EKONOMIKA45: Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen, Ekonomi Bisnis, Kewirausahaan
Volume. 12 Nomor. 2 Juni 2025
e-ISSN: 2798-575X; p-ISSN: 2354-6581, Hal. 1744-1753
DOI: https://doi.org/10.30640/ekonomika45.v12i2.4682
Available online at: https://jurnaluniv45sby.ac.id/index.php/ekonomika

Unlocking Economic Potential: Sectors to Focus on in West Nusa Tenggara

Unik Lestari[1*], Suharno[2]
[1-2] Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Indonesia

Email: unikles17@gmail.com[1], suharno@unsoed.ac.id[2]*

Alamat: Jl. Profesor Dr. HR Boenyamin No. 708, Grendeng, Kec. Purwokerto Utara, Kab. Banyumas, Jawa Tengah
*Korespondensi penulis: unikles17@email.com**

Abstract*. The research objective is to find out what economic sectors can be further developed to support economic growth in West Nusa Tenggara Province. This study uses shift-share analysis. This study collected data from GRDP data at constant prices derived from the publication of the Central Bureau of Statistics of West Nusa Tenggara Province and National Indonesia in 2017-2023. The results of the shift-share analysis show that the economic sectors that have rapid and progressive growth and have the potential to improve the regional competitiveness of West Nusa Tenggara Province are the electricity and gas procurement sector and the financial and insurance services sector.*

Keywords: *economic growth, shift-share analysis, gross regional domestic product.*

Abstrak. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui sektor-sektor ekonomi apa saja yang dapat dikembangkan lebih lanjut untuk mendukung pertumbuhan ekonomi di Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat. Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis shift-share. Penelitian ini mengambil data dari data PDRB atas dasar harga konstan yang diperoleh dari publikasi Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat dan Nasional Indonesia tahun 2017-2023. Hasil analisis shift-share menunjukkan bahwa sektor ekonomi yang memiliki pertumbuhan yang cepat dan progresif serta berpotensi untuk meningkatkan daya saing daerah Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat adalah sektor pengadaan listrik dan gas serta sektor jasa keuangan dan asuransi.

Kata kunci: pertumbuhan ekonomi, analisis shift-share, produk domestik regional bruto.

1. LATAR BELAKANG

Regional economic development is a process that engages local governments and communities in the management of available resources while fostering partnerships between the government and the private sector. The objective is to generate new employment opportunities and stimulate economic growth within the region (Arsyad, 1999). On the other hand, economic growth pertains to a rise in economic activity that leads to an increase in the quantity of goods and services produced by the community, ultimately enhancing people's welfare over the long term (Untoro, 2010).

Economic growth serves as a key indicator for assessing the welfare of a region(Todaro & Smith, 2006). This is due to the fact that economic growth positively influences the increase in Regional Original Revenue (PAD) and enhances regional welfare. When Regional Original Revenue (PAD) attains a sufficiently high level, the region can independently fulfill its development requirements. The extent of economic growth can be evaluated by examining the production activities taking place within the region. Sari et al. (2016) mentioned that the level

Received: April 30, 2025; Revised: Mei 30, 2025; Accepted: Juni 20, 2025; Online Available: Juni 23, 2025;

of economic growth can be indicated by a simultaneous increase in the value of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) and per capita income, which together reflect the overall level of welfare of the community.

Economic sectors that have shown competitiveness in recent years have promising prospects in the future (Marina et al., 2024). On the other hand, although some economic sectors are currently less competitive, they have the potential to expand in the future. By recognizing this potential, development policies can be crafted to focus on initiatives aimed at boosting economic growth (Humaidi et al., 2022). The economic performance and growth of a region can be assessed through multiple dimensions. One method for evaluating regional productivity is the shift-share analysis (Arsyad, 1999). This method is employed to break down regional economic growth into three distinct components, enabling the assessment of each component's contribution (Curtis, 1972). Fundamentally, shift-share analysis allows for a comparative evaluation of the economic growth rate of a particular region relative to that of a larger reference area.

