Major is Eddy Rumpoko and in period 2012-2017 Eddy Rumpoko elected again as Batu Major.

Batu City is one of the youngest city in East Java, newly formed in 2001.

Previously, the Batu area was part of Sub-Unit Regional Development 1 (SSWP 1) North Malang. Astronomically, Batu located at position 122° 17'-122° 57' east longitude and 7° 44'-8° 26' south latitude, with an area of 19.908,72 ha or 0,42% of the total area in East Java. The Landscape of the area are hills, mountains, ravines and steep terrain area with boundaries as follows:

- a. North : Mojokerto Region and Pasuruan Region
- b. East : Malang Region
- c. South : Blitar Region and Malang Region
- d. West : Malang Region

Administratively, Batu City are divided into three District are Batu District, Junrejo District and Bumiaji District that consist of 20 villages, 4 sub-districts, 226

RW and 1.059 *RT*. From an area of 19.908,72 ha, the area was divided into Batu District is 4.545,81 ha, Junrejo District is 2.565,02 ha and Bumiaji District is 12.797,89 ha. Batu geography form of hills and mountains, with a height of ± 800 meters above sea level and the located in Panderman Mount area (2.010 m) and Welirang Mount or Kemukus (3.156 m). Oro-oro Ombo Village and Songgokerto Village (Batu District), Tlekung Village and Torongrejo Village (Junrejo District) and almost every villages in the Bumiaji District is a hilly area. Bumiaji Village, Bulukerto, Gunungsari, Punten, Tulungrejo, Sumbergondo and Giripurno Village has steep relief, while other villages/sub-districts are flat relatively. Under such condition, making Batu has cool air, with temperature ranging from 17°-25° celsius.

Forest area in Batu covering 11.227,4 ha includes protected forest, production forest and conservation forest. With the enactment of Local Regulation Batu City No. 3 in 2004 about Area Spatial Plan (*RTRW*), Batu area is divided into five part of the City Area (*BWK*), there are:

1. *BWK* I, as city center and *BWK* downtown area with service center located around the square and main streets.
2. *BWK* II, with a service center in Junrejo Village, Junrejo District.
3. *BWK* III, with a service center in Punten Village, Bumiaji District.
4. *BWK* IV, with a service center in Giripurno Village, Bumiaji District.
5. *BWK* V, Tulungrejo Village in Tulungrejo Village, Bumiaji District.

Batu City has vision and mission for the long term in *RPJP*, there are:

a. *RPJP* Vision

Realizing Batu City as Tourism Central Based on Farm that Competitive
Toward Civil Society.

b. *RPJP* Mission

1. Realizing Practice Religious Norm and Local Wisdom.
2. Realizing Qualified Human Resources.
3. Realizing the Good Governance.
4. Realizing Peace and Discipline Society.
5. Realizing Batu Development as Tourism Central Based on Environmental
Agriculture.

Each year Batu had development seen of regional income growth. Despite the year by year *PAD* Batu increase but its contribution to *PDRB* still weak is 5,15% of the total *APBD* (*RPJMD* Batu City period 2007-2012, 2012:46). Viewed from the number of people in the Batu every year has increased the population. The Batu population in 2007-2011 would present in Table 5.

Human resources as economy actor in each job field. Human resources that occupy the job in the Batu City are the population 10 years aged above. From the total population in the Batu City, the population composition 10 years aged and over who worked in accordance with the main sectors are presented in Table 6.

Table 5. Batu Population in 2007-2011

No.	Year	Population
1.	2007	173.295
2.	2008	184.110
3.	2009	206.980
4.	2010	208.366
5.	2011	214.321

Source: Batu in Figure, 2008-2012

Table 6. Population 10 Years Age and Over Who Work Based on Sector in Batu City in 2007-2011

No.	Sector	2007 (people)	2008 (people)	2009 (people)	2010 (people)	2011 (people)
1.	Agriculture	34.546	38.596	35.427	34.011	28.662
2.	Mining and quarrying	477	148	110	326	18.329
3.	Manufacturing	5.002	5.193	6.360	7.526	7.457
4.	Electricity, gas and water supply	58	214	106	148	(included mining and quarrying)
5.	Construction	5.744	6.920	7.492	7.414	6.708
6.	Trade, hotel and restaurant	18.869	21.631	23.980	22.873	29.451
7.	Transportation and communication	5.981	4.805	5.648	3.844	1.888
8.	Banking and other financial intermediaries	1.287	977	1.624	1.440	2.060
9.	Services	75.104	10.071	14.932	15.514	(included banking and other financial intermediaries)
Total		147.067	88.555	95.679	93.096	94.555

Source: Batu in Figure, 2008-2012

B. Data Presented

Based focus that researcher used, researchers will present limitations used in the data analysis. Economy sector in *PDRB* there are nine sectors that would be described as follows:

a. Agriculture

The agriculture sector consist of all kind of exploitation derived from nature which the results will be used to fulfill daily life. The main activities of agricultural sector includes cropping, livestock raising, fishing, logging and harvesting of forest products. The agricultural sector includes the sub-sector of the farm food corps, farm non food and estate corps, livestock, forestry, and fishery.

1) Farm food crops

The farm food corps sub-sector include farm corps commodities include rice, corn, cassava, sweet potatoes, peanuts, soybeans, vegetables, fruits, medical plants and other products.

2) Farm non food and estate corps

Farm non food and estate corps sub-sector in Indonesia can be classified into large estates and smallholders. Large estates is held or managed commercially by the company with legal status. Smallholders is organized or managed by the people/planters grouped in small crop plantation and smallholder household enterprises.

3) Livestock

Livestock sub-sector include three types of livestock by livestock type include large livestock, small livestock and poultry. The large livestock include of beef cattle population, dairy cow, buffalo, horses. Small livestock population include of goats, sheep, and pig. Poultry population include of domestic chicken, laying hen, duck, *entog*, and rabbit.

4) Forestry

Forestry sub-sector includes conservation forest, production forest, and other forest. Forest product in Batu generally includes rattan, *gondorukem*, turpentine, eucalyptus oil, pine resin, wood resin, wood, and pine wood.

5) Fishing

The fishing sub-sector is the commercialize activities sector the production of water animal. Generally, the sub-sector in Indonesia include of sea fishing, freshwater and brackish water. Usually sea fishing production did by arrest. Freshwater fish production carried two ways, there are fishing in river or lake and pursuit of freshwater aquaculture. While brackish water fishing production done by seeking brackish water aquaculture fish in the dike.

Table 7. Agriculture Sector Product Batu City in 2007-2011

No.	Agriculture	Farm Food Crops	Farm Non Food and Estate Crops	Livestock and Products	Forestry	Fishery
1.	2007	357.290,58	2.093,46	47.562,81	960,81	542,03
2.	2008	400.805,84	2.315,97	53.993,30	1.051,22	584,66
3.	2009	435.074,74	2.436,86	57.297,69	1.119,97	626,29
4.	2010	509.968,10	2.702,57	75.406,73	1.244,18	734,85
5.	2011	571.164,28	2.972,83	84.455,54	1.356,15	823,03

Source: Batu in Figure, 2008-2012

b. Mining and quarrying

Mining and quarrying sector commodity in Batu include mineral group C (sand excavation, gravel excavation, *urug* land, clay and stone). Mining and quarrying production Data Batu City in 2007-2011 are:

Table 8. Mining and Quarrying Sector Product Batu City in 2007-2011

Mining and Quarrying	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Mining	Non Petroleum and Natural Gas Mining	Quarrying
2007	-	-	2.252,10
2008	-	-	4.701,71
2009	-	-	5.124,86
2010	-	-	6.798,54
2011	-	-	7.546,38

Source: Batu in Figure, 2008-2012

c. Manufacturing industry

The manufacturing industry sector based on industrial condition divided into formal and non-formal industries. Meanwhile, according to industry types differentiated into small industries, cottage industries and large industries.

Manufacturing industry sub-sector consist of food, beverages and tobacco; textiles garment and leather; goods from wood and other forest product; paper and printing goods; chemical fertilizer and rubber goods; cement and non-metal mining; steel and iron basic metal; transportation equipment, machinery and tools; other goods.

Table 9. Manufacturing Industry Sector Product Batu City in 2007-2011

No.	Manufacturing Industry	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1.	Food, beverages and Tobacco Industry	70.797,39	83.369,20	92.855,24	105.829,96	116.412,95
2.	Textile, garment and leather	12.973,02	14.726,97	15.598,52	17.218,97	18.940,87
3.	Goods from wood and other forest product	18.804,37	21.846,72	23.237,37	26.998,00	29.157,83
4.	Paper and printing goods	5.613,24	6.572,15	7.143,48	8.963,62	9.770,35
5.	Chemical fertilizer and rubber goods	12.971,92	14.525,72	15.110,56	16.807,91	18.320,62
6.	Cement and non metal digging	26.737,32	30.352,21	33.206,41	35.569,53	38.415,09
7.	Steel and iron basic metal	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Transportation equipment, machinery and tools	1.626,42	1.803,31	1.995,44	2.226,35	2.382,19
9.	Other goods	3.390,35	3.898,73	4.393,47	5.981,54	6.519,88

Source: Batu in Figure, 2008-2012

d. Electricity and Water Supply

This sector includes two sub-sectors, there are electricity and water supply.

Electricity sub-sector in Indonesia used the State Electricity Company (*PLN*)

services. Water supply sub-sector services in Indonesia used the Regional

Water Company (*PDAM*). Electricity and water supply production in Batu

presented in Table 10.

1) Electricity

Electricity procurement services by *PT PLN* give many contributions to the

houses, office, business, government, social and industrial sectors.

2) Water supply

PDAM services in Batu to fill water consumed by the non-business group,

business and society.

**Table 10. Electricity and Water Supply Sector Product Batu City
in 2007-2011**

Electricity and Water Supply	Electricity	Water Supply
2007	29.386,45	2.859,12
2008	34.107,18	3.437,85
2009	37.480,38	3.867,58
2010	41.478,46	5.535,83
2011	45.626,31	6.034,05

Source: Batu in Figure, 2008-2012

e. Construction

The construction sector includes all physical development activities include buildings, roads, bridges, terminals, DAM irrigation, etc. Infrastructure such as buildings in Batu are education facilities, health facilities, worship facilities, etc. Construction sector production Batu would present in Table 11.

Table 11. Construction Sector Product Batu City in 2007-2011

Year	Construction
2007	34.122,04
2008	42.181,46
2009	49.774,12
2010	57.765,45
2011	74.296,58

Source: Batu in Figure, 2008-2012

f. Trade, Hotel and Restaurant

This sector includes three sub-sectors, there are trade, hotel and restaurant.

Trade sub-sector consists of big trade, medium trade and small trade. Hotel sub-sector covers all activities of inn. Restaurant sub-sector includes all activities in the provision of food and beverages.

1) Trade

According to the applicable legal agency in Indonesia, trading consist of PT, Cooperative, CV, Firm and other individuals. Trading is done on a

large scale, medium and small. Small scale commercial activities include of street vendors and peddlers.

2) Hotel

Hotel sub-sector activities covers all hotels, inns, motels and other similarity. Generally, hotel types consist of star hotel and jasmine hotel.

Inn service provision calculated by the production's value based on the number guests total who stay and the time guests stay.

3) Restaurant

This sub-sector includes all activities in the food and drink provision with a permanent place, non-permanent place and food and beverages itinerant vendors.

**Table 12. Trade, Hotel and Restaurant Sector Product Batu City
in 2007-2011**

Year	Trade	Hotel	Restaurant
2007	639.868,81	238.977,95	40.894,26
2008	776.085,75	266.990,84	49.417,70
2009	889.394,27	313.447,25	57.571,62
2010	1.085.824,87	398.273,46	94.457,23
2011	1.248.698,60	454.031,74	109.570,39

Source: Batu in Figure, 2008-2012

g. Transportation and Communication

Transportation sub-sector includes public transportation activities for passengers and goods. Transportation activities conducted of land, sea and air

transportation. Communication sub-sector aims to public provide in information access and communication access.

1) Transportation

Road transportation test obliged consist of passenger cars, buses, freight car and trailer. Supported services includes the transport services provision and the transport facilities provision to support transport activities such as terminal and parking, goods contain break up, storage, warehousing, and other transportation support services.

2) Communication

a) Post and Communications

Post and communication providing the services such as mail delivery, postal money order, postal money order services in the telephone using, internet, telegraph, fax and telex.

b) Supporting Services Communication

Communications support services include all of activities and the facilities providing and services providing that support communication activities such as *wartel*, *warnet*, *warpostel*, *payphone* and mobile phone.

Table 13. Transportation and Communication Sector Product Batu City in 2007-2011

Sector		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Transportation	Railway Transportation	-	-	-	-	-
	Road Transportation	31.466,57	36.580,28	42.072,51	51.294,71	55.911,24
	Seaborne Transportation	-	-	-	-	-
	Inland Shipping	-	-	-	-	-
	Aviation	-	-	-	-	-
	Service Allied to Transportation	1.168,19	1.329,19	1.475,40	1.891,42	2.080,56
Communication	Post and Telecommunication	35.837,98	39.687,97	44.863,01	56.731,56	62.972,04
	Service Allied to Communication	2.204,41	2.565,37	2.896,25	3.577,87	4.007,21

Source: Batu in Figure, 2008-2012

h. Banking and Other Financial Intermediaries

Banking and other financial intermediaries sub-sector consist of bank and non-bank financial institution. Non-bank financial institution sub-sector consists of financial support services, building rental and services company.

Table 14. Banking and Other Financial Intermediaries Sector Product Batu City in 2007-2011

Year	Bank	Non Bank Financial Institution	Service Allied to Financial	Ownership of Dwelling	Business Service
2007	10.217,56	16.547,38	-	54.492,42	6.777,60
2008	12.469,60	19.466,12	-	61.260,01	7.756,76
2009	14.342,47	21.218,07	-	68.917,51	8.522,17
2010	4.589,62	31.334,63	-	80.895,47	11.052,01
2011	5.186,27	34.792,54	-	92.220,84	12.157,21

Source: Batu in Figure, 2008-2012

i. Services

Services sector is divided into two sub-sectors, there are general government sub-sector and private sub-sector. General government sub-sector includes government services, public administration and security defense. The private sub-sector includes social services; entertainment and cultural services; personal and household services.

1) General government

Gross value added sub-sector of general government consist of the regular employees wages total and salaries of the central government and local government, the wage component development expenditures plus depreciation estimated 5 percent of the total salary has been calculated.

2) Private

a) Social community

This sub-sector includes educational services, health care, worship places, research, orphanage, *panti weda*, the children defect foundation, etc. Education services in Batu City consist of kindergarten (*TK*), elementary school (*SD Negeri*), private elementary school (*SD Swasta*), junior high school (*SMP Negeri*), private junior high school (*SMP Swasta*), senior high school (*SMA*), private senior high school (*SMA Swasta*), *madrasah ibtidaiyah*, *madrasah tsanawiyah*, vocation high school (*SMK*), and private vocation high school (*SMK Swasta*). Health care facilities including hospitals, health

centers (*PUSKESMAS*), Sub-health centers (*PUSKESMAS PEMBANTU*), health posts (*posyandu*) and maternity houses.

b) Entertainment and culture

This sub-sector includes recreation, private local television, private radio, performance place, etc. Recreation areas in Batu are 41 tourist destination consisting of natural and artificial. Cultural tourism in Batu consists of shadow puppets, musical, *ketrung*, *keroncong*, martial arts, *terbang jidor*, *kuda lumping*, *malay orchestra* and *qosidah*.

c) Individuals and household

This sub-sector includes all kinds of activities that serving individual and household servant, etc.

Table 15. Services Sector Product Batu City in 2007-2011

Sector	Government Services	Private Services		
		Social Service	Entertainment and Culture Service	Individual and Household Service
2007	149.689,99	28.129,09	33.404,70	86.961,14
2008	187.791,35	32.084,78	37.998,91	97.323,91
2009	216.570,49	35.943,95	45.978,68	106.082,48
2010	289.209,84	50.878,21	54.300,94	116.012,62
2011	332.591,32	56.983,59	62.446,08	129.934,13

Source: Batu in Figure, 2008-2012

Overall economy growth is the average from the sector's growth rate. If a sector has a dominant role but the progress is slow, it would hamper overall

economy growth rate. Conversely, if the sector has a high growth rate, the sector would automatically cause the total growth rate is high too. Economy growth in the region can be seen from *PDRB ADHK* and *PDRB ADHB*. Economy growth can be measured by *PDRB ADHK* 2000 so economy growth is not influence by the prices and inflation. However, to calculate the superior economy potential and competitiveness economy required *PDRB ADHB* data. These are *PDRB ADHB* data presentation Batu City in 2007-2011.

Table 16. **Batu PDRB ADHB in 2007-2011**

No.	Sector	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1.	Agriculture	408.449,69	458.750,99	496.555,55	590.056,43	660.771,82
2.	Mining and quarrying	4.123,53	4.701,71	5.124,86	6.798,54	7.546,38
3.	Manufacturing industry	152.914,03	177.095,01	193.540,49	219.595,87	239.919,79
4.	Electricity, gas and water supply	32.245,57	37.545,03	41.347,96	47.014,29	51.660,36
5.	Construction	34.122,04	42.181,46	49.774,12	57.765,45	74.296,58
6.	Trade, hotel and restaurant	919.741,02	1.092.494,29	1.260.413,14	1.578.555,55	1.812.300,72
7.	Transportation and communication	70.677,15	82.162,81	91.307,17	113.495,57	124.971,05
8.	Banking and other financial intermediaries	88.034,96	100.952,49	113.000,22	127.881,73	144.356,85
9.	Services	298.184,92	355.198,42	404.575,60	510.401,61	581.955,12
PDRB Total		2.008.492,91	2.351.082,21	2.655.639,11	3.251.565,04	3.697.778,68

Source: Batu in Figure, 2008-2012

Beside *PDRB* Batu, East Java Province *PDRB* needed as top-level data analysis of Batu City. Analyzed time series between Batu City and East Java

Province must be same that was in 2007-2011. East Java Province *PDRB* are presented in table 17.

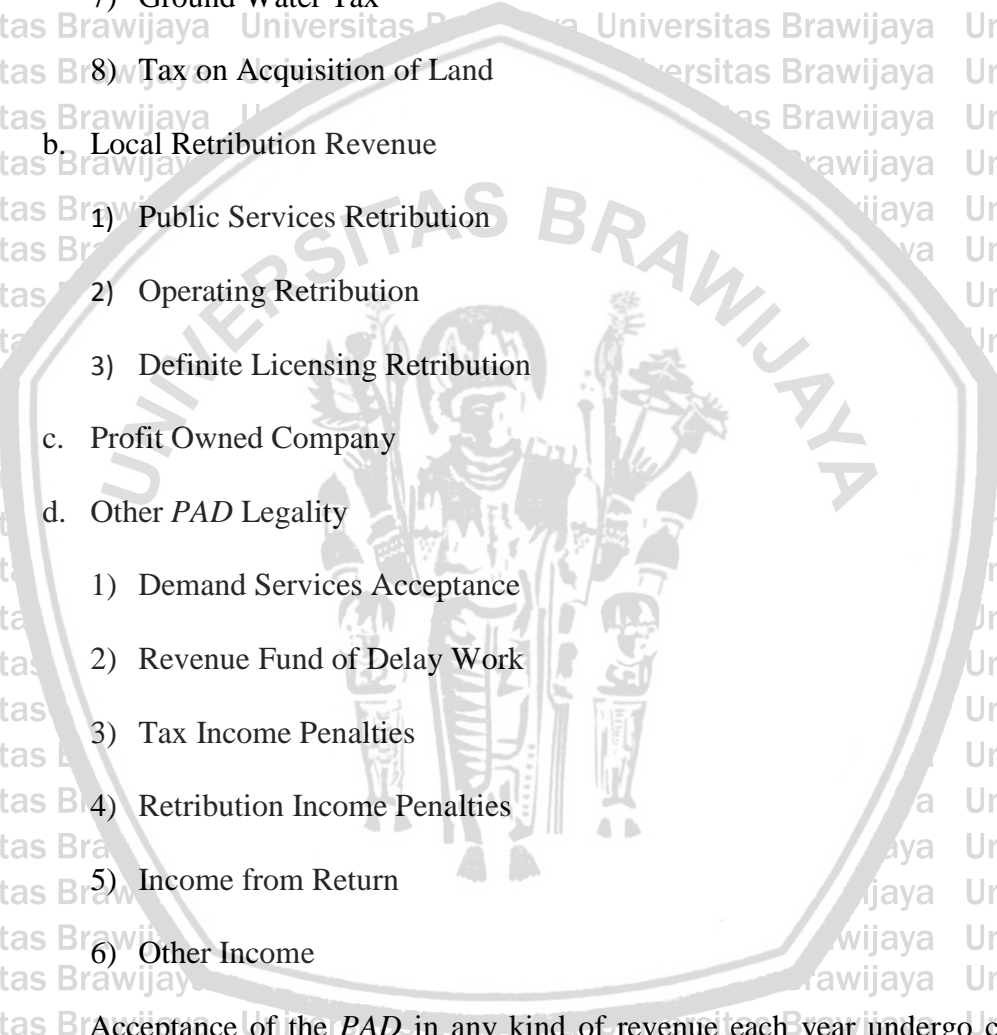
Table 17. East Java *PDRB ADHB* in 2007-2011

No.	Sector	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1.	Agriculture	89.441.663,00	102.995.180,34	112.233.859,16	122.623.967,68	136.027.919,63
2.	Mining and quarrying	11.305.430,13	13.516.509,05	15.275.669,63	17.030.742,77	19.794.059,02
3.	Manufacturing industry	153.815.077,96	177.073.710,37	193.256.482,06	214.024.729,37	239.844.520,36
4.	Electricity, gas and water supply	10.257.967,40	11.860.995,77	10.625.414,01	11.768.641,20	12.690.733,03
5.	Construction	17.979.349,79	20.771.916,62	27.552.354,80	34.993.979,71	41.295.649,14
6.	Trade, hotel and restaurant	154.102.587,32	182.494.842,54	195.184.787,50	229.404.871,55	265.238.859,62
7.	Transportation and communication	29.697.961,25	33.091.943,64	37.785.346,57	42.947.758,98	50.044.951,42
8.	Banking and other intermediaries	24.729.208,30	29.117.658,12	33.145.827,89	38.055.173,52	43.570.708,23
9.	Services	43.590.087,81	50.659.198,73	61.787.816,10	67.605.907,67	75.636.174,35
<i>PDRB</i> Total		534.919.332,96	621.581.955,18	686.847.557,72	778.455.772,45	884.143.574,81

Source: East Java Province *BPS*, 2008-2012

Every city and county in Indonesia would get funds from local revenue (*PAD*) gathered from a type of revenue. In Batu City, the type of income that exists in *PAD* includes local taxes, retribution, local state-owned enterprise profits and other legality income. The *PAD* type details in Batu acceptance:

- a. Local Tax Revenue
 - 1) Hotel Taxes
 - 2) Restaurant Tax
 - 3) Entertainment Tax

- 
- 4) Advertisement Tax
 - 5) Street Lighting Tax
 - 6) Parking Tax
 - 7) Ground Water Tax
 - 8) Tax on Acquisition of Land
- b. Local Retribution Revenue
- 1) Public Services Retribution
 - 2) Operating Retribution
 - 3) Definite Licensing Retribution
- c. Profit Owned Company
- d. Other *PAD* Legality
- 1) Demand Services Acceptance
 - 2) Revenue Fund of Delay Work
 - 3) Tax Income Penalties
 - 4) Retribution Income Penalties
 - 5) Income from Return
 - 6) Other Income

Acceptance of the *PAD* in any kind of revenue each year undergo changes based on the area in question. *PAD* Batu revenues type every year is also changing. Numerical data and Batu *PAD* components will be presented in detail in the appendix.

C. Data Analysis

1. Superior Potential and Economy Competitiveness Batu City in 2007-2011

To determine the superior potential and economy competitiveness of a region is required a minimum period of 5 years. To knowing the superior potential and competitiveness 5 years period, known by the average result from the data analysis every year. Therefore, researcher should present data analysis of superior potential and competitiveness every year and the last present is the average result analysis that are used as the final result analysis.

Researcher would present the result of superior potential analysis and local competitiveness every year.

a. Superior Potential and Economy Competitiveness Batu City in 2007-2008

To analyze the superior potential and economy competitiveness Batu required *PDRB* Batu City and *PDRB* East Java Province. East Java Province is an area one level above Batu that become calculation measurement of location quotient and shift share. These are a data presentation of *PDRB* Batu and *PDRB* East Java Province in 2007-2008.

Table 18. Batu *PDRB ADHB* and East Java *PDRB ADHB* in 2007-2008

No.	Sector	Batu City <i>PDRB</i>		East Java Province <i>PDRB</i>	
		2007	2008	2007	2008
1.	Agriculture	408.449,69	458.750,99	89.441.663,00	102.995.180,34
2.	Mining and quarrying	4.123,53	4.701,71	11.305.430,13	13.516.509,05
3.	Manufacturing industry	152.914,03	177.095,01	153.815.077,96	177.073.710,37
4.	Electricity, gas and water supply	32.245,57	37.545,03	10.257.967,40	11.860.995,77

No.	Sector	Batu City PDRB		East Java Province PDRB	
		2007	2008	2007	2008
5.	Construction	34.122,04	42.181,46	17.979.349,79	20.771.916,62
6.	Trade, hotel and restaurant	919.741,02	1.092.494,29	154.102.587,32	182.494.842,54
7.	Transportation and communication	70.677,15	82.162,81	29.697.961,25	33.091.943,64
8.	Banking and other financial intermediaries	88.034,96	100.952,49	24.729.208,30	29.117.658,12
9.	Services	298.184,92	355.198,42	43.590.087,81	50.659.198,73
PDRB Total		2.008.492,91	2.351.082,21	534.919.332,96	621.581.955,18

Source: Batu in Figure and East Java Province BPS, 2008-2009

1) Analysis of Economy Superior Potential in 2007-2008

Based on PDRB Batu and East Java Province in 2007 and 2008, researcher shall analyze the economy superior potential in 2007-2008 in Batu. The analysis results of economy superior potential in 2007-2008 are presented in table 19.

Table 19. Location Quotient Analysis Result Batu City in 2007-2008

No.	Sector	LQ 2007	LQ 2008
1.	Agriculture	1,22	1,18
2.	Mining and quarrying	0,10	0,09
3.	Manufacturing industry	0,26	0,26
4.	Electricity, gas and water supply	0,84	0,84
5.	Construction	0,51	0,54
6.	Trade, hotel and restaurant	1,59	1,58
7.	Transportation and communication	0,63	0,66
8.	Banking and other financial intermediaries	0,95	0,92
9.	Services	1,82	1,85

Source: Data processed

From the above table it can be seen that in 2007, the superior sector in the Batu City are agricultural; trade, hotel and restaurant; and services. The main sector in 2007 is services sector, the value is 1,82.

The second superior sector is trade, hotel and restaurant sector, the value is 1,59. The third superior sector is agricultural sector, the value is 1,22.

In 2008, the dominant sector are same with superior sector in 2007, there are agriculture; trade, hotel and restaurant; and services.

The order the superior sectors in 2008 are still same as the order of the superior sector in 2007. The first order is services sector, the value is 1,85. The second order sector is trade, hotel and restaurant sector, the value is 1,58. The third order sector is agriculture, the value is 1,18.

From the analysis of 2007 and 2008 can be seen that the services sector; trade, hotel and restaurant; and agriculture is the superior sector. In 2008 the services sector has increased the analysis number from 1,82 to 1,85. But trade, hotel and restaurant sector decrease the analysis number from 1,59 to 1,58. Similarly, the agricultural sector has decreased analysis number from 1,22 to 1,18.

2) Analysis of Economy Competitiveness Potential in 2007-2008

The sift position of each sector and shift share components in Batu of 2007-2008 are presented in table 20.

Table 20. **Shift Share Analysis Result Batu City in 2007-2008**

No.	Sector	National Share (NS)	Proportional Shift (P)	Competitive Position (C)		Regional Growth (SS)
				Rate	Sequence	
1.	Agriculture	66173.19	-4278.89	-15871.89	9	46022.41
2.	Mining and quarrying	668.06	138.41	-89.88	6	716.59
3.	Manufacturing industry	24773.70	-1651.32	-592.72	7	22529.66
4.	Electricity, gas and water supply	5224.13	-185.06	75.33	4	5114.40
5.	Construction	5528.13	-228.27	2531.29	3	7831.15
6.	Trade, hotel and restaurant	149007.83	20447.61	23745.44	1	193200.88
7.	Transportation and communication	11450.45	-3373.23	35.21	5	8112.43
8.	Banking and other financial intermediaries	14262.60	1360.10	-1345.07	8	14277.63
9.	Services	48309.13	48.25	8704.37	2	57061.75
TOTAL		325397.22	12277.61			354866.91

Source: data processed

Shift analysis of economy sector in Batu based on determinant

components, the result analysis are:

a) National Share

Batu absolute economy growth in 2007-2008 period has a greater value than East Java Province growth. The economy growth value in Batu is 354,866,91 million rupiah, while the growth effect in East Java Province only 325397,22 million rupiah.

That means that the growing influence in East Java Province has positive impact for economy growth in Batu.

Growth shifting in East Java Province has positive effect toward some sectors. These influences in relation toward the larger absolute growth in Batu that indicates the East Java Province role is small and the Batu Role is big enough. In the 2007-2008 period, the sector that have a big role and role contributed in East Java are mining and quarrying; construction; trade, hotel and restaurant; banking and other financial intermediaries; and services. Mining and quarrying contribution is 716,59 million rupiah, while the value in East Java province is 668,06 million rupiah. Construction sector contribution is 7831,15 million rupiah, while the value in province only 5528,13 million rupiah. Trade, hotel and restaurant contribution is 193200,88 million rupiah while the value in province is 149.007,83 million rupiah. Banking and other intermediaries sector contribution is 14277,63 million rupiah while the value in province is 14262,60 million rupiah. Services sector contribution is 57061,75 million rupiah, while the value in province is 48309,13 million rupiah.

While the economy sector that has a less growth rate than the East Java role or East Java role is greater when compared with

Batu are agricultural; manufacturing industry; electricity and water supply; transportation and communication. The agricultural sector contribution is 46022,41 million rupiah, while the value in province is 66173,19 million rupiah. Manufacturing sector contribution is 22529,66 million rupiah, while the value in province is 24773,70 million rupiah. Electricity and water supply contribution is 5114,0 million while the value in province is 5224,13 million rupiah. Transportation and communication sector contribution is 8112,43 million rupiah, while in the province is 11450,45 million rupiah.

b) Proportional Shift

Seen from sectors in Batu compared to the province thus the faster growth sector is sector that has proportional analysis result is positive. Sectors that faster economy growth from province there are mining and quarrying sector, the value is 138,41; trade, hotel and restaurant sector, the value is 20447,61; banking and other intermediaries the value is 1360,10; and services sector, the value is 48,25. While the sectors that has slower economy growth than province are agricultural sector, the value is -4278,89; manufacturing industry sector, the value is -1651,32; electricity and water supply sector, the value is -185,06; construction sector,

the value is -228,27; and transportation and communication sector, the value is -3373.23.

c) Differential Shift

Highly competitive sector has a high value analysis result.

Sequence of the local economic competitiveness Batu in 2007-2008 are (1) trade, hotel and restaurant, the value is 23745,44; (2) services, the value is 8704,08; (3) construction, the value is 2531,29; (4) electricity and water supply, the value is 75,33; (5) transportation and communication, the value is 35,21; (6) mining and quarrying, the value is -89,88; (7) manufacturing industry, the value is -592,72; (8) banking and other intermediaries, the value is -1345,07; and (9) agriculture, the value is -15871,89.

b. Superior Potential and Economy Competitiveness Batu City in 2008-2009

To analyze the economy potential and economy competitiveness in Batu need Batu *PDRB* and East Java Province *PDRB* data. East Java Province is an area one level above Batu that become calculated measurement of location quotient and shift share. These are a data presentation of Batu City *PDRB* and East Java Province *PDRB* in 2008-2009.

Table 21. **Batu PDRB ADHB and East Java PDRB ADHB in 2008-2009**

No.	Sector	Batu City PDRB		East Java Province PDRB	
		2008	2009	2008	2009
1.	Agriculture	458.750,99	496.555,55	102.995.180,34	112.233.859,16
2.	Mining and quarrying	4.701,71	5.124,86	13.516.509,05	15.275.669,63
3.	Manufacturing industry	177.095,01	193.540,49	177.073.710,37	193.256.482,06
4.	Electricity, gas and water supply	37.545,03	41.347,96	11.860.995,77	10.625.414,01
5.	Construction	42.181,46	49.774,12	20.771.916,62	27.552.354,80
6.	Trade, hotel and restaurant	1.092.494,29	1.260.413,14	182.494.842,54	195.184.787,50
7.	Transportation and communication	82.162,81	91.307,17	33.091.943,64	37.785.346,57
8.	Banking and other financial intermediaries	100.952,49	113.000,22	29.117.658,12	33.145.827,89
9.	Services	355.198,42	404.575,60	50.659.198,73	61.787.816,10
	PDRB Total	2.351.082,21	2.655.639,11	621.581.955,18	686.847.557,72

Source: Batu in Figure and East Java Province *BPS*, 2009-2010

1) Analysis of Economy Superior Potential in 2008-2009

Based on Batu *PDRB* and East Java *PDRB* in 2007 and 2008, researcher shall analyzed the economy superior potential of 2008-2009 in Batu. The analysis results of economy superior potential in 2008-2009 are present in table 22.

Table 22. **Location Quotient Analysis Result Batu City in 2008-2009**

No.	Sector	LQ 2008	LQ 2009
1.	Agriculture	1,18	1,14
2.	Mining and quarrying	0,09	0,09
3.	Manufacturing industry	0,26	0,26
4.	Electricity, gas and water supply	0,84	1,01
5.	Construction	0,54	0,47

No.	Sector	LQ 2008	LQ 2009
6.	Trade, hotel and restaurant	1,58	1,67
7.	Transportation and communication	0,66	0,62
8.	Banking and other financial intermediaries	0,92	0,88
9.	Services	1,85	1,69

Source: Data Processed

From the above table it can be seen that in 2008 the superior sector in Batu City are agriculture; trade, hotel and restaurant; and services.

The main sector in 2008 is services sector, the value is 1,85. The second superior sector is trade, hotel and restaurant, the value is 1,58.

The third superior sector is agriculture sector, the value is 1,18.

In 2009, the superior sectors are agriculture; electricity and water supply; trade, hotel and restaurant; and services. The sequence of the first superior sector is services sector, the value is 1,69. The second superior sector is trade, hotel and restaurant, the value is 1,67. The third superior sector is agriculture, the value is 1,14. The fourth superior sector is electricity and water supply, the value is 1,01.

From the analysis of 2008 can be seen that the services sector; trade, hotel and restaurant; and agriculture are the dominant sectors.

But in 2009, the electricity and water supply is increase numerical analysis become superior from not superior sector, there are from 0,84

to 1,01. It can be seen that the analysis number close to 1, means that the sector is just enough to fill the society needs in the Batu only.

In 2009 the services sector to be decreased numerical analysis from 1,85 to 1,69. Trade, hotel and restaurant sector has increased numerical analysis from 1,58 to 1,67. While the agricultural sector has decreased numerical analysis from 1,18 to 1,14.

2) Analysis of Economy Competitiveness Potential in 2008-2009

The shift position of each sectors and shift share components in Batu of 2008-2009 are presented in table 23.

Table 23. Shift Share Analysis Result Batu City in 2008-2009

No.	Sector	National Share (NS)	Proportional Shift (P)	Competitive Position (C)		Regional Growth (SS)
				Rate	Sequence	
1.	Agriculture	48.168,48	-7.018,47	-10.363,92	9	30.786,09
2.	Mining and quarrying	493,68	118,25	-70,53	6	541,40
3.	Manufacturing industry	18.594,83	-2.410,11	-2.149,35	8	14.035,37
4.	Electricity, gas and water supply	3.942,20	-7.853,33	-139,27	7	-4.050,40
5.	Construction	4.429,02	9.339,99	3.163,64	3	16.932,65
6.	Trade, hotel and restaurant	114.711,02	-38.743,43	53.207,83	1	129.175,42
7.	Transportation and communication	8.627,03	3.026,05	517,33	5	12.170,41
8.	Banking and other financial intermediaries	10.599,93	3.365,95	1.447,80	4	15.413,68
9.	Services	37.295,55	40.733,07	12.081,63	2	90.110,25
TOTAL		246.861,73	557,97			305.114,87

Source: Data Processed

Economy sector shift analysis in Batu of 2008-2009 period based on the determinant components, the analysis result are:

a) National Share

Batu absolute economic growth in 2008-2009 period has a greater value than the growth in East Java Province the value is 305.114,87 million rupiah, while the growth effect in East Java only 246.861,73 million rupiah. May means that the growing influence of East Java has positive impact to economic growth in Batu.

