JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT, ACCOUNTING, GENERAL FINANCE AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ISSUES
(MARGINAL)
Volume 2 Issue 1 (2022)

POTENTIAL ANALYSIS OF LEADING ECONOMIC SECTOR IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NGANJUK REGENCY

Audyra Gusti Putri[1*], Sri Indah Nikensari[2], Dicky Iranto[3]
[1,2,3]Fakultas Ekonomi, Universitas Negeri Jakarta
E-mail: [1)] audyragp@gmail.com, [2)] indah_nikensari@unj.ac.id, [3)] dicky@unj.ac.id

Abstract

This research aims to analyze the leading economic sectors that can support economic development in Nganjuk Regency, the base and non-base sectors, the changing and shifting sectors, and the classification of growth sectors in order to determine the leading sectors in Nganjuk Regency. Gross Domestic Regional Product by Business Field Based on Constant Price in 2018-2021 in Nganjuk Regency and East Java is utilized in this study. The information is obtained from Statistics Indonesia. This study employs a descriptive quantitative methodology. This research utilizes Location Quotient, Shift Share, and Typology Klassen for analysis. Location Quotient has determined that there are eight base sectors and nine non-base sectors. The base sectors are also the leading economic sector in Nganjuk Regency's economic development. In addition, according to the results of Shift Share, fifteen economic sectors have positive growth. In addition, there are nine sectors with a progressive growth rate. The result of Typology Klassen is the division of seventeen economic sectors into four quadrants. There are three sectors in the first quadrant, seven sectors in the second quadrant, five sectors in the third quadrant, and two sectors in the fourth quadrant. Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management, and Remediation Activities are the leading economic sector according to all of the research's analysis methods. This sector is a base sector, has a positive percentage in each component of Shift Share and a positive Shift Share value, and is located in Quadrant I of the Typology Klassen.

Keywords: *Leading Economic Sectors, Location Quotient, Shift Share, Typology Klassen*

1. INTRODUCTION

Economic growth is an important and inseparable part of achieving economic development, both nationally and regionally. In order to achieve regional economic objectives, the primary policy that must be implemented is for regional development priorities to align with the region's potential. Each region's development potential is quite diverse. Regional economic potential includes natural resources, human resources, and proximity to facilities and infrastructure (Roosmawarni, 2017). To identify the potential for regional economic activities, according to Rizani (2020) there are two factors that must be considered, including factors - Excellent economic sector factors that have competitiveness in recent years and potential economic sectors to be developed in the future. The potential for regional economic activities allows for the formulation of development policies based on efforts to increase economic growth, necessitating the exploration and efficient utilization of the existing economic potential in each region to support development and economic growth in the region (Soebagiyo & Hascaryo, 2015). Exploring all potentials is very important in order to develop the independence of Regencys/cities (Roosmawarni, 2017).

Through GRDP, it can be seen the contribution of the sector starting from the highest contributing sector to the lowest contributing sector. GRDP can increase or decrease per year. However, it is hoped that in order to improve the welfare of the local community, GRDP must be attempted to increase from year to year. To improve the regional economy, it is necessary to identify potential regional economic sectors. If a region already knows the potential sector it has, there can be an increase in regional potential (Dewi & Yasa, 2018). Identification of potential economic sectors (key sectors) is a necessity for the optimization and success of economic development. The greater the potential role of the economic sector that has added value to the formation or growth of GRDP in an area, the higher the growth rate of the area (Radhi & Hariningsih, 2017). The size of the income contribution of each economic sector is the result of planning and growth carried out in the region. The greater the contribution given by each sector to the GRDP of a region, it will be able to increase economic growth in a better direction (Rajab & Rusli, 2019). In addition, the development of leading sectors can serve as a catalyst for regional economic development in order to stimulate regional economic growth and increase its contribution to the formation of total GRDP (Novita & Gultom, 2017).