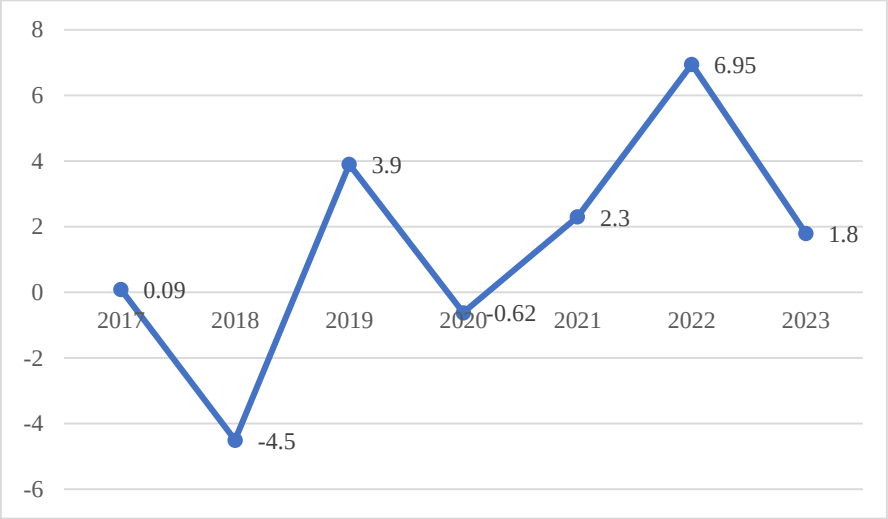
Effective resource management and local economic development in a region can only be realized when local resources are utilized and managed optimally, aligned with specific objectives, and supported by collaboration among stakeholders and the private sector in regional economic planning and development (Aghion & Durlauf, 2014). Leading sectors are those that have comparative advantages, allowing them to greatly boost regional development and drive economic growth through sectoral resources by contributing to the creation of regional Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). The impact of these leading sectors on GRDP can be evaluated based on factors such as job creation, export commodities, and inter-sectoral connections. Sectors with stronger advantages are expected to undergo more rapid development. (Reuveny & Thompson, 2001).

The ability of local governments to identify weak and favourable sectors in their region is becoming increasingly important. The favoured sectors have higher development prospects and are expected to encourage growth in other sectors. The variety of economic activities encourages each region to develop its economic potential, and enhancing the economic potential of key sectors that significantly contribute to regional economic advancement is a policy priority that must be pursued. (Monica et al., 2017).

One of the provinces in Indonesia that has abundant resources is West Nusa Tenggara Province. West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province, when viewed geographically, is located in an archipelago where there are two largest islands, namely Lombok Island and Sumbawa Island. It is expected to have the potential to be developed as an economic support area in a

geographical situation that has islands, many coastal areas, and the existence of the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK). However, it is necessary to know about what economic potential exists by being referred to as the basic sector or superior sector (Valentino & Juwita, 2023).

If the local government is unable to recognise the superior potential of the region, it risks failing in regional development planning. The rise in production activities of goods and services, as measured by Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) across various business sectors, is aimed at achieving regional economic development. From 2017 to 2023, the GRDP of West Nusa Tenggara Province at constant 2010 prices showed an increase, although the growth rate experienced fluctuations. The following data presents the growth rate of GRDP of West Nusa Tenggara Province from 2017 to 2023.



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 2024

Figure 1. Growth rate of GRDP of West Nusa Tenggara Province 2017 – 2023 (%)

Figure 1 shows that in 2018 the economic growth rate decreased and even contracted by minus 4.56 per cent, the factor causing the decline was due to natural disasters, namely successive earthquakes that occurred in NTB in the third quarter of 2018, which had an impact on the performance of sectors in the West Nusa Tenggara region. Then in 2019 the growth rate increased by 3.90 per cent, but in the following year it decreased again, namely minus 0.62, this condition was due to the global Covid-19 pandemic which made the global, national and regional economies depressed.