East Java growth shifting has a positive effect to some sectors. These influence in relation to the larger absolute growth in Batu that indicates the East Java role is small enough and the Batu role is big enough. In the 2008-2009 period, the sector has a major role and give big contribute in East Java are mining and quarrying; construction; trade, hotel and restaurant; transportation and communication; banking and other intermediaries; and services.

Mining and quarrying contribution is 541,40 million rupiah, while the value in the province is 493,68 million rupiah. Construction sector contribution is 16.932,62 million rupiah, while the value in the province is 4.429,02 million rupiah. Trade, hotel and restaurant contribution is 129.175,42 million rupiah while the value in the province is 114.711,02 million rupiah only. Transportation and

communication contribution is 12.170,41 million rupiah while the value in the province is 8.627,03 million rupiah. Banking and other intermediaries contribution is 15.413,68 million rupiah while the value in the province is 10.599,93 million rupiah. Services sector contribution is 90.110,25 million rupiah, while the value in the province is 37.295,55 million rupiah.

While the economy has a growth rate less than the East Java Province role or East Java Province role is greater when compared with Batu City are agriculture; manufacturing industry; electricity and water supply. The agriculture sector contribution is 30.786,09 million rupiah, while the value in the province is 48.168,48 million rupiah. The manufacturing sector contribution is 14.035,37 million rupiah, while the value in the province is 18.594,83 million rupiah. The electricity and water supply contribution is 4.050,40 while the value in the province is 3.942,20 million rupiah. Electricity and water supply sector this year are very short and required import from other region.

b) Proportional Shift

Seen from these sectors compared with the provincial, thus sector that has faster growth is sector has proportional analysis result is positive. Sectors that has faster economic growth from the province are mining and quarrying, the value is 118,25;

construction, the value is 9.339,99; transportation and communication, the value is 3.026,05; banking and other intermediaries, the value is 3.365,95; and services, the value is 40.733,07. While the sectors that has slower economic growth that the province are agricultural sector, the value is -7.018,47; manufacturing industry, the value is -2.410,11; electricity and water supply, the value is -7.853,33; trade, hotel and restaurant, the value is -38.743,43.

c) Differential Shift

Highly competitive sector has a high value analysis result. The order of the regional economic competitiveness Batu are (1) trade, hotel and restaurant is 53207,83; (2) services is 12081,63; (3) construction is 3163,64; (4) banking and other intermediaries 1447,80; (5) transportation and communication is 517,33; (6) mining and quarrying is -70,53; (7) electricity and water supply is -139,27; (8) manufacturing industry is -2149,35; and (9) agriculture is -10363,92.

c. Superior Potential and Economy Competitiveness Batu City in 2009-2010

To analyze the superior potential and economic competitiveness Batu required Batu City *PDRB* and East Java Province *PDRB*. East Java Province is an area one level above Batu that become calculation

measurement of location quotient and shift share. These is a data presentation of Batu *PDRB* and East Java Province *PDRB* in 2009-2010.

Table 24. **Batu *PDRB ADHB* and East Java *PDRB ADHB* in 2009-2010**

No.	Sector	Batu City <i>PDRB</i>		East Java Province <i>PDRB</i>	
		2009	2010	2009	2010
1.	Agriculture	496.555,55	590.056,43	112.233.859,16	122.623.967,68
2.	Mining and quarrying	5.124,86	6.798,54	15.275.669,63	17.030.742,77
3.	Manufacturing industry	193.540,49	219.595,87	193.256.482,06	214.024.729,37
4.	Electricity, gas and water supply	41.347,96	47.014,29	10.625.414,01	11.768.641,20
5.	Construction	49.774,12	57.765,45	27.552.354,80	34.993.979,71
6.	Trade, hotel and restaurant	1.260.413,14	1.578.555,55	195.184.787,50	229.404.871,55
7.	Transportation and communication	91.307,17	113.495,57	37.785.346,57	42.947.758,98
8.	Banking and other financial intermediaries	113.000,22	127.881,73	33.145.827,89	38.055.173,52
9.	Services	404.575,60	510.401,61	61.787.816,10	67.605.907,67
<i>PDRB</i> Total		2.655.639,11	3.251.565,04	686.847.557,72	778.455.772,45

Source: Batu in Figure and East Java Province *BPS*, 2010-2011

1) Analysis of Economy Superior Potential in 2009-2010

Based on Batu *PDRB* and East Java Province *PDRB* in 2009 and 2010, researcher shall analyzed the economy superior potential in 2009-2010 in Batu. These analysis result of economic superior potential in 2009 and 2010 are presented in table 25.

Table 25. Location Quotient Analysis Result Batu City in 2009-2010

No.	Sector	LQ 2009	LQ 2010
1.	Agriculture	1,14	1,15
2.	Mining and quarrying	0,09	0,10
3.	Manufacturing industry	0,26	0,25
4.	Electricity, gas and water supply	1,01	0,96
5.	Construction	0,47	0,40
6.	Trade, hotel and restaurant	1,67	1,65
7.	Transportation and communication	0,62	0,63
8.	Banking and other financial intermediaries	0,88	0,80
9.	Services	1,69	1,81

Source: Data Processed

From the above table it can be seen that in 2009 the superior sector in the Batu City are agriculture; electricity and water supply; trade, hotel and restaurant; and services. The main sector in 2009 is services sector, the value is 1,69. The second superior sector is trade, hotel and restaurant, the value is 1,67. The third superior sector is agriculture, the value is 1,14. The fourth superior sector is electricity and water supply sector, the value is 1,01.

In 2010, the superior sector are agriculture; trade, hotel and restaurant; and services. The first order is services sector, the value is 1,81. The second superior sector is trade, hotel and restaurant, the value is 1,65. The third superior sector is agriculture, the value is 1,15.

From this analysis it can be seen that in 2009 the services sector; trade, hotel and restaurant; electricity and water supply; and agriculture are the superior sector. But in 2010 the electricity and water supply has decreased the number analysis and not become superior sector from 1,01 to 1,96.

In 2010, the services sector has increased the analysis number from 1,69 to 1,81. Trade, hotel and restaurant has decreased numerical analysis from 1,67 to 1,65. The agricultural sector has increased the analysis number from 1,14 to 1,15.

2) Analysis of Economy Competitiveness Potential in 2009-2010

The shift position of each sector and shift share component in Batu of 2009-2010 are presented in table 26.

Table 26. Shift Share Analysis Result Batu City in 2009-2010

No.	Sector	National Share (SS)	Proportional Shift (P)	Competitive Position (C)		Regional Growth (SS)
				Rate	Sequence	
1.	Agriculture	66.228,04	-20.259,15	27.272,84	3	73.241,73
2.	Mining and quarrying	683,53	-94,72	990,15	6	1.578,97
3.	Manufacturing	25.813,44	-5.014,67	241,94	7	21.040,71
4.	Electricity, gas and water supply	5.514,78	-1.066,00	151,55	8	4.600,33
5.	Construction	6.638,62	6.804,89	1.352,72	5	14.796,22
6.	Trade, hotel and restaurant	168.107,46	52.870,03	150.034,95	1	371.012,44
7.	Transportation and communication	12.178,08	296,73	10.010,31	4	22.485,13

No.	Sector	National Share (SS)	Proportional Shift (P)	Competitive Position (C)		Regional Growth (SS)
				Rate	Sequence	
8.	Banking and other financial intermediaries	15.071,39	1.665,47	-189,88	9	16.546,98
9.	Services	53.960,22	-15.864,40	51.865,78	2	89.961,61
TOTAL		354.195,56	19.338,19			615.264,11

Source: Data Processed

Shift analysis of economy sector in Batu of 2009-2010 period based on the determinant components, the analysis result are:

a) National Share

Batu absolute economic growth in 2009-2010 period has a greater value than East Java Province growth is 615.264,11 million rupiah, while the growth effect in East Java Province only 354.195,56 million rupiah. May mean that the East Java growth influence have positively impact to economic growth in Batu.

East Java Province growth shifting have positive effect on some sectors. The influence in relation to the larger absolute growth in Batu that indicates the East Java Province role is small enough and the Batu role is big enough. In the 2009-2010 period, the sector has a major role and has contribute in East Java Province are agriculture; mining and quarrying; construction; trade, hotel and restaurant; transportation and communication; banking and other intermediaries; and services. The agriculture sector

contribution is 73.241,73 million rupiah, while the province value is 66.228,04 million rupiah. The mining and quarrying sector contribution is 1.578,97 million rupiah while the province value is 683,53 million rupiah. The construction sector contribution is 14.796,22 million rupiah, while the province value is 6.638,62 million rupiah. The trade, hotel and restaurant sector contribution is 371.012,44 million rupiah while the province value is 168.107,46 million rupiah. The transportation and communication sector contribution is 22.485,13 million rupiah while the province value is 12.178,08 million rupiah. The banking and other intermediaries sector contribution is 16.546,98 million rupiah while the province value is 15.071,39 million rupiah. The services sector contribution is 89.961,61 million rupiah, while the province value is 53.960,22 million rupiah.

While the economy has a less growth rate than the East Java Province role or East Java is greater if compared with Batu City are manufacturing industry; electricity and water supply. The manufacturing sector contribution is 21.040,71 million rupiah, while the province value is 25.813,44 million rupiah. The electricity and water supply sector contribution is 4.600,33 million rupiah, while the province value is 5.514,78 million rupiah.

b) Proportional Shift

Seen from these sectors compared with the provincial sector is growing faster if the proportional analysis result is positive. The sector that has faster economic growth from province, are construction sector (the value is 6.804,89); trade, hotel and restaurant sector (the value is 52.870,03); transportation and communication sector (the value is 296,73); banking and other intermediaries sector (the value is 1.665,47); while the sector that has slower economic growth than the province are agriculture sector (the value is -20.259,15); mining and quarrying sector (the value is 94,72); manufacturing industry sector (the value is -5.014,67); electricity and water supply sector (the value is -1.066,00); and services sector (the value is -15.864,40).

c) Differential Shift

Highly competitive sector has a high value analysis result. The order of the regional economic competitiveness Batu are (1) trade, hotel and restaurant (the value is 150.034,95); (2) services sector (the value is 51.865,78); (3) agriculture sector (the value is 27.272,84); (4) transportation and communication sector (the value is 10.010,31); (5) construction sector (the value is 1.352,72); (6) mining and quarrying sector (the value is 990.15); (7) manufacturing industry sector (the value is 241,94); (8) electricity

and water supply sector (the value is 151,55); (9) banking and other intermediaries sector (the value is -189,88).

d. Superior Potential and Economy Competitiveness Batu City in 2010-2011

To analyze the superior potential and economic competitiveness Batu required Batu *PDRB* and East Java Province *PDRB*. East Java Province is an area one level above Batu that become calculated measurement of location quotient and shift share. These are a data presentation of Batu City *PDRB* and East Java Province *PDRB* in 2010-2011.

Table 27. Batu *PDRB ADHB* and East Java *PDRB ADHB* in 2010-2011

No.	Sector	Batu City <i>PDRB</i>		East Java Province <i>PDRB</i>	
		2010	2011	2010	2011
1.	Agriculture	590.056,43	660.771,82	122.623.967,68	136.027.919,63
2.	Mining and quarrying	6.798,54	7.546,38	17.030.742,77	19.794.059,02
3.	Manufacturing industry	219.595,87	239.919,79	214.024.729,37	239.844.520,36
4.	Electricity, gas and water supply	47.014,29	51.660,36	11.768.641,20	12.690.733,03
5.	Construction	57.765,45	74.296,58	34.993.979,71	41.295.649,14
6.	Trade, hotel and restaurant	1.578.555,55	1.812.300,72	229.404.871,55	265.238.859,62
7.	Transportation and communication	113.495,57	124.971,05	42.947.758,98	50.044.951,42
8.	Banking and other financial intermediaries	127.881,73	144.356,85	38.055.173,52	43.570.708,23
9.	Services	510.401,61	581.955,12	67.605.907,67	75.636.174,35
<i>PDRB</i> Total		3.251.565,04	3.697.778,68	778.455.772,45	884.143.574,81

Source: Batu in Figure and East Java Province *BPS*, 2011-2012

1) Analysis of Economy Superior Potential in 2010-2011

Based on Batu PDRB and East Java PDRB in 2010 and 2011, researcher shall analysis the economy superior potential of 2010 and 2011 in Batu. The analysis result of economic superior potential in 2010 and 2011 are presented in table 28.

Table 28. Location Quotient Analysis Result Batu City in 2010-2011

No.	Sector	LQ 2010	LQ 2011
1.	Agriculture	1,15	1,16
2.	Mining and quarrying	0,10	0,09
3.	Manufacturing industry	0,25	0,24
4.	Electricity, gas and water supply	0,96	0,97
5.	Construction	0,40	0,43
6.	Trade, hotel and restaurant	1,65	1,63
7.	Transportation and communication	0,63	0,60
8.	Banking and other financial intermediaries	0,80	0,79
9.	Services	1,81	1,84

Source: Data Processed

From the above table it can be seen that in 2010 the sector become the superior sector in the Batu City are agriculture; trade, hotel and restaurant; and services. The main sector in 2010 is services sector (the value is 1,81). The second superior sector is trade, hotel and restaurant

(the value is 1,65). The third superior sector is agriculture (the value is 1,15).

In 2011, the superior sectors is same with superior sectors in 2010, there are agriculture; trade, hotel and restaurant; and services. The order of superior sector in 2011 is still same as the order superior sector in 2010. The first order is services sector (the value is 1,84). The second superior sector is trade, hotel and restaurant (the value is 1,63). The third superior sector is agriculture (the value is 1,16).

From the analysis of 2010 and 2011 can be seen that the services sector; trade, hotel and restaurant; and agriculture are superior sector.

In 2011 the services sector has increased the analysis number from 1,81 to 1,84. The trade, hotel and restaurant has decreased the analysis number from 1,65 to 1,63. The agriculture sector has increase the analysis number from 1,15 to 1,16.

2) Analysis of Economy Competitiveness Potential in 2010-2011

The shift position of each sector and shift share components in Batu of 2010-2011 are presented in table 29.

Table 29. **Shift Share Analysis Result Batu City in 2010-2011**

No.	Sector	National Share (N)	Proportional Shift (P)	Competitive Position (C)		Regional Growth (SS)
				Rate	Sequence	
1.	Agriculture	80.109,58	-15.610,87	-9.394,19	8	55.104,52
2.	Mining and quarrying	923,01	180,08	-175,17	4	927,92
3.	Manufacturing industry	29.813,65	-3.321,76	-9.489,73	9	17.002,16
4.	Electricity, gas and water supply	6.382,94	-2.699,30	-1.736,87	6	1.946,77
5.	Construction	7.842,58	2.559,74	8.688,54	2	19.090,87
6.	Trade, hotel and restaurant	214.314,12	32.262,77	19.431,05	1	266.007,94
7.	Transportation and communication	15.408,84	3.346,51	-3.933,35	7	14.821,99
8.	Banking and other financial intermediaries	17.361,99	1.172,58	-886,86	5	17.647,71
9.	Services	69.295,17	-8.669,39	2.258,35	3	62.884,13
TOTAL		441.451,88	9.220,37			455.434,01

Source: Data Processed

Analysis of the economic sector shift in Batu based on determinant components, then the analysis result are:

a) National Share

Batu absolute economic growth in 2010-2011 period has a greater value than the East Java Province growth that amounted 455.434,01 million rupiah, while the growth effect in East Java

Province only 441,451,88 million rupiah. May mean that the growing influence of East Java Province has positively impact economic growth in Batu.

Growth shifting of East Java Province has positive effect on some sector. These influence related to the larger absolute growth in Batu that indicates the East Java Province role is small enough and the Batu role is big enough. In the 2010-2011 period some sectors in Batu *PDRB* has a small role contribution in the East Java. The sector that has small role contribution in the East Java are agriculture; manufacturing industry; electricity and water supply; transportation and communication; and services. The agriculture sector contribution in 2010-2011 the amounted is 55.104,52 million rupiah, while the value in the East Java Province is 80.109,58 million rupiah. The manufacturing industry sector contribution the amounted is 17.002,16 million rupiah, while the East Java Province value is 29.813,65 million rupiah. The transportation and communication sector contribution the amounted is 14.821,99 million rupiah, while the value in East Java is 15.408,84 million rupiah. The services sector contribution the amounted is 62.884,13 million rupiah, while the value in East Java is 69.295,17 million rupiah.

b) Proportional Shift

Seen from the sectors compared with provincial then sector that has faster growing sector, the proportional analysis result is positive value. Economic growth sector in the 2010-2011 period

Batu that faster than the province are mining and quarrying sector (the value is 180,08); construction sector (the value is 2.559,74); trade, hotel and restaurant sector (the value is 32.262,77); transportation and communication sector (the value is 3.346,51); and banking and other intermediaries sector (the value is 1.172,58).

While the sectors that has slower economic growth than the province are agriculture sector (the value is -15.610,87); manufacturing industry sector (the value is -3.321,76); electricity and water supply sector (the value is -2.699,30); and the services sector (the value is -8.669,39).

c) Differential Shift

Highly competitive sector has a high value analysis result. The sequence of the region's economic competitiveness Batu 2010-

2011 period are (1) trade, hotel and restaurant (the value is 19.431,05); (2) construction (the value is 8.688,54); (3) services (the value is 2.258,35); (4) mining and quarrying (the value is -175,17); (5) banking and other intermediaries (the value is -886,86; (6) electricity and water supply (the value is -1.736,87); (7)

transportation and communication (the value is -3.933,35); (8) agriculture (the value is -9.394,19); and (9) manufacture industry (the value is -9.489,73).

e. Superior Potential and Economy Competitiveness Average Batu City in 2007-2011

After analyzing of local quotient and shift share every year, keep in mind the average analysis from 2007 to 2011. The average analysis will yield a value for the whole drawn a conclusion. The average analysis will resulted in value over a five years period.

1) Average Analysis of Economy Superior Potential in 2007-2011

Based on Batu PDRB and East Java province PDRB in 2007 to 2011, researcher analyzed the average of superior economic potential of 2007-2011 in Batu. The average results analysis of superior economy potential in 2007-2011 are presented in Table 30.

Table 30. Location Quotient Average Analysis Result Batu City in 2007-2011

No.	Sector	LQ					LQ Average
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
1.	Agriculture	1,22	1,18	1,14	1,15	1,16	1,17
2.	Mining and quarrying	0,10	0,09	0,09	0,10	0,09	0,09
3.	Manufacturing	0,26	0,26	0,26	0,25	0,24	0,25

No.	Sector	LQ					LQ Average
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
4.	Electricity, gas and water supply	0,84	0,84	1,01	0,96	0,97	0,92
5.	Construction	0,51	0,54	0,47	0,40	0,43	0,47
6.	Trade, hotel and restaurant	1,59	1,58	1,67	1,65	1,63	1,62
7.	Transportation and communication	0,63	0,66	0,62	0,63	0,60	0,63
8.	Banking and other intermediaries	0,95	0,92	0,88	0,80	0,79	0,87
9.	Services	1,82	1,85	1,69	1,81	1,84	1,80

Source: Data Processed

According to table 30, it is known that during 2007 until 2011 the sector that becomes a superior potential in Batu are services sector (the value is 1,80); trade, hotel and restaurant (the value is 1,62); and agriculture (the value is 1,17). While the sector is not to be the superior sector are mining and quarrying (the value is 0,09); manufacturing industry (the value is 0,25); electricity and water supply (the value is 0,92); construction (the value is 0,47); transportation and communication (the value is 0,63); banking and other intermediaries (the value is 0,87).

2) Average Analysis of Economy Competitiveness Potential in 2007-2011

After shift share analysis had calculated every year, necessary the shift share average result. Shift share calculated to pay by five years or more for knowing the final result average. The shift average position of each sector and shift share components in Batu of 2007-2011 are presented in table 31.

Table 31. Shift Share Average Analysis Result Batu City in 2007-2011

No.	Sector	National Share (NS)	Proportional Shift (P)	Competitive Position (C)		Regional Growth (SS)
				Rate	Sequence	
1.	Agriculture	65.169,83	-11.791,84	-2.089,29	8	51.288,69
2.	Mining and quarrying	692,07	85,51	163,65	5	941,22
3.	Manufacturing industry	24.748,90	-3.099,46	-2.997,46	9	18.651,98
4.	Electricity, gas and water supply	5.266,01	-2.950,92	-412,31	7	1.902,77
5.	Construction	6.109,59	4.619,09	3.934,05	3	14.662,72
6.	Trade, hotel and restaurant	161.535,11	16.709,24	61.604,82	1	239.849,17
7.	Transportation and communication	11.916,10	824,02	1.657,38	4	14.397,49
8.	Banking and other financial intermediaries	14.323,98	1.891,03	-243,50	6	15.971,50
9.	Services	52.215,02	4.061,88	18.727,53	2	75.004,43
Total		341.976,60	10.348,53			432.669,98

Source: Data Processed

The average shift analysis in economic sector in Batu of 2007-2011 period based on the determinant components, then the analysis result are as follows:

a) National Share

The absolute economic growth average in 2007-2011 period has a greater value than the growth in East Java Province, the value is 412.047,62 million rupiah, while the growth effect in East Java only 341.976,60 million rupiah. May mean that the growing influence in the East Java Province positively have economic growth impact in Batu for five years (2007-2011).

The growth shifting of East Java Province has positive effect on some sectors. The influence in relation to the larger absolute growth in Batu indicating the role in Batu is large to East Java Province level. In the 2007-2011 period, the sector has a big role and big contribute to East Java Province are mining and quarrying; construction; trade, hotel and restaurant; transportation and communication; banking and other intermediaries; and services.

The mining and quarrying sector contribution in Batu is 941,22 million rupiah, while the value in the East Java is 692,07 million rupiah. The construction sector contribution in Batu is 14.662,72 million rupiah, while the value in the East Java is 6.109,59 million rupiah. The trade, hotel and restaurant sector contribution in Batu is 239.849,17 million rupiah, while the value in East Java is 161.535,11 million rupiah. The transportation and communication sector contribution in Batu is 14.397,49 million rupiah, while the

value in East Java is 11,916,10 million rupiah. The banking and other intermediaries sector contribution in Batu is 15,971,50 million rupiah, while the value in East Java is 14,323,98 million rupiah. The services sector contribution in Batu is 75,004,43 million rupiah, while the value in East Java is 52,215,02 million rupiah.

While the economy sector has a growth rate less than the role of East Java or the East Java role is greater when compared with Batu City are agriculture; manufacturing industry; and electricity and water supply. The agricultural sector contribution in Batu is 51,288,69 million rupiah, while the value in the East Java Province is 65,169,83 million rupiah. The manufacturing industry sector contribution in Batu is 18,651,98 million rupiah, while the value in the East Java Province is 24,748,90 million rupiah. The electricity and water supply sector contribution in Batu is 1,902,77 million rupiah, while the value in the East Java Province is 5,266,01 million rupiah.

b) Proportional Shift

Seen from these sectors compared to the provincial sector is the sector that have faster economic growth than in the province, are mining and quarrying (the value is 85,51); construction (the value is 4,619,09); trade, hotel and restaurant (the value is

16.709,24); transportation and communication (the value is 824,02); banking and other intermediaries (the value is 1.891,03); and services (the value is 4.061,88). While the sector that has slower economic growth than in the province are agriculture sector (the value is -11.791,84); manufacturing industry (the value is -3.099,46); and electricity and water supply (the value is -2.950,92).

c) Differential Shift

Highly competitive sector has a high value analysis results.

During 2007-2011 the Batu region's economic competitiveness sequence Batu are (1) trade, hotel and restaurant (the value is 61.604,82); (2) services (the value is 18.727,53); (3) construction (the value is 3.934,05); (4) transportation and communication (the value is 1.657,38); (5) mining and quarrying (the value is 163,65); (6) banking and other intermediaries (the value is 243,50); (7) electricity and water supply (the value is -412,31); (8) agriculture (the value is -2.089,29); (9) manufacturing industry (the value is -2.997,46).

2. Superior Potential and Economy Competitiveness Contribution in Local Revenue (PAD) Batu City

Economic development in Batu has increased gradually from year by year that have impact on the increasing social economy welfare. Based on the

Responsibility Report on Final Profession Term document (*LKPJ AMJ*) Batu City in 2007-2012, there were six performance indicators in achieving society economic welfare. The performance indicators include: 1) economic growth, 2) investment growth, 3) the growth of tourist visits, 4) the total of *PAD*, 5) *PDRB* per-capita *ADHK*, 6) buying power index (*LKPJAMJ*, 2012: Chapter I-10). Seen from the growing number of *PAD* Batu during the 2007 to 2011 period, local revenue Batu was satisfactory although in 2008 and 2010 has decreased. In 2007 Batu *PAD* revenue is Rp. 16.332.164.513,19. *PAD* Batu in 2008 decreased from 2007, the amount is Rp. 14.202.630.312,49. In 2009 Batu *PAD* amounted Rp.17.386.741.568,44. In 2010, Batu *PAD* decreased from 2009 which amounted Rp.17.735.602.953,95. Whereas in 2011 Batu *PAD* has increased very rapidly the amount is Rp. 30.257.308.053,14. Batu *PAD* growth is certainly supported by some major sector that supported revenue each year.

Batu economic activity would not be separated with the people who worked as an economic actor. Labor force according to Batu in Figure of 2008-2012, the population of 10 years and over who worked annually fluctuating workforce. In 2007 as many as 147.067 people. In 2008 the labor force has decreased is 88.555 people. In 2009 the return increased as much as 95.679 people. In the 2010 decreased back to 93.096 people. Meanwhile, in 2011, increase which amounted 94.555. Economic activities in Batu certainly not just rely on people who worked as a economy driver, but the government

also support the economic activities by providing facilities Batu according to the community needs. Economy activity is certainly to support and contribute to the PAD Batu to increased development.

Based on LKPJ AMJ Batu City document, PAD revenue Batu Government has two Regional Owned Enterprises (BUMD) which are managed independently there are Water Regional Company (PDAM), which have long established and PT. (Persero) Resort Tourism Batu (BWR) are relatively newly established on May 3rd, 2010. The sales value and/or exertion income PDAM Batu is increase year by year from Rp. 2,8 billion in 2005 to Rp. 3,8 billion in 2010, or growing an average of 5,85 percent every year. In 2011 sales had increased again to Rp. 4,18 billion, an increase of 20,51 percent over the previous year. On the other hand, PT (Persero) Resort Tourism Batu is a regional owned enterprises were newly established to support the long term vision and mission realization as the Batu tourism center based on environmentally agriculture and favor of micro-economic entrepreneurs, small and medium enterprises. Batu City Government has provided equity investment in PT BWR amounted Rp. 2.000.000.000,00 in 2010.” (LKPJ AMJ Batu City, Chapter I-17&18)

Batu PAD income consist of four major components, namely the local taxes results, local retribution result, corporate profit regional owned and other legitimate PAD. Each major component has many sources of income from each type income. PAD from local tax result in Batu include hotel tax,

restaurant tax, entertainment tax, advertisement tax, street lighting tax and parking tax. PAD from the Batu regional contribution consist of public service contribution and definite licensing retribution. The PAD acceptance from regional owned company profits in Batu include the Regional Water Company and Dividend Revenue *Jatim* Bank. While the PAD acceptance from other legitimate PAD include from clearing account revenue, income from late work fine, tax fines income, retribution fines income, income from returns, and other income. As explained by Mrs. Leny as Local Revenue Department employee Batu City that:

“Penerimaan PAD Kota Batu tidak terlepas dari perputaran roda perekonomian yang ada di Kota Batu. Penyokong utama perekonomian di Kota Batu adalah sub-sektor pariwisata.” (wawancara 13 Maret 2013)

“The acceptance PAD Batu City inseparable from the economy’s rotation in Batu. The main supported economy in Batu is tourism sub-sector.”

(interview on March 13th, 2013)

The tourism and other supporting sectors are very influential in making the economy movement. This is because the number of visitors from outside Batu and from Batu itself who do a lot of economy activity. Based on the data analysis of regional economic potential and competitiveness, Batu has three superior economic potential there are agriculture sector; trade, hotel and restaurant sector; and services sector. While the economic potential Batu

which have high competitiveness in East Java Province, namely construction sector; trade, hotel and restaurant sector; and services. The first order of Batu potency that most competitive for five years (2007-2011) in East Java is trade, hotel and restaurant sector. The second order potential competitive Batu City for five years (2007-2011) in East Java is services sector. The third order potential competitive for five years (2007-2011) in East Java is construction sector. The superior potential is confirmed by Mr. Agus as Head of Economic Planning Division in *BAPPEDA* Batu stated that:

“...trennya mulai tahun 2006 sampai tahun 2011 kecenderungan tiga sektor ini naik seiring dengan pertumbuhan ekonomi dengan segala indikatornya.” (wawancara 18 Febuari 2013).

“...the tren from 2006 to 2011 these three sectors inclined increase with economic growth in all indicators.” (interview on February 18th, 2013)

The economic sector development in the Batu City can push to increasing social welfare and increasing revenue through local taxes, local retribution, owned regional company profits, and other *PAD* legitimate. Seen from the *PAD* reception Batu of 2007-2011, researcher would like to describe three superior sectors contribution toward *PAD* Batu especially on taxes and retribution reception.

Based on *LKPJ AMJ* Batu City, “In line with the issuance of Law No. 28 of 2009 about Regional Taxes and Regional Retribution as a substitute for the

Law No. 34 of 2000 about Regional Taxes and Regional Retribution, has authorized local government to explore the revenue sources. Moreover, with the issuance of Regional Regulation about Local Tax and Regional Retribution in Batu consist of:

1. Batu Regional Regulation No.2 of 2010 about Parking Tax.
2. Batu Regional Regulation No.3 of 2010 about Restaurant Tax.
3. Batu Regional Regulation No.4 of 2010 about Advertising Tax.
4. Batu Regional Regulation No.5 of 2010 about Hotel Tax.
5. Batu Regional Regulation No.6 of 2010 about Entertainment Tax.
6. Batu Regional Regulation No.7 of 2010 about Groundwater Tax.
7. Batu Regional Regulation No.15 of 2010 about Street Lighting Tax.
8. Batu Regional Regulation No.8 of 2010 about Regional Wealth Retribution.
9. Batu Regional Regulation No.9 of 2010 about Special Parking Area Retribution.
10. Batu Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2010 about Side Road Parking Retribution.
11. Batu Regional Regulation No. 11 of 2010 about Terminal Retribution.
12. Batu Regional Regulation No.16 of 2010 about Market Service Retribution.
13. Batu Regional Regulation No. 17 of 2010 about Waste and Hygiene Service Retribution.

14. Batu Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2011 about Customs Acquisition of Land and Building (*BPHTB*).
(*LKPJ AMJ* Batu City, Chapter III-6&7)

a. Services Sector Contribution in *PAD*

Services sector is a major potential sector in Batu period 2007-2011.

However, service sector competitiveness Batu had second order to the potential Batu in East Java Province level. As expressed by Mr. Sariono as Head of the Sub-Division of Tourism and Agriculture that:

“...yang jelas sejak tahun 2006 arah sektor pariwisata itu untuk dijadikan unggulan, kita sadar itu adalah penyumbang APBD terbesar” (wawancara tanggal 18 Febuari 2013).

“...the obvious since 2006 towards the tourism sector to be superior, we realized it was the biggest budget contributors” (interview on February 18th, 2013).

The economy mover in the services sector is society that directly involved with work related services sector. The people are included in the labor force accounted by *BPS* are people aged over 10 years. According to the Batu in Figure data document of 2008-2012, the people who

working in the services sector in 2007 amounted to 75.104 people, in 2008 amounted to 10.071 people, in 2009 amounted to 14.932 people, in 2010 amounted to 15.514 people and in 2011 amounted to 2,060 people.

From these data, it can be concluded that each year workforce development in the services sector has increased and in 2011 has decreased the number of workers in the services sector.

According to *PDRB* explanation, the services sector consist of the public government and private sub-sector. Private sub-sector consist of three components, there are social community; entertainment and culture; and individual and households. *PAD* realization on services sector from services tax are entertainment tax and parking tax. *PAD* realization from services retribution includes public service retribution and definite licensing retribution.

Based on *LKPJ AMJ* Batu City, "Batu Government efforts in increasing the Local Revenue implemented through action plans include of improving the public services quality, realize the Human Resources (*SDM*) the potential officials, professional and institutional building based

on competency, utilizing resources and synergize the regional potential, and optimize coordination with the private sector. (*LKPJ AMJ* Batu City, Chapter III-7&8)

PAD acceptance the tax revenue from entertainment includes show art/music/dance/wardrobe; fair; billiard game; karaoke; horse race; motor

car race; agility game; massage institution/relaxation; fitness centre; sport competition; tour place; and VCD rental. Seen from a revenue variety from entertainment tax sub-sector, the fluctuation income can be observed from 2007-2011. *PAD* acceptance of revenue type entertainment tax can be seen in table 32.

**Table 32. *PAD* Acceptance from Entertainment Tax Batu City
in 2007-2011**

No.	Revenue Type from Entertainment Tax	2007 (Rp)	2008 (Rp)	2009 (Rp)	2010 (Rp)	2011 (Rp)
1.	Show art/music/dance/wardrobe	-	45.000	-	-	-
2.	Fair	-	-	90.000	-	-
3.	Billiards game	60.000	-	-	-	-
4.	Karaoke	-	-	-	-	12.108.823
5.	Horse race	-	-	5.499.000	-	-
6.	Motor car race	5.250.000	6.187.500	-	-	4.257.750
7.	Agility game	2.669.000	2.226.000	1.026.000	480.000	162.225
8.	Massage institution/reflection	22.044.825	28.324.000	40.289.000	48.779.750	147.639.750
9.	Fitness center	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Sport competition	-	-	4.340.000	7.120.000	12.439.200
11.	Tour place	1.460.943.146	1.334.930.070	1.927.166.490	2.706.851.000	3.571.033.728
12.	VCD rental	-	-	-	2.960.000	3.421.050
Total		1.490.996.971	1.371.712.570	1.978.360.490	2.766.190.750	3.751.062.526

Source: Report of *PAD* Acceptance Realization of 2007-2011
Regional Income Agency Batu City, 2013

PAD realization contribution of local tax sector from entertainment tax in 2007 to 2011 has increased revenue every year. Entertainment tax contribution in 2007 amounted to Rp. 1.490.996.971,00 from the set target of Rp. 1.300.000.000,00. In the 2008 amounted to Rp.

1.371.712.570,00 of the set target of Rp. 2.392.000.000,00. In the 2009 amounted to Rp. 1.978.360.490,00 from the set target of Rp. 2.800.000.000,00. In the 2010 amounted to Rp. 2.766.190.750,00 from the set target of Rp. 4.000.000.000,00. In the 2011 amounted to Rp. 3.751.062.526,00 from the set target of Rp. 3.155.000.000,00.

PAD acceptance from other services is the parking tax. The number of visitors to the Batu Ciy may affect income from parking, both on street parking, markets, tourist area, etc. *PAD* acceptance from the parking tax from 2007-2011 have fluctuating income. In 2007 parking tax revenue is Rp. 115.871.650,00 from the set target of Rp. 105.000.000,00. In 2008 parking tax revenue is Rp. 70.924.000,00 from the set target of Rp. 150.000.000,00. In 2009 parking tax revenue is Rp. 197.450.000,00 from the set target of Rp. 150.000.000,00. In 2010 parking tax revenue is Rp. 213.040.000,00 from the set target of Rp. 300.000.000,00. In the 2011 parking tax revenue is Rp. 379.455.850,00 from the set target of Rp. 300.000.000,00.

