



Leading Sector Determination and Analysis of Economic Growth in the Former Pati Residence 2016–2020

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Abstract. This study examines the performance of the sectors in the former Pati Residency area and determines the economic performance or productivity of the former Pati Residency using the area above it as a reference. The analytical methods used in this research are Location Quotient (LQ) and Shift Share. The data used in this study is secondary data in the form of district GDP belonging to the former Pati Residency and Central Java Province GDP according to the business field for the 2010 base year for the 2016–2020 period, sourced from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). The results of the LQ classification according to regency indicate that the economic sector is dominated by Jepara Regency, which gets 12 leading sectors. The LQ classification of industries by business field reveals that the most abundant industries in Pati Regency are those related to agriculture, forestry, and fisheries; lodging and food services; health services; and other activities and other services. The Pati Regency, Blora Regency, Rembang Regency, and Jepara Regency were the districts that saw an improvement in regional economic performance from 2016 to 2020, while Kudus Regency was the only regency in the old Pati Residency that saw a fall in regional economic performance. Microsoft Excel 2010 was utilized to process the data for this investigation.

Keywords: Leading Sectors · Economic Growth · Location Quotient · Shift Share

1 Introduction

Indonesia has various geographical conditions in each region, so the economic conditions are very diverse. This situation creates unequal economic conditions in each region. The state of regional development is very important in its role in national development, which aims to achieve the welfare of the entire community. It also takes hard work to achieve the expected regional economic development goals [1]. The potential economic power of a region comes not only from its natural wealth but also from its human resources. Therefore, it is necessary to have many quality human resources as production factors that can encourage the economy [2].

A region's economic potential will also describe its capacity to promote economic expansion and take in savings, labor, investment, goods, and services. The contribution

of each sector to the regional gross domestic product and the capacity of each sector to absorb labor can be used to determine the economic potential of a region per sector. The local economy will greatly benefit from the industry that can absorb the most workers and contribute the most [3].

A good regional economy can be seen by its economic growth. A continuous or consistent rate of Economic growth is a prerequisite for increasing economic growth and welfare. The effects of government policies, particularly those that affect the economy, can be used to measure economic growth. Economic growth, which is the rate of growth produced by different economic sectors and serves as a key metric for determining the effectiveness of regional development, indirectly indicates the growth rate [4].

The objectives of regional economic development are almost the same as the goals of national economic development, namely to develop employment opportunities for the population, achieve economic growth, and develop the economic sector base. In regional development, efforts are needed to balance the economic sector in the implementation of regional development so that regional growth is based on a region's potential. The implementation of regional development has supporting factors, including resources and development integration, that will support economic development [5].

The process of developing community performance in the long term so that it requires perfect and accurate planning is called economic development. Perfect and accurate planning is meant to cover when, where and how development must be carried out to encourage sustainable economic development in the economic development planning of a region. In the economic development planning process of an area, the superior sector or base is a factor that must always be considered because the leading sector or base provides income to the economy of a region.

The leading sector is generally reflected by the base sector owned by each district/city, where the sector has an export role so that there is no limited demand and it can continue to be developed. The base sector can be used as a mainstay to develop the region so that the leading sector can be selected from the existing base sector in each district/city. This leading sector is expected to be able to boost the economy and absorb a large number of workers [6]. The leading sector is a sector that can compete with similar sectors in other regions, both in the international, national, and regional environments [7].

Regional development based on superior sub-sectors is a strategy for developing the capacity and economic activities of the local community. An area can also increase economic development by developing sectors that can be superior or basic. The leading sector or basis must be determined according to the regional area because each region has different characteristics, in terms of land fertility, geographical location, natural resources, and existing infrastructure. Due to the differences in the character of each region, it is necessary to classify the economic sectors to provide an overview of which sectors have superior or basic activities and which are lagging. Local governments need to analyze and identify potential sectors so that they can be used as pioneers of development in the regions in the implementation of regional autonomy.