The planning document set forth in the RPJMD serves as a detailed articulation of the Regional Head's vision, mission, and programmes, encompassing regional development strategies, overarching policies, and the programmes of both individual and cross-regional

work units. It is supported by a work plan formulated within a regulatory framework and aligned with an indicative funding structure. The West Nusa Tenggara Province RPJMD 2019-2023, in relation to accelerating growth and structural transformation, is carried out through (1) the development of quality agriculture and investment, (2) the development of reliable tourism, and (3) the development of superior industry.

The results of Pramaria (2022) study on the economic situation in NTB from 2015 to 2020 indicate a general decline. According to the analysis using Location Quotient (LQ) and Shift Share (SS) overlay techniques, while districts and cities exhibit a trend of declining growth, there are still numerous sectors that can grow rapidly, particularly basic sectors that fall into the prime category. Prime sectors, if prioritised, will accelerate growth.

Analysis of the economic sectors of West Nusa Tenggara Province is expected to strengthen the economic structure that has internal strengths, external advantages and a healthy system that has the ability to create equity. Knowing the advantages of regional resources for development will lead to superior sectors and commodities that are useful for increasing industrial competitiveness at the regional, national and global levels. The aim of this research is to identify which economic sectors can be further developed to promote economic growth in West Nusa Tenggara Province.

2. KAJIAN TEORITIS

A. Economic Growth

The economic growth of a region fundamentally stems from complex interactions among various economic activities of a region, so it will be difficult to determine one initial cause of a region's economic growth. Changes in the regional economy can be independent from within the region and can be driven from outside the region (exogeneus) or even a related causality event (Arsyad, 2020).

According to Schultz in Jhingan (2004), to achieve meaningful economic growth it is necessary to allocate capital in its business activities in three ways, namely (1) increasing the quantity of goods produced, (2) improving the quality of people as agents of production, and (3) increasing the level of art or production process. Developed countries/regions are usually characterised by the extent of the secondary sector, while underdeveloped countries/regions are usually characterised by the extent of the primary sector, which still relies on the exploitation of natural resources.

B. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is used to assess the economic progress of a region over a specific period using current prices and constant prices (Tyas et al., 2022). GRDP represents the total added value of all business units within a region. It reflects the capacity of an area or region to manage its natural resources effectively. Therefore, the amount of GRDP produced by each area heavily depends on its natural resource potential and production factors (Suripto & Lestari, 2019). There are two types of prices in GRDP: constant price GRDP and current price GRDP. To calculate annual economic growth, constant price GRDP is used as it disregards price changes when determining economic growth rates. By calculating the GDP deflator, constant price GRDP can also be utilized to understand fluctuations in price changes. Meanwhile, current price GRDP focuses on evaluating economic structure and shifts while accounting for changes in prices.

C. Economic Base Theory

Economic base theory posits that a region's economic growth is primarily driven by the demand for goods and services originating from outside the region (Gusrizal, 2022). According to Pribadi & Nurbiyanto (2021), a sector is deemed an economic base sector if it can meet the internal demands of the region while also producing goods that are suitable for export beyond its borders. In contrast, a non-base sector only plays a role in fulfilling the needs of goods and services within the region. The contribution of the base sector to the economy makes it a leading sector, as it serves as the main driver in regional economic growth. The greater the exports or economic supply from a region to other regions, the faster the economic growth in the region (Rahman et al., 2024).

Furthermore, Soepono (2001) indicates that analyzing the regional economic base can be utilized to evaluate export activities within a region. This analysis serves as a tool for predicting economic growth and understanding its impact on other sectors of the regional economy. Therefore, the base sector plays a strategic role in promoting broader and sustainable economic development.

3. METODE PENELITIAN

This study employs a quantitative descriptive method utilizing secondary data, specifically GRDP data at constant prices obtained from the publications of the Central Bureau of Statistics of West Nusa Tenggara Province and National Indonesia for the years 2017-2023. The research focuses on West Nusa Tenggara Province as its locus, with National Indonesia

serving as the reference area. To determine the regional growth performance of West Nusa Tenggara Province using Shift-Share analysis.

