
Proceeding Medan International Conference Economics and Business

Volume 1, Year 2023

“Entrepreneurship on Global Economics Development in the Era of Society 5.0”

Leading Sectors and Patterns of Economic Growth in Blora District 2017-2021

Andiny Dewi Saputri Chrisdyanti Pratiwi^{1*}, Inda Fresti Puspitasari¹

¹Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta

Jl. Ahmad Yani No. 157, Pabelan, Kartasura, Sukoharjo 57169. Indonesia

*Email: ums@ums.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Regional development as a derivative of national development is a process of programmatic change to achieve goals and objectives. This study aims to prove that Blora Regency has several leading sectors that greatly help the economic growth of Blora Regency through economic growth analysis with a base economic approach in 2017-2021. The research methods used are Location Quotient (LQ) analysis, Shift Share, and Klassen typology. The data used is secondary data, obtained through the value of the Gross Domestic Product (GRDP) Blora Regency 2017-2021 based on constant prices in 2010. The results of the LQ analysis show there are 9 base sectors. Shift Share analysis shows that the economic growth of Blora Regency belongs to the group of progressive districts/cities and can be said to be advanced. The results of the Klassen Typology show 2 sectors that remain in quadrants I and II.

Keywords: Leading Sectors, Economic Growth

INTRODUCTION

Regional autonomy is a region that has a regional (independent) policy that is a household rule and is governed by a personal policy. Regional autonomy is regulated in Law number 32 of 2004 which contains the implementation of regional autonomy in Indonesia.

Copyright © 2023 by the Author(s) | This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

Proceeding Medan International Conference Economics and Business

Volume 1, Year 2023

“Entrepreneurship on Global Economics Development in the Era of Society 5.0”

In regional autonomy, regions are divided into provincial regions and provincial territories are divided into counties and cities, each of which has a local government. At this time the construction of the area will be more and more complex. Where there is inequality between regions and globalization causes competition between regions to be narrower. This encourages their regions to improve the welfare of their respective communities. Local government policies are the main thing that must be implemented appropriately so that regional development priorities are in line with regional potential (Putri et al., 2022).

Regional development as a series to improve community welfare must be carried out continuously and involve the community as objects as well as subjects (Teja, 2015). The different circumstances of each region make the development pattern applied will be different between regions. Therefore, in-depth research on the situation between regions is carried out in order to obtain data and information that is useful in the preparation of regional development plans. Development planning is a powerful tool to translate development strategies to be more coordinated so that they are right on target and there is no waste (Novita & Gultom, 2017). Among the 35 regencies/cities in Central Java, Blora Regency is one of the districts with a relatively small GRDP. However, over the past five years, precisely in 2017-2021, the GRDP of Blora Regency has continued to increase even though it had decreased due to Covid-19 in 2020 but increased rapidly in 2021.

Table 1.1 GRDP of Blora Regency According to ADHK 2010 Business Field (Miliyar Rupiah)

Business Field GRDP Sector	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
[A] Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	3.498,68	3.678,04	3.647,23	3.715,47	3.801,48
[B] Mining and Quarrying	4.762,31	4.699,70	4.681,81	4.075,07	4.291,88
[C] Processing Industry	1.442,21	1.547,11	1.665,27	1.634,46	1.684,02
[D] Electricity and Gas Procurement	11,62	12,28	13,06	13,53	14,18
[E] Water Procurement, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	6,97	6,75	7,41	7,59	7,85
[F] Construction	643,23	679,85	723,88	676,56	740,43
[G] Large Trade and Retail; Car and Motorcycle Repair	2.643,89	2.850,49	3.105,62	2.992,14	3.139,41
[H] Transportation and Warehousing	467,44	502,17	546,11	430,98	440,98
[I] Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink	547,46	592,77	670,33	650,20	693,42
[J] Information and Communication	237,17	269,05	298,33	340,74	354,73
[K] Financial Services and Insurance	461,50	481,83	506,97	515,85	521,46
[L] Real Estate	228,18	241,00	256,78	255,70	259,68
[M,N] Company Services	47,71	51,28	56,80	53,72	55,47
[O] Government Administration, Defense	506,18	522,93	542,90	535,41	526,49

Proceeding Medan International Conference Economics and Business

Volume 1, Year 2023

“Entrepreneurship on Global Economics Development in the Era of Society 5.0”