Residency The Pati Regency was an administrative division that once existed in Central Java during the Dutch Hindi era, with the center of government in the Pati Regency. In the former Pati Residency, five members are now Regencies: Pati Regency, Blora Regency, Rembang Regency, Kudus Regency, and Jepara Regency. Economic

growth is an important and inseparable part of achieving economic growth. Therefore, to encourage economic growth in the district where Patty lived, it is necessary to analyze the areas that are the main strengths of the leading sector. so that the economic development plan can be structured based on industrial potential [8].

This study aims to compare the sectoral performance of the former Pati Residency area to that of the national and regional economies. Additionally, it compares the output or performance of the former Pati Residency area to that of the upper region, specifically Central Java Province, which serves as the reference.

2 Literature Review

2.1 Definition of the Leading Sector

Lead industries are viable industries aimed at promoting economic growth in the region. Key sectors are shaped by the development of production generated by local potential. Key sectors can serve demand both from inside the region and from elsewhere [9].

As per the principle of regional development planning, the leading sector has its criteria in determining which economic sector can be used as a leading sector. These criteria include that the economic sector must have high economic growth, a relatively high level of labor absorption, and be able to create significant value. These key sectors have greater growth potential than others in the region, especially given supporting factors such as capital accumulation, economic growth, and technological progress [10].

A leading sector forms the core of the local economy and has a significant competitive advantage. The non-leading sector, in contrast to the leading sector, is a sector that is thought to have less potential but serves as support for the leading industry or service industry [11].

2.2 The Theory of Economic Growth

According to the regional growth theory, regions are open economic systems that are linked to one another via the movement of production inputs and the exchange of goods. In terms of industrial demand for other regions, the expansion of one region influences the growth of other regions, which in turn encourages the growth of the region or the economic development of other regions as well as the degree and interconnectedness of economic activity in the region [11]. Economic growth is a measure of the increased development of a region by different economic sectors, which infers the degree of change in the local economy. For the region's economy to continue to flourish, sustainable economic growth is essential [12].

According to some classical economists such as Adam Smith, David Ricardo, Thomas Robert Malthus, and John Stuart Mill, as well as neo-classical economists like Robert Solow and Trevor Swan, they suggested that four factors influence economic growth, namely: (1) population, (2) the number of capital goods, (3) the area of land and natural wealth, and (4) the level of technology used [13].

The long-term improvement of a nation's capacity to create a wide array of products and services for its population is the definition of economic growth. Modern industrial

technology is to blame for this rise in production capacity. “Territorial Concept” for economic development, economic growth, and economic development [14]. Growth is the main indicator of the success of a region’s economic development effects of such accomplishments will cause individuals to experience the advantages of economic expansion. The GDP will be shown on recurring consumer prices, which will represent changes in real economic growth from year to year... There are two types of growth: positive growth, which shows economic expansion, and negative growth, which indicates economic contraction.

2.3 The Economic Base Theory

This economic basis theory essentially distinguishes between the base sector and non-base sector activities. The industrial growth that utilizes local resources, such as labor and raw materials for export, leads to regional prosperity and job creation. This economic basis theory is based on the idea that a region must increase direct flows or flows from outside the region to grow effectively, namely by increasing exports [15].

The basic economic theory looks for and catalogs the region’s primary activity. This identification may be used as a reference to forecast these actions and examine the extra effects of export activity. The idea that exports drive economic development is a fundamental one. The ability of an area to fulfill external demand for goods and services determines its rate of growth [16].

Location quotient (LQ) analysis is an analytical method that groups the economic activities of an area into 2 groups, namely economic sector activities that serve regional or local markets, which are commonly referred to as non-potential sectors, and international markets. These sectors are referred to as basic (potential) economic sectors. Non-potential (non-fundamental) economic sectors that serve local markets are referred to as non-potential (non-fundamental) sectors [17].