Nganjuk Regency is one area that has great potential to increase regional economic development. In its development, Nganjuk Regency is quite successful in carrying out its economic development. In 2018, economic growth in Nganjuk Regency has reached 5.39 percent. In addition, at the beginning of 2021, Nganjuk Regency had the opportunity to become a region on the island of Java that received the proposal for the Acceleration of Regional Development Infrastructure from the Government. Based on Presidential Regulation Number 80 of 2019, the acceleration of development is carried out in order to increase regional competitiveness which has an impact on investment growth and an integrated and sustainable national economy improvement. Infrastructure development can support community activities in developing products and services in their respective regions (Kurniawati & Asyurrahman, 2018).

Based on the Nganjuk Nyawiji Mbangun Deso Noto Kutho concept in the vision of Nganjuk Regency in the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (hereinafter referred to as RPJMD) for 2018-2023, it was revealed that Nganjuk Regency has abundant natural resource potential and if maximized its management will have an impact on improving people's welfare (Kabupaten Nganjuk, 2018). The agricultural products of Nganjuk Regency are one of the mainstays in improving the community's economy. One of the superior agricultural products of Nganjuk Regency is shallots. Shallots are one of the leading and mainstay commodities of Nganjuk Regency. The results have also been exported and shipped throughout Indonesia (Ibrahim, 2014). Although the GRDP growth rate in Nganjuk Regency is still below 3 percent, Nganjuk Regency has the opportunity to increase economic growth. One of them, namely industrial growth in Nganjuk Regency is also relatively higher than the industrial growth in East Java. Therefore, Nganjuk Regency is proposed as the East Java Industrial Growth Center Area (hereinafter referred to as WPPI) as one of the economic drivers in East Java. This will provide benefits for Nganjuk and the surrounding area because the Growth Center Area will increase economic activity (Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Nganjuk Nomor 6 Tahun 2020, 2020). The acceleration of industrial growth in Nganjuk Regency has a strategic role and is very much needed to realize inclusive growth. This is because the industrial sector is able to become an accelerator of economic growth because it has high added value (Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Nganjuk Nomor 6 Tahun 2020, 2020). With the construction of KING

6 which will become the center of industrial activities in Nganjuk Regency and synergize with other National Strategic Projects (hereinafter referred to as PSN), it will move the regional economy, especially in Nganjuk Regency to the maximum (al Faqir, 2021).

In the Nganjuk Regency RPJMD 2018-2023, the target economic growth rate for 2023 is six percent or higher. To optimize the development of Nganjuk Regency and achieve the economic growth target, it is necessary to identify the leading sector of the Nganjuk Regency, because the leading sector is a sector that plays a crucial role in a regional economic development process. The leading sector is able to promote the development of other sectors (Kardiantoro & Sumarsono, 2021). Therefore, this study aims to analyze the potential of the leading economic sector in Nganjuk Regency in order to increase regional economic development. This is because Nganjuk Regency has the ability or potential to develop regional development after receiving a proposal to accelerate infrastructure development from the government. This research is anticipated to be a factor in the formulation of plans, strategies, and policies for the implementation of development to increase economic growth in Nganjuk Regency so that it is more specific and targeted in accordance with its potential.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Economic growth

According to Adam Smith, economic growth is influenced by two primary factors: the growth of total output and the growth of the population. Productivity of sectors in utilizing factors of production influences the rate of economic expansion. According to Kuznets in Sukirno (2016), economic growth is the increase in a nation's long-term ability to provide a variety of economic goods to its population. Economic growth can also be expressed as an increase in a number of commodities that can be used or obtained in an area (Adisasmita, 2018). Economic growth is an increase in production activities in real terms (excluding price increases), both in the form of goods and services within a certain period.

The process of increasing the production of products and services in a community's economic activity is also related to economic growth. It is possible to say that growth entails development in a single high dimension and that it is measured by rising production output and wealth. In this instance, it indicates a rise in national revenue, as evidenced by the value of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In addition, economic growth is defined as the expansion of economic activities that raises the quantity of products and services generated in a community, hence enhancing the well-being of its citizens. Therefore, economic growth is a period-specific increase in the real production capacity of commodities and services.

