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Basic Sector Analysis and Development Strategy of Regional Economic Potential in Progo Kulon District 2013-2017

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Abstract: The research carried out in Kulon Progo Regency aims to analyze the economic potential that will exist to develop strategies that can be used to develop the economy in Kulon Progo Regency. This study uses data from 2013 to 2017 obtained from the Central Statistics Agency of Kulon Progo Regency and Yogyakarta Special Region. This study uses several analytical tools, namely Statistical Location Quotient (SLQ), Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ), Shift Share Analysis, Klassen Typology Analysis, and the SWOT analysis approach. Based on the combined analysis of SLQ and DLQ, there are three sectors: the mining and quarrying sector, wholesale trade and retail, car and motorcycle repair, government administration, defense, and social security. These sectors are the crucial sectors at present and will remain the base sectors in the future.

Keywords: SLQ; DLQ; Shift Share; Klassen Tipology; SWOT

JEL Classification: H71, O47

Introduction

In the implementation of national development, we have several supporting factors, regional development. When there is an increase in regional development, it is an integration of national development that aims to increase the regional community's standard of living and welfare.

One of the focuses of government development that will later support national development is economic development. According to Arsyad, Regional development from an economic perspective is a process in which local governments and communities manage existing natural resources, build a cooperation pattern to create new jobs, expand job opportunities, and stimulate economic growth.

The province of the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) consists of one city and four regencies. Each of which has different geographical conditions that cause different economic potentials, so that the GRDP generated by each regency/city has different geographical conditions. each district/city will also be different, as illustrated in the following Table 1.

Table 1 GRDP, GRDP growth rate, total population, and area of districts/cities in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) in 2017, based on constant prices in 2010

Regency / City	GRDP (Billion Rupiah)	GRDP Rate (%)	Total population	Contribution to all districts/cities
Yogyakarta	24772	5.24	422732	26.24
Bantul	17212	5.1	995264	18.97
Sleman	31156	5.35	1193512	33.6
Kulonprogo	6674	5.97	421295	7,6
Gunungkidul	12282	5	729364	13.59
DIY	92301	5.26	3762167	100

Source: DIY Central Bureau of Statistics 2018

Table 1 shows the GRDP, GRDP growth rate, population, and area of each district/city in the DIY province. With a population of 422732 people and 32.50 km², Yogyakarta City has a GRDP of Rp. 24772 billion. Bantul Regency, with a total population of 995264 people and an area of 506.85 km², has a GRDP of Rp. 17212 billion. Sleman Regency, with a population of 1193512 people and an area of 574.82 km², has a GRDP of Rp. 31156 billion. Kulon Progo Regency, with a total population of 421295 people and an area of 586.27 km², has a GRDP of Rp. 6674 billion. Moreover, Gunung Kidul district, with a population of 729364 people and an area of 1485.36 km², has a GRDP of Rp. 12282 billion. The district/city with the highest GRDP and GRDP growth rate is the Kulon Progo district. However, in its contribution to DIY Province, Kulon Progo Regency is the smallest contributor to the amount of GRDP with 7.60 percent compared to other districts.

Table 2 GRDP of Kulon Progo Regency 2014-2017 Based on Constant Prices in 2010 (Million Rupiah)

No.	Business field	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1,442,659.90	1,566,769.25	1,658,813.37	1,715,660.90
2	Mining and excavation	101,818.07	109,892.09	115,601.79	132,102.23
3	Processing industry	871,865.30	925,813.92	1,014,200.25	1,122,792.31
4	Procurement of Electricity and Gas	4,859.84	5,658.49	6,824.11	8,345.07
5	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	10,007.66	10,522.21	11,195.53	11,966.25
6	Construction	602,695.75	649,776.42	710,844.13	825,885.52
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	928,413.43	1,008,690.03	1,131,565.10	1,271,959.30
8	Transportation and Warehousing	593,001.41	636,391.39	669,410.86	708,679.70
9	Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink	267,891.21	296,720.55	324,991.30	350,564.80
10	information and communication	364,480.93	382,516.59	413,772.07	451,136.11
11	Financial Services and Insurance	229,410.74	255,816.33	271,629.10	286,018.10
12	Real Estate	233,583.01	256,043.69	281,442.35	310,731.61
13	Company Services	20,295.75	22,111.88	23,424.71	25,128.20
14	Mandatory Government Administration, Defense, and Social Security	615,523	684,126.51	760,654.81	846,924.14
15	Education Services	409,065.84	461,610.87	491,522.68	532,472.66
16	Health Services and Social Activities	100,500	112,612.98	119,451.29	130,305.40
17	Other Services	260,500	286,474.78	307,111.17	332,663.01