3 Research Method

This study employs a quantitative research methodology. Because they adhere to scientific concepts that are tangible, objective, quantifiable, logical, and methodical, quantitative approaches are known as scientific methods. Research techniques known as “quantitative approaches” are based on numerical and statistical analysis.

This study examines the GRDP data for the former Pati Residency and Central Java Province to identify leading sectors and analyze growth and shifts in competitiveness and economic profile. The Central Statistics Agency (www.bps.go.id), the Pati Regency, Blora Regency, Rembang Regency, Kudus Regency, and Jepara Regency websites were the sources of the data used in this study.

The gross regional domestic product (GRDP) data for Blora Regency, Pati Regency, Rembang Regency, Kudus Regency, and Jepara Regency for the base year 2010 period of 2016–2020 and the gross regional domestic product (GRDP) for Central Java Province for the base year 2010 period of 2016–2020 are used in this study. The data analysis techniques used in identifying economic growth and leading and non-leading sectors in

Pati Residency are Location Quotient (LQ) and Shift Share. The software used in this study is Microsoft Excel 2010.

A QL analysis analyzes potential and primary sectors in a region's economy, particularly the stated contribution criteria. This analysis is necessary to identify the major and non-basic sectors of the former Patti mansion. Examining the economic possibilities of the old Pati Residency to boost the local economy is the goal of this [18]. Using Location Quotient analysis, identify leading industries [19].

$$LQ = (S_i/S)/(N_i/N) \quad (1)$$

Notes:

LQ = Location Quotient

S_i = Sector value in District I

S = The Total District GRDP Value

N_i = Value of Sector I of the Provincial GRDP

N = Provincial GDP Value in Total

According to one interpretation of the LQ value, a rudimentary sector is affected if the LQ value is more than 1, which strengthens the region's export-oriented goods. As the sector does not trade outside of the district, an LQ value of 1 suggests that it tends to close. An LQ value of 1 indicates that the impacted sector is an importer or that its percentage of the overall sector is lower than its percentage at the state level.

Compared to bigger regions, the performance and labor productivity of local economies will be evaluated in this examination. The influence of state or national economic growth, which illustrates the impact of state or national economic growth on the local economy, is one of three essential pieces of interconnected information used in this research. A proportional shift indicates the relative change (increase or decrease) in the performance of a sector in a given region and the same sector at the top level. Differential shifts that determine local industries' competitiveness against the economy in question [20]. Shift Share analysis uses the following formula [21].

$$D_{ij} = N_{ij}(E_{ij} \times r_n) + M_{ij}(E_{ij} - r_n) + C_{ij}(E_{ij} - r_n) \quad (2)$$

$$D_{ij} = N_{ij} + M_{ij} + C_{ij} \quad (3)$$

Notes:

D_{ij} = The real impact of regional economic growth

N_{ij} = The influence of the province's economic growth

M_{ij} = The impact of industry mix

C_{ij} = Competitive advantage

E_{ij} = Job openings in the sector I and area j

E_{in} = National job opportunities in the sector

r_{ij} = rate of growth in the sector I area j

r_{in} = The national sector's growth rate is

r_n = national economic growth rate

4 Result and Discussion

4.1 Identifying Basic and Non-basic Sectors Using Location Quotient (LQ) Analysis at the Ex-residency of Pati 2016–2020

The Location Quotient (LQ) analysis technique is used to determine the leading sector or sub-sector by comparing it with the same sector or sub-sector at the national level. According to the Location Quotient (LQ) analysis criteria, a sector or sub-sector that has an LQ coefficient of greater than 1 is called a sector or sub-sector basis, meaning that this sector can become a leading sector for the region to be developed because it has the potential to increase economic growth in the regions that are members of the Pati Residency. Thus, sectors and sub-sectors that during the assessment period have an LQ value of 1, then the sector is a non-basic sector (Table 1).