2.2. Fast Track Growth Theory

This theory highlights the need for an area or region to recognize and understand industries or commodities that have significant potential and may be developed rapidly, either due to natural potential or a competitive advantage. This means that with the same capital requirements, the industry may contribute significantly to the economy and provide greater added value. To ensure the market, the product must be able to penetrate and compete in overseas marketplaces. The development of this sector will spur the

growth of other industries, hence fostering economic expansion (Muhammad & Muhammad, 2018). Therefore, there is a need for synergies between sectors, namely making the sectors interrelated and mutually supportive.

In order to choose the fast lane and synergize the regional economy, the government must identify the industries and commodities anticipated to have rapid growth in the region. Multiple sectors are in synergy if the growth of one sector encourages the growth of other sectors (Ridwan, 2016). This is the same as research Kardiantoro & Sumarsono (2021) that The growth of the economy as a whole will be stimulated by the development of this structure, which will spur the growth of other sectors. In order for the growth of one sector to foster the growth of other sectors, and vice versa, the sectors must be interconnected and mutually supportive through sector synergy. In this analysis, Samuelson argues that accelerating economic growth requires combining pathway initiatives with synergies with other linked industries (Kardiantoro & Sumarsono, 2021).

2.3. Economic Base Theory

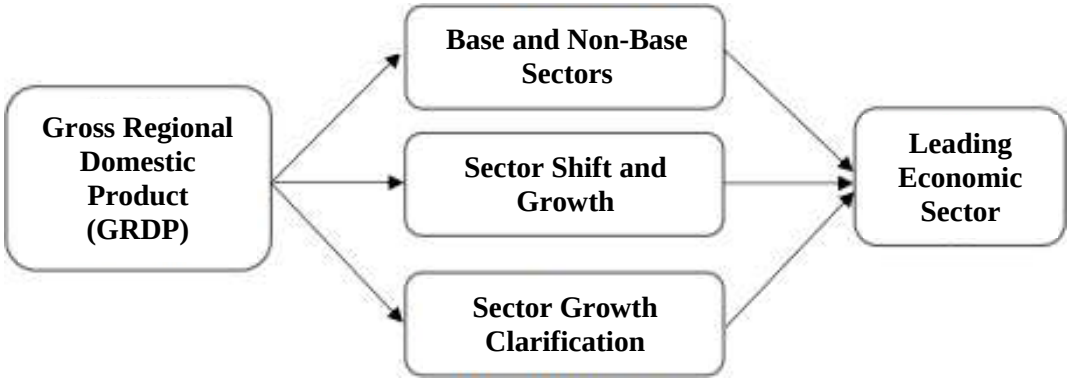
The fundamental tenet of the economic base theory is that a region's pace of economic growth is governed by the extent of the increase in its exports (Tarigan, 2012). According to this theory, the primary factor influencing the economic growth of a region is the demand for goods and services from outside the region (Tutupoho, 2019). The basic concept of an economic basis divides the economy into two sectors, viz.

a. Base sectors are industries that export goods and services beyond the economic borders of the community in question.
b. Non-basic sectors are those that produce goods required by residents within the economic boundaries of the community in question.

Primarily responsible for a region's expansion are base activities. The more exports a region has to other regions, the more advanced its growth will be, and vice versa. Therefore, the only sector that can boost the regional economy beyond natural growth is the foundational sector (Adisasmita, 2018).

3. RESEARCH METHODS

Using Location Quotient, Shift Share, and Klassen Typology analysis, this research will collect quantitative descriptive data. This study was conducted by analyzing or employing data in the form of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) by Business Field for Nganjuk Regency and East Java Province in 2018-2021. The information was compiled by the Central Bureau of Statistics of Nganjuk Regency and East Java Province. This research employs three analytical techniques: Location Quotient (LQ), Shift Share, and Klassen Typology. Using the three methods of analysis, it is possible to determine that the leading economic sector can become a region's potential for boosting economic growth and development. The theoretical foundation for this study is outlined below.