Source: Central Statistics Agency of Kulonprogo Regency 2018

Extensive economic development impacts fast-growing economic growth and the increase in economic growth will accelerate economic development. Just as the increase in GRDP that occurred in Kulon Progo Regency is also influenced by several factors, one of which is an increase in each sector's output. The economy continues to grow. It is proven by the GRDP of Kulon Progo district, which was contributed by 17 business fields. Table 2 shows that the economy of Kulon Progo Regency from 2014 to 2017 was dominated by three business fields which contributed to the most considerable regional income, namely: agriculture, forestry, and fisheries business fields, processing industry business fields, business field wholesale, and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair a dominate the economic structure of Kulon Progo district from all existing business fields.

The results of research conducted by (Hajeri, Yurisinthae, & Dolorosa, 2015) entitled "Analisis Penentuan Sektor Unggulan Perekonomian di Kabupaten Kubu Raya" using Klassen Typology analysis tools, Location Quotient (LQ), Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ), and Shift Share. The Klassen typology analysis results show that sectors classified as advanced and fast-growing sectors (quadrant I) are the manufacturing sector, the electricity, gas, clean water sector, and the transportation and communication sectors. The Location Quotient analysis results show that the manufacturing sector, the electricity, gas, and water supply sector, and the transportation and communication sector are the primary sectors. The Dynamic Location Quotient analysis results show that the sectors that can be expected in the future are the agricultural sector, the mining, and the quarrying sector. The results of the Shift Share analysis show that there has been a change in the economic structure of Kubu Raya from the manufacturing sector (secondary) to the transportation and communication sector (tertiary) and then to the agricultural sector (primary).

The results of research conducted by (Gugy & Utomo, 2012) with the title "Analisis Potensi Ekonomi Kabupaten Malang Tahun 2005- 2009" using analysis tools, Location Quotient (LQ) and Shift Share. This study aims to describe the raw sector as an indicator of economic growth in the Malang Regency. Determination of potential sectors seen from the base of these sectors, growth of each sector from year to year, and the competitiveness of each economic sector in Malang Regency has a higher level in East Java Province. This study used a quantitative descriptive research design. The research data is secondary data on Regional Gross Domestic Product in Malang Regency and Regional Gross Domestic Product in East Java Province. Data collection used secondary data with time-series data types in five years in 2005-2009. This research's data analysis is Location Quotient analysis (LQ) and Shift Share analysis (SS). Based on the results of data analysis, the researcher obtained the following two conclusions. First, Malang Regency has a three-sector base, which can be seen from the average LQ analysis. Namely, the agricultural sector, the mining and quarrying sector, and the service sector, where the mining and service sectors sector in Malang Regency have the opportunity to develop more. Second, Malang Regency has four potential sectors, which can be seen from the SS average analysis, namely the agricultural sector, the mining and quarrying sector, the manufacturing sector, and the service sector. However, the situation difference between the two groups, the first group is the agricultural sector and the

manufacturing sector, which are slow-growing but capable of competing. The second group is the mining sector, and the service sector is growing fast but unable to compete.