The elements involved in performing a shift-share analysis include national growth (PN) within a specific observation area, which can be determined by changes in regional production resulting from variations in the production of a reference area, assuming there are no differences in economic characteristics across sectors and regions. Next is proportional growth (PP), which is assessed by the growth of an economic activity within the region over a defined period (Page & Patton, 1991). Additionally, regional share growth is evaluated by comparing the economic growth rate of one region to that of others. The development of a particular economic sector within a region can be analyzed by looking at the net shift of that sector in the area. The value for this net shift (PB) is derived from the sum of PP and PPW components. Below is the formula for conducting shift-share analysis:

- Regional Economic Growth (Regional Share) refers to the component of National Growth (PN) in this case, the Province of West Nusa Tenggara. PN represents the change in production of a region caused by changes in National production. This component is calculated using the following equation:

  $$PNij = (Ra)Yij$$

  where:

  PNij = the national growth component of sector i for region j

  Yij = production/employment opportunities of sector i in region j in the base year of analysis

  Ra = production/employment ratio (national)

- Proportional Shift or the proportional growth component (PP) is caused by differences in each sector regarding the demand for final products, availability of raw materials, industrial policies, and market structure. PP is used to measure changes occurring in a region compared to the regions above it. The measurement of this component is calculated using the following equation:

  $$PPij = (Ri-Ra)\ Yij$$

  where:

  PPij = the proportional growth component of sector i for region j

  Yij = production/employment opportunities of sector i in region j in the base year of analysis

Ri = the production/employment ratio (national) for sector i Ra = the production/employment ratio (national)

If PPij < 0, it indicates that sector i in region j is experiencing slow growth, and if PPij > 0, it indicates that sector i in region j is experiencing rapid growth.

- Differential Shift or the regional share growth component (PPW) is a factor that emerges from the increase or decrease in production within a region relative to other regions. The growth of a region is influenced by comparative advantages, market accessibility, institutional support, socioeconomic infrastructure, and regional economic policies. This component helps assess the competitiveness of local industries in comparison to the economy of the reference region. The formula used is:

$$PPWij = (ri-RI)\ Yij$$

where:

PPWij = the regional share growth component of sector i for region j

Yij = production/employment opportunities of sector i in region j in the base year of analysis

ri = production/employment ratio of sector i in region j

Ri = production/employment ratio (national) for sector i

If PPWij > 0, it signifies that sector i in region j demonstrates strong competitiveness when compared to the same sector in the reference region. Conseverly, if PPWij < 0, it indicates that sector i in region j is relatively less competitive compared to the same sector in the reference region.

- The Net Shift (PB) is calculated by summing the proportional growth component and the regional share, using the formula:

$$PBij = PPij + PPWij$$

where:

PBij = net shift of sector i in region j

PPij = proportional growth component of sector i for region j

PPWij = regional share growth component of sector i for region j

If PBij > 0, the growth of sector *i* in region *j* is categorized as progressive or advancing. Conversely, if PBij < 0, the growth of sector *i* in region *j* is regarded as slow or underperforming.

The results of the shift-share analysis are employed to categorize business sectors based on their growth performance and competitive advantage, leading to the establishment of the following classifications:

- **Quadrant I** indicates that the sectors in the respective region have rapid growth, and their competitiveness is also strong.
- **Quadrant II** shows that the economic sectors in the respective region are experiencing slow growth, but their competitiveness is considered good.
- **Quadrant III** reveals that the economic sectors in the respective region have rapid growth but lack strong competitiveness.
- **Quadrant IV** indicates that the economic sectors in the respective region are experiencing slow growth and have poor competitiveness.

4. HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

The growth performance and competitiveness of the business sector are assessed through the Shift-Share analysis method. This analytical approach utilizes economic indicators, including Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) data at constant 2010 prices for West Nusa Tenggara Province, as well as Indonesia's National Gross Domestic Product. The outcomes of the Shift-Share analysis, based on GRDP figures for West Nusa Tenggara Province from 2017 to 2023 across various economic sectors, are presented in the following table.