Business Field GRDP Sector	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
and Compulsory Social Security					
[P] Educational Services	876,09	940,06	1.018,90	1.016,46	1.018,18
[Q] Health Services and Social Activities	141,66	153,27	163,72	177,51	178,18
[R,S,T,U] Other services	344,34	376,65	413,29	392,52	398,61
PDRB	<u>16.866,64</u>	<u>17.605,23</u>	<u>18.318,41</u>	<u>17.483,91</u>	<u>18.126,45</u>

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

This district still relies on the agricultural sector as well as the results of research owned (Yasa, 2011) where Klungkung regency in Bali province whose economy rests on the agricultural sector, as stated (Pratama, 2020) In its journal, the agricultural sector still plays an important role in the development of NASEconomy and the mining and quarrying sector as an economic driving sector. The contribution of these two sectors to the GRDP of Blora Regency over the past five years as the largest contributor to the GRDP of Blora Regency. Many people in Blora County mostly work in the above two sectors, indicating that the agricultural sector as well as the mining and quarrying sector dominate the jobs in Blora County. Other sectors of the economy are less likely to have the ability to provide job opportunities for Blora County residents. This study aims to determine the leading sectors and economic growth patterns of Blora Regency in the last five years to be useful for economic development planning of Blora Regency.

Several research results of the analysis of the potential of an area have been carried out by showing that there are four leading sectors (priorities) of Jambi City, namely, the Electricity and Gas Procurement, Construction, Large Trade and Retail sectors; Car and Motor Repair. The results showed that there are four leading sectors and 5 underdeveloped sectors, namely construction, transportation and warehousing, real estate, and the corporate services sector as the leading sectors, while the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, mining and quarrying, electricity and gas procurement, large trade and retail sectors; car and motorcycle repair, as well as government administration, defense, and compulsory social security sectors are the five underdeveloped sectors in Sleman County (Basuki & Mujiraharjo, 2017; Hardiani & Lubis, 2017).

METHOD

This study uses a descriptive approach of quantitative analysis using time series data from Blora Regency, Central Java, for the 2017-2021 time period obtained from the Central Statistics Agency. The discussion in this study depends on the results shown through the estimation of the data used. Referring to previous research, this research uses 3 analytical techniques, namely, (Badri, 2015; Pamungkas & Irianti, 2022; Patandean et al., 2021; Veransiska & Imaningsih, 2022) Location Quotient (LQ), Shift Share (SS), and Klassen Typology as an analytical tool which is described as follows:

a. Location Quotient (LQ)

LQ is usually used to see a comparison of the roles of regional and national economic sectors, by comparing the same sectors (Hutabarat, 2020) or presenting a relative comparison between the sectoral advantages possessed by the benchmark region or a wider area according to (Sutanti & Oktariani, 2019). used to identify problem formulations as well as

Proceeding Medan International Conference Economics and Business

Volume 1, Year 2023

“Entrepreneurship on Global Economics Development in the Era of Society 5.0”

base and non-base sectors. LQ will be very useful if presented in the form of a time series or trend within a certain period of time (Amalia et al., 2021). The LQ calculation formula referring to previous research (Woestho et al., 2022) is as follows:

$$LQ = \frac{SiR/SR}{SiN/SN} \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

SiR=Sector I GRDP value at the district/city level; = The total value of GRDP at the district/city level; SiN=Total value of GRDP in sector i at the provincial level; SN=Total GRDP value at the provincial level

There are three classifications in the calculation of Location Quotient (LQ), namely:

1. If the value of > 1 , it is indicated that the sector is able to meet its own needs as well as the needs of other regions / regions and can be classified as a base sector.
2. If value $= 1$, it is indicated that the sector is only able to meet the needs of the region / region itself.
3. If the value of < 1 , it is indicated that the sector is not able to meet the needs of its own region / region which requires importing from other regions / regions, it can be said to be a non-base sector.

a. Shift Share

Shift share analysis is a method to decipher the level of growth structurally and the level of competitiveness. The proxies of this analysis are various factors that result in a change of eight businesses in a certain period of time in an area (Khusaini, 2015). Shift share analysis Serves to show/describe the productivity of potential sectors in the economy in an area compared to the productivity of larger regional sectors (national or provincial). Referring to previous research belonging to (Nurhayati & Kusumawati, 2016) the shift share analysis, it is divided into growth as a change (D) variable in an area within a certain period of time becomes the influence of national change (N) industry mix (M), and competitive advantage (C). The formula of the shift share analysis is as follows:

$$D_{ij} = N_{ij} + M_{ij} + C_{ij} \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