Source: Processed by researchers (2022)

Figure 1. Theoretical Framework

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The following is the result of an analysis to determine the leading economic sectors using three methods, namely Location Quotient (LQ), Shift Share, and Klassen Typology.

Table 1. Location Quotient Results

Business field	LQ				Base/Non Base
	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	2,671	2,691	2,689	2,686	Base
Mining and excavation	0,372	0,373	0,359	0,383	Non Base
Processing industry	0,466	0,472	0,472	0,484	Non Base
Electricity and Gas Supply	0,177	0,185	0,186	0,181	Non Base
Water Supply, Waste, Waste and Recycling Management	1,184	1,188	1,172	1,180	Base
Construction	1,098	1,101	1,063	1,067	Base
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair and Maintenance	1,096	1,110	1,115	1,089	Base
Transportation and Warehousing	0,519	0,549	0,569	0,609	Non Base
Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink	0,364	0,364	0,369	0,375	Non Base
Information and Communication	0,923	0,925	0,900	0,894	Non Base
Financial Services and Insurance	0,935	0,940	0,924	0,913	Non Base
Real Estate	1,032	1,034	1,013	1,009	Base
Company Services	0,443	0,444	0,444	0,442	Non Base
AdministrationGovernance, Defense and Security Mandatory Social	2,221	2,226	2,179	2,185	Base

Education Services	1,382	1,384	1,341	1,332	Base
Health Services and Social Activities	0,923	0,925	0,932	0,938	Non Base
Other Services	2,120	2,121	2,117	2,092	Base

Source: Results processed by researchers

According to the data processing results in the table above, Nganjuk Regency has eight base sectors and nine non-base sectors. The eight sectors are deemed basic because their LQ values > 1. And nine sectors are deemed non-basic because their LQ values < 1. In this analysis, the sectors comprising the base sector are the most important economic sectors in Nganjuk Regency. These sectors include Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, Water Supply, Waste, Waste, and Recycling Management, Construction, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Automobile and Motorcycle Repair, Real Estate, Government Administration, Defense, and Mandatory Social Security, Education Services, and Other Services.

Table 2. Results of Total Changes in GRDP (Shift Share)

Business field	National/Regional Growth (PN)	Proportional Growth (PP)	Regional Share Growth (PPW)	Total Changes in GDP (Shift Share)
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	Rp328.616.009.312	Rp(128.011.698.792)	Rp53.337.207.390	Rp253.941.517.910
Mining and excavation	Rp23.048.224.366	Rp(44.958.318.423)	Rp11.399.168.608	Rp(10.510.925.449)
Processing industry	Rp163.421.761.649	Rp33,128,767,786	Rp116.990.080.052	Rp313,540,609,487
Electricity and Gas Supply	Rp598,944,725	Rp(181.190.741)	Rp259,125,561	Rp676,879,545
Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	Rp1.347.561.528	Rp1.883.142.803	Rp32.490.756	Rp3.263.195.087
Construction	Rp119.743.402.421	Rp(30.911.859.276)	Rp(44.177.913.465)	Rp44.653.629.680
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair and Maintenance	Rp238.907.191.486	Rp32.106.112.304	Rp(6.269.425.867)	Rp264.743.877.923
Transportation and Warehousing	Rp18.204.068.674	Rp(30.686.895.054)	Rp46.378.894.539	Rp33.896.068.159
Provision of Accommodation and Eating and drinking	Rp23.289.487.589	Rp(19.769.130.217)	Rp12.436.588.667	Rp15.956.946.039
Information and Communication	Rp62.677.279.802	Rp178.753.440.878	Rp(30.613.612.335)	Rp210.817.108.345
Financial Services and Insurance	Rp27.983.348.190	Rp(4.352.639.728)	Rp(7.786.275.891)	Rp15.844.432.572
Real Estate	Rp20.785.351.846	Rp18.403.471.527	Rp(5.799.293.160)	Rp33.389.530.213
Company Services	Rp4.094.950.626	Rp (3.317.796.795)	Rp201.102.581	Rp978.256.411
Government Administration, Defense and Social Security Mandatory	Rp56.263.251.185	Rp(26.196.445.916)	Rp(9.715.786.967)	Rp20.351.018.303
Education Services	Rp42.581.067.314	Rp38.765.777.634	Rp(21.903.649.738)	Rp59.443.195.210