PAD acceptance of regional retribution sector services sector includes public service retribution and definite licensing retribution. Acceptance revenue from public service retribution include health services retribution, waste/cleanliness retribution, ID card and birth certificate cost replacement, market services retribution and vehicle

examining contribution. *PAD* acceptance from public service contribution of 2007-2011 described in table 33.

Table 33. *PAD* Acceptance from Public Service Retribution Batu City in 2007-2011

No.	Revenue Type from Public Service Retribution	2007 (Rp)	2008 (Rp)	2009 (Rp)	2010 (Rp)	2011 (Rp)
1.	Health service retribution	64.425.520	82.857.420	91.830.500	307.136.188	393.525.348
2.	Cleanliness/rubbish service retribution	330.007.600	342.039.900	360.404.600	380.435.200	420.796.700
3.	ID card & birth certificate civil document cost replacement retribution	52.452.000	70.564.500	71.705.500	83.865.000	105.140.000
4.	Cremation and cemetery service contribution	33.102.500	24.925.000	48.750.000	55.175.000	46.650.000
5.	Park service in public road side retribution	192.600.000	100.087.000	154.862.000	373.275.000	405.812.500
6.	Market service retribution	395.139.950	423.722.350	460.339.400	431.309.800	371.754.870
7.	Vehicle examining retribution	161.765.000	162.460.500	-	171.730.500	190.208.000
8.	Marriage event retribution	9.150.000	-	-	-	-
9.	Hold force open retribution	53.011.000	27.838.000	-	-	-
10.	Park in market retribution	-	179.847.000	196.830.000	-	-
Total		1.291.653.570	1.414.341.670	1.559.067.000	1.802.926.688	1.933.887.418

Source: Report of *PAD* Acceptance Realization of 2007-2011 Regional Income Agency Batu City, 2013

Public services retribution acceptance each year from 2007-2011 have increased revenue. In 2007 the public service retribution acceptance has not reached the target is Rp. 1.291.653.570,00 from the target has

been set of Rp. 1.558.400.000,00. In 2008 the public service retribution acceptance is still not reaching the target, the amounted is Rp. 1.414.341.670,00 from the set target of Rp. 1.919.300.000,00. In 2009 the public service retribution acceptance has not reach the target yet, the amounted is Rp. 1.559.067.000,00 from the set target of Rp. 1.830.000.000,00. In 2010 the public service retribution acceptance is Rp. 1.802.926.688,00 from the set target of Rp. 2.100.000.000,00. In 2011 the public service contribution acceptance is Rp. 1.933.887.418,00 from the set target of Rp. 2.160.000.000,00.

The acceptance from definite licensing retribution include building license, disturbance/noise license, track license, industry and trading license, *IPPT*, tourism business permanent license, construction license, location license, changing statue license from wet land to dry land, building on public waterway, underground water annexation. *PAD* acceptance from certain licensing retribution can be seen in table 34.

**Table 34. *PAD* Acceptance from Definite Licensing Retribution
Batu City in 2007-2011**

No.	Revenue Type Definite Licensing Retribution	2007 (Rp)	2008 (Rp)	2009 (Rp)	2010 (Rp)	2011 (Rp)
1.	Building license retribution	184.191.711	340.944.483	544.775.850	673.620.400	1.068.508.000
2.	Disturbance/noise license retribution	300.837.448	260.082.190	405.097.380	307.978.500	417.382.500
3.	Track license retribution	5.430.000	5.475.000	5.880.000	-	-
4.	Industry and trading license retribution	55.000.000	68.487.500	57.650.000	42.650.000	28.800.000

No.	Revenue Type Definite Licensing Retribution	2007 (Rp)	2008 (Rp)	2009 (Rp)	2010 (Rp)	2011 (Rp)
5.	IPPT retribution	28.745.000	72.039.400	84.403.500	78.498.400	35.355.000
6.	Tourism business permanent license retribution	42.070.000	47.985.000	-	97.040.000	86.610.000
7.	Construction license contribution	975.000	1.725.000	-	2.675.000	2.025.000
8.	Location license retribution	2.500.000	-	-	-	-
9.	Changing status license from wet land to dry land	-	18.887.740	-	-	-
10.	To build retribution on public wayway	2.533.650	7.547.000	1.729.700	-	2.000.000
11.	Underground water annexation retribution	-	-	-	-	-
Total		625.690.889	823.173.313	1.136.211.430	1.202.462.300	1.640.680.500

Source: Report of *PAD* Acceptance Realization of 2007-2011
Regional Income Agency Batu City, 2013

PAD acceptance from definite licensing retribution increased from 2007-2011. In 2007 the acceptance from definite licensing amounted Rp. 625.690.889,00 from the set target of Rp. 778.425.000,00. In 2008 the acceptance from definite licensing amounted to Rp. 823.173.313,00 from the set target of Rp. 1.229.150.000,00. In 2009 the acceptance from definite licensing amounted to Rp. 1.136.211.430,00 from the set target of Rp. 1.336.000.000,00. In 2010 the acceptance from definite licensing amounted to Rp. 1.202.462.300,00 from the set target of Rp. 1.462.000.000,00.

Meanwhile, in 2011 the acceptance from definite licensing has

exceeded the target is Rp. 1.640.680.500,00 from the set target of Rp. 1.454.000.000,00.

The entertainment service sub-sector development rapidly seen from the increase of tourist number arrivals from 2007-2011. Based on data in the Batu Milestone document 2012, in 2007 the tourist visitor number amounted to 1.007.058 people, in 2008 increase to 1.180.042 people. In 2009 a very significant increase the amount is 1.906.170 people, in 2010 an increased back to 2.178.794 people and in 2011 has increased again to 2.584.777 people. Data growth in the visitor number who visited the city in accordance with the design, Batu vision and mission in developing tourism centre that based on agriculture to cultivate local economy. The statement was confirmed by interview with Mr. Sariono:

“Visi Misi Kota Batu adalah kota pariwisata yang berbasis pertanian karena hampir kami katakan bahwa APBD kita ditunjang oleh pariwisata. Kemudian di pemerintahan yang baru oleh Bapak Edi tetap, visi misi kita adalah pariwisata berbasis pertanian. Sekarang 2012-2017 kita lebih menekankan di sektor itu juga Kota Batu sebagai kota pariwisata internasional. Dari pariwisata itu kan banyak ya dari izin usahanya, masuk wisata, hotel, restoran, dan retribusi-retribusi. Bahkan vila juga dihitung termasuk didalamnya.” (wawancara tanggal 25 Febuari 2013)

“Vision Mission Batu City is a tourism City based on agriculture because as nearly we say that our APBD is supported by tourism. Then in the new government by Mr. Edi fixed, our vision and mission is a tourism based on agriculture. Now we are more

stressed on 2012-2017 in the sector as well as the Batu City as City International Tourism. From that tourism it is a lot of business license, entering tourism area, hotels, restaurants and retribution. Even including villas also calculated.” (Interview February, 25th, 2013)

Entertainment services sub-sector, especially tourism can attract tourists to visit the Batu City. From visiting a lot of tourists result in other sectors began to grow and evolve following the economy movement in Batu. For example, the trade, hotel, restaurant and other sub-sector will also grow as a impact of the tourism development. Batu government with private parties have been trying to develop tourist area without changing the master plan has been set in the *RTRW* document. Many existing artificial tourism in Batu attract domestic and foreign tourist. As expressed by Mrs. Retno as Economic Planning Division staff that “From tourism, the many tourism visitors are artificial tourism. If the full nature tourism for example Banyak Mountain less attracted tourists, because it is a special interest” (Interview February 18th, 2013). Further expressed by Mr. Sariono that:

“Penyumbang terbesarnya mungkin dari pariwisata, dari pajaknya, dari retribusinya. Kalo kemarin saya mengikuti rapat itu, mungkin dari retribusi masuknya ke wisatanya, kalo kita kan retribusi itu masuk ke pemerintah. Itu malah penyumbang terbesar itu selecta dan jatim park 1, jatim park 2 dan BNS. Jadi prosentase retribusinya besar. Cuma di kita ini belum online, sekarang kita masih manual tiket-tiketnya. Mungkin kedepannya kita bisa online, itu kan retribusinya di bebankan pada pengunjungnya, dari

perusahaan tidak dirugikan, berapapun pengunjung masuk bisa langsung dilihat secara online.” (wawancara tanggal 25 Februari 2013)

“Probably the biggest contributor from tourism, taxes, retribution. If yesterday I attended the meeting, probably from the entry retribution tourism, if we were retribution entry into government. That is actually the biggest contribution are Selecta and Jatim Park 1, Jatim Park 2 and BNS. So a large percentage of retribution. Only in our not online yet, now we are still used manual ticket. Maybe in the future we can get online, it is retribution in charge at the audience, the company is not harmed regardless of the visitor log can be viewed online immediately.” (Interview February 25th, 2013)

As a contributor to the biggest contribution in Batu, entertainment services sub-sector has the potential competitiveness second ranked in the East Java province. Every city and regency in East Java has tourism potential with its own peculiar characteristics. The tourism areas in Batu, presenting area based on mountainous region. As expressed by Mr. Agus,

“Nah memang kita menjual kawasan pariwisata yang memang sifatnya pegunungan, dan tanaman-tanaman hias dan hortikultura tadi.” (wawancara tanggal 18 Februari 2013)

“Well did we sell that is the mountain tourism nature, and ornamental plants and horticulture today.” (Interview February 18th, 2013)

The tourism potential in Batu, government has promoted as a city that must be visited to be able to enjoy the natural beauty and tourism areas. As according to Mr. Sariono explains that,

“jadi sejak dicanangkan oleh walikota dan mungkin ada di perencanaan pariwisata desa itu menjadi pariwisata dengan keunggulannya sendiri-sendiri. Katakanlah di Sidomulyo ini bunga, kalo Desa Gunungsari itu petik bunga, Desa Bumiaji itu juga dicanangkan provinsi sebagai desa petik apel” (wawancara tanggal 18 Febuari 2013).

“so since declared by the Major and may be in the village tourism planning become tourism with its own advantages. Say that Sidomulyo District is frower area, Gunung Sari Village is picking flowers, Bumiaji Village was also proclaimed by province as picked apples village” (Interview on February 18th, 2013).

However, the number of visitors who visited Batu, does not intend to cut its excursion in other cities in East Java. As stated by Mr. Agus that:

“Saya menganggap ini bukan persaingan tapi sinergitas antar kota dan kabupaten karena masing-masng kota dan kabupaten memiliki karakter yang berbeda meskipun sama-sama berbasis pariwisata. Saya yakin bahwa tidak ada indikasi untuk bersaing tapi kita coba untuk memaksimalkan potensi pariwisata yang ada sambil me-linkage-kan sektor-sektor pariwisata antar kota/kabupaten. Khusus di pariwisata, Kota Batu memiliki beberapa target dan itu semuanya tidak dalam rangka menyaingi kota-kota yang berbasis pariwisata yang lain. Justru kita mungkin bisa mensinergikan potensi-potensi wisata yang ada di beberapa kota atau kabupaten baik itu ditingkat regional maupun nasional.” (wawancara tanggal 18 Febuari 2013)

“I think this is not competition but the having synergy between city and region because each city and regency has a different character though both based on tourism. I sure that there is no indication to compete but we try to maximize the tourism potential as we linkage the tourism sector between cities/districts. Specialized in tourism, Batu has multiple targets and that everything is not in order to compete with other cities that based on tourism. In fact we might be able to synergize the tourism potential in some cities or regencies both at regional and national level.” (Interview on February 18th, 2013)

Indeed, every city or regency in East Java has a different unique and natural conditions. According to Mr. Sariono, “Batu strengths is its natural conditions, if equaling the like Batu maybe Malang most do it” (Interview on February 18th, 2013). Subsequently explain by Mr. Sariono that:

“Tapi kalau daya saing secara kenyataan yang ada, Insyallah kalau Batu mempunyai keunikan tersendiri yang tidak bisa disamakan oleh daerah lain misalnya kalau ke Lamongan kan laut, kalau pasir putih itu apa. Magetan kan itu ada Sarangan, di Mojokerto itu apa. Batu tidak bisa disamakan dengan lainnya. Batu tetep punya keunikan dan kelebihan tersendiri, dan untuk persaingan, Insyallah Batu di Jawa Timur tempat kunjungan wisata yang terbaik, yang paling banyak diminati dan banyak pilihan.” (wawancara tanggal 25 Febuari 2013).

“But if the competitiveness in the fact, *Insyallah* if Batu has unique characteristics that can not be compared to other regions such as when we in Lamongan is sea tourism, if Pasir Putih that is what. Magetan is Sarangan right there, in Mojokerto that is what. Batu can not be equated with the other. Batu has its own advantages and uniqueness, and for competition, *Insyallah* Batu in East Java where the best excursions, the most popular and a lot of choices.” (Interview on February 25th, 2013)

The number of entertainment services sub-sector especially tourism Batu make government is trying to clean up in terms of facilities and transportation services. It is useful to provide a full service to the people who visited Batu City. Tourism in Batu include of natural tourism, artificial and culture. Tourism is the major contribution to local revenue is artificial tourism there are Jatim Park 1, Batu Secret Zoo, Museum Satwa, BNS, Selecta, Songgoriti, Batu Wonderland and a new tourism artificial (on 2012) is Eco Green Park. From the eight tourisms, all managed by the private sector. Meanwhile, the government owned is natural tourism area, such as Coban Talun and Coban Rais. Tourism area are managed by the government that interested visitors only the Batu City square. From interview with Mr. Sariono on February 18th 2013, hot water Cangar not a tourist area that managed by the local government but managed by forestry. But the tourism area Cangar still included in the Batu City area. From tourism area managed by Batu City did not make a major contribution to local income Batu. As expressed by Mr. Sariono that:

“Kalau kunjungan terbesar ya itu tadi Jatim Park 1, Batu Secret Zoo, BNS, Selecta, Batu Wonderland, Songgoriti villanya dan pemandian air panasnya. Tapi kalau yang alam kayak paralayang itu ya, sekali tender itu maaf sekitar 250 ribu. Jadi mahal, orang-orang tertentu yang memanfaatkan itu...” (wawancara tanggal 25 Februari 2013)

“If the largest visit it was Jatim Park 1, Batu Secret Zoo, BNS, Selecta, Batu Wonderland, Villa Songgoriti and Songgoriti hot water pool. But if the nature like *paralayang*, once the tender about Rp. 250.000,00. So expensive, some people who used it..” (interview on February 25th, 2013)

b. Trade, Hotel and Restaurant Sector Contribution in PAD

According to the *PDRB* explained, the trade, hotel and restaurant sector has three sub sector, namely trade sub sector, hotel sub sector and restaurant sub sector. Trade, hotel and restaurant sector is the second superior sector after the services sector. In the East Java Province level, this sector is the most competitive sector compares with other sectors. Employment in trade, hotel and restaurant have increased from 2007-2009, but in 2010 have decreased labor and in 2011 had increased back. Population employment Batu calculated based on the population aged 10 years over. In the 2007 amounted to 18.869 people. In the 2008 increased to 21.631 people, in 2009 increased again to 23.980 people, in the 2010 decreased to 22.873 people and in 2011 had increased to 29.451 people workforce.

The sector is divided into three sub sector, namely trade sub-sector, hotel sub sector and restaurant sub sector. Realization local tax contribution revenue trade, hotel and restaurant sector got tax contribution from hotel tax and restaurant tax.

Type of trade sector that has been signed by a legal entity includes

PT, Cooperative, *CV*, Firm, Individuals, and others. Distribution of trade sector primarily intended to support the tourism sector in Batu according to the distribution locating tourism. Many business

interaction or trading done in the Batu City there are Batu District.

According to the interview with Mr. Agus on February 18th, 2013 that:

“...kalau perdagangan menyebar tapi konsentrasinya ada di sekitar Batu sebagai sentra bisnis. Cuma di beberapa tempat perdagangan itu menyebar baik di Bumiaji maupun di kecamatan lain dengan sektor yang berbeda tentunya. Sentra kerajinan apa itu segala macam di Junrejo. Kalau jasa-jasa yang sifatnya untuk pariwisata, travel dan jasa perdagangan itu di pusat kota”.

“...if the trade sector spread but concentrated around the Batu as a business center. Only in a few places that trade spreads both in Bumiaji and in other districts with different sectors of course. Craft central what is all sorts in Junrejo. If the services to tourism purpose, travel and trade services in the city center.”

Types of trading business in the Batu City covers *peracangan*, building materials, *palawija*, food/beverage, furniture, textiles, shoes, clothing, *palenan*, gold and jewelry, TV, radio and tape, sporting tools, etc. This type of trading business include large enterprises, medium and small trade spread most in Batu District. Many trades are scattered in Batu is to support the tourism. As explained by Mr. Sariono that:

“Perusahaan besar kita nggak ada, industry kita juga nggak ada. Tapi untuk industry kecil ada, itu untuk mengembangkan produksi seperti kripik apel, kripik kentang. Ini juga ada peluang, saya pernah baca di Koran jawa pos kapan itu ada masyarakat Batu yang anaknya kuliah di Australia, awalnya dia ngirim hasil olahan

ada kripik apel, kripik buah dsb. Lama-lama mereka bisa langsung kirim...” (wawancara pada tanggal 18 Februari 2013)

“Great company we do not exist, our industry is also not there. But for a small industry there, was to develop a production like apple chips, potato chips. This also an opportunity, I have read in the *Jawa Post* newspaper when it was the Batu people, whose children study in Australia, initially he was sending the apple chips, fruit chips, etc. long they can directly send...” (Interview on February 18th, 2013)

The development of this trade can not be separated by the small industries that supply the goods processed into finished goods for sale.

Small industry in Batu many processed of agricultural products Batu itself. As explained by Mr. Sariono that, “It is just our society, home industries we have got the links themselves. So without any government helped they can, but we are also trying help with venture capital through cooperatives. So every *RT* and *RW* get help. The hope in addition to saving and loans, as well as to capitalize their business”

(Interview on February 18th, 2013). In the *LKPJ AMJ* Major Batu document period 2007-2012 that trade, hotel and restaurant sector has a large contribution of the revenue.

Based on *LKPJ AMJ* Batu City, “It is inevitable that the private sector in Batu has contributed significantly in local revenue, remain that the contribution to *PDRB* Batu for the trade; hotel and restaurant ranked the highest at around 46%. Related to local revenue, concrete measures to be implemented in order to achieve an increase of

intensification revenue (corrective measures into the system), extensive (exploration potential revenue contributors and also looking for fundraising comparison was done by the regional or other area related with local income), management of local owned enterprises that efficient and effective, and institutional cooperation increased (LKPJ AMJ Batu, Chapter III-8&9).

Economic activity in Batu especially during the holidays is very solid. Many tourists who come to Batu for enjoy the natural view and tourism. As explained by Mr. Sariono that economic development in Batu is increase. This is the interviewed with Mr. Sariono:

“...yang jelas di tahun 2007-2011 dengan penambahan sektor pariwisata itu tadi Insyallah meningkat dan itu dirasakan juga oleh masyarakat mungkin dari segi kuliner, perdagangan khususnya oleh-oleh. Itu salah satunya untuk menangkap peluang pasar. Semakin banyak kunjungan yang kesini semakin berkembang sektor yang lain.” (wawancara tanggal 18 Febuari 2013)

“...the obvious in 2007-2011 with the addition of the tourism sector that was Insyallah increased and is perceived by the public as well as possible from culinary terms, in particular souvenirs trade. It was one of them to capture market opportunities. The more traffic here is growing other sectors.” (Interview on February 18th, 2013)

The impact of an increase in tourist arrivals in Batu many felt by the surrounding community. Other sectors also grow and compensate for the sub-sector of tourism. The development of sub-sector trade rapidly in Batu, as expressed by Mr. Agus that:

“Nah jasa ini yang lebih berkembang sekarang, jasa yang berkaitan dengan pariwisata dan jasa yang berkaitan dengan makanan olahan. Makanan olahan ini terkait juga dengan pariwisata mbak, terutama makanan olahan unggulan. Jadi makanan dan minuman olahan ya yang sumbernya dari produk pertanian di Kota Batu. Misalnya ini, kripik kentang, kemudian dodol, macam-macam, kemudian minuman kemasan. Nah itu semua mendukung sektor pariwisatanya. Salah satu bentuk nyatanya yaitu banyak pusat oleh-oleh.” (wawancara tanggal 18 Febuari 2013)

“now these services are more developed, the services tourism and services related to processed foods. Processed food and beverages are the sources from agriculture product in Batu. For example, potato chips, then dodol, kinds, and beverage packaging. Well that’s all support the tourism sector. One from of the fact that many souvenirs centre.” (Interview on February 18th, 2013)

Trade, hotel and restaurant sector is inseparable association. Hotel is supporting the tourism sector which is spread in Batu. Hotel progress in Batu can be divided into five star hotel, jasmine hotel, motel, village, cottage, and others. Hotel sub-sector in Batu on receive guests from domestic and foreign.

According to Mr. Agus’s explanation that:

“...ada kenaikan jumlah kunjungan pariwisata, utamanya sejak tahun 2007 ini terkait dengan nilai investasi di sektor pariwisata dan dibukanya villa, hotel dan restoran sehingga cukup mendongkrak angka pengunjung wisatawan regional, domestik maupun nasional. Internasional belum memang karena internasional masih kita canangkan visi misi kedepan 2012-2017, konsentrasinya nanti kesana meskipun ada nanti prosentasenya kecil. Itulah salah satu indikator pertumbuhan ekonominya itu disitu” (wawancara tanggal 18 Febuari 2013).

“...there is a rise in the tourism visit number, especially since 2007 is associated with an investment in the tourism sector and the opening of villa, hotel, and restaurant so enough boost regional tourist visitor numbers, domestic and national. International tourist has not indeed because we are an international vision and mission

forward decides 2012-2017, concentration later there despite a small percentage later. That is one of the economic growth indicators in there.” (Interview on February, 18th, 2013)

Based on *BAPPEDA* recapitulation, in 2011 the hotel number in Batu City are 402 hotels spread over three district in Batu. The totally hotels in Batu District are 382 hotels, in Junrejo District are 3 hotels, and in the Bumiaji District are 17 hotels. Based on report of *PAD* acceptance of 2007-2011 from hotel tax are describe in table 35.

Table 35. *PAD* Acceptance from Hotel Tax Batu City in 2007-2011

No.	Revenue Type Hotel Tax	2007 (Rp)	2008 (Rp)	2009 (Rp)	2010 (Rp)	2011 (Rp)
1.	Four-star hotel	275.188.393	329.173.669	367.908.485	495.928.618	575.215.032
2.	Three-star hotel	890.831.154	918.017.649	845.423.109	1.017.062.305	1.182.356.792
3.	Two-star hotel	71.415.000	71.415.000	65.902.500	78.000.000	60.626.000
4.	One-star hotel	115.181.382	180.287.499	168.640.222	214.751.119	196.519.863
5.	Three-jasmine hotel	371.730.536	424.768.923	427.550.123	611.401.764	872.443.888
6.	Two-jasmine hotel	55.009.550	57.921.500	70.151.000	97.378.850	138.727.659
7.	One-jasmine hotel	38.309.000	37.952.000	44.065.800	63.960.200	145.368.233
8.	Inn	27.865.120	25.635.500	32.326.900	36.124.220	57.269.555
9.	Villa	35.203.188	35.108.600	49.287.300	60.068.900	136.549.750
Total		1.880.733.323	2.080.280.349	2.071.255.439	2.674.675.976	3.365.076.772

Source: Report of *PAD* Acceptance Realization of 2007-2011 Regional Income Agency Batu City, 2013

PAD acceptance from the hotel tax in Batu from 2007-2011 have increased but in 2009 despite a slight decline in revenue. Hotel tax acceptance in 2007 amounted to Rp. 1.880.733.323,00 from the set

target of Rp. 2.500.000.000,00. The acceptance from the hotel tax in 2008 not get the target yet, there is Rp. 2.080.280.349,00 from the set target of Rp. 3.000.000.000,00. In 2009 the hotel tax acceptance is Rp. 2.071.255.439,00 from the set target of Rp. 3.000.000.000,00. In the 2010 hotel tax acceptance is Rp. 2.674.675.976,00 from the set target of Rp. 4.000.000.000,00. In the 2011 hotel tax acceptance has exceeded the set target, there is Rp. 3.365.076.772,00 from the set target of Rp. 3.000.000.000,00.

In addition to trade and hotel sub-sector, is one of the sub-sectors that can support people's income through a visitors large number in Batu. Visitors who visited Batu utilize many restaurant and little restaurant in Batu. So the tax revenues can contribute toward local revenue. Acceptance development from restaurant can be seen in table 36.

Table 36. PAD Acceptance from Restaurant Tax Batu City in 2007-2011

No.	Revenue Type Restaurant Tax	2007 (Rp)	2008 (Rp)	2009 (Rp)	2010 (Rp)	2011 (Rp)
1.	Big Restaurant	351.451.983	271.910.957	295.467.443	409.596.048	866.599.592
2.	Little Restaurant	42.363.350	47.985.700	54.933.000	80.860.810	158.983.041
3.	Café	18.175.125	15.878.659	16.964.272	21.280.132	15.554.987
4.	Canteen	-	-	-	-	3.472.599
5.	Catering	-	-	-	-	192.136.737
6.	Daily shop	14.366.000	18.364.000	25.195.500	24.130.000	31.914.000
	Total	426.356.458	354.139.316	392.560.215	535.866.990	1.268.660.956

Source: Report of PAD Acceptance Realization of 2007-2011 Regional Income Agency Batu City, 2013

PAD acceptance from restaurant tax of 2007-2011 is relative increased, although in 2008 experienced a decrease in income. In 2007, revenue from restaurant tax is Rp. 426.356.458,00 from the set target of Rp. 500.000.000,00. In 2008 the restaurant tax revenue is Rp. 354.139.316,00 from the set target of Rp. 1.000.000.000,00. In 2009 revenue from the restaurant tax is Rp. 392.560.15,00 from the set target of Rp. 750.000.000,00. In 2010 the restaurant tax revenue is Rp. 535.866.990,00 from the set target of Rp. 1.200.000.000,00. While in 2011 restaurant tax revenue has exceeded the target is Rp. 1.268.660.956,00 from the set target of Rp. 745.000.000,00.

c. Agriculture Sector Contribution in *PAD*

Batu City is a city famous for agriculture sector with the fruit and vegetable production. Fruit production known by the public is the apples production. Apple is one of the Batu icon for many apples type produced in Batu especially in Bumiaji District. According to Mrs. Retno that:

“...Cuma masalahnya produksinya apel lagi menurun aja kayaknya jadi kita memplanning untuk peningkatan produksi apel. Pertaniannya apelnya lagi menurun, kita ada program pemberdayaan apelnya. Karena lahannya semakin sempit, pestisidanya, iklimnya karena adanya global warming. Akibatnya efeknya pada kualitas apel. Sebetulnya mulai tahun kemarin kita sudah memulai program atau planning berkaitan dengan peningkatan produksi apel. Apel harus menjadi icon lagi. Selama ini apel kan kayak hilang. Dikembangkan lagi apel dan bawang putih.” (wawancara tanggal 18 Febuari 2013)

“...just another thing apple production is decreased so we make plan to increase the apples production. Apple land now decrease (2013), we have apple empowerment program. Due to the narrow land, pesticide, due to global warming. As a impact, the effect on the quality of apples. Actually started last year (2012) we have started program or planning associated with increased apples production. Apples should be the icon again. During this apple like lost in the market. Developed more apples and garlic.” (Interview on February 18th, 2013)

The agriculture sector in *PDRB* according to the division is divided into five sub-sectors there are food crops sub-sector, estate agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries. The agricultural sector has a strategic role in the economy because around 40% of people in Batu dependent on this sector. Chain generated by the agriculture sector is very broad due to the economic development in Batu. As a source of other sector with the agribusiness and agro-economy system development, agriculture become one of agriculture center in the East Java, especially for horticulture. Sub-sector that growing in Batu City is a food crops sub-sector, estate agriculture and livestock. While forestry and fisheries in *PDRB* average percentage slightly. Many forest in Batu City is a forest conservation and the other is a production forest and protection forest. In 2010, total area conservation forest is 4.641 hectares, production forest area is 3.460 hectares and protected forest area is 2.970 hectares. Fisheries production development was also less in Batu because the area far from the sea, just inland fisheries are developed.

Although the agriculture sector is the third superior sector and became the eight competitive sector in the province level, this sector absorbs workforce every year. In 2007 the worker in the agriculture sector amounted to 34.546 people. In 2008 amounted to 38.596 people.

In 2009 amounted to 35.427 people. In 2010 amounted to 34.011 people. Whereas in 2011 the worker in agriculture sector is 28.662 people.

Batu topography is mountains, the agriculture sector is very suitable to be developed especially for superior commodities. From the very beginning before the establishment of an Batu administrative city, agriculture is one sector that has been developed by independent society. As explained by Mr. Sariono that:

“Kalau misalnya kita bandingkan dengan daerah lain, memang kondisi alamnya agropolitan yang mendukung dari sektor pariwisata. Itu mau nggak mau yang menjadi visi-misi pemerintahan kita mulai dari awal di 2001, sampai sekarang itu sektor pertanian, agropolitan menjadi penyokong utama dan menjadi penghasil masyarakat. Hampir penduduk kita yang ada di Kota Batu 90% adalah pertanian.” (wawancara, tanggal 18 Februari 2013)

“If for example we compare with other regions, is a support agropolitan natural conditions from the tourism sector. It would not want the vision and mission of our government from the beginning 2001, until now the agriculture sector, *agropolitan* become a major proponent and become income society. Almost of our population that is in Batu 90% is agriculture.” (Interview on February 18th, 2013)

Supported by the Mr. Agus opinion that:

“Kemudian disektor pertanian, itu tidak banyak yang mengalami perubahan. Di sektor pertanian kan sektor unggulannya adalah pangan, tanaman hortikultura dan tanaman hias. Tanaman pangan tidak menjadi unggulan sebenarnya karena memang tanaman kita basisnya tanaman hortikultura dan tanaman hias. Tanaman hias ini cukup signifikan pertumbuhannya karena basisnya dari zaman dahulu kala sudah ada sentra-sentra tanaman hortikultura dan tanaman hias” (wawancara 18 Februari 2013).

“Then in the agriculture sector, it was not much change. In the agriculture sector, the superior sector are food, horticulture crops and ornamental plants. Actually, food crops are not superior because we base horticulture crops and ornamental plants. Ornamental plants are significant growth since past time base on existing centers of horticulture plants and ornamental plants.” (Interview on February 18th, 2013)

According to Batu Milestone document 2012, agriculture commodity selection Batu comprising cultivation of horticulture and livestock development. The horticulture cultivation development includes fruit cultivation (apples, oranges, avocado and strawberry), vegetables cultivation (carrots, cabbage, potatoes, onion, garlic, broccoli, tomatoes, mustard and red pepper), and ornamental plants cultivation (lily, orchids, roses, anthurium, chrysanthemums, gladiolus and carnation). Farms cultivation development includes beef cattle, dairy cattle, goats, chicken, ducks and rabbits.

The spread location of agriculture production center in Batu divided into several villages and districts depending on suitable location for the commodities development. Vegetables production centers (horticulture) spread in Sumber Brantas Village, Tulungrejo

Village and surrounding. Fruit production centers, especially apples scattered in the Bumiaji District. Flower production center located in the Sidomulyo Village, Gunungsari Village, Punten Village and surrounding. While food crop production center spread throughout southern Batu (Junrejo District). As expressed by Mr. Agus that:

“Pertanian sebenarnya tersebar cuma tidak merata memang, pertanian yang ada di bumiaji itu adalah tanaman hortikultura dan tanaman hias, kemudian tanaman pangan lebih ke timur di Junrejo dan di Batu tapi banyak di Junrejo” (wawancara 18 Febuari 2013).

“Actually, agriculture is not just evenly spread it, farming in Bumiaji are horticultural and ornamental plants, crops and then further east in Junrejo and Batu but in Junrejo more.” (Interview on February 18th, 2013)

The agriculture sector growth in Batu influenced by cultural factors and the inheritance of previous society. Since the establishment of Batu incudes agricultural areas that can supply agriculture products to the area around Batu. Generally, taxes contribute and retribution contribute to PAD Batu did not contribute directly. The agricultural sector contribution is obtained from the economic rotate in the agriculture sector, for example in the fish market retribution and

services market retribution. Batu City society cultivation activities in the their own field and estate. In coordinating the economic movement implementation, farmers in Batu formed small communities in the village form of self-help (*swadaya*). To get help from government, the farming community must submit a proposal to the relevant institution for their agriculture development.

Milk production is a major commodity for livestock productivity sub-sector. As explained by Mrs. Retno that:

“...untuk peternakan banyak memproduksi susu perah”
 (wawancara tanggal 18 Febuari 2013).

“...for livestock, many producing dairy cows” (Interview on February 18th, 2013)

Further illuminated by Mr. Sariono that:

“Nah ada satu yang unik mbak di salah satu Dusun itu perah susu, cuma ya itu tadi sulit medannya untuk nyampek kesana. jadi disana itu penyuplay susu Nestle terbesar di Jawa Timur. Nah itu kemarin sempet diadakan pertemuan disana inginnya untuk menambah income dari penduduk situ, kalau susu saja kan murah ya, jadi mereka bisa mengolah menjadi yogurt, atau bisa mengolah menjadi keju, cuma itu kemarin belum ada investor yang masuk kesana.”
 (wawancara tanggal 18 Febuari 2013)

“Well there is one unique in one of Vilege is dairy milk, but it was difficult terrain for go there. There was the largest supplier of milk Nestle in East Java. Well that was yesterday held a meeting there wanted to add to the income of the residents there, if it is just milk

originally is cheap, so they can turn into yogurt, or can turn into cheese, but yesterday was no investor who enter there.” (Interview on February 18th, 2013)

Agriculture is a sector that is eight competitive in the East Java Province. This indicates that the agriculture sector competitiveness in East Java province level is still less competitive during 2007-2011.

Many other cities or districts more competitive at the province level.

However, agriculture activities in Batu still very influential for the Batu City area and the area around Batu. As explained by Mr. Agus that:

“Justru kita memiliki daya saing yang cukup kuat karena memang pertaniannya didukung oleh pelaku-pelaku pertanian yang memang memiliki latar belakang pertanian yang kuat. Kuat dalam arti dari sisi pengalaman memang petani ini khususnya pertanian hortikultura dan tanaman hias ini memang usaha turun temurun. Jadi mereka sudah memiliki linkage yang sangat kuat. Baik itu disektor pelaku pertaniannya maupun ke pemasaran produknya.”

“Instead we have strong competitive edge because it is supported by agricultural farming actors who do have a strong agricultural background. Strong in the sense of the farmers experience is particularly agricultural and ornamental horticulture business in indeed hereditary. So they already have a very strong linkage. Be it sector actors as well as the agriculture product marketing.

To increase agricultural production needed quality human resources farmers who can develop the type and agricultural production. With the local government support are expected government programs to assist and support the farmers. With the

synergy of farmers and government in developing the agricultural sector, can develop and make the agriculture sector more competitive in the province level.

The linkage of each sector in the Batu City is inseparable from economic activity in their respective fields. The main mover in Batu economy is the services sector by entertainment sub-sector, especially in tourism. Other sectors in Batu as supporting sectors and is closely related to one another. With the natural view that is very supportive and fertile agricultural land, many visitors also take advantage of the agriculture sector as nature tourism. Trade, hotel and restaurant sector is very supported of tourism in Batu. This can be contributed to Batu PAD and the number of visitors who stayed in Batu City.

The three main superior sectors Batu should be development and maintained. Services sector in tourism has the potential to be developed. Trade, hotel and restaurant as a major supporter of tourism also is growing rapidly in Batu. The agriculture sector as a major sector that has grown and developed since it is supported by the topography and nature's potential as an agriculture area. In addition to the three main sectors, other sectors should also be considered development. Sectors that have less potential in Batu are mining and quarrying; manufacturing industry; electricity and water supply; construction; transportation and communication; and banking and

other intermediaries. These sectors also need to be considered and developed with due regard to local government regulations. Not every area has a good growth in every sector because every city and regency have the different characteristics. In developing sector that are observe impact studies in Batu on the environmental, social and economic areas.

From the quantitative analysis result known to most potential sectors in Batu is the services sector as well as the interview is known that the tourism sector to support the growth of most other sectors in Batu. Relevance of each sector in Batu very closely especially in tourism sector, agriculture, trade, hotels and restaurants. Potentials are included in the farm as well as a leading for regional tourism and trade is picking apples, picking flowers, rural tourism, nature tourism and artificial.