D_{ij} = Changes in the variable absorption of sector i labor in region j at a certain period of time; The national growth component of sector i in region j; Sector i industries in region j; Competitive advantage of sector i in region j N_{ij} ; M_{ij} ; C_{ij}

b. Klassen typology

The klasen typology shows the classification and distribution pattern of each regional sector based on the level of income and growth rate in the area, there are four classifications (quadrant fields) according to (Hardiani & Lubis, 2017) the observed regions, namely:

1. Quadrant I of fast-growing and fast-growing regions which are areas whose economic growth rate and per capita income are greater than the average region.
2. Quadrant II of developed but depressed regions are areas that have a greater per capita income, but the economic growth rate is smaller than average.
3. Potential but still developing Quadrant III is an area that has a growth rate, but a per capita rate smaller than average.
4. Quadrant IV relatively underdeveloped areas are areas that have low economic growth rates and per capita income.

Table 2. Klassen Typology

Proceeding Medan International Conference Economics and Business

Volume 1, Year 2023

“Entrepreneurship on Global Economics Development in the Era of Society 5.0”

S \ g		
	$g_i > g$	$g_i < g$
$s_i > s$	Quadrant I of advanced and fast-growing sectors	Quadrant II advanced but depressed
$s_i < s$	Quadrant III of developing sectors	Quadrant IV sector relatively lagging behind

Where:

g_i = The growth rate of sector i at the district level

s_i = Sector-to-i contribution to district GRDP

g = The growth rate of the first sector at the provincial level

s = Sector-to-i contribution to provincial GRDP

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Below are the results of the analysis to determine the leading sector using the Location Quotient (LQ), Shift Share, Klassen Typology method:

Table 3. II Location Qoutien (LQ) Analysis Results

Business Field Sector	LQ					Average LQ	Base/Non-Basic
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
Agriculture, and fisheries	1,5652	1,6175	1,6030	1,6265	1,6452	1,6115	Basis
Mining and quarrying	12,3966	1,6175	11,7553	1,6265	10,5768	11,4588	Basis
Processing industry	0,2475	12,0456	0,2663	10,5199	0,2781	0,2652	Non Basis
Procurement of gas electricity	0,6305	0,2567	0,6514	0,2771	0,6665	0,6525	Non Basis
Water procurement, waste management, waste and recycling	0,5879	0,6380	0,5834	0,6761	0,5801	0,5790	Non Basis
Construction	0,3674	0,5476	0,3794	0,5959	0,3818	0,3748	Non Basis
Large trade and retail, car and motorcycle repair	1,0849	0,3693	1,1615	0,3758	1,1725	1,1442	Basis
Transportation and warehousing	0,8293	1,1156	0,8482	1,1864	0,9967	0,9039	Non Basis
Provision of accommodation and drinking meals	1,0233	0,8357	1,0849	1,0097	1,1705	1,0957	Basis
Information and communication	0,3104	1,0335	0,3179	1,1664	0,3133	0,3156	Non Basis

Medan, Sumatera Utara, Indonesia 26th January 2023

Faculty of Economics and Business Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara

Proceeding Medan International Conference Economics and Business

Volume 1, Year 2023

“Entrepreneurship on Global Economics Development in the Era of Society 5.0”

Business Field Sector	LQ					Average LQ	Base/ Non-Basic
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
Financial Services and insurance	0,9881	0,3161	1,0342	0,3202	1,0412	1,0238	Basis
Real estate	0,7173	1,0047	0,7400	1,0506	0,7467	0,7363	Non Basis
Company services	0,7669	0,7238	0,7706	0,7537	0,7996	0,7795	Non Basis
Government administration, defense and guarantees	1,1509	0,7595	1,1738	0,8009	1,1810	1,1722	Basis
Education services	1,3786	1,1581	1,4126	1,1973	1,4373	1,4108	Basis
Health services and social activities	0,9974	1,3848	1,0141	1,4408	1,0350	1,0167	Basis
Other services	1,2530	1,0006	1,2874	1,0365	1,3649	1,3049	Basis

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Processed Th 2022.