Health Services and Social Activities	Rp7.268.750.636	Rp16.952.062.212	Rp2.820.566.779	Rp27.041.379.627
Other Services	Rp35.450.469.534	Rp(51.767.909.274)	Rp(4.282.315.671)	Rp(20.599.755.411)

Source: Results processed by researchers

In the National or Regional Growth component, East Java's economic growth has increased by 6.7 percent and has an impact on each sector in Nganjuk Regency with different amounts of GRDP, as in the table above the PN section. The sectors that have the biggest influence on changes in GRDP from East Java's economic growth from 2018-2021 are the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sectors of Rp. 328.616.009.312. Meanwhile, the sector that has the lowest influence on changes in GRDP from East Java's economic growth from 2018-2021 is the Electricity and Gas Procurement sector of Rp598.944.725. In the Proportional Growth component, there are seven sectors in Nganjuk Regency which experienced faster production growth compared to growth in East Java in 2018-2021. This can be seen from the positive GRDP figures in the PP section in Table 2. Of the seven sectors, the Information and Communications sector has the highest percentage of 19, 28 percent with a total change of Rp178.753.440.878. In addition, there are 10 sectors in Nganjuk Regency which experienced slower production growth compared to growth in East Java in 2018-2021. This can be seen from the negative GRDP in the Government Regulation section in Table 2. Of the ten sectors, the Mining and Quarrying sector has the lowest percentage of -13.18 percent with a total change of – Rp. 44.958.318.423.

In the Regional Share Growth component, there are 9 sectors that have positive numbers indicating that these sectors have good competitiveness compared to other regions in East Java in 2018-2021. This can be seen from the positive GRDP figures in the PP section in Table 2. Of the nine sectors, the Transportation and Warehousing sector has the highest percentage value of 17,22% with a total change of Rp46.378.894.539. In addition, there are eight sectors that have negative percentage figures which indicate that these sectors experienced a negative change in GRDP and did not have good competitiveness compared to other regions in East Java in 2018-2021. This can be seen from the negative GRDP in the PPW section in Table 2.

Based on the results of the table above, it shows that during 2018-2021, the sector that experienced the largest total change in GRDP was the Manufacturing Industry sector.

Meanwhile, the sector that experienced the lowest total change in GRDP was the Other Services sector. Changes with a minus number in the Mining and Quarrying and Other Services sector show that the total GRDP in 2021 is lower than the total GRDP in 2018 so that the change results in a negative number (minus).

Table 3. Klassen Typology Results

Business field	Nganjuk Regency		East Java		Quadrant
	ri	yi	r	y	
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	0,02	0,28	0,01	0,1	1
Mining and excavation	-0,01	0,02	-0,02	0,05	2
Processing industry	0,04	0,14	0,03	0,3	2
Electricity and Gas Supply	0,03	0,000512	0,02	0,00281	2
water supply, Management Garbage, Waste and Recycling	0,052	0,001187	0,0513	0,00101	1
Construction	0,01	0,1	0,02	0,09	3
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car Repair and Maintenance and Motorcycle	0,0257	0,2	0,0267	0,18	3
Transportation and Warehousing	0,04	0,02	-0,01	0,03	2
Provision of Accommodation and Eating and drinking	0,02	0,02	0,01	0,05	2
Information and Communication	0,07	0,0571	0,08	0,0628	4
Financial Services and Insurance	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,03	4
Real Estate	0,0351	0,0181	0,0409	0,0177	3
Company Services	0,0069	0,003419	0,006	0,01	2
Administration Government,Mandatory Defense and Social Security	0,0083	0,05	0,0121	0,02	3
Education Services	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,03	3
Health Services and Social Activities	0,08	0,0067	0,07	0,0072	2
Other Services	-0,0091	0,03	-0,0059	0,01	1