D. Data Interpretation

After have done research and quantitative data analysis, researcher analyzed the data obtained using the method of descriptive analysis model with a qualitative approach. The results will be analyzed and interpreted in the form of an actual depiction. In the previous sub-chapter has presented some of the data that researchers focused, so the researchers will describe each of the data clearly.

1. Superior Potential and Economy Competitiveness Batu City in 2007-2011

After analyzing the economic potential and economic competitiveness Batu in 2007-2011, the development of the economic potential of the area every year to experience fluctuations in each sector. During in 2007 until 2011 that the sector be superior potential in Batu are the services sector by 1.80; trade, hotel and restaurant at 1.62, and agriculture of 1.17. According to interviews with officials *BAPPEDA* that the tourism sector is included in the services sector is a sector basis to support economic growth. Second seed sector is trade, hotels and restaurants sector, which is very supportive of tourism in Batu according to function. While the agricultural sector is the sector receiving the most workers in Batu accordance with natural conditions and environment Batu. Accordance with the opinion Arsyad (1999:108), "the main problem in regional development is located in the development policies emphasis of endogenous development) by using the human resources, institutional, and local physical resources". Batu agriculture has the potential to develop both technology and production. Many obstacles that hinder the increase of agricultural production affecting small contribution to *PDRB*.

Many farmers in Batu still use and agricultural activities in the traditional way. According to Weider quoted by Syafie (2006:99), "development administration is an accompanying process to achieve the peak of the development goals, it is the administration implementation and integrating container the easiness of development achieving objectives". In accordance

with the concept of development administration, Batu government pursue implementation of development programs through various sectors to achieve physical development, social and community. Therefore the construction sector in Batu is a competitive sector in East Java. Many public facilities are provided to give comfort to the people. For example, the provision and development of the concept of the square Batu interesting.

Meanwhile, according Djojohadikusumo (1994:2), "Development is a transformation in terms of structural change, which is: change in society's economic structure including changes in the balances of embedded condition in the basic economic activities and the form of the economic structure". State of the environment and society Batu course changes every year with the development of economic and other development activities. The number of visitors and residents who perform activities in the economy of the years 2007-2011 Batu increased indicating that a change in the economic structure of society in Batu.

Economic activity in the Batu City by BWK region grouping according to Government Regulation No. 3 of 2004 is based on the potential of the region.

Each region BWK in Batu certainly have superior sector drives the economy in the region. According to Taringan opinion that "Sectoral approaches is the whole economic activities in a regional in planning which is categorized into sectors" (Tarigan, 2005:36). Economic activities that take place in Batu supported by the infrastructure of local government as a vessel to meet the

needs of the community. Physical facilities such as markets, terminals, educational facilities, health facilities and means of transport is the basic requirement in performing economic activities. Such Abipraja opinion that “Sectoral programs generally oriented to improving production and developing physical infrastructure that directly support the basic needs, such as: food, clothing, education and healthcare” (Abipraja, 2002:26).

2. Superior Potential and Economy Competitiveness Contribution in Local Revenue (*PAD*) Batu City

Fluctuations in the economy in the Batu City can be seen from the large contribution of economic sectors to *PDRB* and to revenue. Widodo said, “One of the important indicators for understanding the economic condition of a region in a particular period is the Gross Regional Domestic Product (*PDRB*) data, based on the current price and constant price” (Widodo, 2006:78). Batu City is one of the city which have a very rapid economic growth. From the research that researchers do, economic growth in Batu greatly contribute to local revenues. Sectors that contribute directly to *PAD* in Batu is the services sector especially in entertainment and culture (tourism) sector, hotel, and restaurant sectors. As explained by Saragih, “Because *PAD* is highly dependent on how far the region could boost economic growth (*PDRB*). If *PDRB* increases, then this would indicate can push *PAD* increased. Believed that there is a correlation between economic growth (*PDRB*) and local reception from taxes and retribution” (Saragih, 2003:58). The relationship

between economic growth (*PDRB*) and *PAD* Batu very good because many sectors contributing to regional income.

a. Services Sector Contribution in *PAD*

According to Saragih, “*PAD* much depends on local economic growth (*PDRB*) as seen from the size of the investment in an area” (Saragih, 2003:55). Many in the tourism sector Batu managed by private sector can develop very rapidly. Natural conditions Batu much to attract investors to develop the tourism potential of the sector and its supporter. Tourism sector, which is managed by the private sector contribute greatly to the economic activity in Batu as many people interested in artificial tourism. Tourism Batu made many a tourist attraction such as Java Park, Batu Secret Zoo, BNS, Selecta, Batu Wonderland, Songgoriti and Eco Green Park. While tourism is managed by the Government is not very big contribution to the *PAD*, for example, Batu square, Coban Talun and Coban Rais.

Tax revenue is the biggest tourist attractions of tax revenue contribution than other entertainment. Average annual revenue increase tourist attractions. Based on Batu AMJ accountability report, “Government efforts to improve the Batu Revenue implemented through action plans include improving the quality of public services, realize the Human Resources (HR) potential officers, professionals and building institutional competency-based system, utilizing sources synergize the power and

potential of the region, and optimize coordination with the private sector.”

It is clear that the increase in the development of tourism in Batu highly developed in coordination with the private sector.

b. Trade, Hotel and Restaurant Sector Contribution in PAD

Trade, hotels and restaurants became one of the sectors that can offset the tourism sector in the Batu City. Distribution trade sector primarily intended to support the tourism sector in accordance with the location of Batu spread of tourism location. Many business interactions or trades done in the center of the Batu District. Types of trading business in the Batu covers *peracangan*, building materials, crops, food / beverage, furniture, textile, footwear, and apparel, *palenan*, gold and jewelry, TV; radio and tape, sports equipment, etc. The type of trading business include large enterprises, medium and small with most spread trading in Batu district.

Regional economic development planning can be considered as planning to improve public use of those resources available in the area and to improve the capacity of the private sector in creating the value of private resources in a responsible manner (Arsyad, 1999:127). Many sectors are managed by other private parties are hotel and restaurant. Number of existing hotels in Batu until the year 2011 as many as 402 pieces with different types of hotels. Hotels are a lot of contributing to PAD during 2007-2011 is a three star hotel.

c. Agriculture Sector Contribution in PAD

The agricultural sector is the dominant sector and the third sector to be competitive eighth at the provincial level, the sector is a lot to absorb labor force every year. However, the competitiveness of agriculture in the years 2007-2011 and declining commodity apple production also declined. To improve the quality of human resources needed agricultural production of farmers who can develop the type and agricultural production. Supported by local governments are expected government programs to assist and support the farmers.

PDRB ADHB data from years 2007-2011 of Batu City, the contribution to *PDRB* is relatively increased. According to Saragih, "If *PDRB* increases, then this would indicate a revenue boost" (Saragih, 2003:58). However, the agricultural sector in the Batu City does not directly contribute to *PAD*. Many agricultural sector in Batu processed and distributed directly by the people.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the research result and discussion in Chapter IV, then in this chapter researcher shall give the conclusion. Conclusion can be delivered based on studies and research that has been conducted by the researcher. This conclusion is related with study of analysis of local economic potential and competitiveness economic sector in improving local economic development in Batu City.

1. Based on the LQSS analysis for five years (2007-2011) it is known that the three main local economy potential in Batu are services sector; trade, hotel and restaurant sector; and agriculture sector. While the three main local economy potential Batu that have competitive in East Java Province are trade, hotel and restaurant sector; services sector; and construction sector. The local economic potential in Batu of 2007-2011 are not always become a competitive sector in the East Java Province.

2. The main superior Batu period 2007-2011 is services sector. But the services competitiveness sector is the second rank in the East Java Province. Sub-sectors of the services sector's potential is entertainment services, especially in

tourism. Turnover economy in Batu rooted because of tourism. With the tourism sector, other sectors are also growing and developing.

3. The second superior potential Batu period 2007-2011 is trade, hotel and restaurant. Trade, hotel and restaurant competitiveness is the first rank in the East Java Province. As in the trade, hotel and restaurant in Batu which is second sector that very potential in the community needs provision that visit in Batu.

4. The third superior potential Batu period 2007-2011 is agriculture sector. But the agricultural sector competitiveness is the eight rank in East Java Province. This sector is growing because of the territory in Batu very supported as agricultural land.

5. Construction sector is a sector that is not competitive in Batu but this sector is highly competitive sector in East Java. Construction sector has third rank as competitive sector in East Java period 2007-2011.

6. The three superior economy sectors (services sector; trade, hotel and restaurant sector; and agriculture sector) can be main activator of economy activity in Batu. However, it does not mean that other sectors can not be developed, even by utilizing the three main sectors expected to have a positive effect for other sectors. So that the economy rotation of services goods and services can be fulfilled in Batu.

7. The acceptance of the services sector contribution Batu from the tax revenue are from entertainment tax and parking tax. Entertainment tax revenue every

year from 2007-2011 are increasing while the parking tax revenue in 2008 is low and in the years thereafter is increase. Acceptance of the services sector contribution Batu from retribution revenue are public service retribution and definite licensing retribution. Public service retribution and definite licensing retribution acceptance every year from 2007-2011 to be increase revenue.

8. The acceptance of trade, hotel and restaurant contribution Batu from taxes are hotel tax and restaurant tax. Hotel tax revenue in 2007-2011 relative increases, but in 2009 is decreased slightly. Restaurant tax revenue in 2008 and 2009 are decreased, while in 2010 and 2011 is increased.

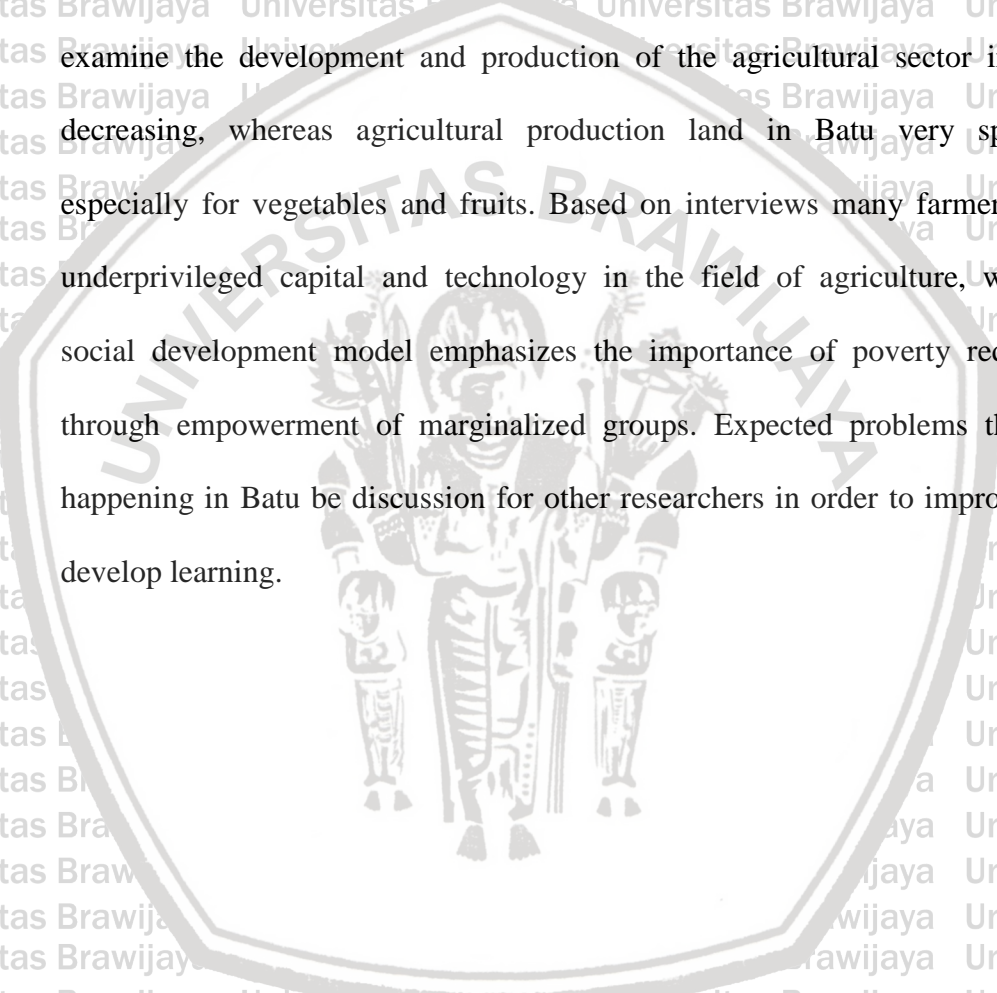
9. The agriculture sector contribution to *PAD* Batu City is not so significant. This is because agricultural production is done in the farmers land themselves and the harvest selling activity is done on an individual. But the distribution of these harvest that can contribute to *PAD* Batu City. Where people sell and unloading is one of the impact contribution from agricultural sector.

10. From the analysis of the economic potential and competitiveness is expected to be a lesson for other researchers in other areas of analysis that the better synergy among the areas in East Java.

11. Excess of the economic analysis of the potential and competitiveness of the region to provide an overview of the relevant region to formulate policies that will be designed for regional economic development.

12. Shortage of analysis of the economic potential and competitiveness of the region is the lack of information on the latest data that has not been informed openly to investigators.

13. The results of this thesis research makes it possible for other researchers to examine the development and production of the agricultural sector in Batu decreasing, whereas agricultural production land in Batu very spacious especially for vegetables and fruits. Based on interviews many farmers Batu underprivileged capital and technology in the field of agriculture, whereas social development model emphasizes the importance of poverty reduction through empowerment of marginalized groups. Expected problems that are happening in Batu be discussion for other researchers in order to improve and develop learning.



B. Suggestion

According from study and analysis about analysis of local economic potential and competitiveness economic Batu City, the researcher can give suggestion to Batu Government. The suggestion that researcher are expected to be given consideration for Batu Government in determining policy related with local economy potential. The appropriate policies can make Batu more developed and have highly competitive at provincial and national level. Here are some suggestions from researcher to the Batu Government.

1. Batu government must over retain and develop three sectors (services sector; trade, hotel and restaurant sector; and agriculture sector) the main potential to make Batu economy major. Of course offset by the Strategic Environment Learning (*KLHS*) and *RTRW* document as a benchmark of physical development in Batu. Thus can increasing local government Batu attention to develop and cultivate the local potential.
2. Batu City Government must more notice and not ignore the six sectors (mining and quarrying; manufacturing industry; electricity, gas and water supply; construction; transportation and communication; banking and other intermediaries) other that less potentially in Batu. By developing programs that related with the sector and related government agencies.
3. Batu City Government specifically to the relevant agencies should pay more attention to the agriculture sector as a superior sector which began to decline in the production of some commodities such as apples and garlic at this time

(March, 2013). The agriculture sector is the superior sector in the Batu City, but the agriculture competitiveness in the province to consider the development and force production.

4. Community development that work in each sector needs to be developed, especially in the agricultural sector. This is because the agriculture sector is a sector that absorbs labor in Batu. Besides agricultural land ownership in Batu City it difficult to coordinate with the government. Batu Government must give any programs to farmer group especially in training and ability development.

5. Forms the basis of a study on the development of policy studies agricultural improvements in Batu to other researchers for agricultural products in Batu during the years 2007-2011 has decreased.

6. This research is still many lack in the discussion, many thing about superior potential and competitiveness in Batu can be explain one by bone more deeper. May the research about potential and competitiveness in every sector can become research to others. My research may can become basic knowledge on how to calculate the superior product in the area of the city / regency / province.

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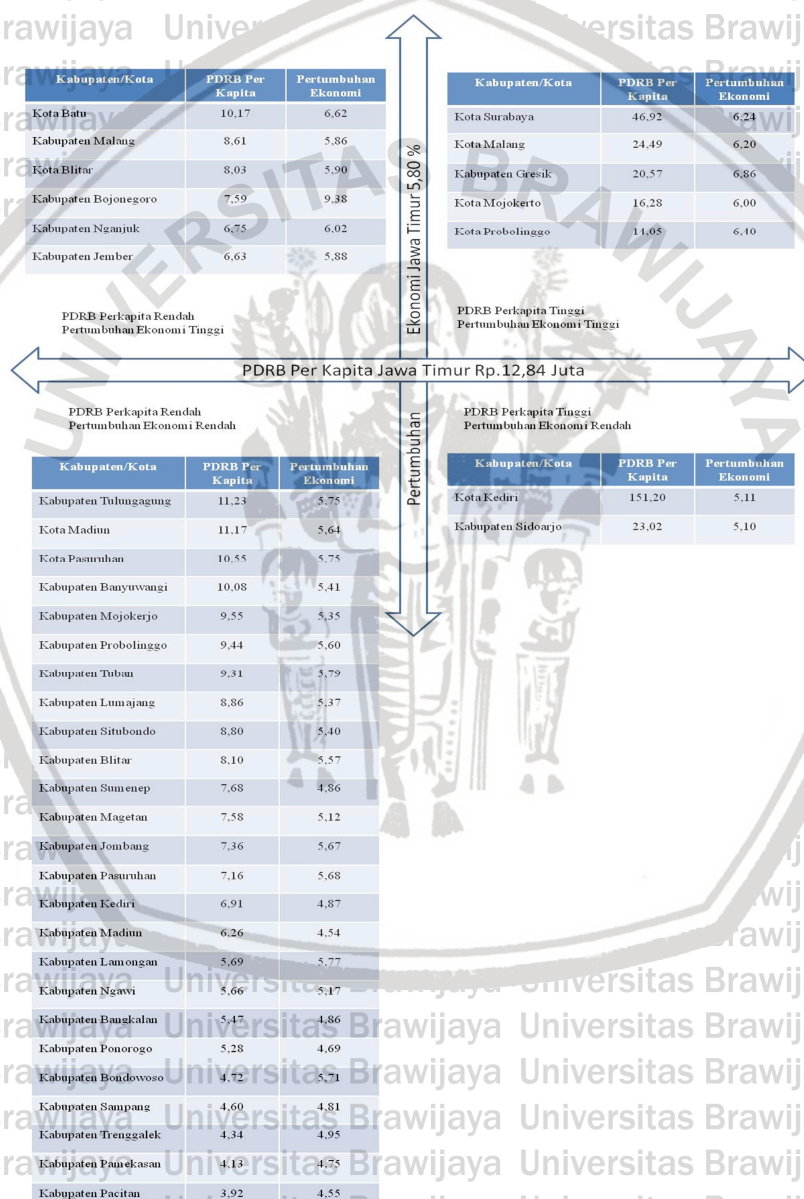
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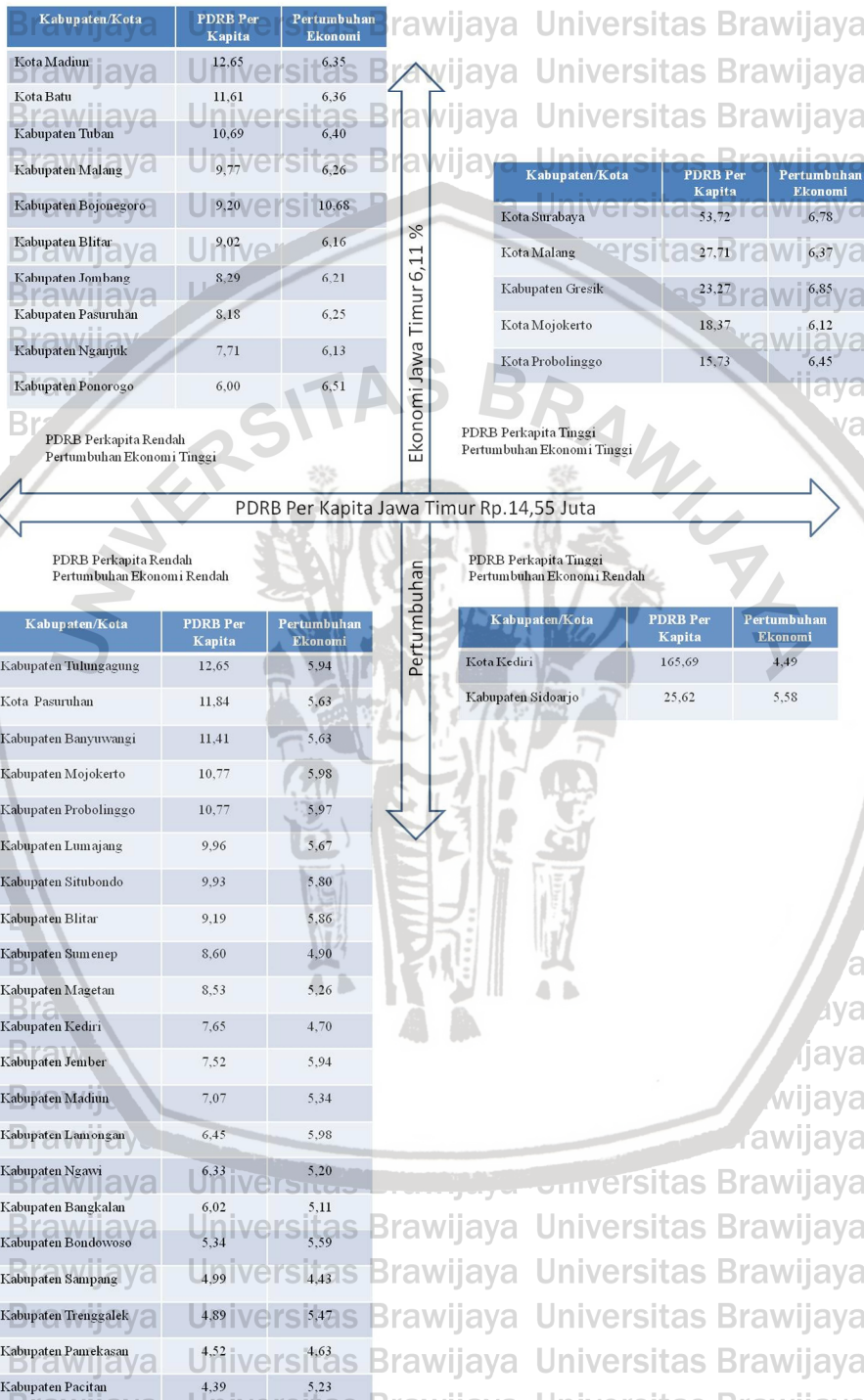
Appendix

1. Absolute Comparison Inter-Regency/City at East Java Province on Quadrant in 2006-2010

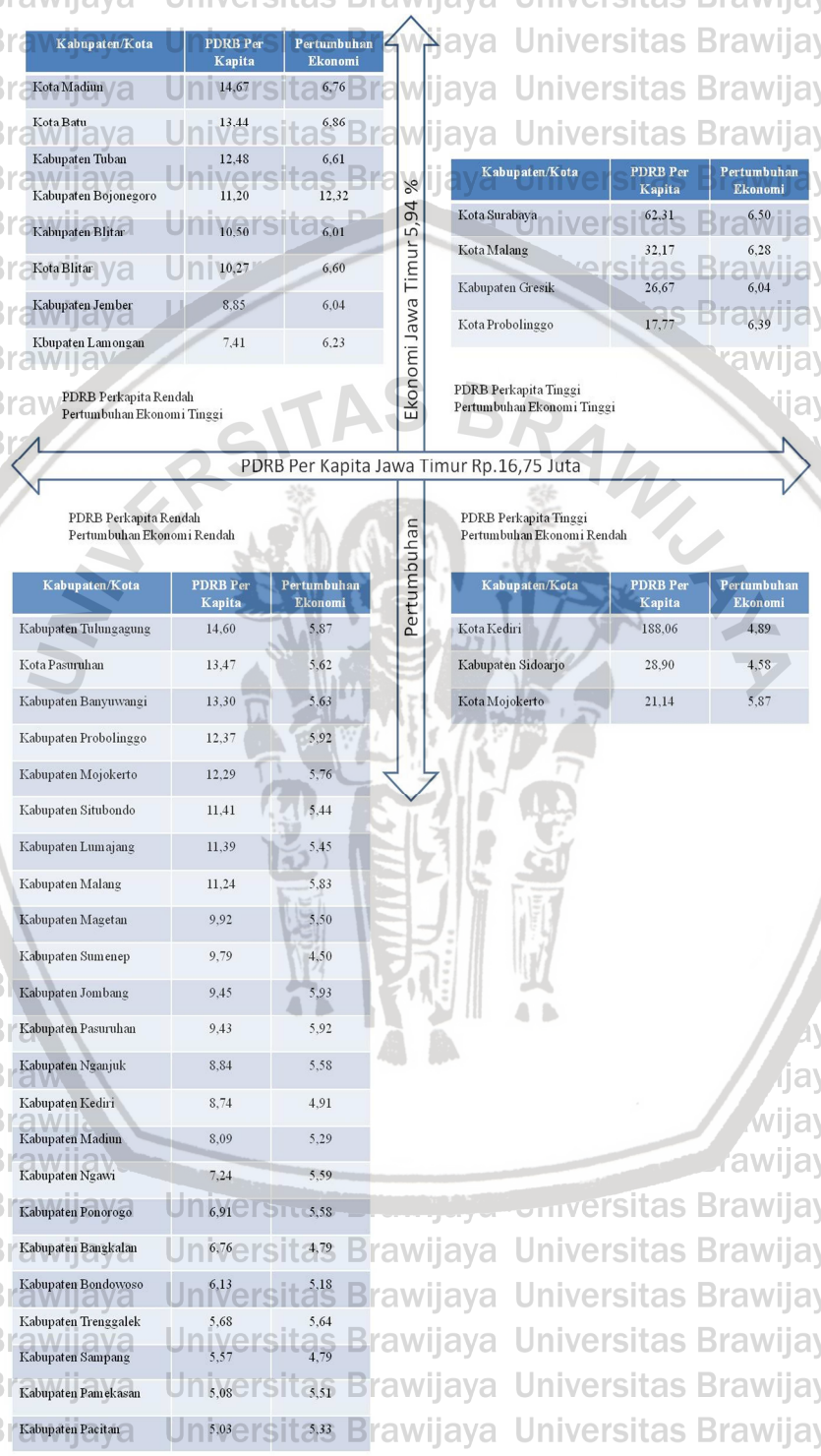
Absolute Comparison Inter-Regency/City at East Java Province on Quadrant
in 2006



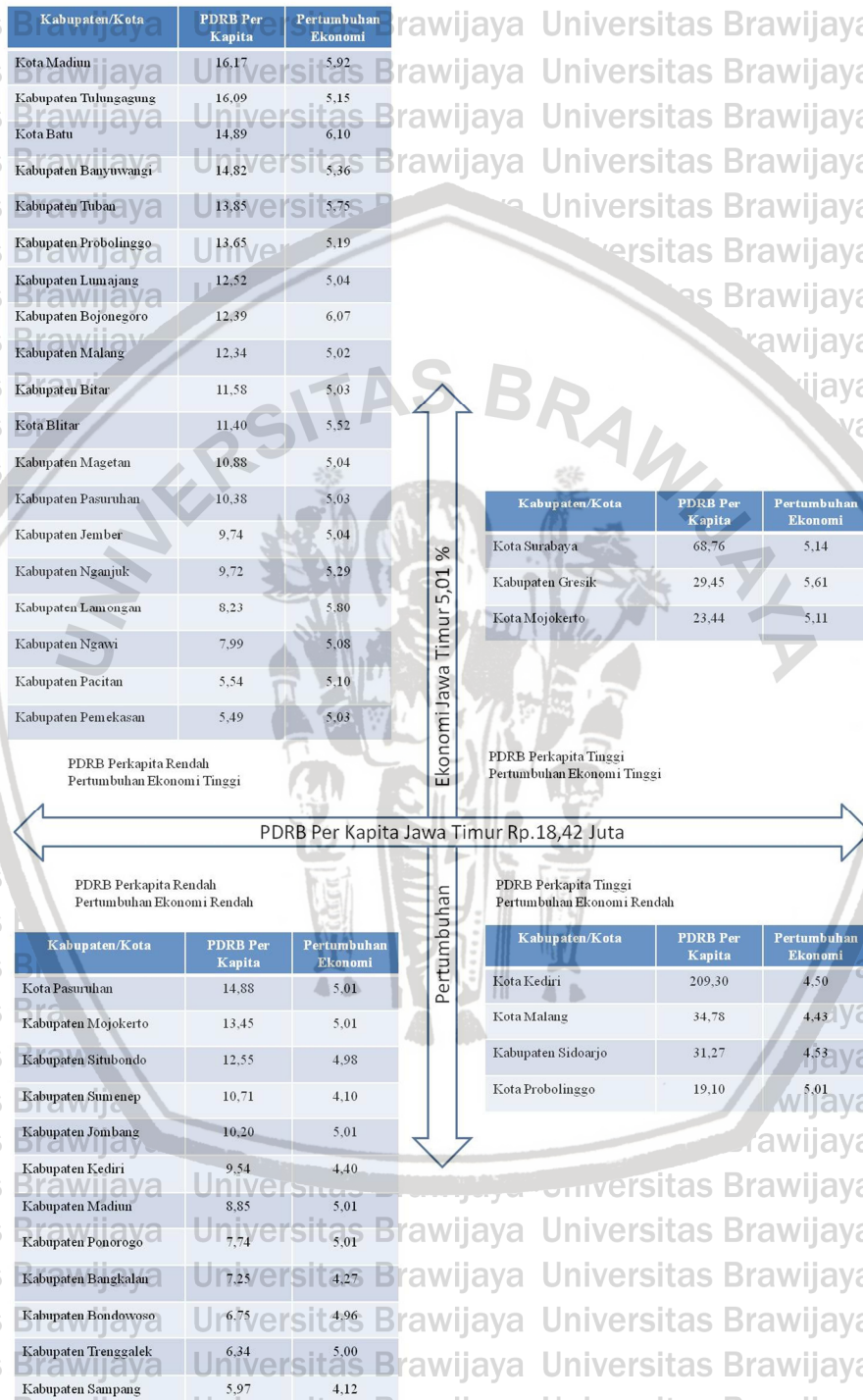
Absolute Comparison Inter-Regency/City at East Java Province on Quadrant in 2007



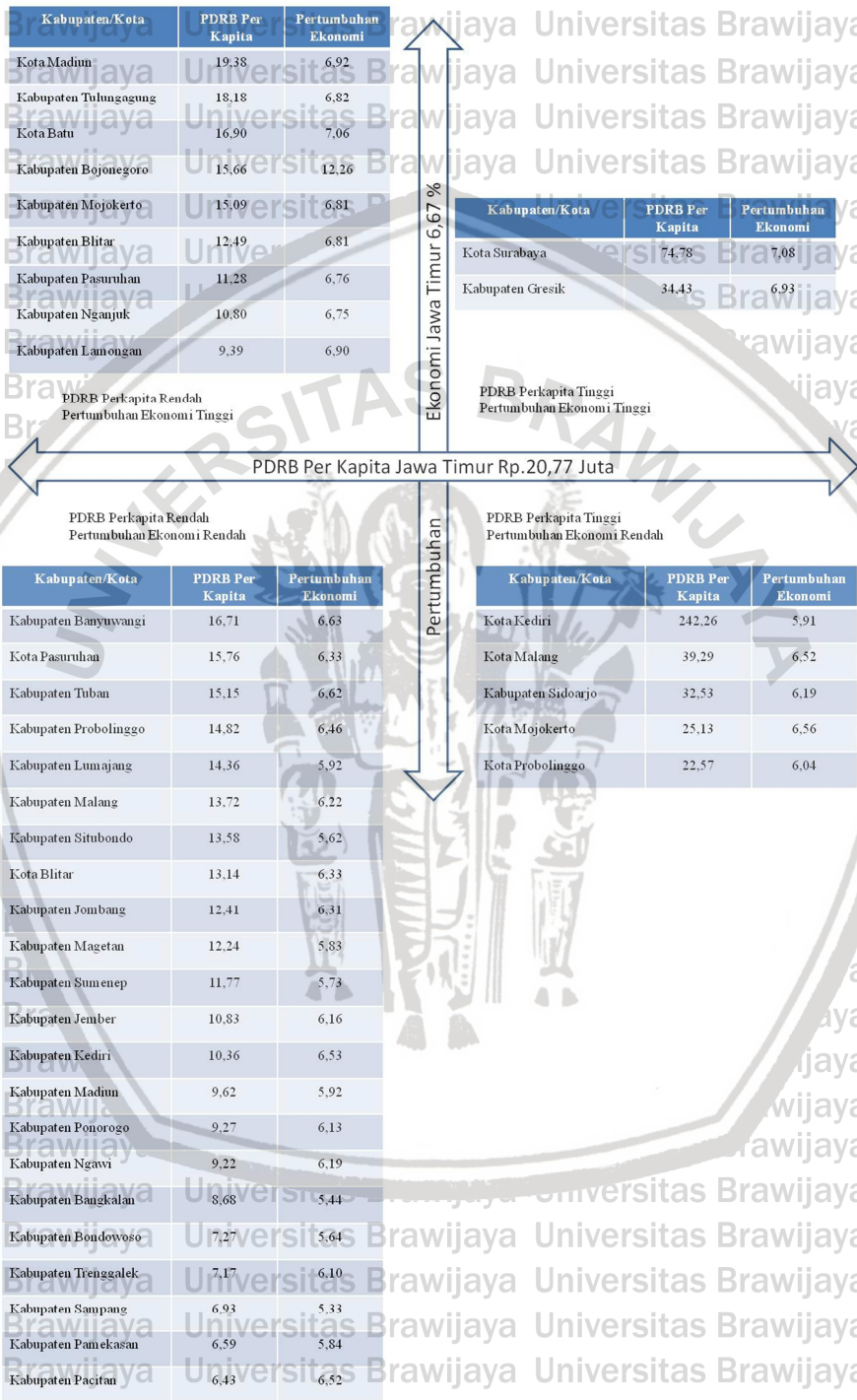
Absolute Comparison Inter-Regency/City at East Java Province on Quadrant in 2008



Absolute Comparison Inter-Regency/City at East Java Province on Quadrant
in 2009



Absolute Comparison Inter-Regency/City at East Java Province on Quadrant
in 2010



2. East Java Province PDRB in 2007-2011

Gross Regional Domestic Product at Current Market Price (PDRB ADHB)

East Java Province in 2004-2008

Tabel/Table 12.1

Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Atas Dasar Harga Berlaku
Gross Regional Domestic Product at Current Market Price
2004 - 2008
(000 000 Rp)