Table 4. III Shift Share Analysis result

Business Field Sector	Average			Dij
	Nij	Mij	Cij	
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	102,30	-37,89	11,29	75,70
Mining and quarrying	128,85	-24,65	-221,81	-117,61
Processing industry	42,37	-13,50	31,58	60,65
Procurement of gas electricity	0,34	0,24	0,06	0,64
Water procurement, waste management, waste and recycling	0,20	0,12	-0,09	0,22
Construction	18,45	5,38	0,47	24,30
Large trade and retail, car and motorcycle repair	77,48	17,08	29,32	123,88
Transportation and warehousing	12,88	-34,05	14,56	-6,61
Provision of accommodation and drinking meals	16,15	4,70	15,64	36,49
Information and communication	7,60	24,39	-2,59	29,39
Financial Services and insurance	13,49	-0,27	1,77	14,99
Real estate	6,67	1,04	0,16	7,88
Company services	1,39	0,49	0,07	1,94
Government administration, defense and guarantees	14,56	-7,92	-1,56	5,08
Education services	25,89	8,51	1,13	35,52
Health services and social activities	4,32	4,81	0,00	9,13
Other services	10,13	-1,25	4,69	13,57
PDRB	483,07	-52,79	-115,33	314,95

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Processed Th 2022.

Proceeding Medan International Conference Economics and Business

Volume 1, Year 2023

“Entrepreneurship on Global Economics Development in the Era of Society 5.0”

Table 5. IVClassen Typologi Analysis Result

Business Field Sector	2018	2019	2020	2021
Agriculture, and fisheries	I	III	III	I
Mining and quarrying	III	III	III	I
Processing industry	II	II	II	II
Electricity and gas procurement	II	II	II	IV
Water procurement, waste management, waste and recycling	IV	II	II	IV
Construction	IV	II	IV	II
Large trade and retail, car and motorcycle repair	I	I	I	III
Transportation and warehousing	IV	II	I	IV
Provision of accommodation and drinking meals	I	I	I	I
Information and communication	II	IV	IV	IV
Financial Services and insurance	I	I	III	III
Real estate	II	II	IV	IV
Company services	IV	II	II	II
Government administration, defense and guarantees	III	I	I	III
Education services	III	I	III	I
Health services and social activities	III	I	I	I
Other services	III	I	I	I

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Processed Th 2022.

Proceeding Medan International Conference Economics and Business

Volume 1, Year 2023

"Entrepreneurship on Global Economics Development in the Era of Society 5.0"

DISCUSSION

Explanation of Discussion Location Qoutien (LQ) Analysis Results

Based on the results of the data calculations in the table above, blora district has 9 basic sectors and 8 non-base sectors. The 9 sectors in this study are the most important sectors where the GRDP of Blora Regency is highly dependent on these sectors. The 9 sectors include agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, mining and quarrying, large trade and retail, automobile and motorcycle repair, provision of accommodation and food and beverages, financial and insurance services, government administration, defense and security, educational services, health services and social activities, and other services. Of the 9 basic sectors, the mining and quarrying sector is in the highest position compared to the other 8 basic sectors, this shows that the mining and quarrying sector is very capable of meeting the needs of Blora Regency itself and other regions. For (Soebagyo & Hascaryo, 2016) 8 non-base sectors can still be developed by improving facilities and infrastructure or other supporting factors that can accelerate the development of the non-base sector into a base sector. Policymaking and decision-making must be appropriate to identify investment priorities in potential sectors (Khusaini, 2015).

Explanation of Discussion Shift Share Analysis Results

The results of the shift share analysis are described as follows:

The effect of economic growth in Central Java province (Nij) on the economy of Blora Regency is positively valued in all economic sectors with a total output of 483.07.

In the proportional shift (Mij) in Blora Regency, there are 7 sectors that have an average proportional shift value (Mij) negative which is Rp. -52.79, indicating that the regional economic growth of Blora Regency is growing slower than the regional economic growth of Central Java Province.

Blora Regency has a total average competitive advantage (Cij) negative value of Rp. -115.33. Sectors that have a negative competitive advantage value are weakly competitive sectors compared to the same sectors in the central region, namely Central Java province. Mining and quarrying sectors Water procurement, waste management, waste and recycling, Information and communication, Government administration, defense and assurance are 4 sectors that have a low average competitive value, while the other 13 sectors have a positive competitive advantage value.

Based on the total changes in GRDP (Dij) calculated at Rp. 314.95, where Dij has a positive value which can be interpreted as economic growth in Blora Regency is included in the group of progressive or advanced cities. Developed regions can recover from crises more easily because economic capabilities and regional inequalities tend to deepen unless appropriate regional policies are carried out (Goschin, 2014).