Table 1. Shift Share Analysis Result of GRDP Value of West Nusa Tenggara Province 2017-2023 (Billion Rupiah)

Sectors	PNij	PPij	PPWij	PBij
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	4.880,75	-1.630,78	-1.450,47	-3.081,26
Mining and Quarrying	4.597,85	-1.298,77	-4.715,81	-6.014,58
Manufacturing	986,71	-176,73	-379,21	-555,94
Electricity and Gas	18,28	2,41	19,93	22,33
Water, waste management, cesspit and recycling	16,97	8,04	-17,05	-9,01
Construction	2.115,11	-359,07	-213,19	-572,26
Wholesale & retail trade, cars & motorcycles reparations	2.836,11	-136,62	-73,41	-210,03
Transportation and warehousing	1.492,06	829,55	-2.849,41	-2.019,86
Accommodation, food and beverages	388,20	81,93	-571,89	-489,96
Information and communication	505,27	797,24	-445,33	351,91
Finance and insurance	717,86	29,51	5,84	35,35
Real Estate	627,17	-124,96	86,97	-37,99
Business services	36,90	17,20	-15,83	1,37
Public adm., defense, and compulsory social security	1.086,72	-340,88	-153,35	-494,23

Education	951,20	-229,68	296,63	66,95
Health and social activities	427,96	563,96	-427,01	136,95
Other services	468,76	386,64	-372,54	14,10

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics of West Nusa Tenggara Province, processed 2004

Notes:

- Sectors with a competitive advantage over the National are marked in blue
- Sectors growing faster than the National are marked in green

According to the findings of the shift-share analysis using the period 2017-2023 in the table above, it shows that all sectors in West Nusa Tenggara Province have a positive national growth component value (PNij) with a total of Rp 22,153,889 billion. This means that the economy of West Nusa Tenggara Province is influenced by national growth caused by external factors such as exchange rates, tax systems, subsidies, inflation rates and various other monetary and fiscal policies applied nationally to the development of all sectors. The Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector was the sector that received the greatest impact from this growth, amounting to Rp 4,880.75 billion. Water supply, sewerage, waste management and recycling was the least affected sector at Rp 16.97 billion.

Meanwhile, the analysis result on the proportional growth component (PPij) shows 9 sectors with positive (+) value and 8 other sectors with negative (-) value. The nine sectors demonstrating positive values comprise electricity and gas supply; water supply, waste management, and recycling; transportation and warehousing; accommodation and food service activities; information and communication; financial and insurance services; real estate; professional and business services; health services and social activities; along with other service industries. A positive value signifies that the growth rate of these sectors is outpacing that of the same sectors across Indonesia. Slow growth in sectors can arise from variations in the demand for final products, disparities in the availability of raw materials, differences in industrial policies (including taxation, subsidies, and price support measures), as well as differences in market structure and diversity.

Furthermore, in the competitive advantage component analysis (PPWij), there are 4 sectors with positive values (PPWij>0) and 13 sectors with negative values (PPWij<0). The four positive sectors are electricity and gas procurement; financial and insurance services; real estate; and education services. Sectors with a positive value indicate that the sector has a competitive advantage in Indonesia. The competitive advantage of these sectors can be determined by comparative advantage, access to markets, institutional support, socio-economic infrastructure and regional economic policies.