Sektor/Sub-sektor Sectors/Sub Sectors	2004*) (1)	2005*) (2)	2006*) (3)	2007*) (4)	2008*) (5)
1 Pertanian/Agriculture	59,949,649.39	69,536,009.02	80,746,147.55	89,441,663.00	102,995,180.34
1.1. Tanaman Bahan Makanan/Farm Food Corps	34,530,694.73	38,808,571.55	43,833,158.29	47,652,198.92	54,208,273.14
1.2. Tanaman Perkebunan/Farm Non Food and Estate Corps	8,680,149.48	11,057,696.37	13,198,523.49	14,657,729.62	16,601,028.53
1.3. Peternakan/Livestock and Products	10,163,420.80	11,892,314.41	13,951,332.18	15,871,072.23	18,489,261.68
1.4. Kehutanan/Forestry	800,080.95	797,413.90	1,071,032.39	1,207,896.95	1,851,003.73
1.5. Perikanan/Fishery	5,775,303.42	6,980,012.79	8,692,101.20	10,052,765.28	11,845,613.26
2 Pertambangan Dan Penggalian/Mining and Quarrying	6,599,289.37	8,103,672.30	9,711,418.59	11,305,403.13	13,516,509.05
2.1. Pertambangan Migas/Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Mining	738,633.98	894,746.24	1,123,509.14	1,552,278.56	1,915,809.28
2.2. Pertambangan Non Migas/Non Petroleum and Natural Gas Mining	481,567.05	542,639.29	648,085.23	733,478.63	842,839.81
2.3. Penggalian/Quarrying	5,379,088.34	6,666,286.78	7,939,824.22	9,019,672.93	10,757,859.96
3 Industri Pengolahan/Manufacturing Industry	100,995,019.45	120,974,195.01	137,715,738.08	153,815,077.96	177,073,710.37
3.1. Subsektor Industri Makanan, Minuman & Tembakau Sub Sector of Food, Beverages and Tobacco Industry	54,776,590.95	67,344,755.91	76,604,205.58	84,532,307.89	96,935,342.06
3.2. Subsektor Industri Tekstil, Pakaian Jadi dan Kulit Sub Sector of Textile, Garment and Leather	4,182,693.81	4,760,221.49	5,314,988.83	5,849,812.55	6,236,937.11
3.3. Subsektor Industri Kayu dan Sejenisnya Sub Sector of Wood Industry and Alike	3,912,915.10	4,539,711.58	5,129,757.38	5,603,223.55	6,154,448.49
3.4. Subsektor Industri Kertas, Percetakan dan Penerbitan Sub Sector of Paper, Printing and Publishing Industry	12,591,588.71	14,402,991.74	16,140,988.21	18,719,995.40	21,836,619.16
3.5. Subsektor Industri Kimia, Minyak Bumi Karet dan Plastik Sub Sector of Chemical, Oil, Rubber and Plastics Industry	7,802,521.26	9,160,971.61	10,632,346.22	11,994,276.66	14,000,015.02
3.6. Subsektor Industri Barang Galian Non Logam, Kecuali Minyak Bumi dan Batu Bara Sub Sector of Non Metal Mining, Except Oil and Coal Industry	3,351,178.71	3,865,205.21	4,608,708.66	5,013,858.31	5,909,212.42
3.7. Subsektor Industri Logam Dasar Sub Sector of Basic Metal Industry	8,116,296.87	9,171,238.90	10,495,316.57	11,824,830.79	13,934,594.14
3.8. Subsektor Industri Barang dari Logam, Mesin & Peralatan Sub Sector of Metal, Machine and its Equipment	1,993,979.76	2,501,806.89	2,868,925.90	3,776,914.14	4,554,475.50
3.9. Subsektor Industri Pengolahan Lainnya Sub Sector of Other Manufactured Industry	4,267,254.27	5,227,290.69	5,920,500.72	6,499,848.67	7,511,066.49
4 Listrik, Gas, dan Air Bersih/Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	7,564,515.14	7,631,896.04	8,730,422.33	10,257,967.40	11,860,995.57
4.1. Listrik/Electricity	6,205,301.23	6,162,801.54	6,928,393.22	7,429,395.51	8,032,594.99
4.2. Gas Kota/City Gas	1,034,260.51	1,114,853.98	1,396,099.23	2,377,662.20	3,300,981.18
4.3. Air Bersih/Water Supply	324,953.40	354,240.52	405,929.88	450,909.69	527,419.59
5 Konstruksi/Construction	12,549,767.24	14,540,117.46	16,280,066.79	17,799,349.79	20,771,916.62
6 Perdagangan, Hotel Dan Restoran Trade, Hotel and Restaurant	91,106,530.40	109,587,965.52	131,600,286.59	154,102,587.32	182,494,842.54
6.1. Perdagangan/Trades	73,694,028.14	88,997,026.58	106,745,011.12	125,761,024.68	149,061,931.67
6.2. Hotel/Hotels	2,424,126.40	2,696,870.34	3,089,502.79	3,282,714.11	3,752,442.16
6.3. Restoran/Restaurant	14,988,375.87	17,894,068.60	21,765,772.68	25,058,848.53	29,680,468.70
7 Pengangkutan Dan Komunikasi Transportation and Communication	18,817,195.90	22,309,962.36	26,239,588.55	29,697,961.25	33,091,943.64
a. Angkutan/Transportation	13,359,673.43	15,888,574.09	18,620,353.14	20,676,324.06	23,471,521.34
1. Angkutan Jalur Raya/Road Transportation	177,017.36	208,545.46	252,320.53	283,803.41	358,076.06
2. Angkutan Laut/Seahome Transportation	6,024,701.82	7,246,230.86	8,522,337.13	9,131,257.06	10,324,664.19
3. Angkutan Udara/Aviation	1,016,099.69	1,189,327.94	1,395,772.26	1,768,268.76	2,155,274.19
4. Angkutan Penyebrangan/Inland Shipping	128,852.15	173,889.46	203,892.79	228,940.45	272,301.95
5. Angkutan Udara/Aviation	2,098,045.48	2,423,136.10	2,768,858.97	3,023,948.98	3,488,312.01
6. Jasa Penunjang Angkutan/Service Allied to Transportation	3,914,956.95	4,647,544.27	5,477,171.46	6,240,105.40	7,172,892.94
b. Komunikasi/Communication	5,457,522.46	6,421,388.27	7,619,235.41	9,021,637.19	9,620,422.30
1. Pos dan Telekomunikasi/Post and Telecommunication	3,430,350.51	4,036,192.74	4,738,913.60	5,421,637.19	6,200,422.30
2. Jasa Penunjang Komunikasi/Service Allied to Communication	2,027,171.95	2,385,195.53	2,880,321.82	3,600,000.00	3,419,800.00
8 Keuangan, Persewaan dan Jasa Perusahaan Banking and Other Financial Intermediaries	15,117,262.90	18,264,725.93	21,305,473.16	24,729,208.30	29,117,658.12
8.1. Bank/Bank	2,716,599.54	3,913,608.72	4,435,386.69	5,070,949.49	6,036,158.34
8.2. Lembaga Keuangan Bukan Bank/Non Bank Financial Institution	2,009,902.02	2,330,934.00	2,828,428.53	3,305,059.04	3,920,759.62
8.3. Jasa Penunjang Keuangan/Service Allied to Financial	5,659,731.24	6,625,298.08	8,015,792.48	9,348,578.20	11,055,437.21
8.4. Sewa Bangunan/Ownership of Dwelling	4,693,957.74	5,324,890.96	6,025,865.46	7,004,021.58	8,105,302.95
8.5. Jasa Perusahaan/Business Service	4,693,957.74	5,324,890.96	6,025,865.46	7,004,021.58	8,105,302.95
9 Jasa - Jasa/Services	28,366,021.54	32,443,807.12	38,298,351.98	43,590,087.81	50,659,198.73
a. Pemerintahan Umum/Government Services	13,120,508.47	14,758,698.64	17,462,436.01	19,786,399.70	22,765,823.96
b. Swasta/Private Services	15,245,513.07	17,685,108.49	20,835,915.07	23,803,688.11	27,893,374.77
1. Jasa Sosial Kemasyarakatan/Social Service	2,673,434.38	3,119,321.60	3,679,055.54	4,291,839.96	5,032,190.78
2. Jasa Hiburan dan Kebudayaan/Entertainment and Culture Service	4,844,787.55	977,537.18	1,144,123.67	1,337,711.00	1,645,804.45
3. Jasa Perorangan dan Rumah Tangga/Individual and Household Service	11,727,291.14	13,588,249.72	16,012,735.87	18,174,137.04	21,215,379.54
Jawa Timur	341,065,251.33	403,392,350.76	470,627,493.62	534,919,305.96	621,581,955.18

Sumber : BPS Provinsi Jawa Timur

Source : BPS - Statistics of Jawa Timur Province

Keterangan/Note : *) Angka Diperbaiki

**) Angka Sementara

**Gross Regional Domestic Product at Current Market Price (PDRB ADHB)
East Java Province in 2009**

Tabel 1.01
Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Triwulanan Jawa Timur Menurut Lapangan Usaha
Atas Dasar Harga Berlaku Tahun 2009
(Juta Rupiah)**

(1)	(2)	Triwulan				(7)
		I	II	III	IV	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1 Pertanian		31,804,521.08	27,378,983.42	28,449,185.36	24,601,169.30	112,233,859.16
1.1. Tanaman Bahan Makanan		20,842,763.92	15,545,030.29	12,944,966.05	10,643,981.93	59,976,742.19
1.2. Tanaman Perkebunan		2,581,652.79	3,001,306.67	5,638,705.90	3,776,661.88	14,998,327.24
1.3. Peternakan		4,825,480.45	4,809,462.89	5,560,392.31	5,866,157.75	21,061,493.40
1.4. Kehutanan		427,611.79	497,274.90	609,125.46	442,564.13	1,976,576.27
1.5. Perikanan		3,127,012.13	3,525,908.67	3,695,995.63	3,871,803.62	14,220,720.05
2 Pertambangan Dan Penggalian		3,369,625.59	3,648,259.55	3,996,571.53	4,261,212.95	15,275,669.63
2.1. Pertambangan Migas		438,727.67	616,839.66	675,558.48	637,392.83	2,368,518.64
2.2. Pertambangan Non Migas		337,624.88	362,527.50	384,483.32	380,292.27	1,464,927.96
2.3. Penggalian		2,593,273.04	2,668,892.40	2,936,529.73	3,243,527.85	11,442,223.03
3 Industri Pengolahan		46105451.56	46301540.71	49,074,691.89	51,774,979.91	193,256,482.1
3.1. Subsektor Industri Makanan, Minuman & Tembakau		25,569,779.39	25,789,928.30	27,152,897.25	28,464,469.89	106,977,074.83
3.2. Subsektor Industri Tekstil, Pakaian Jadi dan Kulit		1,346,248.74	1,550,043.71	1,636,914.44	1,906,899.67	6,440,106.55
3.3. Subsektor Industri Kayu dan Sejenisnya		1,495,563.60	1,757,189.51	1,930,291.64	2,068,844.73	7,251,889.49
3.4. Subsektor Industri Kertas, Percetakan dan Penerbitan		6,171,729.41	6,213,800.75	6,520,352.88	6,256,034.26	25,161,917.30
3.5. Subsektor industri Kimia, Minyak Bumi Karet dan Plastik		4,762,936.02	3,652,239.69	3,903,739.36	4,551,896.81	16,870,811.87
3.6. Subsektor Industri Barang Galian Non Logam, Kecuali Minyak Bumi dan Batu Bara		1,671,442.54	1,769,348.04	2,034,009.43	1,939,640.74	7,414,440.74
3.7. Subsektor industri Logam Dasar		2,400,111.33	2,605,091.14	2,620,994.74	2,722,708.31	10,368,905.51
3.8. Subsektor Industri Barang dari Logam, Mesin & Peralatan		1,583,198.94	1,821,576.39	1,993,596.64	2,545,743.32	7,944,115.28
3.9. Subsektor Industri Pengolahan Lainnya		1,104,441.59	1,142,323.18	1,261,895.51	1,318,560.19	4,827,220.48
4 Listrik, Gas, dan Air Bersih		2,584,605.60	2,740,780.33	2,843,309.61	2,456,718.46	10,625,414.01
4.1. Listrik		1,304,476.71	1,418,572.54	1,443,176.99	1,119,293.42	5,285,519.67
4.2. Gas Kota		1,138,940.70	1,172,644.66	1,250,820.82	1,181,947.33	4,744,353.51
4.3. Air Bersih		141,188.19	149,563.14	149,311.80	155,477.70	595,540.83
5 Konstruksi/Construction		5,991,060.87	6,927,209.89	7,484,001.64	7,150,082.40	27,552,354.80
6 Perdagangan, Hotel Dan Restoran		45,523,530.07	47,459,986.09	50,112,278.49	52,088,992.84	195,184,787.50
6.1. Perdagangan		36,008,795.68	37,841,119.83	39,631,944.66	41,874,472.27	155,956,332.44
6.2. Hotel		723,292.04	892,009.79	914,928.45	951,847.10	3,482,077.38
6.3. Restoran		8,191,442.35	8,726,856.47	9,565,405.38	9,262,673.47	35,746,377.68
7 Pengangkutan Dan Komunikasi		8,395,762.38	9,124,018.33	9,849,776.89	10,415,788.96	37,785,346.57
a. Angkutan		5,518,467.76	5,828,228.01	6,203,965.01	6,459,457.82	24,010,118.59
1. Angkutan Rel		64,055.53	67,819.78	95,611.81	84,885.18	312,372.30
2. Angkutan Jalan Raya		2,247,188.41	2,360,261.02	2,353,070.30	2,465,414.56	9,425,934.28
3. Angkutan Laut		448,999.40	458,341.57	527,200.65	550,583.43	1,985,125.05
4. Angkutan Penyebrangan		70,878.76	65,310.61	45,011.22	32,696.41	213,896.99
5. Angkutan Udara		745,695.05	910,520.04	1,222,567.79	1,150,418.65	4,029,101.54
6. Jasa Penunjang Angkutan		1,941,650.61	1,965,974.99	1,960,603.24	2,175,459.60	8,043,688.43
b. Komunikasi		2,877,294.63	3,295,790.33	3,645,811.89	3,956,331.15	13,775,227.99
8 Keuangan, Persewaan dan Jasa Perusahaan		7,727,385.62	8,258,700.50	8,614,879.99	8,544,861.78	33,145,827.89
8.1. Bank		1,444,351.35	1,552,320.00	1,606,569.80	1,634,668.06	6,237,909.21
8.2. Lembaga Keuangan Bukan Bank		1,291,405.05	1,346,583.05	1,578,050.89	1,408,683.33	5,624,722.32
8.3. Sewa Bangunan		2,930,448.43	3,033,557.87	3,180,844.81	3,259,667.76	12,404,518.87
8.4. Jasa Perusahaan		2,061,180.78	2,326,239.57	2,249,414.49	2,241,842.64	8,878,677.49
9 Jasa - Jasa		13,611,805.00	15,110,783.60	16,034,343.77	17,030,883.72	61,787,816.10
a. Pemerintahan Umum		5,822,533.42	6,480,094.98	6,819,361.18	7,220,364.69	26,342,354.26
b. Swasta		7,789,271.59	8,630,688.62	9,214,982.60	9,810,519.04	35,445,461.84
1. Jasa Sosial Kemasyarakatan		1,575,381.18	1,765,833.44	1,822,640.31	1,820,963.18	6,984,793.11
2. Jasa Hiburan dan Kebudayaan		358,800.95	470,263.20	512,259.26	575,572.12	1,916,895.52
3. Jasa Perorangan dan Rumah Tangga		5,855,089.46	6,394,591.98	6,880,083.03	7,414,008.74	26,543,773.20
Jawa Timur		165,113,747.77	166,950,262.42	176,459,039.17	178,324,508.32	686,847,557.72

Sumber : BPS Provinsi Jawa Timur

Source : BPS - Statistics of Jawa Timur Province

Keterangan/Note : *) Angka Diperbaiki

**) Angka Sementara

**Gross Regional Domestic Product at Current Market Price (PDRB ADHB)
East Java Province in 2010**

Tabel 1.01
Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Triwulanan Jawa Timur Menurut Lapangan Usaha
Atas Dasar Harga Berlaku Tahun 2010
(Juta Rupiah)**

Sektor/Sub-sektor (1)	Triwulan				Total (7)
	I (3)	II (4)	III (5)	IV (6)	
1 Pertanian	34,135,529.37	30,122,336.80	31,563,243.77	26,802,857.74	122,623,967.68
1.1. Tanaman Bahan Makanan	22,120,118.34	17,189,860.95	14,378,235.94	11,504,376.47	65,192,591.70
1.2. Tanaman Perkebunan	2,769,686.47	3,166,884.57	6,275,276.88	3,889,539.16	16,101,387.08
1.3. Peternakan	5,336,705.56	5,278,850.50	6,044,635.20	6,629,689.41	23,289,880.67
1.4. Kehutanan	582,249.20	679,045.14	708,065.31	589,831.69	2,559,191.34
1.5. Perikanan	3,326,769.80	3,807,695.64	4,157,030.44	4,189,421.01	15,480,916.89
2 Pertambangan Dan Penggalian	3,735,401.01	4,107,122.26	4,445,811.95	4,742,407.55	17,030,742.77
2.1. Pertambangan Migas	574,554.91	860,788.53	943,992.89	883,804.03	3,263,140.36
2.2. Pertambangan Non Migas	395,338.32	420,874.25	437,312.36	430,108.97	1,683,633.90
2.3. Penggalian	2,765,507.78	2,825,459.48	3,064,506.70	3,428,494.55	12,083,968.51
3 Industri Pengolahan	49,687,821.95	51,291,030.14	54,778,720.80	58,267,156.51	214,024,729.40
3.1. Subsektor Industri Makanan, Minuman & Tembakau	27,899,433.96	28,972,806.08	30,314,944.77	32,217,663.94	119,404,848.75
3.2. Subsektor Industri Tekstil, Pakaian Jadi dan Kulit	1,560,935.42	1,694,566.66	1,888,323.94	2,036,703.96	7,180,529.98
3.3. Subsektor Industri Kayu dan Sejenisnya	1,493,970.35	1,759,614.75	2,114,181.62	2,179,396.44	7,547,163.16
3.4. Subsektor Industri Kertas, Percetakan dan Penerbitan	7,208,976.07	7,044,962.19	7,224,063.14	7,042,544.47	28,520,545.87
3.5. Subsektor Industri Kimia, Minyak Bumi Karet dan Plastik	4,082,693.17	3,924,124.51	4,578,679.09	4,896,949.17	17,482,445.94
3.6. Subsektor Industri Barang Galian Non Logam, Kecuali Minyak Bumi dan Batu Bara	1,754,312.46	1,848,666.17	2,168,053.65	2,092,081.11	7,863,113.39
3.7. Subsektor industri Logam Dasar Besi dan Baja	2,667,087.32	2,853,324.98	2,996,783.97	3,116,675.48	11,633,871.75
3.8. Subsektor Industri Barang dari Logam, Mesin & Peralatan	1,921,246.05	1,994,644.66	2,114,468.32	2,925,972.27	8,956,331.30
3.9. Subsektor Industri Pengolahan Lainnya	1,099,167.15	1,198,320.14	1,379,222.30	1,759,169.67	5,435,879.26
4 Listrik, Gas, dan Air Bersih	2,813,861.33	2,944,975.99	3,113,386.66	2,936,417.22	11,808,641.20
4.1. Listrik	1,440,348.75	1,510,662.80	1,565,257.62	1,385,061.06	5,901,330.23
4.2. Gas Kota	1,203,552.73	1,268,791.25	1,382,541.79	1,371,063.45	5,225,949.22
4.3. Air Bersih	169,959.85	165,521.94	165,587.25	180,292.71	681,361.75
5 Konstruksi/Construction	7,439,567.52	8,749,334.32	9,392,752.98	9,412,324.90	34,993,979.72
6 Perdagangan, Hotel Dan Restoran	52,154,673.02	55,416,103.17	59,910,040.24	61,924,055.11	229,404,871.54
6.1. Perdagangan	41,884,545.25	44,405,918.06	47,752,068.34	49,536,616.89	183,579,148.54
6.2. Hotel	854,011.11	1,027,469.95	1,129,644.26	1,199,050.89	4,210,176.21
6.3. Restoran	9,416,116.66	9,982,715.16	11,028,327.64	11,188,387.33	41,615,546.79
7 Pengangkutan Dan Komunikasi	9,230,707.52	10,265,368.58	11,381,172.26	12,070,510.61	42,947,758.97
a. Angkutan	5,923,358.51	6,395,929.93	6,951,453.53	7,417,566.63	26,688,308.60
1. Angkutan Rel	76,677.06	83,055.43	112,999.18	128,335.24	401,066.91
2. Angkutan Jalan Raya	2,329,023.16	2,450,701.49	2,592,520.54	2,627,154.80	9,999,399.99
3. Angkutan Laut	473,479.48	497,165.29	550,876.99	628,537.19	2,150,058.95
4. Angkutan Penyebrangan	56,656.02	28,839.36	33,794.26	24,228.55	143,518.19
5. Angkutan Udara	827,193.99	1,076,725.91	1,395,784.48	1,447,357.29	4,747,061.67
6. Jasa Penunjang Angkutan	2,160,328.80	2,259,442.45	2,265,478.08	2,561,953.56	9,247,202.89
b. Komunikasi	3,307,349.01	3,869,438.65	4,429,718.73	4,652,943.98	16,259,450.37
8 Keuangan, Persewaan dan Jasa Perusahaan	8,849,039.37	9,334,801.67	9,762,264.35	10,109,068.13	38,055,173.52
8.1. Bank	1,800,307.63	1,823,566.99	1,858,431.86	1,929,362.56	7,411,669.04
8.2. Lembaga Keuangan Bukan Bank	1,531,036.11	1,514,167.85	1,774,427.17	1,836,902.53	6,656,533.66
8.3. Sewa Bangunan	3,262,692.41	3,459,444.58	3,517,191.05	3,674,231.86	13,913,559.90
8.4. Jasa Perusahaan	2,255,003.22	2,537,622.25	2,612,214.27	2,668,571.18	10,073,410.92
9 Jasa - Jasa	14,535,074.66	16,555,054.68	17,526,886.83	18,988,891.51	67,605,907.68
a. Pemerintahan Umum	6,003,578.40	6,787,926.97	7,246,940.97	7,798,027.62	27,836,473.96
b. Swasta	8,531,496.26	9,767,127.71	10,279,945.86	11,190,863.89	39,769,433.72
1. Jasa Sosial Kemasyarakatan	1,717,732.75	2,049,333.47	2,050,554.43	2,057,555.88	7,875,176.53
2. Jasa Hiburan dan Kebudayaan	421,679.23	559,708.90	606,360.72	706,289.44	2,294,038.29
3. Jasa Perorangan dan Rumah Tangga	6,392,084.28	7,158,085.34	7,623,030.71	8,427,018.57	29,600,218.90
Jawa Timur	182,581,675.75	188,786,127.61	201,874,279.84	205,253,689.28	778,495,772.48

Sumber : BPS Provinsi Jawa Timur
 Source : BPS - Statistics of Jawa Timur Province
 Keterangan/Note : *) Angka Diperbaiki
 **) Angka Sementara

Gross Regional Domestic Product at Current Market Price (PDRB ADHB)
East Java Province in 2007-2011

Tabel/Table 12.1

Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Atas Dasar Harga Berlaku
 Gross Regional Domestic Product at Current Market Price
 2007-2011
 (000 000 Rp)

Sektor/Sub Sektor sectors/sub Sectors	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]
I Pertanian	89627587.45	102815940.45	112233859.16	122623976.68	136027919.63
1.1. Tanaman Bahan Makanan	48514426.92	55258178.79	59976742.19	65192591.70	71398018.78
1.2. Tanaman Perkebunan	12188674.81	13696561.62	14998327.24	16101387.08	18069378.93
1.3. Peternakan	16578050.68	19080719.95	21061493.40	23289880.67	26497296.85
1.4. Kehutanan	1305454.28	1795415.84	1976576.27	2559191.34	3059144.35
1.5. Perikanan	11040980.77	12985064.22	14220720.05	15480916.90	17044080.71
II Pertambangan Dan Pengalihan	11651721.50	13811999.33	15275669.63	17030742.77	19794059.02
2.1. Pertambangan Migas	1507479.08	1861043.04	2368518.64	3263140.35	4068746.29
2.2. Pertambangan Non Migas	1129581.48	1301911.13	1464927.96	1683633.91	1843177.92
2.3. Pengalihan	9014660.93	10649045.16	11442233.03	12083968.52	13882194.80
III Industri Pengolahan	154363456.10	176922161.82	193256482.06	214024729.37	239844520.36
3.1. Makanan, Minuman & Tembakau	86266091.77	97850407.23	106977074.83	119404848.75	131601096.70
3.2. Tekstil, Kulit & Alas Kaki	5678023.41	6108202.12	6440106.55	7180529.97	7931649.75
3.3. Barang dari Kayu & Hasil Hutan Lain	6200843.52	6819511.29	7251889.49	7547167.17	8673332.09
3.4. Kertas & Barang Cetak	19296344.75	22504413.80	25161917.30	28520545.86	32053643.96
3.5. Pupuk Kimia & Barang dari Karet	3139213.79	35254552.63	36870811.87	3956331.29	43737990.55
3.6. Semen & Barang Galian Non Logam	5921995.06	6926632.55	7414440.74	7863113.39	9347983.48
3.7. Logam Dasar Besi & Baja	8229109.37	96571130.33	10361905.51	11633871.75	12750978.91
3.8. Alat Angkutan, Mesin & Peralatan	5801577.68	7378641.89	7944115.28	8956331.29	9905366.61
3.9. Barang-barang Lainnya	3830256.75	4422669.98	4827220.48	5435879.26	5842478.30
IV Listrik, Gas Dan Air Bersih	8546731.79	9789252.59	10625414.01	11768641.20	12690733.03
4.1. Listrik	4875243.98	5163657.08	5285519.67	5861330.23	6769979.90
4.2. Gas	3183606.03	4085230.83	4744353.51	5225949.22	5088699.09
4.3. Air Bersih	487881.78	540364.67	595540.83	681361.75	832054.05
V B a n g u n a n	21100431.35	24142668.27	27552354.80	34993979.71	41295649.14
VI Perdagangan, Hotel Dan Restoran	150733654.30	177014046.59	195184787.50	229404871.55	265238859.62
6.1. Perdagangan	120626341.74	141768779.96	155956332.44	183579148.55	211775280.94
6.2. Hotel	2724204.68	3111068.15	3482077.38	4210176.21	4751646.73
6.3. Restoran	27383107.89	32134198.47	35746377.68	41615546.79	48711931.95
VII Pengangkutan Dan Komunikasi	28576726.61	32649780.82	37785346.57	42947758.98	50049511.42
a. Angkutan	19063364.84	21608988.08	24010118.59	26688308.61	30795185.77
1. Angkutan Rel	217435.92	274410.84	312372.30	401066.91	480674.24
2. Angkutan Jalan Raya	7814652.75	8867952.13	9425934.28	9999399.99	10964949.88
3. Angkutan Laut	1534250.14	1811388.45	1985125.05	2150058.96	2546710.04
4. Angkutan Penyebrangan	287261.85	327121.38	213896.99	143518.20	160719.37
5. Angkutan Udara	2948131.73	3088312.01	4029101.54	4747061.66	5950163.24
6. Jasa Penunjang Angkutan	6261632.44	7239803.27	8043688.43	9247202.89	10691968.99
b. Komunikasi	9513361.77	11040792.74	13775227.99	16259450.37	19249765.65
VIII Keuangan, Persewaan Dan Jasa Perusahaan	25255804.60	29734777.58	33145827.89	38165173.52	43570708.23
8.1. Bank	4717057.12	5615657.84	6273909.21	7521669.04	8867678.44
8.2. Lembaga Keuangan Bukan Bank	4182729.39	4958788.07	5624722.32	6656533.66	8006740.29
8.3. Sewa Bangunan	9351996.51	11055437.21	12404518.87	13913559.90	15930799.71
8.4. Jasa Perusahaan	7004021.58	8104894.47	8878677.49	10073410.92	10765489.80
IX Jasa - Jasa	47125768.21	54511047.19	61787816.10	67605907.67	75636174.35
a. Pemerintahan Umum	20392064.77	23376857.50	26342354.26	27836473.96	31237293.83
b. Swasta	26733704.44	31134189.70	35445461.84	39769433.71	44398880.51
1. Sosial Masyarakat	5196281.79	6092999.35	6984793.11	7875176.53	8693206.74
2. Hiburan dan Kebudayaan	1324970.02	1606898.77	1916895.52	2294038.28	2793246.80
3. Perorangan & Rumah tangga	20212451.63	23434291.58	26543773.20	29600218.90	32912426.98
Jawa Timur	53691881.91	621391674.64	686847587.72	778565781.45	884143574.80

sumber: BPS Provinsi Jawa Timur
 Source: BPS-Statistic of Jawa Timur Province
 catatan/Note: *) Angka diperbaiki / Revised Figures
 **) Angka Sementara / Preliminary

3. Batu City PDRB in 2007-2011

Gross Regional Domestic Product at Current Market Price (PDRB ADHB)

Batu City in 2007

Produk Domestik Regional Bruto / Gross Regional Domestic Product

Tabel/Table 10.1.7
Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Atas Dasar Harga Berlaku
Gross Regional Domestic Product at Current Market Price
2004-2007

No.	Sektor/ Sub-sektor	2004*)	2005*)	2006*)	2007**)
(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I	Pertanian	257,582.98	307,010.81	358,248.86	408,449.69
1.1.	Tanaman Bahan Makanan	224,125.31	266,958.01	311,635.92	357,290.58
1.2.	Tanam Perkebunan	2,917.68	3,118.27	3,061.33	2,093.46
1.3.	Peternakan	29,531.29	35,737.40	42,187.36	47,562.81
1.4.	Kehutanan	673.90	790.46	895.69	960.81
1.5.	Perikanan	334.80	406.67	468.56	542.03
II	Pertambangan Dan Penggalian	2,511.92	3,118.82	3,596.00	4,123.53
2.1.	Pertambangan Migas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.2.	Pertambangan Non Migas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.3.	Penggalian	2,511.92	3,118.82	3,596.00	4,123.53
III	Industri Pengolahan	96,407.88	115,945.53	135,461.36	152,914.03
3.1.	Makanan, Minuman & Tembakau	42,512.36	51,941.60	61,891.24	70,797.39
3.2.	Tekstil, Kulit & Alas Kaki	7,620.71	9,029.02	10,898.94	12,973.02
3.3.	Barang dari Kayu & Hasil Hutan Lain	14,723.86	16,080.66	17,466.60	18,804.37
3.4.	Kertas & Barang Cetak	3,303.69	3,974.02	4,589.05	5,613.24
3.5.	Pupuk Kimia & Barang dari Karet	8,541.19	10,512.50	11,761.65	12,971.92
3.6.	Semen & Barang Galian Non Logam	16,046.99	20,214.39	24,264.74	26,737.32
3.7.	Logam Dasar Besi & Baja	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.8.	Alat Angkutan, Mesin & Peralatan	1,308.93	1,461.29	1,579.51	1,626.42
3.9.	Barang-barang Lainnya	2,350.15	2,732.05	3,009.63	3,390.35
IV	Listrik Dan Air Bersih	19,781.26	24,201.31	27,863.25	32,245.57
4.1.	Listrik	18,144.75	22,198.24	25,444.57	29,386.45
4.2.	Air Bersih	1,636.51	2,003.07	2,418.68	2,859.12
V	B a n g u n a n	16,816.35	22,039.51	27,981.79	34,122.04
VI	Perdagangan, Hotel Dan Restoran	581,243.99	700,889.22	812,691.47	919,741.02
6.1.	Perdagangan	395,358.52	475,948.34	562,955.28	639,868.81
6.2.	Hotel	162,711.61	196,237.74	215,586.78	238,977.95
6.3.	Restoran	23,173.86	28,703.14	34,149.41	40,894.26
VII	Pengangkutan Dan Komunikasi	42,321.97	54,071.24	62,511.31	69,677.15
a.	Angkutan	19,603.94	26,006.69	29,914.95	31,634.76
1.	Angkutan Rel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Angkutan Jalan Raya	18,905.82	25,137.94	28,877.69	31,466.57
3.	Angkutan Laut	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Angkutan Penyebrangan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Angkutan Udara	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Jasa Penunjang Angkutan	689.12	868.75	1,037.26	1,168.19
b.	Komunikasi	22,718.03	28,064.55	32,596.36	38,042.39
1.	Pos dan Telekomunikasi	21,425.07	26,444.96	30,722.66	35,837.98
2.	Jasa Penunjang Komunikasi	1,292.96	1,619.59	1,873.70	2,204.41
VIII	Kuangan, Persewaan Dan Jasa Perusahaan	52,108.43	65,071.25	77,643.53	88,034.96
8.1.	Bank	3,876.42	6,414.75	8,465.95	10,217.56
8.2.	Lembaga Keuangan Bukan Bank	9,597.20	11,617.50	14,435.45	16,547.38
8.3.	Jasa Penunjang Keuangan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.4.	Sewa Bangunan	34,346.72	41,877.09	48,778.03	54,492.42
8.5.	Jasa Perusahaan	4,288.09	5,161.91	5,964.10	6,777.60
IX	Jasa - Jasa	164,697.10	206,701.31	252,227.82	298,184.92
a.	Pemerintahan Umum	65,200.13	88,349.11	118,024.94	149,689.99
b.	Swasta	99,496.97	118,352.20	134,202.88	148,494.93
1.	Sosial Kemasyarakatan	15,469.10	18,984.39	23,406.55	28,129.09
2.	Hiburan dan Kebudayaan	23,197.50	28,007.70	30,401.07	33,404.70
3.	Perorangan & Rumah tangga	60,830.37	71,360.11	80,395.26	86,961.14
Produk Domestik Regional Bruto		1,233,471.88	1,499,049.00	1,758,225.39	2,007,492.91

Sumber : BPS Kota Batu

Source : BPS - Statistics Batu City

Keterangan : *) Angka Diperbaiki **) Angka Sementara

Gross Regional Domestic Product at Current Market Price (PDRB ADHB)

Batu City in 2008

Produk Domestik Regional Bruto / Gross Regional Domestic Product

Tabel/Table 10.1.1

Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Atas Dasar Harga Berlaku (Juta Rupiah)
Gross Regional Domestic Product at Current Market Price (Million Rupiahs)

2005 - 2008

No.	Sektor/ Sub-sektor	2005*)	2006*)	2007**)	2008***)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I	Pertanian	307,010.81	358,248.86	408,449.69	458,750.99
1.1.	Tanaman Bahan Makanan	266,958.01	311,635.92	337,290.58	400,805.84
1.2.	Tanaman Perkebunan	3,118.27	3,061.33	2,093.46	2,315.97
1.3.	Peternakan	35,737.40	42,187.36	47,562.81	53,993.30
1.4.	Kehutanan	790.46	895.69	960.81	1,051.22
1.5.	Perikanan	406.67	468.56	542.03	584.66
II	Pertambangan Dan Penggalian	3,118.82	3,596.00	4,123.53	4,701.71
2.1.	Pertambangan Migas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.2.	Pertambangan Non Migas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.3.	Penggalian	3,118.82	3,596.00	4,123.53	4,701.71
III	Industri Pengolahan	115,945.53	135,461.36	152,914.03	177,095.01
3.1.	Makanan, Minuman & Tembakau	51,941.60	61,891.24	70,797.39	83,369.20
3.2.	Tekstil, Kulit & Alas Kaki	9,029.02	10,898.94	12,973.02	14,726.97
3.3.	Barang dari Kayu & Hasil Hutan Lain	16,080.66	17,466.60	18,804.37	21,846.72
3.4.	Kertas & Barang Cetak	3,974.02	4,589.05	5,613.24	6,572.15
3.5.	Pupuk Kimia & Barang dari Karet	10,512.50	11,761.65	12,971.92	14,525.72
3.6.	Semen & Barang Galian Non Logam	20,214.39	24,264.74	26,737.32	30,352.21
3.7.	Logam Dasar Besi & Baja	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.8.	Alat Angkutan, Mesin & Peralatan	1,461.29	1,579.51	1,626.42	1,803.31
3.9.	Barang-barang Lainnya	2,732.05	3,009.63	3,390.35	3,898.73
IV	ListriK Dan Air Bersih	24,201.31	27,863.25	32,245.57	37,545.03
4.1.	ListriK	22,198.24	25,444.57	29,386.45	34,107.18
4.2.	Air Bersih	2,003.07	2,418.68	2,859.12	3,437.85
V	B a n g u n a n	22,039.51	27,981.79	34,122.04	42,181.46
VI	Perdagangan, Hotel Dan Restoran	700,889.22	812,691.47	919,741.02	1,092,494.29
6.1.	Perdagangan	475,948.34	562,955.28	639,868.81	776,085.75
6.2.	Hotel	196,237.74	215,586.78	238,977.95	266,990.84
6.3.	Restoran	28,703.14	34,149.41	40,894.26	49,417.70
VII	Pengangkutan Dan Komunikasi	54,071.24	62,511.31	70,677.15	80,162.81
a.	Angkutan	26,006.69	29,914.95	32,634.76	37,909.47
1.	Angkutan Rel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Angkutan Jalan Raya	25,137.94	28,877.69	31,466.57	36,580.28
3.	Angkutan Laut	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Angkutan Penyebrangan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Angkutan Udara	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Jasa Penunjang Angkutan	868.75	1,037.26	1,168.19	1,329.19
b.	Komunikasi	28,064.55	32,596.36	38,042.39	42,253.34
1.	Pos dan Telekomunikasi	26,344.96	30,722.66	35,837.98	39,687.97
2.	Jasa Penunjang Komunikasi	1,619.59	1,873.70	2,204.41	2,565.37
VIII	Keuangan, Persewaan Dan Jasa Perusahaan	65,071.25	77,643.53	88,034.96	100,952.49
8.1.	Bank	6,414.75	8,465.95	10,217.56	12,469.60
8.2.	Lembaga Keuangan Bukan Bank	11,617.50	14,435.45	16,547.38	19,466.12
8.3.	Jasa Penunjang Keuangan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.4.	Sewa Bangunan	41,877.09	48,778.03	54,492.42	61,260.01
8.5.	Jasa Perusahaan	5,161.91	5,964.10	6,777.60	7,756.76
IX	Jasa - Jasa	206,701.31	252,227.82	298,184.92	355,198.42
a.	Pemerintahan Umum	88,349.11	118,024.94	149,689.99	187,791.35
b.	Swaista	118,352.20	134,202.88	148,494.93	167,407.07
1.	Sosial Kemasyarakatan	18,984.39	23,406.55	28,129.09	32,084.78
2.	Hiburan dan Kebudayaan	28,007.70	30,401.07	33,404.70	37,998.91
3.	Perorangan & Rumahtangga	71,360.11	80,395.26	86,961.14	97,323.38
Produk Domestik Regional Bruto		1,499,049.00	1,758,225.39	2,008,492.91	2,349,082.21