From the LQ classification table data according to Pati Regency, the largest number of leading sectors was obtained by Jepara Regency, which was 12 sectors. This indicated that if the LQ value was > 1 , then the sector was said to be the base or leading sector. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Processing Industry, Electricity and Gas Procurement, Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Car and Motorcycle Repair, Transportation and Warehousing, Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink, Real Estate, Corporate Services, Education Services, Health Services, and Social Activities, and Other Services are the highest leading sectors in Jepara Regency. Meanwhile, for the value that marks the LQ value 1, Jepara Regency gets 5 non-leading sectors, namely the mining and quarrying sector; construction; information and communication; financial and insurance services; government administration; defense and compulsory social security.

Blora and Rembang districts both receive 9, indicating that the leading sector, or LQ value > 1 , is present. The non-seeded sector, often known as LQ value 1, receives 8 sectors. Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries; mining and quarrying; wholesale and retail trade; automobile and motorcycle repair; lodging and food service; financial and insurance services; government administration; defense; and mandatory social security are the leading industries in Blora Regency. Other important industries include education, health care, social activities, and other services. The management industrial sectors—water supply, waste management, trash and recycling, construction, transportation and

Table 1. Classification of LQ Ex-Residency of Pati by Regency 2016–2020

Regency	Classification	
	Basis	Non-Basis
Pati	8	9
Blora	9	8
Rembang	9	8
Jepara	12	5
Kudus	1	16

Source: Data processing in Excel 2010

warehousing, information and communication, real estate, and business services—are among the non-leading industries. Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, mining and quarrying, transportation and warehousing, the provision of lodging and food and drink, financial and insurance services, government management, defense, and mandatory social security, education services, health services, and social activities are the leading sectors in Rembang Regency. & further services The management industry, the purchase of electricity and gas, water supply, waste management, trash and recycling, construction, information and communication, real estate, and business services are the next non-leading sectors or those that have an LQ value of 1.

With a total of 8 sectors, including agriculture, forestry and fisheries, electricity and gas procurement, wholesale and retail trade, car and motorcycle repair, lodging and food and beverage provision, government administration, defense, and mandatory social security, education services, health services, social activities, and other services, Pati Regency receives the top sector, which indicates the LQ value > 1 . The mining and quarrying sector, industrial management, water supply, waste management, waste and recycling, construction, transportation and warehousing, information and communication, financial services and insurance, real estate, and corporate services were among the nine sectors that Pati Regency received from those who marked the LQ value 1 or non-superior sectors.

The last position is Kudus Regency with 1 sector, namely the processing industry. Meanwhile, those that marked the LQ value 1 from the LQ classification table data according to the former Pati Residency Regency with the highest number, namely Kudus Regency, with 16 sectors, were said to be non-base or non-seeded sectors. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining and excavation; electricity and gas procurement; water supply; waste management; waste and recycling; construction; wholesale and retail trade; car and motorcycle repair; transportation and warehousing; provision of accommodations and food and drink; information and communication; financial and insurance services; real estate; corporate services; government administration; defense; and aviation are the highest non-sectors in Kudus Regency (Table 2).

From the LQ classification table data according to the business field, the highest number is 4 districts, which marks the LQ value > 1 , which indicates the base sector or leading sector. The economic sectors that received the highest number were Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink, Educational Services, Health Services, and Social Activities and Other Services, which were the leading sectors of Pati Regency, Blora Regency, Rembang Regency, and Jepara Regency. Then at the LQ value 1, there are 2 districts with the highest number, which indicates the non-base sector or non-seeded sector, including the construction and information and communications sectors, which are part of Pati Regency, Blora Regency, Rembang Regency, Kudus Regency, and Jepara Regency.