Explanation of Classen Typologi Analysis Result

Based on the classen typology table, there are 2 sectors that remain in quadrant II (depressed developed sector) and Quadrant I (Developed And Fast Growing) namely the processing industry, accommodation provision and drinking food, 2 sectors that are able to increase rapidly in the 2018-2021 period from quadrant III (potential sectors but can still develop) to Quadrant I (developed and fast-growing sectors), namely the health services sector and social activities, and other services, 1 sector that increased only in the last year was the mining and quarrying sector, and 2 sectors that fell drastically, namely the electricity and gas procurement sector, as well as large trade and retail, car and motorcycle repairs.

Proceeding Medan International Conference Economics and Business

Volume 1, Year 2023

"Entrepreneurship on Global Economics Development in the Era of Society 5.0"

Leading sectors that have advanced and grown rapidly contribute considerable value to GRDP in districts (Rajab & Rusli, 2019).

IMPLICATIONS

The implications of the results of this study are as follows:

1. Policies regarding regional economic development are indispensable for the efficiency and effectiveness of regional development plans.
2. The development of potential sectors cannot be concluded independently, meaning that economic sectors are interrelated with one another.
3. The development plans and concepts of an area cannot necessarily be applied in other regions, more adaptation is needed regarding the situation of the conditions of each region.

CONCLUSION

In the Location quotient (LQ) analysis, 9 base sectors are Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, Mining and quarrying, Large trade and retail, car and motorcycle repair, Provision of accommodation and food and drink, Financial Services and insurance, Government administration, defense and security, Education services, Health services and social activities, and Other Services. The mining and quarrying sector is in the highest position, meaning that the mining and quarrying sector is very capable of meeting the needs of Blora Regency itself and other regions.

The results of the shift share analysis can be concluded (Nij) positive can be interpreted to mean that the regional economy of Blora Regency is growing faster than Central Java Province, (Mij) negative shows that the regional economic growth of Blora Regency is growing slower than the regional economic growth of Central Java Province. Negative Average (Cij), a sector that has a negative competitive advantage value is a weakly competitive sector compared to the same sectors in the central region, namely Central Java province. (Dij) Positive can be interpreted as economic growth The district belongs to the group of progressive or advanced cities.

Klassen's Typology Analysis yields only 2 sectors of the economy that can survive consistently, namely the sector of providing accommodation and eating, drinking in quadrant I (advanced and growing fast) and the manufacturing industry sector in quadrant II (moderately advanced), it can be concluded that not all sectors can develop constantly because there are other factors that affect.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Thank you, the author would like to thank Allah SWT for facilitating all the author's affairs in the process of working on this journal. Not to forget my gratitude to my parents, family who fully support moral and material, friends who are always willing to stay up until dawn for revision, and Mrs. Inda Fresti Puspitasari who has guided the author from beginning to end. I hope that this journal can be useful for all parties, especially for the Blora district government and its people.

Proceeding Medan International Conference Economics and Business

Volume 1, Year 2023

"Entrepreneurship on Global Economics Development in the Era of Society 5.0"