Sumber : BPS Kota Batu

Source : BPS - Statistik Batu City

Keterangan : *) Angka Diperbaiki **) Angka Sementara

Gross Regional Domestic Product at Current Market Price (PDRB ADHB)

Batu City in 2009

Produk Domestik Regional Bruto / Gross Regional Domestic Product

Tabel/Table 10.1.1

Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Atas Dasar Harga Berlaku (Juta Rupiah)

Gross Regional Domestic Product at Current Market Price (Million Rupiahs)

2006 - 2009

No.	Sektor/Sub-sektor	2006	2007	2008 ^(*)	2009 ^(**)
(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I	Pertanian	358.248,86	408.449,69	458.750,99	496.555,55
1.1.	Tanaman Bahan Makanan	311.635,92	357.290,58	400.805,84	435.074,74
1.2.	Tanaman Perkebunan	3.061,33	2.093,46	2.315,97	2.436,86
1.3.	Peternakan	42.187,36	47.562,81	53.993,30	57.297,69
1.4.	Kebudayaan	895,69	960,81	1.051,22	1.119,97
1.5.	Perikanan	468,56	542,03	584,66	626,29
II	Pertambangan Dan Penggalian	3.596,00	4.123,53	4.701,71	5.124,86
2.1.	Pertambangan Migas	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
2.2.	Pertambangan Non Migas	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
2.3.	Penggalian	3.596,00	4.123,53	4.701,71	5.124,86
III	Industri Pengolahan	135.461,36	152.914,03	177.095,01	193.540,49
3.1.	Makanan, Minuman & Tembakau	61.891,24	70.797,39	83.369,20	92.855,24
3.2.	Tekstil, Kulit & Alas Kaki	10.898,94	12.973,02	14.726,97	15.598,52
3.3.	Barang dari Kayu & Hasil Hutan Lain	17.466,60	18.804,37	21.846,72	23.237,37
3.4.	Kertas & Barang Cetakan	4.589,05	5.613,24	6.572,15	7.143,48
3.5.	Pupuk Kimia & Barang dari Karet	11.761,65	12.971,92	14.525,72	15.110,56
3.6.	Semen & Barang Galian Non Logam	24.264,74	26.737,32	30.352,21	33.206,41
3.7.	Logam Dasar Besi & Baja	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
3.8.	Alat Angkutan, Mesin & Peralatan	1.579,51	1.626,42	1.803,31	1.995,44
3.9.	Barang-barang Lainnya	3.009,63	3.390,35	3.898,73	4.393,47
IV	Listrik Dan Air Bersih	27.863,25	32.245,57	37.545,03	41.347,96
4.1.	Listrik	25.444,57	29.386,45	34.107,18	37.480,38
4.2.	Air Bersih	2.418,68	2.859,12	3.437,85	3.867,58
V	B a n g u n a n	27.981,79	34.122,04	42.181,46	49.774,12
VI	Perdagangan, Hotel Dan Restoran	812.691,47	919.741,02	1.092.494,29	1.260.413,14
6.1.	Perdagangan	562.955,28	639.868,81	776.085,75	889.394,27
6.2.	Hotel	215.586,78	238.977,95	266.990,84	313.447,25
6.3.	Restoran	34.149,41	40.894,26	49.417,70	57.571,62
VII	Pengangkutan Dan Komunikasi	62.511,31	70.677,15	82.162,81	91.307,17
a.	Angkutan	29.914,95	32.634,76	39.909,47	43.547,91
1.	Angkutan Rel	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
2.	Angkutan Jalan Raya	28.877,69	31.466,57	38.580,28	42.072,51
3.	Angkutan Laut	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
4.	Angkutan Penyebrangan	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
5.	Angkutan Udara	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
6.	Jasa Penunjang Angkutan	1.037,26	1.168,19	1.329,19	1.475,40
b.	Komunikasi	32.596,36	38.042,39	42.253,34	47.759,26
1.	Pos dan Telekomunikasi	30.722,66	35.837,98	39.687,97	44.863,01
2.	Jasa Penunjang Komunikasi	1.873,70	2.204,41	2.565,37	2.896,25
VIII	Keuangan, Persewaan Dan Jasa Perusahaan	77.643,53	88.034,96	100.952,49	113.000,22
8.1.	Bank	8.465,95	10.217,56	12.469,60	14.342,47
8.2.	Lembaga Keuangan Bukan Bank	14.435,45	16.547,38	19.466,12	21.218,07
8.3.	Jasa Penunjang Keuangan	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
8.4.	Sewa Bangunan	48.778,03	54.492,42	61.260,01	68.917,51
8.5.	Jasa Perusahaan	5.964,10	6.777,60	7.756,76	8.522,17
IX	Jasa - Jasa	252.227,82	298.184,92	355.198,42	404.575,60
a.	Pemerintahan Umum	118.024,94	149.689,99	187.791,35	216.570,49
b.	Swasta	134.202,88	148.494,93	167.407,07	188.005,11
1.	Sosial Kemasyarakatan	23.406,55	28.129,09	32.084,78	35.943,95
2.	Hiburan dan Kebudayaan	30.401,07	33.404,70	37.998,91	45.978,68
3.	Perorangan & Rumah tangga	80.395,26	86.961,14	97.323,38	106.082,48
Produk Domestik Regional Bruto		1.758.225,39	2.008.492,91	2.351.082,21	2.655.639,11

Sumber : BPS Kota Batu

Source : BPS - Statistics Batu City

Keterangan : *) Angka Diperbaiki **) Angka Sementara.

Gross Regional Domestic Product at Current Market Price (PDRB ADHB)

Batu City in 2010

Produk Domestik Regional Bruto / Gross Regional Domestic Product

Tabel/Table 10.1.1

Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Atas Dasar Harga Berlaku (Juta Rupiah)
Gross Regional Domestic Product at Current Market Price (Million Rupiahs)
2007 - 2010

No.	Sektor/ Sub-sektor	2007*)	2008*)	2009*)	2010*)
(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I	Pertanian	436,958.12	490,871.98	531,163.35	590,056.43
1.1.	Tanaman Bahan Makanan	376,127.49	421,950.41	458,035.95	509,968.10
1.2.	Tanaman Perkebunan	2,093.45	2,316.03	2,463.86	2,702.57
1.3.	Peternakan	57,189.49	64,921.17	68,892.34	75,406.73
1.4.	Kehutanan	967.70	1,058.69	1,127.97	1,244.18
1.5.	Perikanan	580.00	625.67	670.23	734.85
II	Pertambangan Dan Penggalian	4,902.99	5,590.48	6,093.59	6,798.54
2.1.	Pertambangan Migas	-	-	-	-
2.2.	Pertambangan Non Migas	-	-	-	-
2.3.	Penggalian	4,902.99	5,590.48	6,093.59	6,798.54
III	Industri Pengolahan	158,097.27	183,113.25	200,089.42	219,595.87
3.1.	Makanan, Minuman & Tembakau	72,399.76	85,254.44	94,955.24	105,829.96
3.2.	Tekstil, Kulit & Alas Kaki	13,056.08	14,821.65	15,698.89	17,218.97
3.3.	Barang dari Kayu & Hasil Hutan Lain	20,172.04	23,435.80	24,928.03	26,998.00
3.4.	Kertas & Barang Cetak	6,508.91	7,620.75	8,283.48	8,963.62
3.5.	Pupuk Kimia & Barang dari Karet	13,592.26	15,219.94	15,832.92	16,807.91
3.6.	Semen & Barang Galian Non Logam	26,736.58	30,351.39	33,204.81	35,569.53
3.7.	Logam Dasar Besi & Baja	-	-	-	-
3.8.	Alat Angkutan, Mesin & Peralatan	1,619.22	1,795.34	1,986.58	2,226.35
3.9.	Barang-barang Lainnya	4,012.41	4,613.94	5,199.47	5,981.54
IV	Listrik Dan Air Bersih	33,057.12	38,552.87	42,447.96	47,014.29
4.1.	Listrik	29,384.59	34,107.08	37,480.38	41,478.46
4.2.	Air Bersih	3,672.53	4,415.79	4,967.58	5,535.83
V	B a n g u n a n	34,119.81	42,181.41	49,774.12	57,765.45
VI	Perdagangan, Hotel Dan Restoran	992,712.44	1,179,491.92	1,360,959.46	1,578,555.55
6.1.	Perdagangan	681,560.38	826,627.74	947,334.86	1,085,824.87
6.2.	Hotel	253,488.05	283,184.28	332,447.25	398,273.46
6.3.	Restoran	57,664.01	69,679.90	81,177.35	94,457.23
VII	Pengangkutan Dan Komunikasi	79,264.24	92,206.27	1,024,468.73	113,495.57
a.	Angkutan	37,160.29	45,443.81	49,611.14	53,186.14
1.	Angkutan Rel	-	-	-	-
2.	Angkutan Jalan Raya	35,796.47	43,889.76	47,859.04	51,294.71
3.	Angkutan Laut	-	-	-	-
4.	Angkutan Penyebrangan	-	-	-	-
5.	Angkutan Udara	-	-	-	-
6.	Jasa Penunjang Angkutan	1,363.82	1,554.05	1,752.10	1,891.42
b.	Komunikasi	42,103.95	46,762.46	52,857.59	60,309.43
1.	Pos dan Telekomunikasi	39,701.15	43,966.28	49,700.68	56,731.56
2.	Jasa Penunjang Komunikasi	2,402.80	2,796.18	3,156.91	3,577.87
VIII	Keuangan, Persewaan Dan Jasa Perusahaan	90,053.70	102,800.17	114,603.63	127,881.73
8.1.	Bank	2,775.29	3,387.06	3,895.88	4,589.62
8.2.	Lembaga Keuangan Bukan Bank	21,757.49	25,593.86	27,898.07	31,334.63
8.3.	Jasa Penunjang Keuangan	-	-	-	-
8.4.	Sewa Bangunan	57,653.74	64,815.27	72,917.51	80,895.47
8.5.	Jasa Perusahaan	7,867.18	9,003.98	9,892.17	11,052.01
IX	Jasa - Jasa	326,427.72	389,773.28	444,089.72	510,401.61
a.	Pemerintahan Umum	170,420.75	213,806.30	246,570.49	289,209.84
b.	Swasta	156,006.97	175,966.98	197,519.23	221,191.76
1.	Sosial Kemasyarakatan	35,909.10	40,968.81	45,886.10	50,878.21
2.	Hiburan dan Kebudayaan	32,778.01	37,287.22	45,116.76	54,300.94
3.	Perorangan & Rumahtangga	87,319.87	97,720.96	106,516.37	116,012.62
Produk Domestik Regional Bruto		2,155,593.42	2,524,551.63	2,851,689.98	3,251,565.04

Sumber : BPS Kota Batu

Source : BPS - Statistics Batu City

Keterangan : *) Angka Diperbaiki **) Angka Sementara

Gross Regional Domestic Product at Current Market Price (*PDRB ADHB*)

Batu City in 2011

Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Atas Dasar Harga Berlaku (Juta Rupiah)
Gross Regional Domestic Product at Current Market Price (Million Rupiahs)
2008-2011

No.	Sektor/Sub-sektor	2000	2006	2008	2009*	2010*	2011**
(1)	(2)			(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I	Pertanian	178.041,11	383.259,50	490.871,98	531.163,35	590.056,43	660.771,82
1.1.	Tanaman Bahan Makanan	155.655,51	328.069,47	421.950,41	458.035,95	509.968,10	571.164,28
1.2.	Tanaman Perkebunan	1.852,36	3.061,20	2.316,03	2.436,86	2.702,57	2.972,83
1.3.	Peternakan	19.836,14	50.725,34	64.921,17	68.892,34	75.406,78	81.455,54
1.4.	Kehutanan	472,17	902,09	1.058,69	1.127,97	1.244,18	1.356,15
1.5.	Perikanan	224,93	501,40	625,67	670,23	734,85	823,03
II	Pertambangan Dan Pengalihan	1.891,28	4.275,62	5.590,48	6.093,59	6.798,54	7.546,38
2.1.	Pertambangan Migas	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2.	Pertambangan Non Migas	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.3.	Pengalihan	1.891,28	4.275,62	5.590,48	6.093,59	6.798,54	7.546,38
III	Industri Pengolahan	73.076,21	140.040,70	183.113,25	200.089,42	219.595,87	239.919,79
3.1.	Makanan, Minuman & Tembakau	22.692,65	63.292,01	85.254,44	94.955,24	105.829,96	116.412,95
3.2.	Tekstil, Kulit & Alas Kaki	20.330,80	10.968,54	14.821,65	15.698,89	17.218,97	18.940,87
3.3.	Barang dari Kayu & Hasil Hutan Lain	10.260,99	18.737,36	23.435,80	24.928,03	26.998,00	29.157,83
3.4.	Kertas & Barang Cetak	1.958,19	5.321,41	7.620,75	8.283,48	8.963,62	9.770,35
3.5.	Pupuk Kimia & Barang dari Karet	5.786,90	12.324,05	15.219,94	15.832,92	16.807,91	18.320,62
3.6.	Semen & Barang Galian Non Logam	9.572,29	24.262,86	30.351,39	33.204,81	35.569,53	38.415,09
3.7.	Logam Dasar Besi & Baja	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.8.	Alat Angkutan, Mesin & Peralatan	824,56	1.572,59	1.795,34	1.986,58	2.226,35	2.382,19
3.9.	Barang-barang Lainnya	1.649,85	3.561,89	4.613,94	5.199,47	5.981,54	6.519,88
IV	Listrik Dan Air Bersih	10.019,65	28.550,63	38.522,87	42.447,96	47.014,29	51.660,36
4.1.	Listrik	9.144,76	25.443,99	34.107,08	37.480,38	41.478,46	45.626,31
4.2.	Air Bersih	874,89	3.106,65	4.415,79	4.967,58	5.535,83	6.034,05
V	B a n g u n a n	8.080,72	27.981,46	42.181,41	49.774,12	61.965,45	74.296,58
VI	Perdagangan, Hotel Dan Restoran	378.710,79	876.444,46	1.179.491,92	1.360.959,46	1.578.555,55	1.812.300,72
6.1.	Perdagangan	254.007,35	599.624,43	826.627,74	947.334,86	1.085.824,87	1.248.698,60
6.2.	Hotel	104.677,44	228.664,73	283.184,28	332.447,25	398.273,46	454.031,74
6.3.	Restoran	20.026,00	48.155,30	69.679,90	81.177,35	94.457,23	109.570,39
VII	Pengangkutan Dan Komunikasi	26.450,29	70.123,17	92.206,27	102.468,73	113.495,57	124.917,05
a.	Angkutan	13.939,33	34.046,04	45.443,81	49.611,14	53.186,14	57.991,80
1.	Angkutan Rel	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Angkutan Jalan Raya	13.572,34	32.850,49	43.889,76	47.859,04	51.294,71	55.911,24
3.	Angkutan Laut	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Angkutan Penyebrangan	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Angkutan Udara	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Jasa Penunjang Angkutan	366,98	1.195,55	1.554,05	1.752,10	1.891,42	2.080,56
b.	Komunikasi	12.510,97	36.077,14	46.762,46	52.857,59	60.309,43	66.979,25
1.	Pos dan Telekomunikasi	11.785,99	34.034,80	43.966,28	49.700,68	56.731,56	62.972,04
3.	Jasa Penunjang Komunikasi	724,98	2.042,33	2.796,18	3.156,91	3.577,87	4.007,21
VIII	Keuangan, Persewaan Dan Jasa Perusahaan	33.443,27	79.813,17	102.800,17	114.603,63	127.881,73	144.356,85
8.1.	Bank	467,58	2.299,52	3.387,06	3.895,88	4.589,62	5.186,27
8.2.	Lembaga Keuangan Bukan Bank	7.572,88	18.980,99	25.593,86	27.898,07	31.344,63	34.792,54
8.3.	Jasa Penunjang Keuangan	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.4.	Sewa Bangunan	22.564,17	51.609,40	64.815,27	72.917,51	80.895,47	92.220,84
8.5.	Jasa Perusahaan	2.838,65	6.923,25	9.003,98	9.892,17	11.052,01	12.157,21
IX	Jasa - Jasa	86.557,03	274.808,82	389.773,28	444.089,72	510.401,61	581.955,12
a.	Pemerintahan Umum	29.706,61	134.369,85	213.806,30	246.570,49	289.209,84	332.591,32
b.	Swasta	56.850,42	140.438,97	175.966,98	197.519,23	221.191,76	249.363,80
1.	Sosial Kemasyarakatan	10.925,26	29.880,88	40.958,81	45.886,10	50.878,21	56.983,59
2.	Hiburan dan Kebudayaan	7.176,69	29.831,00	37.287,22	45.116,76	54.300,94	62.446,08
3.	Pecorangan & Rumah tangga	38.748,46	80.727,10	97.720,96	106.516,37	116.012,62	129.934,13
Produk Domestik Regional Bruto		796.270,36	1.885.297,53	2.524.551,63	2.851.689,98	3.255.765,04	3.697.778,68

Sumber : BPS Kota Batu
 Source : BPS - Statistics Batu City

Keterangan : *) Angka Diperbaiki **) Angka Sementara

4. Location Quotient (LQ) Analysis Calculation in 2007-2011

PDRB Kota Batu dan Provinsi Jawa Timur Berdasarkan Harga Berlaku
dalam juta rupiah

No	PDRB	Batu Tahun					Jatim Tahun				
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	Pertanian	408449.69	458750.99	496555.55	590056.43	660771.82	89441663.00	102995180.34	112233889.16	123623967.68	136027919.48
2	Pertambangan Dan Penggalian	4123.53	4701.71	5124.86	6798.54	7546.38	11305430.13	13516509.05	15275669.63	17030742.77	19794059.02
3	Industri Pengolahan	152914.03	177095.01	193840.49	219595.87	239919.79	153815077.96	177073710.37	193256482.06	214024729.37	239844520.41
4	Listrik Dan Air Bersih	32245.57	37545.03	41347.96	47014.29	51660.36	10257967.40	11860995.77	10625414.01	11768641.20	1260733.03
5	B a n g u n a n	34122.04	42181.46	49774.12	57765.45	74296.58	17979349.79	20771916.62	27552354.80	34993979.71	41295649.14
6	Perdagangan, Hotel Dan Restoran	919741.02	1092494.29	1260413.14	1578855.55	1812300.72	154102887.32	182494842.54	195184787.80	229404971.35	265238859.40
7	Pengangkutan Dan Komunikasi	70677.15	82162.81	91307.17	113495.57	124971.05	29697961.25	33091943.64	37785346.57	42947758.98	50044951.42
8	Keuangan, Persewaan Dan Jasa Perusahaan	88034.96	100952.49	113000.22	127881.73	144356.85	24729208.30	29117658.12	33145827.89	38055173.82	43570708.23
9	Jasa - Jasa	298184.92	355198.42	404575.60	510401.61	581955.12	43590087.81	50659198.73	61787816.10	67605907.67	75636174.35
	TOTAL PDRB	2008492.91	2351082.21	2655639.11	3251565.04	3697778.68	534919332.96	621581955.18	686847557.72	778455772.45	884143574.8

Perhitungan LQ

No	PDRB	LQ					Rata-Rata
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
1	Pertanian	1.22	1.18	1.14	1.15	1.16	1.17
2	Pertambangan Dan Penggalian	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09
3	Industri Pengolahan	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.25
4	Listrik Dan Air Bersih	0.84	0.84	1.01	0.96	0.97	0.92
5	B a n g u n a n	0.51	0.54	0.47	0.40	0.43	0.47
6	Perdagangan, Hotel Dan Restoran	1.59	1.58	1.67	1.65	1.63	1.62
7	Pengangkutan dan Komunikasi	0.63	0.66	0.62	0.63	0.60	0.63
8	Keuangan, Persewaan Dan	0.95	0.92	0.88	0.80	0.79	0.87
9	Jasa - Jasa	1.82	1.85	1.69	1.81	1.84	1.80

LQ = $\frac{\text{(PDRB Kota Batu Tahun Analisis sektor } i \text{ / Total PDRB Kota Batu Tahun Analisis)}}{\text{(PDRB Jawa Timur Tahun Analisis sektor } i \text{ / Total PDRB Jawa Timur Tahun Analisis)}}$

5. Shift Share (SS) Analysis Calculation in 2007-2011

Shift Share (SS) Analysis in 2007-2008

- a) Presentation of Batu City PDRB and East Java Province PDRB in 2007-2008

PDRB ADHB Kota Batu dan Provinsi Jawa Timur Tahun 2007-2008

No	PDRB	Batu Tahun		Jatim Tahun	
		2007	2008	2007	2008
1	Pertanian	408449.69	458750.99	89441663.00	102995180.34
2	Pertambangan dan Penggalian	4123.53	4701.71	11305430.13	13516509.05
3	Industri Pengolahan	152914.03	177095.01	153815077.96	177073710.37
4	Listrik dan Air Bersih	32245.57	37545.03	10257967.40	11860995.77
5	Bangunan	34122.04	42181.46	17979349.79	20771916.62
6	Perdagangan, Hotel dan Restoran	919741.02	1092494.29	154102887.32	182494842.54
7	Pengangkutan dan Komunikasi	70677.15	82162.81	29697961.25	33091943.64
8	Keuangan, Persewaan dan Jasa Perusahaan	88034.96	100952.49	24729208.30	29117658.12
9	Jasa-Jasa	298184.92	355198.42	43590087.81	50659198.73
	TOTAL	2008492.91	2351082.21	534919332.96	621581955.18

b) Calculate the change from *PDRB* Data

Perubahan

No	PDRB	Pergeseran Batu	Laju pertumbuhan Batu	Laju Pertumbuhan Jawa Timur
1	Pertanian	50301.30	1.12	1.15
2	Pertambangan dan Penggalian	578.18	1.14	1.20
3	Industri Pengolahan	24180.98	1.16	1.15
4	Listrik dan Air Bersih	5299.46	1.16	1.16
5	Bangunan	8059.42	1.24	1.16
6	Perdagangan, Hotel dan Restoran	172753.27	1.19	1.18
7	Pengangkutan dan Komunikasi	11485.66	1.16	1.11
8	Keuangan, Persewaan dan Jasa Perusahaan	12917.53	1.15	1.18
9	Jasa-Jasa	57013.50	1.19	1.16
TOTAL		342589.30	1.17	1.16

- a. Pergeseran Kota Batu = PDRB sektor *i* Kota Batu Tahun 2008 - PDRB sektor *i* Kota Batu Tahun 2007
 b. Laju Pertumbuhan Kota Batu = PDRB sektor *i* Kota Batu Tahun 2008 : PDRB sektor *i* Kota Batu Tahun 2007
 c. Laju Pertumbuhan Provinsi Jawa Timur = PDRB sektor *i* Jawa Timur Tahun 2008 : PDRB sektor *i* Jawa Timur Tahun 2007

c) Shift Share Analysis Calculate

Share Analysis

No	PDRB	National Share	Industrial Mix	Competitive Position		Pergeseran Struktur Ekonomi
				Nilai	Urutan	
1	Pertanian	66173.19	-4278.89	-15871.89	9	46022.41
2	Pertambangan dan Penggalian	668.06	138.41	-89.88	6	716.59
3	Industri Pengolahan	24773.70	-1651.32	-592.72	7	22529.66
4	Listrik dan Air Bersih	5224.13	-185.06	75.33	4	5114.40
5	Bangunan	5528.13	-238.27	2531.29	3	7831.15
6	Perdagangan, Hotel dan Restoran	149007.83	20447.61	23745.44	1	193200.88
7	Pengangkutan dan Komunikasi	11450.45	-3373.23	35.21	5	8112.43
8	Keuangan, Persewaan dan Jasa Perusahaan	14262.60	1360.10	-1345.07	8	14277.63
9	Jasa-Jasa	48309.13	48.25	8704.37	2	57061.75
TOTAL		325397.22	12277.61	17192.08		354866.91
Prosentase terhadap pertumbuhan		91.70%	3.46%	4.84%		

- a. National Share = PDRB Kota Batu Tahun 2007 × (Jumlah Laju Pertumbuhan Jawa Timur - 1)
 b. Industrial Mix = PDRB Kota Batu Tahun 2007 × (Laju Pertumbuhan Sektor *i* Jawa Timur - Laju Laju Pertumbuhan Jawa Timur)
 c. Competitive Position = PDRB Kota Batu Tahun 2007 × (Laju Pertumbuhan Sektor *i* Kota Batu - Laju Pertumbuhan Sektor *i* Jawa Timur)
 d. Pergeseran Struktur Ekonomi (SS) = National Share + Industrial Mix + Competitive Position

Shift Share (SS) Analysis in 2008-2009

a) Presentation of Batu City *PDRB* and East Java Province *PDRB* in 2008-2009

PDRB ADHB Kota Batu dan Provinsi Jawa Timur Tahun 2008-2009

No	PDRB	Batu Tahun		Jatim Tahun	
		2008	2009	2008	2009
1	Pertanian	458750.99	496555.55	102995180.34	112233859.16
2	Pertambangan dan Penggalian	4701.71	5124.86	13516509.05	15275669.63
3	Industri Pengolahan	177095.01	193540.49	177073710.37	193256482.06
4	Listrik dan Air Bersih	37545.03	41347.96	11860995.77	10625414.01
5	Bangunan	42181.46	49774.12	20771916.62	27552354.80
6	Perdagangan, Hotel dan Restoran	1092494.29	1260413.14	182494842.54	195184787.50
7	Pengangkutan dan Komunikasi	82162.81	91307.17	33091943.64	37785346.57
8	Keuangan, Persewaan dan Jasa Perusahaan	100952.49	113000.22	29117658.12	33145827.89
9	Jasa-Jasa	355198.42	404575.60	50659198.73	61787816.10
TOTAL		2351082.21	2655639.11	621581955.18	686847557.72

b) Calculate the change from *PDRB* Data

Perubahan

No	PDRB	Pergeseran Batu	Laju pertumbuhan Batu	Laju Pertumbuhan Jawa Timur
1	Pertanian	37804.56	1.08	1.09
2	Pertambangan dan Penggalian	423.15	1.09	1.13
3	Industri Pengolahan	16445.48	1.09	1.09
4	Listrik dan Air Bersih	3802.93	1.10	0.90
5	Bangunan	7592.66	1.18	1.33
6	Perdagangan, Hotel dan Restoran	167918.85	1.15	1.07
7	Pengangkutan dan Komunikasi	9144.36	1.11	1.14
8	Keuangan, Persewaan dan Jasa Perusahaan	12047.73	1.12	1.14
9	Jasa-Jasa	49377.18	1.14	1.22
TOTAL		304556.90	1.13	1.10

- $\text{Pergeseran Kota Batu} = \text{PDRB sektor } i \text{ Kota Batu Tahun } 2009 - \text{PDRB sektor } i \text{ Kota Batu Tahun } 2008$
- $\text{Laju Pertumbuhan Kota Batu} = \frac{\text{PDRB sektor } i \text{ Kota Batu Tahun } 2009}{\text{PDRB sektor } i \text{ Kota Batu Tahun } 2008}$
- $\text{Laju Pertumbuhan Provinsi Jawa Timur} = \frac{\text{PDRB sektor } i \text{ Jawa Timur Tahun } 2009}{\text{PDRB sektor } i \text{ Jawa Timur Tahun } 2008}$

c) Shift Share Analysis Calculate

Share Analysis

No	PDRB	National Share	Industrial Mix	Competitive Position		Pergeseran Struktur Ekonomi
				Nilai	Urutan	
1	Pertanian	48168.48	-7018.47	-10363.92	9	30786.09
2	Pertambangan dan Penggalian	493.68	118.25	-70.53	6	541.40
3	Industri Pengolahan	18594.83	-2410.11	-2149.35	8	14035.37
4	Listrik dan Air Bersih	3942.20	-7853.33	-139.27	7	-4050.40
5	Bangunan	4429.02	9339.99	3163.64	3	16932.65
6	Perdagangan, Hotel dan Restoran	114711.02	-38743.43	53207.83	1	129175.42
7	Pengangkutan dan Komunikasi	8627.03	3026.05	517.33	5	12170.41
8	Keuangan, Persewaan dan Jasa Perusahaan	10599.93	3365.95	1447.80	4	15413.68
9	Jasa-Jasa	37295.55	40733.07	12081.63	2	90110.25
TOTAL		246861.73	557.97	57695.17		305114.87
Proporsitas terhadap pertumbuhan		80,91%	0,18%	18,91%		

- $\text{National Share} = \frac{\text{PDRB Kota Batu Tahun } 2008 \times (\text{Jumlah Laju Pertumbuhan Jawa Timur} - 1)}{\text{PDRB Kota Batu Tahun } 2008 \times (\text{Laju Pertumbuhan Sektor } i \text{ Jawa Timur} - \text{Jumlah Laju Pertumbuhan Jawa Timur})}$
- $\text{Industrial Mix} = \frac{\text{PDRB Kota Batu Tahun } 2008 \times (\text{Laju Pertumbuhan Sektor } i \text{ Jawa Timur} - \text{Laju Pertumbuhan Sektor } i \text{ Jawa Timur})}{\text{PDRB Kota Batu Tahun } 2008 \times (\text{Laju Pertumbuhan Sektor } i \text{ Kota Batu} - \text{Laju Pertumbuhan Sektor } i \text{ Jawa Timur})}$
- $\text{Competitive Position} = \frac{\text{PDRB Kota Batu Tahun } 2008 \times (\text{Laju Pertumbuhan Sektor } i \text{ Kota Batu} - \text{Laju Pertumbuhan Sektor } i \text{ Jawa Timur})}{\text{PDRB Kota Batu Tahun } 2008 \times (\text{Laju Pertumbuhan Sektor } i \text{ Kota Batu} - \text{Laju Pertumbuhan Sektor } i \text{ Jawa Timur})}$
- $\text{Pergeseran Struktur Ekonomi (SS)} = \text{National Share} + \text{Industrial Mix} + \text{Competitive Position}$

Shift Share (SS) Analysis in 2009-2010

a) Presentation of Batu City *PDRB* and East Java Province *PDRB* in 2009-2010

PDRB ADHB Kota Batu dan Provinsi Jawa Timur Tahun 2009-2010

No	PDRB	Batu Tahun		Jatim Tahun	
		2009	2010	2009	2010
1	Pertanian	496555.55	590056.43	112233859.16	122623967.68
2	Pertambangan dan Penggalian	5124.86	6798.54	15275669.63	17030742.77
3	Industri Pengolahan	193540.49	219595.87	193256482.06	214024729.37
4	Listrik dan Air Bersih	41347.96	47014.29	10625414.01	11768641.20
5	Bangunan	49774.12	57765.45	27552354.80	34993979.71
6	Perdagangan, Hotel dan Restoran	1260413.14	1578555.55	195184787.50	229404871.55
7	Pengangkutan dan Komunikasi	91307.17	113495.57	37785346.57	42947758.98
8	Keuangan, Persewaan dan Jasa Perusahaan	113000.22	127881.73	33145827.89	38055173.52
9	Jasa-Jasa	404575.60	510401.61	61787816.10	67605907.67
TOTAL		2655639.11	3251565.04	686847557.72	778455772.45

b) Calculate the change from *PDRB* Data

Perubahan

No	PDRB	Pergeseran Batu	Laju pertumbuhan Batu	Laju Pertumbuhan Jawa Timur
1	Pertanian	93500,88	1.19	1.09
2	Pertambangan dan Penggalian	1673.68	1.33	1.11
3	Industri Pengolahan	26055,38	1.13	1.11
4	Listrik dan Air Bersih	5666,33	1.14	1.11
5	Bangunan	7991,33	1.16	1.27
6	Perdagangan, Hotel dan Restoran	318142,41	1.25	1.18
7	Pengangkutan dan Komunikasi	22188,40	1.24	1.14
8	Keuangan, Persewaan dan Jasa Perusahaan	14881,51	1.13	1.15
9	Jasa-Jasa	105826,01	1.26	1.09
	TOTAL	595925,93	1,22	1,13

- Pergeseran Kota Batu = PDRB sektor *i* Kota Batu Tahun 2010 - PDRB sektor *i* Kota Batu Tahun 2009
- Laju Pertumbuhan Kota Batu = PDRB sektor *i* Kota Batu Tahun 2010 : PDRB sektor *i* Kota Batu Tahun 2009
- Laju Pertumbuhan Provinsi Jawa Timur = PDRB sektor *i* Jawa Timur Tahun 2010 : PDRB sektor *i* Jawa Timur Tahun 2009

c) Shift Share Analysis Calculate

Share Analysis

No	PDRB	National Share	Industrial Mix	Competitive Position		Pergeseran Struktur Ekonomi
				Nilai	Urutan	
1	Pertanian	66228,04	-20259,15	27272,84	3	73241,73
2	Pertambangan dan Penggalian	683,53	-94,72	990,15	6	1578,97
3	Industri Pengolahan	25813,44	-5014,67	241,94	7	21040,71
4	Listrik dan Air Bersih	5514,78	-1066,00	151,55	8	4600,33
5	Bangunan	6638,62	6804,89	1352,72	5	14796,22
6	Perdagangan, Hotel dan Restoran	168107,46	52870,03	150034,95	1	371012,44
7	Pengangkutan dan Komunikasi	12178,08	296,73	10010,31	4	22485,13
8	Keuangan, Persewaan dan Jasa Perusahaan	15071,39	1665,47	-189,88	9	16546,98
9	Jasa-Jasa	53960,22	-15864,40	51865,78	2	89961,61
	TOTAL	354195,56	19338,19	241730,36		615264,11
	Prosentase terhadap pertumbuhan	57,57%	3,14%	39,29%		

- National Share = PDRB Kota Batu Tahun 2009 × (Jumlah Laju Pertumbuhan Jawa Timur - 1)
- Industrial Mix = PDRB Kota Batu Tahun 2009 × (Laju Pertumbuhan Sektor *i* Jawa Timur - Jumlah Laju Pertumbuhan Jawa Timur)
- Competitive Position = PDRB Kota Batu Tahun 2009 × (Laju Pertumbuhan Sektor *i* Kota Batu - Laju Pertumbuhan Sektor *i* Jawa Timur)
- Pergeseran Struktur Ekonomi (SS) = National Share + Industrial Mix + Competitive Position

Shift Share (SS) Analysis in 2010-2011

a) Presentation of Batu City *PDRB* and East Java Province *PDRB* in 2010-

2011w

PDRB ADHB Kota Batu dan Provinsi Jawa Timur Tahun 2010-2011

No	PDRB	Batu Tahun		Jatim Tahun	
		2010	2011	2010	2011
1	Pertanian	590056,43	660771,82	122623967,68	136027919,6
2	Pertambangan dan Penggalian	6798,54	7546,38	17030742,77	19794059,02
3	Industri Pengolahan	219595,87	239919,79	214024729,37	239844520,4
4	Listrik dan Air Bersih	47014,29	51660,36	11768641,20	12690733,03
5	Bangunan	57765,45	74296,58	34993979,71	41295649,14
6	Perdagangan, Hotel dan Restoran	1578555,55	1812300,72	229404871,55	265238859,6
7	Pengangkutan dan Komunikasi	113495,57	124971,05	42947758,98	50044951,42
8	Keuangan, Persewaan dan Jasa Perusahaan	127881,73	144356,85	38055173,52	43570708,23
9	Jasa-Jasa	510401,61	581955,12	67605907,67	75636174,35
	TOTAL	3251565,04	3697778,68	778455772,45	884143574,8

b) Calculate the change from *PDRB* Data

Perubahan

No	PDRB	Pergeseran Batu	Laju pertumbuhan Batu	Laju Pertumbuhan Jawa Timur
1	Pertanian	70715.39	1.12	1.11
2	Pertambangan dan Penggalian	747.84	1.11	1.16
3	Industri Pengolahan	20323.92	1.09	1.12
4	Listrik dan Air Bersih	4646.07	1.10	1.08
5	Bangunan	16531.13	1.29	1.18
6	Perdagangan, Hotel dan Restoran	233745.17	1.15	1.16
7	Pengangkutan dan Komunikasi	11475.48	1.10	1.17
8	Keuangan, Persewaan dan Jasa Perusahaan	16475.13	1.13	1.14
9	Jasa-Jasa	71553.52	1.14	1.12
TOTAL		446213.64	1.14	1.14