The results of this study are supported by previous studies [22]. The research shows that the leading sectors in the Purwomanggung District/city have similarities, namely Purworejo Regency, Wonosobo Regency, Magelang Regency, and Temanggung Regency, namely the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sectors. Meanwhile, Magelang City is the construction sector and the wholesale and retail trade sector. And it is also supported by previous research [23] showing that the sector absorbing the high labor

Table 2. Classification of the LQ Ex Residency of Pati by Business Field 2016–2020

Sector		Regency	
		Basis	Non-Basis
A	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	4	1
B	Mining and excavation	2	3
C	Processing industry	2	3
D	Electricity and gas supply	2	3
E	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	1	4
F	Construction	0	5
G	Car and motorcycle repair; wholesale and retail trade	3	2
H	Transportation and storage	2	3
I	Accommodation as well as food and drink	4	1
J	Information and communication.	0	5
K	Financial Services and Insurance	2	3
L	real estate	1	4
M,N	Company services	1	4
O	Government Administration, Defense, and Social Security are mandatory.	3	2
P	Education services	4	1
Q	Health Services and Social Activities	4	1
R,S,T,U	other services	4	1

Source: Data processing in Excel 2010

force in Central Java plays a role as a key sector for stable economic growth. Other factors contributing to the growth are agriculture, industry, and trade. The eight regions provide an excellent base for the major sectors of Wonogiri, Slagen, Boyolali, Semarang, Kendal, Kebumen, and Puruworejo. His nine regions of Surakarta City, Semarang, and Salatiga benefit from the secondary sector.

4.2 Analyzing Economic Growth Using Shift Share Analysis at the Ex-residency of Pati 2016–2020

The process of economic growth in the former Pati Residency Regency about the reference regional economy for the period of 2016 to 2020, namely Central Java Province, is determined using a shift-share analysis [24] (Fig. 1).

The average economic growth from 2016–2020 was 4.37%. Blora and Rembang Regencies had the highest growth rate with a value of 4.37%. Followed by Pati Regency with a value of 4.30% and Kudus Regency with a value of 4.08%. In the GRDP growth rate, Pati Regency occupies the lowest value of 1.79%, which means that the growth rate of Pati Regency is very slow compared to other regencies. The regional economy is

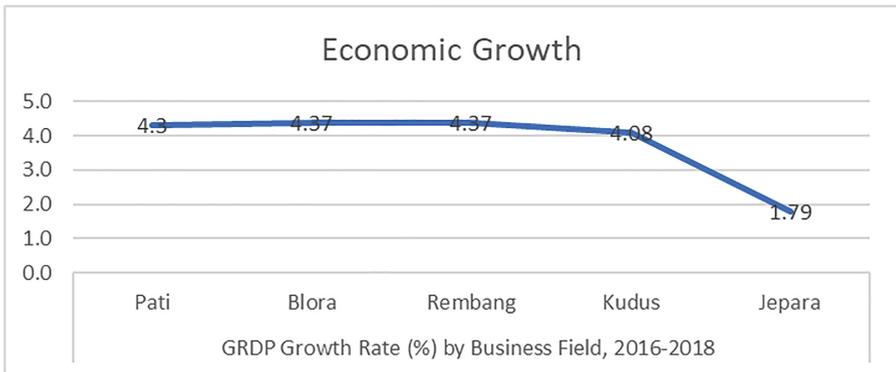


Fig. 1. The former Pati Residency’s average GDP growth rate from 2016 to 2020. **Source:** Data processing in Excel 2010

strongly supported by the economic sectors in the area. The growth of these economic sectors is strongly influenced by the components of economic growth both sectorally and in total from the region above. In the Shift-Share analysis, the components meant are National Growth (Nij), Proportional Growth (Mij), Competitive Advantage (Cij), and the Real Impact of Regional Economic Growth (Dij).