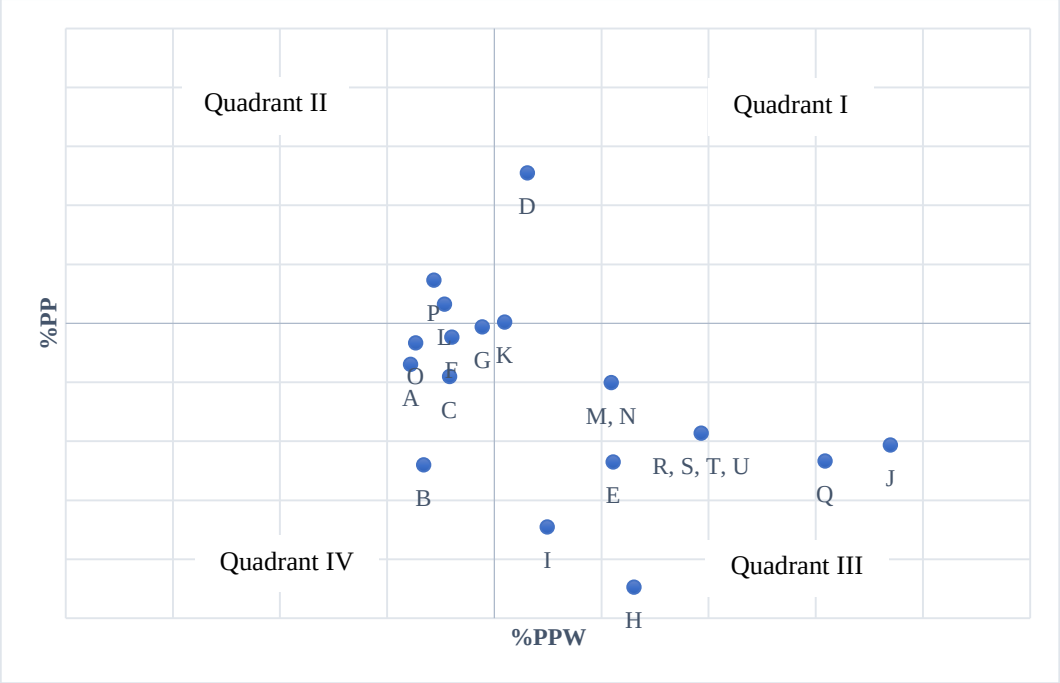


Figure 2. Economic Sector Shift Share Quadrant of West Nusa Tenggara Province 2017 – 2023

Sectors with progressive growth or those above the 45˚ diagonal line consist of the electricity and gas supply sector, the information and communication sector, the financial services and insurance sector, the corporate services sector, the health services and social activities sector, the other services sector, and the education services sector. The sectors below the 45˚ diagonal line are the non-progressive sectors consisting of the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector, the mining and quarrying sector, the manufacturing sector, the water supply, waste management, waste and recycling sector, the construction sector, the wholesale and retail trade sector; repair of cars and motorcycles, the transportation and warehousing sector, the accommodation and food supply sector, the real estate sector, and the government administration, defence and compulsory social security sector.

The next step is to evaluate the growth profile of the economic sector. The economic sector growth profile is used to evaluate the growth of economic sectors in the region over a predetermined period of time using %Δ PPij and %Δ PPWij. Through Shift Share analysis, there are several business sectors that belong to quadrant I, which is the business sectors in the region that have rapid growth, as well as good competitiveness for these sectors. There are 2 sectors that have the potential to grow so that they can be classified in quadrant I, including the electricity and gas procurement sector and the financial services and insurance sector.

Quadrant II **Sectors with Slow Growth and Competitiveness** • Education • Real Estate PP (-), PPW (+)	**Quadrant I** **Sectors with Fast Growth and Competitiveness** • Electricity and gas • Finance and Insurance PP (+), PPW (+)
Quadrant IV **Sectors with Slow Growth and Lack of Competitiveness** • Agriculture, forestry & fishery • Mining and Quarrying • Manufacturing industry • Construction • Wholesale & retail trade, cars & motorcycles reparation • Public adm., defense, and compulsory social security PP (-), PPW (-)	**Quadrant III** **Sectors with Fast Growth and Lack of Competitiveness** • Water, waste management, cesspit and recycling • Transportation and warehousing • Accommodation and warehousing • Information and communication • Business services • Health and social activities • Other services PP (+), PPW (-)

Figure 3. Explanation of Shift Share Quadrant of Economic Sector of West Nusa Tenggara Province 2017 – 2023

Shift-Share is an alternative method to measure the growth rate and competitiveness of a region. Through this method, an economic sector can be measured quickly or slowly the growth rate of a region, including sectors that contribute to the competitiveness of a region against other regions. The shift-share analysis of West Nusa Tenggara Province was carried out by calculating PN or the growth of the Indonesian National economy as a factor that affects the economic growth of West Nusa Tenggara Province from the external side. Proportional growth (PP) is used to measure the growth rate in West Nusa Tenggara Province, while regional share growth (PPW) is used to see the level of competitiveness of West Nusa Tenggara Province against other regions.