- a. Pergeseran Kota Batu = PDRB sektor *i* Kota Batu Tahun 2011 - PDRB sektor *i* Kota Batu Tahun 2010
 b. Laju Pertumbuhan Kota Batu = PDRB sektor *i* Kota Batu Tahun 2011 : PDRB sektor *i* Kota Batu Tahun 2010
 c. Laju Pertumbuhan Provinsi Jawa Timur = PDRB sektor *i* Jawa Timur Tahun 2011 : PDRB sektor *i* Jawa Timur Tahun 2010

c) Shift Share Analysis Calculate

Share Analysis

No	PDRB	National Share	Industrial Mix	Competitive Position		Pergeseran Struktur Ekonomi
				Nilai	Urutan	
1	Pertanian	80109.58	-15610.87	-9394.19	8	55104.52
2	Pertambangan dan Penggalian	923.01	180.08	-175.17	4	927.92
3	Industri Pengolahan	29813.65	-3321.76	-9489.73	9	17002.16
4	Listrik dan Air Bersih	6382.94	-2699.30	-1736.87	6	1946.77
5	Bangunan	7842.58	2559.74	8688.54	2	10900.87
6	Perdagangan, Hotel dan Restoran	214314.12	32262.77	19431.05	1	266007.94
7	Pengangkutan dan Komunikasi	15408.84	3346.51	-8933.35	7	14821.99
8	Keuangan, Persewaan dan Jasa Perusahaan	17361.99	1172.58	-886.86	5	17647.71
9	Jasa-Jasa	69293.17	-3669.39	2258.35	3	62884.13
TOTAL		414151.88	9220.37	4761.76		455434.01
Proporsitas terhadap pertumbuhan		-96.93%	2.02%	1.05%		

- a. National Share = PDRB Kota Batu Tahun 2010 × (Jumlah Laju Pertumbuhan Jawa Timur - 1)
 b. Industrial Mix = PDRB Kota Batu Tahun 2010 × (Laju Pertumbuhan Sektor *i* Jawa Timur - Jumlah Laju Pertumbuhan Jawa Timur)
 c. Competitive Position = PDRB Kota Batu Tahun 2010 × (Laju Pertumbuhan Sektor *i* Kota Batu - Laju Pertumbuhan Sektor *i* Jawa Timur)
 d. Pergeseran Struktur Ekonomi (SS) = National Share + Industrial Mix + Competitive Position

Shift Share (SS) Average Analysis in 2007-2011

a) Presentation of Batu City *PDRB* and East Java Province *PDRB* in 2007-2011

PDRB Kota Batu dan Provinsi Jawa Timur Berdasarkan Harga Berlaku dalam juta rupiah

No	PDRB	Batu Tahun					Jatin Tahun				
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	Pertanian	408449.69	458750.99	496555.55	590056.43	660771.82	89411663.00	102995180.34	112233859.16	122623967.68	136027919.6
2	Pertambangan Dan Penggalian	4123.53	4701.71	5124.86	6798.54	7546.38	11305430.13	13516509.05	15278669.63	17030742.77	19794059.02
3	Industri Pengolahan	152914.03	177095.01	193540.49	219595.87	239919.79	153815077.96	177073710.37	193256482.06	214024729.37	239844520.4
4	Listrik Dan Air Bersih	32245.57	37545.03	41347.96	47014.29	51660.36	10257967.40	11860995.77	10625414.01	11768641.20	12690733.03
5	B a n g u n a n	34122.04	42181.46	49774.12	57765.45	74296.58	11797949.79	20771916.62	27552354.80	34993979.71	41295649.14
6	Perdagangan, Hotel Dan Restoran	919741.02	1092494.29	1260413.14	1578555.55	1812300.72	154102587.32	182494842.54	195184787.50	229404871.55	265238859.6
7	Pengangkutan Dan Komunikasi	70677.15	82162.81	91307.17	113495.57	124971.05	29697961.25	33091943.64	37783546.57	42947758.98	50044951.42
8	Keuangan, Persewaan Dan Jasa Perusahaan	88054.96	100952.49	113000.22	127881.73	144356.83	24729208.30	29117658.12	33145827.89	38055173.52	43570708.23
9	Jasa - Jasa	298184.92	355198.42	404575.60	510401.61	581955.12	43590087.81	50659198.73	61787816.10	67605907.67	75636174.35
TOTAL PDRB		20084029.1	2351082.21	265639.41	3251565.04	369778.68	53491932.96	621581955.18	686847557.72	778455772.45	884143574.8

b) Calculate the change from PDRB Data

No.	Lapangan Usaha	Perubahan				Laju pertumbuhan Batu				Laju Pertumbuhan Jawa Timur			
		2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
1	Pertanian, Peternakan, Kehutanan & Perikanan	50301.30	37804.56	93509.88	70715.39	1.12	1.08	1.19	1.12	1.15	1.09	1.09	1.11
2	Pertambangan & Penggalian	578.18	423.15	1673.68	747.84	1.14	1.09	1.33	1.11	1.20	1.13	1.11	1.16
3	Industri Pengolahan	24180.98	16445.48	26055.38	20323.92	1.16	1.09	1.13	1.09	1.15	1.09	1.11	1.12
4	Listrik, Gas & Air Bersih	5299.46	3802.93	5666.33	4646.07	1.16	1.10	1.14	1.10	1.16	0.90	1.11	1.08
5	Konstruksi	8059.42	7592.66	7991.33	16531.13	1.24	1.18	1.16	1.29	1.16	1.33	1.27	1.18
6	Perdagangan, Hotel & Restoran	172753.27	167918.85	318142.41	233745.17	1.19	1.15	1.25	1.15	1.18	1.07	1.18	1.16
7	Pengangkutan dan Komunikasi	11485.66	9144.36	22188.40	11475.48	1.16	1.11	1.24	1.10	1.11	1.14	1.14	1.17
8	Keuangan, Real Estate & Jasa Perusahaan	12917.53	12047.73	14881.51	16475.13	1.15	1.12	1.13	1.13	1.18	1.14	1.15	1.14
9	Jasa-jasa	57013.50	49377.18	105826.01	71553.52	1.19	1.14	1.26	1.14	1.16	1.22	1.09	1.12
	Total	342589.30	304556.90	595925.93	446213.64	1.17	1.13	1.22	1.14	1.16	1.10	1.13	1.14

c) Shift Share Analysis Average Calculate

Rata-Rata

No.	Sektor	NS	M	C	SS	Urutan
1	Pertanian, Peternakan, Kehutanan & Perikanan	65169.83	-11791.84	-2089.29	51288.69	8
2	Pertambangan & Penggalian	692.07	85.51	163.65	941.22	5
3	Industri Pengolahan	24748.90	-3099.46	-2997.46	18651.98	9
4	Listrik, Gas & Air Bersih	5266.01	-2950.92	-412.31	1902.77	7
5	Konstruksi	6109.59	4619.09	3934.05	14662.72	3
6	Perdagangan, Hotel & Restoran	161535.11	16709.24	61604.82	239849.17	1
7	Pengangkutan dan Komunikasi	11916.10	824.02	1657.38	14397.49	4
8	Keuangan, Real Estate & Jasa Perusahaan	14323.98	1891.03	-243.50	15971.50	6
9	Jasa-jasa	52215.02	4061.88	18727.53	75004.43	2
	Total	341976.60	10348.53	80344.84	432669.98	

6. Interview Guide

- 1) Menurut anda sektor apa saja yang menjadi potensi ekonomi di Kota Batu selama tahun 2007-2011?
- 2) Menurut anda sektor apa yang paling berkontribusi terhadap PAD Kota Batu selama tahun 2007-2011?
- 3) Bagaimana kontribusi sektor jasa-jasa di Kota Batu terhadap PAD selama tahun 2007-2011?
- 4) Seberapa besar pemasukan sektor jasa-jasa terhadap pajak daerah dan retribusi daerah?
- 5) Sub-sektor jasa apa yang paling berkontribusi di Kota Batu terhadap PAD selama tahun 2007-2011?
- 6) Bagaimana persebaran sektor jasa-jasa di Kota Batu dan bagaimana kontribusi dari masing-masing kecamatan?
- 7) Bagaimana persebaran sub-sektor perdagangan dan bagaimana kontribusi terhadap PAD di Kota Batu?
- 8) Berapa banyak hotel di Kota Batu dan bagaimana kontribusi pajak hotel terhadap PAD?
- 9) Bagaimana jenis dan persebaran sub-sektor restoran di Kota Batu dan bagaimana kontribusi terhadap PAD?
- 10) Seberapa besar kontribusi sektor perdagangan, hotel dan restoran terhadap PAD selama tahun 2007-2011?
- 11) Bagaimana persebaran sektor pertanian dan bagaimana perkembangan sektor pertanian di setiap kecamatan?
- 12) Seberapa besar kontribusi sektor pertanian terhadap PAD di Kota Batu selama tahun 2007-2011?
- 13) Bagaimana daya saing sektor jasa-jasa; perdagangan, hotel dan restoran; dan pertanian di tingkat Jawa Timur selama tahun 2007-2011?

7. Population 10 Years Age and Over Who Work Based on The Sectors in Batu at 2007-2011

Population Who Work Based on Sectors in 2007

Penduduk dan Tenaga Kerja / *Population and Man Power*

Tabel/Table 3 . 2 . 1

Penduduk 15 Tahun Ke Atas Yang Bekerja Menurut Lapangan Usaha
Population 15 Years Age and Over Who Work During The Previous Weeks

2007

	Pekerjaan Utama <i>Main Job</i>	Laki-Laki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
1.	Pertanian	24,539	10,007	34,546
2.	Penggalian	339	139	477
3.	Industri	2,454	2,548	5,002
4.	Listrik dan Air Bersih	58	0	58
5.	Konstruksi	5,685	59	5,744
6.	Perdagangan	11,604	7,265	18,869
7.	Transportasi & Komunikasi	5,773	208	5,981
8.	Keuangan	871	416	1,287
9.	Jasa-Jasa dan Lain-Lain	20,727	54,376	75,104
Kota Batu		72,049	75,018	147,067

Sumber : Berdasarkan Data Sementara Hasil Sakernas 2007 Kota Batu

Source : Result of the National Labor Force Survey of Batu City

Population Who Work Based on Sectors in 2008

Penduduk dan Tenaga Kerja / Population and Man Power

Tabel/Table 3.2.1

Penduduk 10 Tahun Ke Atas Yang Bekerja Menurut Lapangan Usaha

Population 10 Years Age and Over Who Work During The Previous Weeks

2008

	Pekerjaan Utama <i>Main Job</i>	Laki-laki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Pertanian	26,175	12,421	38,596
2.	Penggalian	95	53	148
3.	Industri	2,635	2,558	5,193
4.	Listrik dan Air Bersih	214	0	214
5.	Konstruksi	6,748	172	6,920
6.	Perdagangan	11,487	10,144	21,631
7.	Transportasi & Komunikasi	4,279	526	4,805
8.	Keuangan	602	375	977
9.	Jasa-Jasa dan Lain - Lain	5,455	4,616	10,071
Kota Batu		57,690	30,865	88,555

Sumber : Berdasarkan Data Sementara Hasil Sakernas 2008 Kota Batu

Source : Result of the National Labor Force Survey of Batu City

Population Who Work Based on Sectors in 2009

Penduduk dan Tenaga Kerja / Population and Man Power

Tabel/Table 3.2.1

Penduduk 10 Tahun Ke Atas Yang Bekerja Menurut Lapangan Usaha

Population 10 Years Age and Over Who Work During The Previous Weeks

2009

	Pekerjaan Utama <i>Main Job</i>	Laki-laki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Pertanian	23,509	11,918	35,427
2.	Penggalian	110	0	110
3.	Industri	4,122	2,238	6,360
4.	Listrik dan Air Bersih	106	0	106
5.	Konstruksi	7,299	193	7,492
6.	Perdagangan	12,925	11,055	23,980
7.	Transportasi & Komunikasi	5,141	507	5,648
8.	Keuangan	1,170	454	1,624
9.	Jasa-Jasa dan Lain - Lain	7,939	6,993	14,932
	Kota Batu	62,321	33,358	95,679

Sumber : Berdasarkan Data Sementara Hasil Sakernas 2009 Kota Batu

Source : Result of the National Labor Force Survey of Batu City

Population Who Work Based on Sectors in 2010

Penduduk dan Tenaga Kerja / *Population and Man Power*

Tabel/Table 3.2.1

Penduduk 10 Tahun Ke Atas Yang Bekerja Menurut Lapangan Usaha

Population 10 Years Age and Over Who Work During The Previous Weeks

2010

	Pekerjaan Utama	Laki-Laki	Perempuan	Jumlah
	<i>Main Job</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Pertanian	23,792	10,219	34,011
2.	Penggalian	277	49	326
3.	Industri	4,269	3,257	7,526
4.	Listrik dan Air Bersih	112	36	148
5.	Konstruksi	7,217	197	7,414
6.	Perdagangan	11,655	11,218	22,873
7.	Transportasi & Komunikasi	3,511	333	3,844
8.	Keuangan	919	521	1,440
9.	Jasa-Jasa dan Lain-Lain	8,353	7,161	15,514
Kota Batu		60,105	32,991	93,096

Sumber : Berdasarkan Data Sementara Hasil Sakernas 2010 Kota Batu

Source : Result of the National Labor Force Survey of Batu City

Population Who Work Based on Sectors in 2011

Penduduk 15 Tahun Ke Atas Yang Bekerja Menurut Lapangan Usaha
Population 15 Years Age and Over Who Work During The Previous Weeks
2011

	Pekerjaan Utama	Laki-Laki	Perempuan	Jumlah
	<i>Main Job</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Pertanian, Kehutanan, Perburuan, Perikanan	19,582	9,080	28,662
2.	Industri Pengolahan	3,916	3,541	7,457
3.	Bangunan	6,423	285	6,708
4.	Perdagangan Besar, Eceran, Rumah Makan dan Hotel	15,235	14,216	29,451
5.	Angkutan, Pergudangan dan Komunikasi	1,744	144	1,888
6.	Keuangan dan Jasa-jasa	1,632	428	2,060
7.	Pertambangan dan Penggalian, Listrik, Gas dan Air	9,037	9,292	18,329
Kota Batu		57,569	36,986	94,555

Sumber : Berdasarkan Data Sementara Hasil Sakernas 2011 Kota Batu
 Source : Result of the National Labor Force Survey of Batu City

8. Acceptance of Local Revenue (PAD) Batu City in 2007-2011

PAD Acceptance Batu City in 2007

LAPORAN REALISASI PENERIMAAN PENDAPATAN ASLI DAERAH (PAD) TAHUN 2007 DINAS PENDAPATAN KOTA BATU Periode : Bulan Desember 2007

No	Kode Rekening	JENIS PENDAPATAN	Target setelah PAK	Realisasi	%	Lebih (Kurang)
	4 1	PENDAPATAN ASLI DAERAH				
	4 1 1	HASIL PAJAK DAERAH				
1	4 1 1 01	Pajak Hotel	2,500,000,000.00	1,880,733,323.00	75.23	(619,266,677.00)
	4 1 1 01 03	Hotel Bintang Empat	300,500,000.00	275,188,393.00	91.58	(25,311,607.00)
	4 1 1 01 04	Hotel Bintang Tiga	1,550,500,000.00	890,831,154.00	57.45	(659,668,846.00)
	4 1 1 01 05	Hotel Bintang Dua	99,600,000.00	71,415,000.00	72.43	(27,185,000.00)
	4 1 1 01 06	Hotel Bintang Satu	140,400,000.00	115,181,382.00	82.04	(25,218,618.00)
	4 1 1 01 07	Hotel Melati Dua	130,000,000.00	371,730,536.00	285.95	241,730,536.00
	4 1 1 01 08	Hotel Melati Tiga	120,000,000.00	55,009,550.00	45.84	(64,990,450.00)
	4 1 1 01 09	Hotel Melati Satu	75,000,000.00	38,309,000.00	51.08	(36,691,000.00)
	4 1 1 01 12	Losmen	35,000,000.00	27,865,120.00	79.61	(7,134,880.00)
	4 1 1 01 14	Villa	50,000,000.00	35,203,188.00	70.41	(14,796,812.00)
2	4 1 1 02	Pajak Restoran	500,000,000.00	426,356,458.00	85.27	(73,643,542.00)
	4 1 1 02 01	Restoran	253,000,000.00	351,451,983.00	138.91	98,451,983.00
	4 1 1 02 02	Rumah Makan	202,000,000.00	42,363,350.00	20.97	(159,636,650.00)
	4 1 1 02 03	Cafe	20,000,000.00	18,175,125.00	90.88	(1,824,875.00)
	4 1 1 02 06	Warung Harian	25,000,000.00	14,366,000.00	57.46	(10,634,000.00)
3	4 1 1 03	Pajak Hiburan	1,300,000,000.00	1,490,996,971.00	114.69	190,996,971.00
	4 1 1 03 10	Permainan Bilyar	1,200,000.00	60,000.00	-	(1,140,000.00)
	4 1 1 03 14	Balap Kendaraan Bermotor	24,000,000.00	5,250,000.00	21.88	(18,750,000.00)
	4 1 1 03 15	Permainan Ketangkasan	-	2,699,000.00	-	2,699,000.00
	4 1 1 03 16	Panti Pijak/Refleksi	7,000,000.00	22,044,825.00	314.93	15,044,825.00
	4 1 1 03 20	Tempat Wisata	1,267,800,000.00	1,460,943,146.00	115.23	193,143,146.00
4	4 1 1 04	Pajak Reklame	550,000,000.00	389,163,933.00	70.76	(160,836,067.00)
	4 1 1 04 01	Reklame Papan/Billboard/Videotron/Megatron	430,000,000.00	289,019,330.00	67.21	(140,980,670.00)
	4 1 1 04 02	Reklame Kain	120,000,000.00	100,144,603.00	83.45	(19,855,397.00)
5	4 1 1 05	Pajak Penerangan Jalan	2,150,000,000.00	1,901,788,550.00	88.46	(248,211,450.00)
	4 1 1 05 01	Pajak Penerangan Jalan PLN	2,150,000,000.00	1,901,788,550.00	88.46	(248,211,450.00)
6	4 1 1 07	Pajak Parkir	105,000,000.00	115,871,650.00	110.35	10,871,650.00
	4 1 1 07 01	Pajak Parkir	105,000,000.00	115,871,650.00	110.35	10,871,650.00
		J u m l a h	7,105,000,000.00	6,204,910,885.00	87.33	(900,089,115.00)
	4 1 2	HASIL RETRIBUSI DAERAH				
7	4 1 2 01	Retribusi Jasa Umum	1,558,400,000.00	1,291,653,570.00	82.88	(266,746,430.00)
	4 1 2 01 01	Retribusi Pelayanan Kesehatan	100,000,000.00	64,425,520.00	64.43	(35,574,480.00)
	4 1 2 01 02	Retribusi Pelayanan Persampahan/Kebersihan	330,000,000.00	330,007,600.00	100.00	7,600.00
	4 1 2 01 03	Retribusi Penggantian Biaya KTP & Akte Catatan Sipil	68,300,000.00	52,452,000.00	76.80	(15,848,000.00)
	4 1 2 01 04	Retribusi Pelayanan Pemakaman & Penguburan Mayat	33,000,000.00	33,102,500.00	100.31	102,500.00
	4 1 2 01 05	Retribusi Pelayanan Parkir di Tepi Jalan Umum	356,600,000.00	192,600,000.00	54.01	(164,000,000.00)
	4 1 2 01 06	Retribusi Pelayanan Pasar	450,000,000.00	395,139,950.00	87.81	(54,860,050.00)
	4 1 2 01 07	Retribusi Pengujiann Kendaraan Bermotor	155,000,000.00	161,765,000.00	104.36	6,765,000.00
	4 1 2 03 11	Retribusi Peristiwa Nikah	12,500,000.00	9,150,000.00	73.20	(3,350,000.00)
	4 1 2 01 12	Retribusi Bongkar Muat	53,000,000.00	53,011,000.00	100.02	11,000.00
8	4 1 2 02	Retribusi Jasa Usaha	551,500,000.00	318,019,350.00	57.66	(233,480,650.00)
	4 1 2 02 01	Retribusi Pemakaian Kekayaan Daerah	140,000,000.00	94,101,500.00	67.22	(45,898,500.00)
	4 1 2 02 04	Retribusi Terminal	130,000,000.00	130,005,900.00	100.00	5,900.00
	4 1 2 02 08	Retribusi Rumah Potong Hewan	24,000,000.00	24,011,500.00	100.05	11,500.00
	4 1 2 02 14	Retribusi Sewa Alat Berat	7,500,000.00	4,210,000.00	56.13	(3,290,000.00)
	4 1 2 02 15	Retribusi Iklan A TV	200,000,000.00	65,690,450.00	32.85	(134,309,550.00)
	4 1 2 02 16	Retribusi TAHURA	50,000,000.00	-	-	(50,000,000.00)
9	4 1 2 03	Retribusi Perizinan Tertentu	778,425,000.00	625,690,889.00	80.38	(148,675,841.00)
	4 1 2 03 01	Retribusi Izin Mendirikan Bangunan	350,000,000.00	184,191,711.00	52.63	(165,808,289.00)
	4 1 2 03 03	Retribusi Izin Gangguan/Keramaian	250,000,000.00	300,837,448.00	120.33	50,837,448.00
	4 1 2 03 04	Retribusi Izin Trayek	5,400,000.00	5,430,000.00	100.56	30,000.00
	4 1 2 03 06	Retribusi Perindag	55,000,000.00	55,000,000.00	100.00	0.00
	4 1 2 03 07	Retribusi IPPT	60,000,000.00	28,745,000.00	47.91	(31,255,000.00)
	4 1 2 03 08	Retribusi Izin Tetap Usaha Pariwisata	43,025,000.00	42,070,000.00	97.78	(955,000.00)
	4 1 2 03 09	Retribusi Izin Konstruksi	5,000,000.00	975,000.00	19.50	(4,025,000.00)
	4 1 2 03 10	Retribusi Izin Lokasi	-	2,500,000.00	-	2,500,000.00
	4 1 2 03 13	Retribusi Pengambilan Air Bawah Tanah	-	-	-	-
	4 1 2 03 11	Retribusi Pengambilan Air Permukaan	-	-	-	-
	4 1 2 03 12	Retribusi Izin Bangunan Diatas Perairan Umum	5,000,000.00	2,533,650.00	50.67	(2,466,350.00)
		Retribusi Izin Merubah Status Tanah Basah ke Kering	5,000,000.00	3,408,000.00	68.16	(1,592,000.00)
		J u m l a h	2,888,325,000.00	2,295,363,809.00	77.39	(648,902,921.00)

4 1 3		HASIL PENGELOLAAN KEKAYAAN DAERAH YANG DIPISAHKAN			
10	4 1 3 01	Laba Perusahaan Milik Daerah			
	4 1 3 01 01	Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum	84,582,505.00	-	(84,582,505.00)
	4 1 3 01 03	Penerimaan Deviden Bank Jatim *	726,182,500.75	363,182,500.75	50.01
					(363,000,000.00)
		J u m l a h	810,765,005.75	363,182,500.75	44.80
					(447,582,505.00)
	4 1 4	LAIN-LAIN PAD YANG SAH			
11	4 1 4 01	Hasil Penjualan Aset Daerah Yang Tidak Dipisahkan	-	9,145,000.00	9,145,000.00
	4 1 4 01 01	Penjualan Hasil Penebangan Pohon *	-	9,145,000.00	9,145,000.00
12	4 1 4 02	Penerimaan Jasa Giro	1,850,000,000.00	2,120,311,277.44	114.61
	4 1 4 02 01	Jasa Giro Kas Daerah *	1,850,000,000.00	2,120,311,277.44	114.61
	4 1 4 02 02	Jasa Giro Pemegang Kas *	-	-	-
13	4 1 4 03	Pendapatan Bunga Deposito	-	-	0.00
	4 1 4 03 01	Rekening Deposito Pada Bank Jatim	-	-	-
	4 1 4 03 02	Rekening Deposito Pada Bank BRI	-	-	-
14	4 1 4 07	Pendapatan Denda Pajak	-	264,071.00	264,071.00
	4 1 4 07 01	Pendapatan Denda Pajak Hotel	-	264,071.00	264,071.00
	4 1 4 07 02	Pendapatan Denda Pajak Restoran	-	-	-
	4 1 4 07 03	Pendapatan Denda Pajak Hiburan	-	-	-
	4 1 4 07 04	Pendapatan Denda Pajak Reklame	-	-	-
	4 1 4 07 05	Pendapatan Denda Pajak Penerangan Jalan	-	-	-
	4 1 4 08 07	Pendapatan Denda Pajak Parkir	-	-	-
15	4 1 4 08	Pendapatan Denda Retribusi	-	-	-
	4 1 4 08 01	Pendapatan Denda Retribusi Jasa Umum	-	-	-
	4 1 4 08 02	Pendapatan Denda Retribusi Jasa Usaha	-	-	-
	4 1 4 08 03	Pendapatan Denda Retribusi Penjinjauan Tertentu	-	-	-
16	4 1 4 10	Pendapatan Dari Pengembalian	-	2,980,942,452.00	-
	4 1 4 10 01	Pendapatan dr Pengembalian Pajak Penghasilan Pasal 21 *	-	-	-
	4 1 4 10 02	Pendapatan dr Pengembalian Kelebihan Pembayaran Askes *	-	-	-
	4 1 4 10 03	Pendapatan dr Pengembalian Kelebihan Pemb. Gaji & Tunjangan	-	89,085,000.00	89,085,000.00
	4 1 4 10 06	Pendapatan dr Pengembalian Belanja Langsung *	-	2,891,857,452.00	2,891,857,452.00
17	4 1 4 14	Pendapatan Lain-lain	148,058,506.00	2,418,044,518.00	1,633.17
	4 1 4 14 01	Pendapatan Lain-lain	148,058,506.00	2,418,044,518.00	1,633.17
		J u m l a h	1,998,058,506.00	7,528,707,318.44	376.80
		Jumlah Penerimaan PAD	12,802,148,511.75	16,332,164,513.19	127.57
					282,820,542.00

* Sumber Data : Kantor Kas Daerah Kota Batu



PAD Acceptance Batu City in 2008

LAPORAN REALISASI PENERIMAAN PENDAPATAN ASLI DAERAH (PAD) TAHUN 2008

Sesuai Hasil Pemeriksaan BPK

No	Kode Rekening	JENIS PENDAPATAN	Target	Realisasi (Sesuai Hasil Pemeriksaan BPK)	%
	4 1	PENDAPATAN ASLI DAERAH			
	4 1 1	HASIL PAJAK DAERAH			
1	4 1 1 01	Pajak Hotel	3,000,000,000.00	2,080,280,349.00	69.34
	4 1 1 01 03	Hotel Bintang Empat	400,000,000.00	329,173,669.00	82.29
	4 1 1 01 04	Hotel Bintang Tiga	1,240,000,000.00	918,017,649.00	74.03
	4 1 1 01 05	Hotel Bintang Dua	190,000,000.00	71,415,000.00	37.59
	4 1 1 01 06	Hotel Bintang Satu	220,000,000.00	180,287,499.00	81.95
	4 1 1 01 07	Hotel Melati Tiga	420,000,000.00	424,768,932.00	101.14
	4 1 1 01 08	Hotel Melati Dua	200,000,000.00	57,921,500.00	28.96
	4 1 1 01 09	Hotel Melati Satu	160,000,000.00	37,952,000.00	23.72
	4 1 1 01 12	Losmen	80,000,000.00	25,635,500.00	32.04
	4 1 1 01 14	Villa	90,000,000.00	35,108,600.00	39.01
2	4 1 1 02	Pajak Restoran	1,000,000,000.00	354,139,316.00	35.41
	4 1 1 02 01	Restoran	700,000,000.00	271,910,957.00	38.84
	4 1 1 02 02	Rumah Makan	160,000,000.00	47,985,700.00	29.99
	4 1 1 02 03	Cafe	70,000,000.00	15,878,659.00	22.68
	4 1 1 02 06	Warung Harian	70,000,000.00	18,364,000.00	26.23
3	4 1 1 03	Pajak Hiburan	2,392,000,000.00	1,371,712,570.00	57.35
	4 1 1 03 02	Pagelaran Kesenian/Musik/tari/Busana	-	45,000.00	0.00
	4 1 1 03 10	Permainan Bilyar	2,000,000.00	-	0.00
	4 1 1 03 13	Pacuan Kuda	-	-	0.00
	4 1 1 03 14	Balap Kendaraan Bermotor	65,000,000.00	6,187,500.00	9.52
	4 1 1 03 15	Permainan Ketangkasan	55,000,000.00	2,226,000.00	4.05
	4 1 1 03 16	Panti Pijat/Refleksi	120,000,000.00	28,324,000.00	23.60
	4 1 1 03 19	Pertandingan Olahraga	-	-	0.00
	4 1 1 03 20	Tempat Wisata	2,150,000,000.00	1,334,930,070.00	62.09
	4 1 1 03 21	Persewaan VCD	-	-	0.00
4	4 1 1 04	Pajak Reklame	575,000,000.00	452,948,394.00	78.77
	4 1 1 04 01	Reklame Papan/Billboard/Videotron/Megatron	420,000,000.00	292,060,338.00	69.54
	4 1 1 04 02	Reklame Kain	155,000,000.00	160,888,056.00	103.80
5	4 1 1 05	Pajak Penerangan Jalan	2,500,000,000.00	2,511,183,260.00	100.45
	4 1 1 05 01	Pajak Penerangan Jalan PLN	2,500,000,000.00	2,511,183,260.00	100.45
6	4 1 1 07	Pajak Parkir	150,000,000.00	70,924,000.00	47.28
	1 1 1 07 01	Pajak Parkir	150,000,000.00	70,924,000.00	47.28
		J u m l a h	9,617,000,000.00	6,841,187,889.00	71.14
	4 1 2	HASIL RETRIBUSI DAERAH			
7	4 1 2 01	Retribusi Jasa Umum	1,919,300,000.00	1,414,341,670.00	73.69
	4 1 2 01 01	Retribusi Pelayanan Kesehatan	100,000,000.00	82,857,420.00	82.86
	4 1 2 01 02	Retribusi Pelayanan Persampahan/Kebersihan	363,000,000.00	342,039,900.00	94.23
	4 1 2 01 03	Retribusi Penggantian Biaya KTP & Akte Catatan Sipil	30,000,000.00	70,564,500.00	235.22
	4 1 2 01 04	Retribusi Pelayanan Pemakaman & Pengabuan Mayat	35,000,000.00	24,925,000.00	71.21
	4 1 2 01 05	Retribusi Pelayanan Parkir di Tepi Jalan Umum	150,000,000.00	100,087,000.00	66.72
	4 1 2 01 06	Retribusi Pelayanan Pasar	500,000,000.00	423,722,350.00	84.74
	4 1 2 01 07	Retribusi Pengujian Kendaraan Bermotor	170,500,000.00	162,460,500.00	95.28
	4 1 2 03 11	Retribusi Peristiwa Nikah	12,500,000.00	-	0.00
	4 1 2 01 12	Retribusi Bongkar Muat	58,300,000.00	27,838,000.00	47.75
	4 1 2 01 13	Retribusi Parkir Dalam Pasar	500,000,000.00	179,847,000.00	35.97
8	4 1 2 02	Retribusi Jasa Usaha	589,400,000.00	519,884,250.00	88.21
	4 1 2 02 01	Retribusi Pemakaian Kekayaan Daerah	154,000,000.00	98,517,750.00	63.97
	4 1 2 02 04	Retribusi Terminal	136,500,000.00	137,387,200.00	100.65
	4 1 2 02 08	Retribusi Rumah Potong Hewan	26,400,000.00	24,024,000.00	91.00
	4 1 2 02 14	Retribusi Sewa Alat Berat	20,000,000.00	8,465,000.00	42.33
	4 1 2 02 15	Retribusi Iklan A TV	200,000,000.00	251,490,300.00	125.75
	4 1 2 02 16	Retribusi TAHURA	52,500,000.00	-	0.00

9	4 1 2 03	Retribusi Perizinan Tertentu	1,229,150,000.00	823,173,313.00	66.97
	4 1 2 03 01	Retribusi Izin Mendirikan Bangunan	500,000,000.00	340,944,483.00	68.19
	4 1 2 03 03	Retribusi Izin Gangguan/Keramaian	500,000,000.00	260,082,190.00	52.02
	4 1 2 03 04	Retribusi Izin Trayek	5,400,000.00	5,475,000.00	101.39
	4 1 2 03 06	Retribusi Perindag	60,500,000.00	68,487,500.00	113.20
	4 1 2 03 07	Retribusi IPPT	63,000,000.00	72,039,400.00	114.35
	4 1 2 03 08	Retribusi Izin Tetap Usaha Pariwisata	49,000,000.00	47,985,000.00	97.93
	4 1 2 03 09	Retribusi Izin Konstruksi	10,000,000.00	1,725,000.00	17.25
	4 1 2 03 10	Retribusi Izin Lokasi	26,250,000.00	-	0.00
	4 1 2 03 13	Retribusi Pengambilan Air Bawah Tanah	5,000,000.00	-	0.00
	4 1 2 03 12	Retribusi Izin Bangunan Diatas Perairan Umum	5,000,000.00	7,547,000.00	150.94
			Retribusi Izin Merubah Status Tanah Basah ke Kering	5,000,000.00	18,887,740.00
		J u m l a h	3,737,850,000.00	2,757,399,233.00	73.77
10	4 1 3	HASIL PENGELOLAAN KEKAYAAN DAERAH YANG DIPISAHKAN			
	4 1 3 01	Laba Perusahaan Milik Daerah			
	4 1 3 01 01	Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum	175,000,000.00	-	0.00
	4 1 3 01 03	Penerimaan Deviden Bank Jatim *	749,099,174.91	749,099,174.91	100.00
		J u m l a h	924,099,174.91	749,099,174.91	81.06
11	4 1 4	LAIN-LAIN PAD YANG SAH			
	4 1 4 01	Hasil Penjualan Aset Daerah Yang Tidak Dipisahkan			
	4 1 4 01 01	Penjualan Hasil Penebangan Pohon *	-	-	-
12	4 1 4 02	Penerimaan Jasa Giro	2,500,000,000.00	2,835,186,317.74	113.41
	4 1 4 02 01	Jasa Giro Kas Daerah *	2,500,000,000.00	2,835,186,317.74	113.41
	4 1 4 02 02	Jasa Giro Pemegang Kas *	-	-	-
13	4 1 4 03	Pendapatan Bunga Deposito			
	4 1 4 03 01	Rekening Deposito Pada Bank Jatim	-	-	-
	4 1 4 03 02	Rekening Deposito Pada Bank BRI	-	-	-
14	4 1 4 07	Pendapatan Denda Pajak		61,242.00	
	4 1 4 07 01	Pendapatan Denda Pajak Hotel	-	26,180.00	-
	4 1 4 07 02	Pendapatan Denda Pajak Restoran	-	-	-
	4 1 4 07 03	Pendapatan Denda Pajak Hiburan	-	-	-
	4 1 4 07 04	Pendapatan Denda Pajak Reklame	-	35,062.00	-
	4 1 4 07 05	Pendapatan Denda Pajak Penerangan Jalan	-	-	-
	4 1 4 08 07	Pendapatan Denda Pajak Parkir	-	-	-
15	4 1 4 08	Pendapatan Denda Retribusi			
	4 1 4 08 01	Pendapatan Denda Retribusi Jasa Umum	-	-	-
	4 1 4 08 02	Pendapatan Denda Retribusi Jasa Usaha	-	-	-
	4 1 4 08 03	Pendapatan Denda Retribusi Perijinan Tertentu	-	-	-
16	4 1 4 10	Pendapatan Dari Pengembalian			
	4 1 4 10 01	Pendapatan dr Pengembalian Pajak Penghasilan Pasal 21 *	-	-	-
	4 1 4 10 02	Pendapatan dr Pengembalian Kelebihan Pembayaran Askes *	-	-	-
	4 1 4 10 03	Pendapatan dr Pengembalian Kelebihan Pemb. Gaji & Tunjangan	-	-	-
	4 1 4 10 06	Pendapatan dr Pengembalian Belanja Langsung *	-	-	-
17	4 1 4 14	Pendapatan Lain-lain	2,544,700,824.78	1,019,696,455.84	40.07
	4 1 4 14 01	Pendapatan Lain-lain *	1,344,700,824.78	601,461,421.84	44.73
	4 1 4 14 02	Kompensasi Pengambilan Air Bersih oleh PDAM Kota Malang *	1,200,000,000.00	418,235,034.00	34.85
		J u m l a h	5,044,700,824.78	3,854,944,015.58	76.42
		Jumlah Penerimaan PAD	19,323,649,999.69	14,202,630,312.49	73.50