Source: Results processed by researchers

According to the data processing results of the Klassen Typology calculation, the 17 economic sectors are divided into four quadrants based on their sector growth classification. The three sectors that make up Quadrant I are developed and expanding rapidly. Then, quadrant II consists of seven sectors that are developed but depressed. Meanwhile, quadrant III consists of five potential sectors that can still be developed. And quadrant IV is comprised of two relatively lagging sectors.

According to the results of the three analytic techniques (LQ, Shift Share, and Klassen Typology), there are industries that excel in each technique. This sector is deemed superior because it is included in the base sector, has a positive percentage in all components of the Shift Share calculation, and a positive total change in GRDP, as well as being included in Quadrant I of the Klassen Typology. These industries consist of Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste, and Recycling. Waste management is among the most resilient industries during the Covid-19 pandemic. This is evidenced by the continued expansion of the GRDP from 2018 to 2021.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis described previously, it can be concluded that:

1) Based on the results of the Location Quotient analysis, there are eight leading economic sectors and these sectors are also basic sectors. These sectors include, among others, the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sectors; Water Supply, Waste, Waste, and Recycling Management; Construction; Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair and Maintenance of Cars and Motorcycles; Real Estate; Government Administration, Defense, and Mandatory Social Security; Education Services; and Other Services. However, if based on the results of the combination of the three analytical techniques (LQ, Shift Share, and Klassen Typology), there are sectors that excel in the three techniques. The sector is considered superior because the sector is included in the base sector, has a positive percentage figure in all components of the Shift Share calculation and the total change in GRDP is positive, and is included in Quadrant I in Klassen Typology. These sectors are the Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste, and Recycling sectors.
2) There are eight basic sectors and nine non-base sectors in Nganjuk Regency. The eight basic sectors consist of the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sectors; Water Supply, Waste, Waste, and Recycling Management; Construction; Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair and Maintenance of Cars and Motorcycles; Real Estate; Government Administration, Defense, and Mandatory Social Security; Service Education; and Other Services. These sectors are classified as basic sectors, because the LQ value shows the results of LQ > 1. Meanwhile, the sectors that are included in the non-base sectors consist of the Mining and Quarrying sector; Processing industry; Electricity and Gas Procurement; Transportation and Warehousing; Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink; Information and Communication; Financial Services and Insurance; Company Services; and Health Services and Social Activities. These sectors are classified as non-basic sectors, because the LQ value shows the result of LQ < 1.
3) Based on the results of the Shift Share analysis, there are different changes and shifts in each sector in each component. In the component of National or Regional Growth, the sectors that are affected by the largest changes in GRDP are the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sectors. Meanwhile, the sector that gets the lowest change in GRDP is the Electricity and Gas Procurement sector. In the Proportional Growth component, there are seven sectors in Nganjuk Regency which experienced faster production growth compared to growth in East Java in 2018-2021. In this component, the Information and Communications sector has the highest percentage. In the Regional Share Growth component, there are 9 sectors that have positive percentage figures indicating that these sectors have good competitiveness compared to other regions in East Java. The Transportation and Warehousing Sector has the highest percentage value in this component. In total changes in GRDP (Shift Share), there are 15 out of 17 sectors that have positive changes. The sector experiencing the largest total change in GRDP is the Manufacturing Industry sector.

4) Based on the results of Klassen's Typology analysis, there are three sectors in the advanced and fast sectors (quadrant I), seven sectors in the developed but depressed sector (quadrant II), five sectors in quadrant III sectors that are potential or can still develop rapidly (quadrant III), and two sectors in the sector are relatively lagging (quadrant IV).