Through Shift Share analysis, several business sectors were found to be classified in quadrant I, which is a business sector in the region that has rapid growth, as well as good competitiveness for these sectors. Two sectors have the potential for growth, allowing them to be categorized in quadrant I: the electricity and gas procurement sector, as well as the financial services and insurance sector. The West Nusa Tenggara Provincial Government can take strategic steps to support the growth and competitiveness of these sectors. The West Nusa Tenggara region has potential resources for renewable energy development consisting of wind, marine, bioenergy, hydro, solar, and geothermal. Policy recommendations to increase the growth of the electricity and gas procurement sector include increasing investment in energy infrastructure by building and renewing energy infrastructure. In addition, encourage the

development of renewable energy by providing incentives and facilities for investors in the renewable energy sector. Furthermore, policies to improve competitiveness include improving competitive regulations by creating transparent and conducive regulations for investors in the energy sector, and improving the quality and competence of human resources in the energy sector. In the financial services and insurance sector, policies include increasing access to finance for the community, increasing financial literacy about financial products and services, and encouraging the development of financial products and services that suit the needs of the community.

In this case, related to the Regional Development Plan (RPD) of West Nusa Tenggara Province in 2024-2026, it is planning a change that is shown through the achievement of NTB's economic transformation, which has been determined by the growth of the mining sector, developing to be more inclusive with the increasing growth of the non-mining sector and non-mining contributions to GRDP continuing to increase to above fifty per cent. The non-mining sector in question is the processing industry, trade, tourism sector by maximising the superiority base of the agricultural sector in a broad sense.

The regional performance indicators that need to be achieved to realise the above economic transformation are the productivity of various sectors that are the locomotive of NTB's economic growth outside mining, increasing from low to high levels; supported by the achievement of an increase in the regional fiscal index from low to high. Increased productivity and fiscal capacity will be realised if it can be achieved by improving local governance; increasing the achievement of sustainable development goals (SDGs) and increasing regional competitiveness, especially technological capability that can realise industrial competiveness and increase investment. Therefore, as an intermediate outcome that needs to be achieved is that the local governance index increases from medium to high; the percentage of SDGs performance achievements increases from low to high; and the regional competitiveness index increases from low to high. In addition, if more investment is realised, it will create new employment opportunities and increase people's income (Raharja & Lestari, 2022).

5. KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN

The findings from the shift-share analysis indicate that the economic sectors exhibiting rapid and progressive growth, which have the potential to enhance the regional competitiveness of West Nusa Tenggara Province, are the electricity and gas procurement sector and the financial and insurance services sector. Consequently, these two sectors hold promise for development to support future economic growth in West Nusa Tenggara Province. Based on

these conclusions, several recommendations can be made: Given the fluctuating conditions of economic sector growth in West Nusa Tenggara Province, it is anticipated that the government will boost economic activity to foster both sectoral economic growth and overall economic development in the region. Additionally, the West Nusa Tenggara Provincial Government should concentrate on slow-growing or less competitive business sectors and strive to promote optimal growth and competitiveness moving forward. Necessary actions include enhancing infrastructure for each sector, optimizing sector extension efforts to boost production and productivity, among others. These initiatives aim to increase output value across sectors, thereby contributing more significantly to the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of West Nusa Tenggara Province.

DAFTAR REFERENSI

Aghion, P., & Durlauf, S. (2014). Handbook of economic growth. Elsevier.

Arsyad, L. (1999). Introduction to planning and local economic development. BPFE.

Arsyad, L. (2020). Ekonomi pembangunan. UPP STIM YKPN.