* Sumber Data : Kantor Kas Daerah Kota Batu

Batu, 31 Desember 2008

PAD Acceptance Batu City in 2009

Pemerintah Kota Batu



DINAS PENDAPATAN
KOTA BATU
Bidang Pembukuan dan Pelaporan

LAPORAN REALISASI PENERIMAAN

PENDAPATAN ASLI DAERAH (PAD) KOTA BATU

Periode : s/d 31 Desember 2009

Tahun Anggaran : 2009

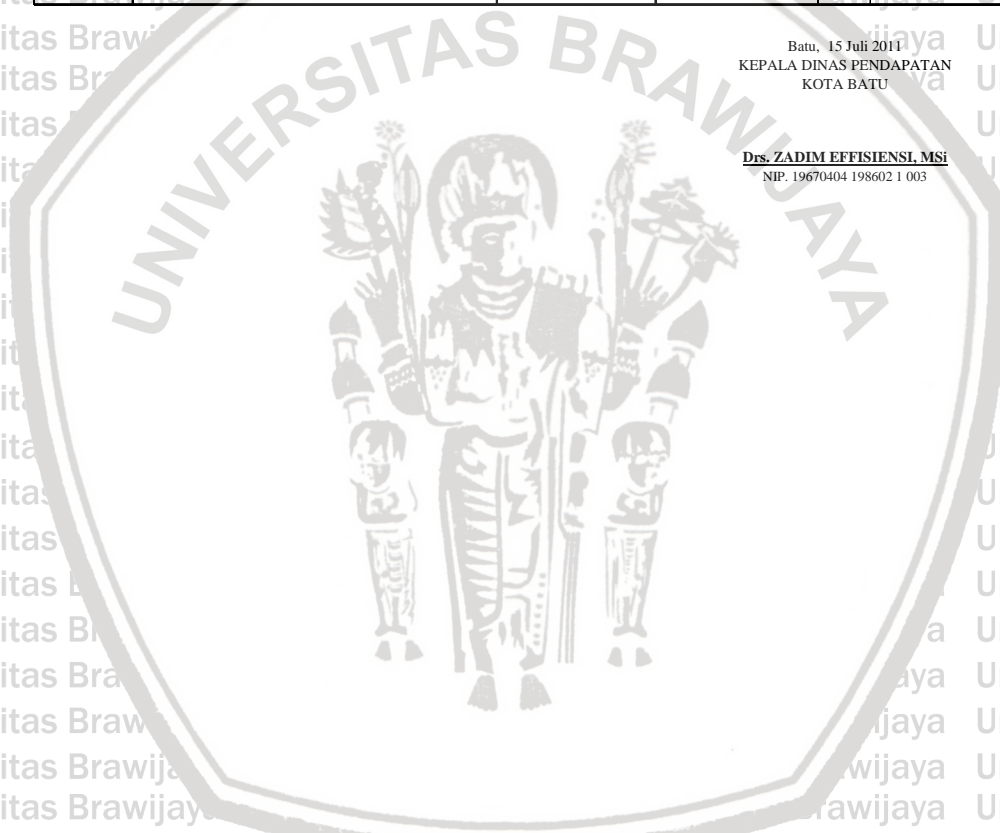
Kode Rekening	JENIS PENDAPATAN	Target Tahun 2009	Realisasi	%	Keterangan
4 1	PENDAPATAN ASLI DAERAH				
4 1 1	HASIL PAJAK DAERAH				
4 1 1 01	Pajak Hotel	3.000.000.000,00	2.071.255.439,00	69,04	
4 1 1 01 03	Hotel Bintang Empat	400.000.000,00	367.908.485,00	91,98	
4 1 1 01 04	Hotel Bintang Tiga	1.240.000.000,00	845.423.109,00	68,18	
4 1 1 01 05	Hotel Bintang Dua	190.000.000,00	65.902.500,00	34,69	
4 1 1 01 06	Hotel Bintang Satu	220.000.000,00	168.640.222,00	76,65	
4 1 1 01 07	Hotel Melati Tiga	420.000.000,00	427.350.123,00	101,80	
4 1 1 01 08	Hotel Melati Dua	200.000.000,00	70.151.000,00	35,08	
4 1 1 01 09	Hotel Melati Satu	160.000.000,00	44.065.800,00	27,54	
4 1 1 01 12	Losmen	80.000.000,00	32.326.900,00	40,41	
4 1 1 01 14	Villa	90.000.000,00	49.287.300,00	54,76	
4 1 1 02	Pajak Restoran	750.000.000,00	392.560.215,00	52,34	
4 1 1 02 01	Restoran	450.000.000,00	295.467.443,00	65,66	
4 1 1 02 02	Rumah Makan	160.000.000,00	54.933.000,00	34,33	
4 1 1 02 03	Cafe	70.000.000,00	16.964.272,00	24,23	
4 1 1 02 06	Warung Harian	70.000.000,00	25.195.500,00	35,99	
4 1 1 03	Pajak Hiburan	2.800.000.000,00	1.978.360.490,00	70,66	
4 1 1 03 02	Pedalaran Kesenian/Musik/Tari/Busana				
	Pameran		90.000,00		
4 1 1 03 10	Permainan Bilyar	2.000.000,00		0,00	
4 1 1 03 12	Permainan		5.499.000,00		
4 1 1 03 15	Permainan Ketangkasan	55.000.000,00	1.026.000,00	1,87	
4 1 1 03 16	Panti Pijat/Refleksi	120.000.000,00	40.289.000,00	33,57	
4 1 1 03 19	Pertandingan Olahraga	100.000.000,00	4.340.000,00		
4 1 1 03 20	Tempat Wisata	2.458.000.000,00	1.927.116.490,00	78,40	
4 1 1 04	Pajak Reklame	700.000.000,00	419.396.604,00	59,91	
4 1 1 04 01	Reklame Papan/Billboard/Videootron/Megatron	470.000.000,00	316.698.389,00	67,36	
4 1 1 04 02	Reklame Kain	230.000.000,00	102.698.215,00	44,65	
4 1 1 05	Pajak Penerangan Jalan	2.750.000.000,00	2.802.325.375,00	101,90	
4 1 1 05 00	Pajak Penerangan Jalan PLN	2.750.000.000,00	2.802.325.375,00	101,90	
4 1 1 07	Pajak Parkir	150.000.000,00	197.450.000,00	131,63	
4 1 1 07 01	Pajak Parkir	150.000.000,00	197.450.000,00	131,63	
	J u m l a h	10.150.000.000,00	7.861.348.123,00	77,45	
4 1 2	HASIL RETRIBUSI DAERAH				
4 1 2 01	Retribusi Jasa Umum	1.830.000.000,00	1.559.067.000,00	85,19	
4 1 2 01 01	Retribusi Pelayanan Kesehatan	100.000.000,00	91.830.500,00	91,83	
4 1 2 01 02	Retribusi Pelayanan Persampahan/Kesehatan	400.000.000,00	360.404.600,00	90,10	
4 1 2 01 03	Retribusi Pelayanan Pemakaman & Penguburan Mayat	35.000.000,00	49.750.000,00	139,29	
4 1 2 01 05	Retribusi Pelayanan Parkir di Tepi Jalan Umum	150.000.000,00	154.862.000,00	103,24	
4 1 2 01 06	Retribusi Pelayanan Pasar	500.000.000,00	460.339.400,00	92,07	
4 1 2 03 11	Retribusi Peristiwa Nikah			0,00	
4 1 2 01 12	Retribusi Bongkar Muat	50.000.000,00		0,00	
4 1 2 01 13	Retribusi Parkir Dalam Pasar	300.000.000,00	196.830.000,00	65,61	
4 1 2 02	Retribusi Jasa Usaha	715.000.000,00	392.699.200,00	54,92	
4 1 2 02 01	Retribusi Pemakaian Kekayaan Daerah	200.000.000,00	33.982.500,00	16,99	
4 1 2 02 04	Retribusi Terminal	130.000.000,00	129.608.400,00	99,70	
4 1 2 02 08	Retribusi Rumah Potong Hewan	25.000.000,00	16.440.000,00	65,76	
4 1 2 02 14	Retribusi Sewa Alat Berat	10.000.000,00	8.105.000,00	81,05	
4 1 2 02 15	Retribusi Iklan A TV	300.000.000,00	185.563.300,00	61,85	
4 1 2 02 17	Retribusi Pasar Ikan	50.000.000,00	19.000.000,00	38,00	
4 1 2 03	Retribusi Perizinan Tertentu	1.336.000.000,00	1.136.211.430,00	85,05	
4 1 2 03 01	Retribusi Izin Mendirikan Bangunan	600.000.000,00	544.775.850,00	90,80	
4 1 2 03 03	Retribusi Izin Gangguan/Keramaian	500.000.000,00	405.097.380,00	81,02	
4 1 2 03 04	Retribusi Izin Trayek	6.000.000,00	5.880.000,00	98,00	
4 1 2 03 06	Retribusi Perindag	70.000.000,00	57.650.000,00	82,36	
4 1 2 03 07	Retribusi PPT	75.000.000,00	84.403.500,00	112,54	
4 1 2 03 13	Retribusi Pengambilan Air Bawah Tanah				
4 1 2 03 14	Retribusi Pengambilan Air Permukaan				
4 1 2 03 12	Retribusi Izin Bangunan Diatas Perairan Umum	10.000.000,00	1.729.700,00	17,30	
4 1 2 03 11	Retribusi Izin Merubah Status Tanah Basah ke Kering	20.000.000,00		0,00	
	J u m l a h	3.881.000.000,00	3.087.977.630,00	79,57	

4 1 3	HASIL PENGELOLAAN KEKAYAAN DAERAH YANG DIPISAHKAN			
4 1 3 01	Labu Perusahaan Milik Daerah			
4 1 3 01 01	Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum	100,000,000.00	-	0.00
4 1 3 01 03	Penerimaan Deviden Bank Jatim	750,000,000.00	876,068,906.11	116.81
	J u m l a h	850,000,000.00	876,068,906.11	103.07
4 1 4 02	Penerimaan Jasa Giro	3,000,000,000.00	2,560,766,108.15	85.36
4 1 4 02 01	Jasa Giro Kas Daerah	3,000,000,000.00	2,560,766,108.15	85.36
4 1 4 02 02	Jasa Giro Pemegang Kas	-	-	-
4 1 4 06	Pendapatan Denda dari Keterlambatan Pekerjaan		260,672,772.43	
4 1 4 06 01	Pendapatan Denda atas Keterlambatan Pekerjaan *	-	260,672,772.43	-
4 1 4 07	Pendapatan Denda Pajak			
4 1 4 08	Pendapatan Denda Retribusi			
4 1 4 10	Pendapatan Dari Pengembalian	2,000,000,000.00	2,086,840,577.92	104.34
4 1 4 10 01	Pendapatan dr Pengembalian Pajak Penghasilan Pasal 21	2,000,000,000.00	-	0.00
4 1 4 10 02	Pendapatan dr Pengembalian Kelebihan Pembayaran Askes	-	29,317,000.00	-
4 1 4 10 03	Pendapatan dr Pengembalian Kelebihan Pemb. Gaji & Tunjaj	-	1,854,679,370.00	-
4 1 4 10 06	Pendapatan dr Pengembalian Belanja Langsung	-	202,844,207.92	-
4 1 4 14	Pendapatan Lain-lain	2,700,000,000.00	653,067,450.83	24.19
4 1 4 14 01	Pendapatan Lain-lain	1,500,000,000.00	233,647,176.83	15.58
	J u m l a h	7,700,000,000.00	5,561,346,909.33	72.23
	Jumlah Penerimaan PAD	22,581,000,000.00	17,386,741,568.44	77.00

Batu, 15 Juli 2011

KEPALA DINAS PENDAPATAN
KOTA BATU

Drs. ZADIM EFFISIENSI, MSi
NIP. 19670404 198602 1 003



PAD Acceptance Batu City in 2010

Pemerintah Kota Batu



DINAS PENDAPATAN
KOTA BATU
Bidang Pembukuan dan Pelaporan

LAPORAN REALISASI PENERIMAAN

PENDAPATAN ASLI DAERAH (PAD) KOTA BATU

Periode : 5/d 31 Desember 2010

Tahun Anggaran : 2010

No	Kode Rekening	JENIS PENDAPATAN	Target	Realisasi Penerimaan	%	Keterangan
	4 1 1	PENDAPATAN ASLI DAERAH				
	4 1 1 01	HASIL PAJAK DAERAH				
1	4 1 1 01	Pajak Hotel	4,000,000,000.00	2,674,675,976.00	66.87	
	4 1 1 01 03	Hotel Bintang Empat	580,000,000.00	495,928,618.00	85.50	
	4 1 1 01 04	Hotel Bintang Tiga	1,670,000,000.00	1,017,062,305.00	60.90	
	4 1 1 01 05	Hotel Bintang Dua	250,000,000.00	78,000,000.00	31.20	
	4 1 1 01 06	Hotel Bintang Satu	367,000,000.00	214,751,119.00	58.52	
	4 1 1 01 07	Hotel Melati Tiga	701,000,000.00	611,401,764.00	87.22	
	4 1 1 01 08	Hotel Melati Dua	167,000,000.00	97,378,850.00	58.31	
	4 1 1 01 09	Hotel Melati Satu	100,000,000.00	63,960,200.00	63.96	
	4 1 1 01 12	Losmen	82,000,000.00	36,124,220.00	44.05	
	4 1 1 01 14	Villa	83,000,000.00	60,068,900.00	72.37	
2	4 1 1 02	Pajak Restoran	1,200,000,000.00	535,866,990.00	44.66	
	4 1 1 02 01	Restoran	790,000,000.00	409,596,048.00	51.85	
	4 1 1 02 02	Rumah Makan	270,000,000.00	80,860,810.00	29.95	
	4 1 1 02 03	Cafe	68,000,000.00	21,280,132.00	31.29	
	4 1 1 02 05	Warung Harian	72,000,000.00	24,130,000.00	33.51	
3	4 1 1 03	Pajak Hiburan	4,000,000,000.00	2,766,190,750.00	69.15	
	4 1 1 03 02	Pagelaran Kesenian/Musik/Tari/Busana				
	4 1 1 03 09	Pameran				
	4 1 1 03 10	Bermainan Bilyar				
	4 1 1 03 13	Pacuan Kuda				
	4 1 1 03 14	Balap Kendaraan Bermotor				
	4 1 1 03 15	Permainan Ketangkasan	9,000,000.00	480,000.00	5.33	
	4 1 1 03 16	Panti Pijat/Refleksi	100,000,000.00	48,779,750.00	48.78	
	4 1 1 03 19	Pertandingan Olahraga	37,000,000.00	7,120,000.00	19.24	
	4 1 1 03 20	Tempat Wisata	3,850,000,000.00	2,706,851,000.00	70.31	
	4 1 1 03 21	Persewaan VCD	4,000,000.00	2,960,000.00	74.00	
4	4 1 1 04	Pajak Reklame	1,000,000,000.00	465,643,756.00	46.56	
	4 1 1 04 01	Reklame Papan/Billboard/Videootron/Megatron	700,000,000.00	315,640,100.00	45.09	
	4 1 1 04 02	Reklame Kain	300,000,000.00	150,003,656.00	50.00	
5	4 1 1 05	Pajak Penerangan Jalan	3,250,000,000.00	2,873,808,486.00	88.42	
	4 1 1 05 01	Pajak Penerangan Jalan PLN	3,250,000,000.00	2,873,808,486.00	88.42	
6	4 1 1 07	Pajak Parkir	300,000,000.00	213,040,000.00	71.01	
	1 1 1 07 01	Pajak Parkir	300,000,000.00	213,040,000.00	71.01	
		Jumlah	13,750,000,000.00	9,529,225,958.00	69.30	
	4 1 2	HASIL RETRIBUSI DAERAH				
7	4 1 2 01	Retribusi Jasa Umum	2,100,000,000.00	1,802,926,688.00	85.85	
	4 1 2 01 01	Retribusi Pelayanan Kesehatan	150,000,000.00	307,136,188.00	204.76	
		- Retribusi Pelayanan Kesehatan		288,716,188.00		
		- Retribusi Surat Ijin Praktek Dokter Umum		1,280,000.00		
		- Retribusi Surat Ijin Praktek Dokter Gigi		240,000.00		
		- Retribusi Surat Ijin Praktek Dokter Spesialis		900,000.00		
		- Retribusi Surat Ijin Praktek Bidan		210,000.00		
		- Retribusi Surat Ijin Praktek Perawat		400,000.00		
		- Retribusi P IRT		10,850,000.00		
		- Retribusi Ijin Apotik		3,000,000.00		
		- Retribusi Balai Kesehatan Ibu & Anak		300,000.00		
		- Retribusi Balai Pengobatan		300,000.00		
		- Retribusi Rumah Bersalin		300,000.00		
		- Retribusi Surat Ijin Praktek Asisten Apoteker		40,000.00		
	4 1 2 01 02	Retribusi Pelayanan Persampahan/Kebersihan	500,000,000.00	380,435,200.00	76.09	
	4 1 2 01 03	Retribusi Penggantian Biaya KTP & Akte Cat. Sipil	100,000,000.00	83,865,000.00	83.87	
		- Retribusi Penggantian Biaya KTP dan KK	50,000,000.00	67,380,000.00	134.76	
		- Retribusi Penggantian Biaya Akta Perkawinan	50,000,000.00	16,485,000.00	32.97	
	4 1 2 01 04	Retribusi Pelayanan Pemakaman & Pengabuan Mayat	50,000,000.00	55,175,000.00	110.35	
	4 1 2 01 05	Retribusi Pelayanan Parkir di Tepi Jalan Umum	550,000,000.00	373,275,000.00	67.87	

4	1	2	01	06	Retribusi Pelayanan Pasar	500,000,000.00	431,309,800.00	86.26
					- Retribusi Pelayanan Pasar (Langganan)		187,193,400.00	
					- Retribusi Pelayanan Pasar (harian)		215,241,100.00	
					- Retribusi Pasar Hewan		7,872,500.00	
					- Retribusi Pasar Desa		2,520,000.00	
					- Retribusi Radius Pasar		2,005,200.00	
					- Bea Balik Nama Bedak		16,477,600.00	
4	1	2	01	07	Retribusi Pengujian Kendaraan Bermotor	250,000,000.00	171,730,500.00	68.69
8	1	1	2	02	Retribusi Jasa Usaha	738,000,000.00	473,676,786.00	64.05
4	1	2	02	01	Retribusi Pemaknaan Kekayaan Daerah	200,000,000.00	31,670,000.00	15.84
4	1	2	02	04	Retribusi Terminal	150,000,000.00	124,760,500.00	83.17
4	1	2	02	14	Retribusi Rumah Potong Hewan	30,000,000.00	23,475,000.00	78.52
4	1	2	02	15	Retribusi Sewa Alat Berat	8,000,000.00	8,600,000.00	107.50
4	1	2	02	15	Retribusi Iklan A TV	300,000,000.00	258,221,286.00	86.07
4	1	2	02	15	Retribusi Pasar Ikan	50,000,000.00	26,950,000.00	53.90
9	1	2	03		Retribusi Perizinan Tertentu	1,462,000,000.00	1,202,462,300.00	82.25
4	1	2	03	01	Retribusi Izin Mendirikan Bangunan	650,000,000.00	673,620,400.00	103.63
4	1	2	03	03	Retribusi Izin Gangguan/Keramaian	530,000,000.00	307,978,500.00	58.11
4	1	2	03	04	Retribusi Izin Trayek	7,000,000.00	-	0.00
4	1	2	03	06	Retribusi Izin Perindustrian dan Perdagangan	80,000,000.00	42,650,000.00	53.31
					- STUP		8,400,000.00	
					- TDP		16,350,000.00	
					- TDI		13,400,000.00	
					- IUI		4,500,000.00	
4	1	2	03	07	Retribusi TPPT	100,000,000.00	78,498,400.00	78.50
4	1	2	03	08	Retribusi Izin Tetap Usaha Pariwisata	50,000,000.00	97,040,000.00	194.08
4	1	2	03	09	Retribusi Izin Konstruksi	15,000,000.00	2,675,000.00	17.83
4	1	2	03	11	Ret. Izin Merubah Status Tanah basah ke Kering	20,000,000.00	-	0.00
4	1	2	03	12	Ret. Izin Mendirikan Bangunan Diatas Perairan Umum	10,000,000.00	-	0.00
					Jumlah Retribusi	4,300,000,000.00	3,478,065,774.00	80.89
10	1	3	01		Laba Perusahaan Milik Daerah			
4	1	3	01	01	Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum	150,000,000.00	-	0.00
4	1	3	01	03	Penerimaan Deviden Bank Jatim *	1,200,000,000.00	924,903,592.24	77.08
					Jumlah Laba Perusahaan Milik Daerah	1,350,000,000.00	924,903,592.24	68.51
4	1	4			LAIN-LAIN PAD YANG SAH			
11	4	1	4	02	Penerimaan Jasa Giro	4,100,000,000.00	2,473,633,390.31	60.33
4	1	4	02	01	Jasa Giro Kas Daerah *	4,100,000,000.00	2,452,407,531.23	59.81
4	1	4	02	02	Jasa Giro Pemegang Kas *	-	21,225,859.08	-
12	4	1	4	06	Pendapatan Denda dari Keterlambatan Pekerjaan	-	214,034,861.28	-
4	1	4	06	05	Bidang Kesehatan *	-	10,584,952.00	-
4	1	4	06	01	Bidang Pekerjaan Umum *	-	175,004,959.28	-
4	1	4	06	03	Bidang Penataan Ruang *	-	28,444,950.00	-
13	4	1	4	07	Pendapatan Denda Pajak	-	-	-
14	4	1	4	08	Pendapatan Denda Retribusi	-	-	-
15	4	1	4	10	Pendapatan Dari Pengembalian	2,500,000,000.00	584,449,072.85	23.38
4	1	4	10	01	Pend. dr Pengembalian Pajak Penghasilan Pasal 21 *	2,500,000,000.00	-	-
4	1	4	10	02	Pend. dr Peng. Kelebihan Pem. Asuransi Kesehatan *	-	4,465,000.00	-
4	1	4	10	03	Pend. dr Peng Kelebihan Pemb. Gaji & Tunjangan *	-	367,577,952.00	-
4	1	4	10	04	Pend. dr Peng. Kelebihan Pemb. Perjalanan Dinas *	-	3,717,000.00	-
4	1	4	10	06	Pend. dr Pengembalian Belanja Langsung *	-	208,689,120.85	-
16	4	1	4	14	Pendapatan Lain-lain	4,000,000,000.00	531,290,305.27	13.28
4	1	4	14	01	Pendapatan Lain-lain *	2,800,000,000.00	106,082,121.27	3.79
4	1	4	14	02	Kompensasi Pengambilan Air Bersih oleh PDAM Malang *	1,200,000,000.00	412,848,184.00	34.40
4	1	4	14	03	Pendapatan dana Bergulir *	-	12,360,000.00	-
					Jumlah	10,600,000,000.00	3,803,407,629.71	35.88
					Jumlah Penerimaan PAD	30,000,000,000.00	17,735,602,953.95	59.12

* Sumber Data : Bagian Keuangan Setda Kota Batu (s/d 31 Desember 2010)

Batu, 15 Juli 2011

KEPALA DINAS PENDAPATAN
KOTA BATU

Drs. ZADIM EFFISIENSI, MSI
NIP. 19670404 198602 1 003

PAD Acceptance Batu City in 2011

Pemerintah Kota Batu



DINAS PENDAPATAN
KOTA BATU

Bidang Pembukuan dan Pelaporan

LAPORAN REALISASI PENERIMAAN

PENDAPATAN ASLI DAERAH (PAD) KOTA BATU

Periode : s/d 31 Desember 2011

Tahun Anggaran : 2011

No	Kode Rekening	JENIS PENDAPATAN	Target TA 2011	Realisasi	%	Keterangan
1	4 1 1	PENDAPATAN ASLI DAERAH				
	4 1 1 01	HASIL PAJAK DAERAH				
	4 1 1 01 01	Pajak Hotel	3.000.000.000,00	3.365.076.772,00	112,17	
	4 1 1 01 01 03	Hotel Bintang Empat	525.000.000,00	575.215.032,00	109,56	
	4 1 1 01 01 04	Hotel Bintang Tiga	1.085.500.000,00	1.182.356.792,00	108,92	
	4 1 1 01 01 05	Hotel Bintang Dua	155.000.000,00	60.626.000,00	39,11	
	4 1 1 01 01 06	Hotel Bintang Satu	250.000.000,00	196.519.863,00	78,61	
	4 1 1 01 01 07	Hotel Melati Tiga	642.500.000,00	872.443.888,00	135,79	
	4 1 1 01 01 08	Hotel Melati Dua	125.000.000,00	138.727.659,00	110,98	
	4 1 1 01 01 09	Hotel Melati Satu	100.000.000,00	145.368.233,00	145,37	
	4 1 1 01 01 12	Losmen	55.000.000,00	57.269.555,00	104,13	
	4 1 1 01 01 14	Villa	62.000.000,00	136.549.750,00	220,24	
2	4 1 1 02	Pajak Restoran	745.000.000,00	1.268.660.956,00	170,29	
	4 1 1 02 01	Restoran	450.000.000,00	866.599.592,00	192,58	
	4 1 1 02 02	Rumah Makan	100.000.000,00	158.983.041,00	158,98	
	4 1 1 02 03	Cafe	40.000.000,00	15.554.987,00	38,89	
	4 1 1 02 04	Kantin	25.000.000,00	3.472.599,00	13,89	
	4 1 1 02 05	Catering / Jasa Boga	60.000.000,00	192.136.737,00	320,23	
	4 1 1 02 06	Warung Harian	70.000.000,00	31.914.000,00	45,59	
3	4 1 1 03	Pajak Hiburan	3.155.000.000,00	3.751.062.526,00	118,89	
	4 1 1 03 02	Pagelaran Kesenian/Musik/Tari/Busana	10.000.000,00	-	0,00	
	4 1 1 03 05	Pameran	10.000.000,00	-	0,00	
	4 1 1 03 07	Karaoke	10.000.000,00	12.108.823,00	121,09	
	4 1 1 03 13	Pacuan Kuda	10.000.000,00	-	0,00	
	4 1 1 03 14	Balap Kendaraan Bermotor	10.000.000,00	4.257.750,00	42,58	
	4 1 1 03 15	Permainan Ketangkasan	10.000.000,00	162.225,00	1,62	
	4 1 1 03 16	Panti Pijat/Refleksi	60.000.000,00	147.639.750,00	246,07	
	4 1 1 03 18	Pusat Kebugaran	15.000.000,00	-	0,00	
	4 1 1 03 19	Pertandingan Olahraga	15.000.000,00	12.439.200,00	82,93	
	4 1 1 03 20	Tempat Wisata	3.000.000.000,00	3.571.033.728,00	119,03	
	4 1 1 03 21	Persewaannya VCD	5.000.000,00	3.421.050,00	68,42	
4	4 1 1 04	Pajak Reklame	550.000.000,00	594.919.662,00	108,17	
	4 1 1 04 01	Reklame Papan/Billboard/Videotron/Meg	400.000.000,00	369.203.926,00	92,30	
	4 1 1 04 02	Reklame Kain	150.000.000,00	225.715.736,00	150,48	
5	4 1 1 05	Pajak Penerangan Jalan	3.250.000.000,00	3.682.506.792,00	113,31	
	4 1 1 05 01	Pajak Penerangan Jalan PLN	3.250.000.000,00	3.682.506.792,00	113,31	
6	4 1 1 07	Pajak Parkir	300.000.000,00	379.455.850,00	126,49	
	4 1 1 07 01	Pajak Parkir	300.000.000,00	379.455.850,00	126,49	
7	4 1 1 08	Pajak Air Tanah	285.000.000,00	500.652.185,00	175,67	
	4 1 1 08 01	Pajak Air Tanah	285.000.000,00	500.652.185,00	175,67	
8	4 1 1 12	Pajak Bea Perolehan Hak Atas Tanah	7.500.000.000,00	5.861.885.876,00	78,16	
	4 1 1 12 01	Pajak Bea Perolehan Hak Atas Tanah da	7.500.000.000,00	5.861.885.876,00	78,16	
		J u m l a h	18,785,000,000,00	19,404,220,619,00	103,30	
4 1 2		HASIL RETRIBUSI DAERAH				
9	4 1 2 01	Retribusi Jasa Umum	2.160.000.000,00	1.933.887.418,00	89,53	
	4 1 2 01 01	Retribusi Pelayanan Kesehatan	160.000.000,00	393.525.348,00	245,95	
	4 1 2 01 02	Retribusi Pelayanan Persampahan/K	550.000.000,00	420.796.700,00	76,51	
	4 1 2 01 03	Retribusi Penggantian Biaya KTP & A	100.000.000,00	105.140.000,00	105,14	
	4 1 2 01 04	Retribusi Pelayanan Pemakaman & F	50.000.000,00	46.650.000,00	93,30	
	4 1 2 01 05	Retribusi Pelayanan Parkir di Tepi Ja	550.000.000,00	405.812.500,00	73,78	
	4 1 2 01 06	Retribusi Pelayanan Pasar	500.000.000,00	371.754.870,00	74,35	
	4 1 2 01 07	Retribusi Pengujian Kendaraan Berm	250.000.000,00	190.208.000,00	76,08	

10	4	1	2	02	Retribusi Jasa Usaha	686,000,000.00	474,404,500.00	69.16
	4	1	2	02 01	Retribusi Pemakaian Kekayaan Daerah	148,000,000.00	74,452,500.00	50.31
	4	1	2	02 04	Retribusi Terminal	150,000,000.00	137,859,400.00	91.91
	4	1	2	02 08	Retribusi Rumah Potong Hewan	30,000,000.00	32,977,500.00	109.93
	4	1	2	02 14	Retribusi Sewa Alat Berat	8,000,000.00	9,275,000.00	115.94
	4	1	2	02 15	Retribusi Iklan A TV	300,000,000.00	196,790,100.00	65.60
	4	1	2	02 17	Retribusi Pasar Ikan	50,000,000.00	23,050,000.00	46.10
11	4	1	2	03	Retribusi Perizinan Tertentu	1,454,000,000.00	1,640,680,500.00	112.84
	4	1	2	03 01	Retribusi Izin Mendirikan Bangunan	700,000,000.00	1,068,508,000.00	152.64
	4	1	2	03 03	Retribusi Izin Gangguan/Keramaian	500,000,000.00	417,382,500.00	83.48
	4	1	2	03 04	Retribusi Izin Trayek	7,000,000.00	-	0.00
	4	1	2	03 06	Retribusi Izin Perindustrian dan Perdagangan	40,000,000.00	28,800,000.00	72.00
	4	1	2	03 07	Retribusi IPPT	100,000,000.00	35,355,000.00	35.36
	4	1	2	03 08	Retribusi Izin Tetap Usaha Pariwisata	60,000,000.00	86,610,000.00	144.35
	4	1	2	03 09	Retribusi Izin Konstruksi	5,000,000.00	2,025,000.00	40.50
	4	1	2	03 11	Ret. Izin Merubah Status Tanah basah ke	14,000,000.00	-	0.00
	4	1	2	03 12	Ret. Izin Mendirikan Bangunan Diatas Pe	14,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	14.29
	4	1	2	03 13	Ret. Pengambilan Air Bawah Tanah	14,000,000.00	-	0.00
					Jumlah Retribusi	4,300,000,000.00	4,048,972,418.00	94.16
12	4	1	3	01	Laba Perusahaan Milik Daerah			
	4	1	3	01 01	Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum	150,000,000.00	210,390,030.55	140.26
	4	1	3	01 03	Penerimaan Deviden Bank Jatim *	1,200,000,000.00	1,332,831,111.04	111.07
					Jumlah Laba Perusahaan Milik Daerah	1,350,000,000.00	1,543,221,141.59	114.31
	4	1	4		LAIN-LAIN PAD YANG SAH			
13	4	1	4	02	Penerimaan Jasa Giro	2,462,704,147.70	2,303,600,681.40	93.54
	4	1	4	02 01	Jasa Giro Kas Daerah *	2,445,389,791.24	2,269,212,261.34	92.80
	4	1	4	02 02	Jasa Giro Pemegang Kas*	17,314,356.46	34,388,420.06	198.61
	4	1	4	02 03	Bunga Pinjaman UKM	-	-	-
14	4	1	4	05	Jasa Giro Bunga Pinjaman Dana Berq	122,205,000.00		0.00
	4	1	4	05 01	Bunga Pinjaman Dana Berqulir *	122,205,000.00	-	0.00
15	4	1	4	04	Tuntutan Ganti Kerugian Daerah		63,900,000.00	
	4	1	4	04 02	Kerugian Barang *	-	63,900,000.00	-
16	4	1	4	06	Pendapatan Denda dari Keterlambata		489,949,786.03	
	4	1	4	06 01	Bidang Pendidikan *	-	46,558,828.00	-
	4	1	4	06 02	Bidang Kesehatan *	-	74,932,837.52	-
	4	1	4	06 03	Bidang Pekerjaan Umum *	-	368,458,120.51	-
17	4	1	4	07	Pendapatan Denda Pajak		14,341,778.00	
	4	1	4	07 01	Pendapatan Denda Pajak Hotel	-	5,408,853.00	-
	4	1	4	07 02	Pendapatan Denda Pajak Restoran	-	1,211,838.00	-
	4	1	4	07 03	Pendapatan Denda Pajak Hiburan	-	6,715,038.00	-
	4	1	4	07 04	Pendapatan Denda Pajak Reklame	-	-	-
	4	1	4	07 05	Pendapatan Denda Pajak Penerangan Jalan	-	-	-
	4	1	4	08 07	Pendapatan Denda Pajak Parkir	-	70,626.00	-
	4	1	4	08 08	Pendapatan Denda Pajak Air Bawah Tanah	-	935,423.00	-
	4	1	4	08 09	Pendapatan Denda BPHTB	-	-	-
18	4	1	4	10	Pendapatan Dari Pengembalian	2,260,090,852.30	672,633,315.72	29.76
	4	1	4	10 01	Pend. dr Pengembalian Pajak Penghasil	-	-	-
	4	1	4	10 02	Pend. dr Pengembalian Kelebihan Pemb.	-	-	-
	4	1	4	10 03	Pend. dr Pengembalian Kelebihan Pemb. Gaji & T	406,606,900.00	334,968,590.00	82.38
	4	1	4	10 04	Pend. dr Pengembalian Kelebihan Pemb. Perjalar	-	5,522,000.00	-
	4	1	4	10 06	Pend. dr Pengembalian Belanja Langsung	1,853,483,952.30	332,142,725.72	17.92
19	4	1	4	14	Pendapatan Lain-lain	720,000,000.00	1,716,468,313.40	238.40
	4	1	4	14 02	Pendapatan Lain-lain *	420,000,000.00	1,285,392,063.00	306.02
	4	1	4	14 02	Kompensasi Pengambilan Air Bersih oleh	300,000,000.00	431,176,250.40	143.73
					Jumlah	5,565,000,000.00	5,260,893,874.55	94.54
					Jumlah Penerimaan PAD	30,000,000,000.00	30,257,308,053.14	100.86