REFERENCES

Adisasmita, R. (2018). *Dasar-dasar ekonomi wilayah*.

al Faqir, A. (2021). *Dongkrak Ekonomi, Jawa Timur Kembangkan Kawasan Industri Nganjuk*. https://www.merdeka.com/Uang/Dongkrak-Ekonomi-Jawa- Timur-Kembangkan-Kawasan-Industri-Nganjuk.Html.

Dewi, N. M. W. S., & Yasa, I. N. M. (2018). Analisis Sektor Potensial Dalam Menetapkan Perencanaan Pembangunan di Kabupaten Karangasem. *E-Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan Universitas Udayana*, *7*(1), 152–183.

Ibrahim, J. T. (2014). Identifikasi Potensi Pengembangan Klaster Produk Unggulan Daerah Bawang Merah Di Desa Mojorembun Kecamatan Rejoso Kabupaten Nganjuk. *Fakultas Pertanian Dan Peternakan Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang*.

Kabupaten Nganjuk, D. K. dan I. (2018). *Nganjuk Nyawiji "Mbangun Deso Noto Kutho."*

Kardiantoro, T. F., & Sumarsono, H. (2021). Analisis sektor dan produk unggulan Kabupaten Nganjuk menggunakan metode analytical hierarchy process (AHP). *Jurnal Ekonomi, Bisnis Dan Pendidikan (JEBP)*, *1*(12), 1125–1141.

Kurniawati, S., & Asyurrahman. (2018). Pembangunan Infrastruktur Dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Provinsi Kalimantan Barat. *Seminar Tahunan Ilmu Ekonomi Dan Studi Pembangunan 2018 (SATIESP 2018)*, 127.

Muhammad, D., & Muhammad, H. (2018). *Pengantar Ekonomi: Teori dan Aplikasi*. CV. Nur Lina Bekerjasama dengan Pustaka Taman Ilmu.

Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Nganjuk Nomor 6 Tahun 2020, (2020).

Novita, D., & Gultom, H. (2017). Penentuan Sektor Unggulan Dalam Perekonomian Wilayah Kabupaten Langkat Pendekatan Sektor Pembentuk PDRB. *Agrium: Jurnal Ilmu Pertanian*, *21*(1), 49–54.

Radhi, F., & Hariningsih, E. (2017). Kontribusi Sektor Unggulan Terhadap Produk Domestik Bruto Kabupaten Kulon Progo Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. *JBTI: Jurnal Bisnis: Teori Dan Implementasi*, *8*(1), 19–35.

Rajab, A., & Rusli, R. (2019). Penentuan Sektor-Sektor Unggulan Yang Ada Pada Kabupaten Takalar Melalui Analisis Tipologi Klassen. *GROWTH Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Pembangunan*, *1*(1), 16–38.

Ridwan. (2016). *Pembangunan Ekonomi Regional (T. S. Razak, Ed.)*. Pustaka Puitika.

Rizani, A. (2020). Analysis of leading sectors potential for economic development planning in Malang city. *JDE (Journal of Developing Economies)*, *5*(1), 20–39.

Roosmawarni, A. (2017). Model Pengembangan dan Pemetaan Potensi Jawa Timur Melalui Peranan Key Sector Kota/Kabupaten. *Majalah Ekonomi, XXII*, *1411*, 33–43.

Soebagiyo, D., & Hascaryo, A. S. (2015). *Analisis sektor unggulan bagi pertumbuhan ekonomi daerah di jawa tengah*.

Sukirno, S. (2016). *Makroekonomi Teori Pengantar*.
Tarigan, R. (2012). *Ekonomi regional: Teori dan aplikasi Edisi Revisi*.
Tutupoho, A. (2019). Analisis Sektor Basis dan Sektor Non Basis Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Provinsi Maluku (Studi Kasus Kabupaten Kota). *Jurnal Cita Ekonomika*, *13*(1), 1–18.