REFERENCES

- Amalia, V. V., Kalangi, J. B., & Tolosang, K. D. (2021). Analisis Pola Pertumbuhan Ekonomi dan Sektor Potensial Kabupaten Pringsewu Periode 2015-2019. *Berkala Ilmiah Efisiensi*, 21(04), 44–56.
- Badan Pusat Statistik. (2017-2021). Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Blora Menurut Lapangan Usaha. 2022. BPS Kabupaten Blora.
- Badan Pusat Statistik. (2017-2021). Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Blora Menurut Lapangan Usaha. 2022. BPS Jawa Tengah.
- Badri, B. (2015). Analisis Potensi dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Daerah Kabupaten Solok. *Jurnal Ipteks Terapan*, 8(4). <https://doi.org/10.22216/jit.2014.v8i4.18>
- Basuki, M., & Mujiraharjo, F. N. (2017). Analisis Sektor Unggulan Kabupaten Sleman dengan Metode Shift Share dan Location Quotient. *Jurnal Sains, Teknologi Dan Industri*, 15(1), 52–60. <https://doi.org/10.4103/2276-7096.188531>
- Goschin, Z. (2014). Regional Growth in Romania after its Accession to EU: A Shift-share Analysis Approach. *Procedia Economics and Finance*, 15(2004), 169–175. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s2212-5671\(14\)00471-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/s2212-5671(14)00471-7)
- Hardiani, H., & Lubis, T. A. (2017). Analysis of leading sector of Jambi City. *Jurnal Perspektif Pembiayaan Dan Pembangunan Daerah*, 5(1), 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.22437/ppd.v5i1.3853>
- Hutabarat, R. Y. (2020). Penentuan Sektor Unggulan di Kabupaten Kepulauan Anambas. *Jurnal Samudra Ekonomi Dan Bisnis*, 11(1), 95–110. <https://doi.org/10.33059/jseb.v11i1.1790>
- Khusaini, M. (2015). A Shift-share Analysis on Regional Competitiveness - A Case of Banyuwangi District, East Java, Indonesia. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 211, 738–744. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2015.11.097>
- Novita, D., & Gultom, H. (2017). Determination of the Main Sector in the Economy of Regency Region. *Jurnal Agrium*, 21(1), 49–54. <http://jurnal.umsu.ac.id/index.php/agrium/article/view/1486/1486>
- Nurhayati, S. F., & Kusumawati, E. (2016). Identifikasi Sektor Unggulan Kabupaten Lamongan: Tahun 2006 2010. *Telaah Bisnis*, 14(1), 27–52. <https://doi.org/10.35917/tb.v14i1.13>
- Pamungkas, Y., & Irianti, R. (2022). Analisis Lq, Shift Serta Tipologi Klassen Pada Pergeseran Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Daerah Dan Potensi Sektor Di Kabupaten Magetan Provinsi Jawa Timur. *Jurnal Cendikia Ilmiah*, 1(5), 486–493. <http://ulilalbabinstitutue.com/index.php/J-CEKI/article/view/730>
- Patandean, V., Masinambow, V., & Masloman, I. (2021). Analisis struktur ekonomi dan sektor unggulan di Kabupaten Tana Toraja. *Jurnal Berkala Ilmiah Efisiensi*, 21(02), 166–179.
- Pratama, M. P. (2020). Analisis dan Kontribusi Sektor Basis Non-Basis: Penentu Potensi Produk Unggulan Kabupaten Kebumen. *Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi Dan Keuangan*, 9(1), 75–82. <https://doi.org/10.32639/jiak.v9i1.313>
- Putri, A. G., Nikensari, S. I., & Iranto, D. (2022). Potential Analysis of Leading Economic Sector in Economic Development in Nganjuk Regency. *Marginal : Journal of Management, Accounting, General Finance and International Economic Issues*, 2(1), 29–39. <https://doi.org/10.55047/marginal.v2i1.350>

Proceeding Medan International Conference Economics and Business

Volume 1, Year 2023

“Entrepreneurship on Global Economics Development in the Era of Society 5.0”

- Rajab, A., & Rusli. (2019). Penentuan Sektor-Sektor Unggulan yang ada pada Kabupaten Takalar melalui Analisis Tipologi Klassen. *GROWTH Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Pembangunan*, 1(1), 16–38. <https://stiemmamuju.e-journal.id/GJIEP/article/view/13>
- Soebagyo, D., & Hascaryo, A. S. (2016). Leading Sectors 15 Countries-District in Central Java. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan: Kajian Masalah Ekonomi Dan Pembangunan*, 17(1), 74. <https://doi.org/10.23917/jep.v17i1.2087>
- Sutanti, & Oktariani, D. (2019). Analysis of Leading Sectors in South Tangerang for the Impacts of Afta-Common Effective Preferential Determining Regional Development Priorities. *Muhammadiyah International Journal of Economics and Business*, 2(1), 44–58.
- Teja, M. (2015). Pembangunan Untuk Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Di Kawasan Pesisir. *Jurnal Aspirasi*, 6(1), 63–76. <https://jurnal.dpr.go.id/index.php/aspirasi/article/view/463>
- Veransiska, V., & Imaningsih, N. (2022). Analisis Potensi Sektor Ekonomi dengan Metode LQ, Shift Share dan Tipologi Klassen di Kota Semarang. *Ekonomis: Journal of Economics and Business*, 6(1), 126. <https://doi.org/10.33087/ekonomis.v6i1.505>
- Woestho, C., Wibowo, A., Fikri, N., & Untari, D. T. (2022). Analysis Of Leading Sector Clusters In Regencies / Cities In The Province Of Yogyakarta Special Region For The Period 2017 - 2021. *Asia Pacific Journal of Business Economics and Technology*, 02(05), 1–11.
- Yasa, I. N. M. (2011). Analisis Pola Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Dan Sektor Potensial. *Jurnal Ekonomimi*, 4–6. <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/44668-ID-analisis-pola-pertumbuhan-ekonomi-dan-sektor-potensial-kabupaten-klungkung.pdf>