Curtis, W. C. (1972). Shift-share analysis as a technique in rural development research. American Journal of Agricultural Economics, 54(2), 267–270. https://doi.org/10.2307/1238712

Gusrizal. (2022). Analisis sektor ekonomi unggulan di Kabupaten Kepulauan Seribu. Bappenas Working Papers, 5(3).

Humaidi, E., Kertayoga, I. P. A. W., & Analianasari. (2022). Preparation of a map of leading food commodities in the Lampung Province using the Location Quotient (LQ) method. IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 1012(1), 012009. https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/1012/1/012009

Jhingan, M. (2004). Ekonomi pembangunan dan perencanaan. PT Grafindo Persada.

Marina, I., Oksifa, A., & Harti, R. (2024). Development strategy of leading agricultural commodities: Findings from LQ, GRM, and shift-share analysis. Jurnal Penelitian Pertanian Terapan, 24(2), 181–190.

Monica, C. A., Marwa, T., & Yulianita, A. (2017). Analisis potensi daerah sebagai upaya meningkatkan perekonomian daerah di Sumatera Bagian Selatan. Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan, 15(1). https://doi.org/10.29259/jep.v15i1.8825

Page, G. W., & Patton, C. V. (1991). Shift-share analysis. In Quick answer to quantitative problems (pp. 99–103).

Pramaria, A. (2022). Strategi percepatan pertumbuhan dan transformasi struktural kabupaten dan kota (Studi kasus Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat). Jurnal Sosial Ekonomi dan Humaniora, 8(September), 355–364.

Pribadi, Y., & Nurbiyanto. (2021). Pengukuran daya saing Kabupaten Lampung Tengah: Metode Location Quotient dan Shift-Share Analysis. Jurnal Kelitbangan, 9(3), 299–310.

Raharja, M. C., & Lestari, U. (2022). Analisis ketimpangan ekonomi antarwilayah di Provinsi Jawa Tengah sebelum Omnibus Law Cipta Kerja. Oeconomicus Journal of Economics, 6(2), 86–101.

Rahman, R. A., Syakira, A., Astari, A. A., & Arza, P. S. (2024). Analisis daya saing ekonomi sektoral Kota Depok: Kajian Location Quotient, Dynamic Location Quotient, dan Shift Share Analysis untuk optimalisasi pajak daerah. Jurnal Acitya Ardana, 4(2), 120–137.

Reuveny, R., & Thompson, W. R. (2001). Leading sectors, lead economies, and economic growth. Review of International Political Economy, 8(4), 689–719. https://doi.org/10.1080/09692290110077629

Sari, M., Syechalad, M. N., & Majid, S. A. (2016). Pengaruh investasi, tenaga kerja dan pengeluaran pemerintah terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi di Indonesia. Jurnal Ekonomi dan Kebijakan Publik, 3(November), 109–115.

Soepono, P. (2001). Teori pertumbuhan berbasis ekonomi (ekspor): Posisi dan sumbangannya bagi perbendaharaan alat-alat analisis regional. Journal of Indonesian Economy and Business, 16(1), 41–53.

Suripto, S., & Lestari, E. D. (2019). Pengaruh pembangunan infrastruktur terhadap PDRB provinsi di Indonesia. Wahana, 4(2), 15–27.

Todaro, M. P., & Smith, S. C. (2006). Pembangunan ekonomi (Edisi kesembilan, Jilid I). Erlangga.

Tyas, R. H., Firsty, R. L. A., & Az Zakiyah, N. A. (2022). Analisis konsumsi masyarakat di Jawa Tengah. Jurnal Ekonomi-Qu, 12(1), 23.

Untoro, J. (2010). Ekonomi. Kawah Media.

Valentino, G., & Juwita, A. H. (2023). Analisis potensi ekonomi dan pengaruhnya terhadap pendapatan asli daerah (PAD) Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB). REGION: Jurnal Pembangunan Wilayah dan Perencanaan Partisipatif, 18(2). https://doi.org/10.20961/region.v18i2.64555