The National Growth Value (Nij), shows positive for all districts of the former Pati Residency. This means that economic growth in each district will have a positive growth impact on each existing economic sector. The district that has the biggest impact from economic growth is Kudus Regency, which is Rp. 269.135.013.000.- and the smallest is Regency, Rp. 42,994,476,000.-

The Proportional Growth Component is a component that will show the comparison of the growth of each regency within the former Pati Residency. Four districts have a negative value (Mij 0) or slow growth, namely Pati Regency, Rembang Regency, Kudus Regency, and Jepara Regency. The sluggish growth of economic growth in the four districts is due to the existing economic sectors experiencing a slowdown in growth,

Table 3. National Growth (Nij), Proportional Growth (Mij), Competitive Advantage (Cij), and Regional Economic Growth’s Real Impact (Dij)

No	Regency	Nij	Mij	Cij	Dij
		billion	billion	billion	billion
1	Pati	976314.58	(67368.24)	242483.28	1151429.6
2	Blora	577202.76	1109628.59	364165.74	2050997.1
3	Rembang	429944.76	(47674.22)	129601.86	511872.4
4	Kudus	2691350.13	(472959.45)	(4949096.61)	(2730705.9)
5	Jepara	675391.82	(21566.95)	22226.17	676051.04

Source: Data processing in Excel 2010

thus increasing the impact of slow growth on the economy in the four districts. Blora Regency is the only regency in the former Pati Residency which shows a positive growth value in its economic sector, thus providing a rapid growth effect for Blora Regency ($Mij > 0$).

The Competitive Advantage component shows the competitiveness of each regency of the former Pati Residency against the Province of Central Java. If $Cij > 0$ or positive (+), then the Regency has good competitiveness against the level above. If it is negative (-) or $Cij = 0$, then the Regency has no competitiveness against the level above. Based on the results of the analysis, there is only one district in the former Pati Residency that does not have competitiveness against Central Java Province, namely the Kudus Regency, with a Cij value of 0. Meanwhile, Pati Regency, Blora Regency, Rembang Regency, and Jepara Regency have a Cij value > 0 , which means they have competitiveness against Central Java Province.

A positive Dij component value means that during the 2016–2020 period the regional economy has either increased in absolute value or experienced an increase in regional economic performance. In Table 3, the districts in the former Pati Residency that have a positive value or experienced an increase in economic performance are Pati Regency by Rp. 11,514,296,000.-, Blora Regency by Rp. 20,509,971,000.-, Rembang Regency by Rp. 5,118,724,000.-, and Jepara Regency by Rp. 67,605,104,000.-. While the Regency has a negative value of Rp. 27,307,059,000, which means the economy of Kudus Regency has decreased by that value.

The results of this study are supported by previous studies [25]. Research shows that from 2010–2015, the value of GRDP in Karanganyar Regency has increased in value but not absolute because the value added has fluctuated from year to year. This can be seen from the value of Dij . All sectors of economic activity are positive. The increase in the regional economic performance of Karanganyar Regency is mainly in the manufacturing sector, which has the highest value. This study is also supported by previous research [26]. The research shows that the results of the shift-share analysis show that the value of the share influence component (Nij) for all economic sectors in Banyuwangi Regency is positive, which means that these economic sectors respond well to the influence of East Java Province's economic growth so that all economic sector values are positive. And the sector with the highest Nij value during the year. The results of the analysis for the components of the industrial mix (Mij) economic sectors of Banyuwangi Regency can show economic activity in the sector growing faster or having a positive value compared to the growth of economic activity in East Java Province during 2015–2019 are the trade, hotels & restaurants sector, accommodation & food providers, and the information & communication sector. The results of the analysis of components of competitive advantage (Cij) economic sectors in Banyuwangi Regency indicate that the sectors that are considered as sectors that have a competitive advantage during 2015–2019 are the hotel and restaurant industry, the trade sector, and the building sector.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of major sectors and economic growth in the former settlement from 2016 to 2020, the LQ classification by district shows that the economic sector is dominated by the Jepara district. It can be concluded. 12 receive the main branch. The LQ

classification by business sector shows that the sectors Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Accommodation and Catering, Education Services Sector, Health Services Sector, and Other Activities and Other Services Sector are the best performing sectors in the former Patti Resident Province.

According to the shift-share study's findings, the districts with increased regional economic output from 2016 to 2020 were Pati, Blora, Lembang, and Jepara, and Kudus was the only one with a decrease.

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