The next research is conducted by (Nuraini & Setiartiti, 2017) entitled "Strategi Pengembangan Kota Magelang Sebagai Kawasan Andalan di Provinsi Jawa Tengah" using Klassen Typology, Location Quotient (LQ), and SWOT analysis tools. This study aims to determine the classification of the economic structure and leading sectors of Magelang. The results showed that the city of Magelang is included in the classification of developed and fast-developing regions with high economic growth and per capita income. The Location Quotient (LQ) shows that all secondary and tertiary sectors are the leading sectors of Magelang. In contrast, the agricultural, mining, and manufacturing sectors are not the leading sectors of Magelang city. Based on the SWOT analysis results, the development strategy for the main area that needs to be done is to improve Magelang's economic position. Namely by developing primary sector products by utilizing technological advances, maximizing investment realization, and maximizing sales of superior sector products and innovative industrial products. The next strategy is to create a conducive business climate and increase the competitiveness of the regional economy.

The next research was conducted by (Syarifudin, 2015) with the title "Strategi Pengembangan Sektor Pertanian sub-Sektor Tanaman Pangan Dalam Upaya Peningkatan PDRB Kabupaten Pati" is using Klassen Typology analysis tools, Location Quotient (LQ), Skalogram, and Overlay. Planning is all efforts to anticipate imbalances that occur in an initial balance. One of the planning roles is to reference the development process to move towards the goals it wants to achieve. The problems studied in this journal are what food crop commodities have a competitive and competitive advantage in Pati Regency and how to plan the development of the food crop sub-sector based on Pati Regency infrastructure's completeness. Based on the research results, it is known that the development of rice commodities is in Sukolilo sub-districts, Kayen sub-district, Pati district, Gabus district, Margorejo district. The corn crop commodity in Sukolilo and Kayen Districts. Soybean commodity in Kayen District, Pati District, Gabus District, and Margoyoso District. Cassava commodity in Gembong District and Margoyoso District. Sweet potato plant commodities, Winong District, Puncakwangi District, Jaken District, Jakenan District, and Wedarijaksa District. Cassava commodity in Gembong District and Margoyoso District. Sweet potato plant commodities, Winong District, Puncakwangi District, Jaken District, Jakenan District, and Wedarijaksa District. Cassava commodity in Gembong District and Margoyoso District. Sweet potato plant commodities, Winong District, Puncakwangi District, Jaken District, Jakenan District, and Wedarijaksa District.

The results of research conducted by (Panjiputri, 2013) entitled "Analisis Potensi Pengembangan Pusat Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Kawasan Strategis Tangkallangka" using Klassen Typology analysis tools, Location Quotient (LQ), Growth Ratio Model (MPR), Overlay, Shift Share, Gravity Analysis and SWOT analysis. The results of this study indicate that Batang Regency is included in the category of relatively disadvantaged areas. Pekalongan City is included in the category of developed and fast-growing regions. Pemalang and Kajen districts fall into the category of fast-developing regions.

Batang Regency does not have a leading sector that is competitive and competitive in the trade sector. Kajen has a leading sector that has competitive and comparative competitiveness in the electricity sector. Pekalongan City is an area that has the potential to become the center of economic growth in the strategic area of Tangkallangka because it fulfills the criteria as an economic center: (1) is included in the category of developed and fast-growing regions (2) has a leading sector that has the most comparative and competitive competitiveness, namely the sector building; trade, hotel, and restaurant sector; the financial, leasing and corporate services sectors (3) have strong economic interactions. The strategy used for the development of Pekalongan City is aggressive. Trade, hotel, restaurant sectors, the financial, leasing, and corporate services sectors (3) have strong economic interactions strategy used for the development of Pekalongan City is aggressive.

Research conducted by (Hassan, Rashid, & Hamid, 2011) with the title "East Coast Economic Region From Perspective of Shift-share Analysis" using analysis tools Shift-Share Analysis, Regional Shift, National Shift, Mix Industry. This study aimed to determine the regional economic development in 2007. This research was conducted in Malaysia. The results showed that the ECER region (East Coast Economic Region) is based on the shift-share analysis results for 2005-2007, using product performance. Gross domestic product, it can be concluded that the ECER region is for investors, the ECER region is not attractive by location, and its profits in agriculture, the manufacturing sector, and construction are increased due to structural changes at the national level. As an alternative, this study offers several policy recommendations for investment plans in promising profitable returns for the production and business sectors.

The results of research conducted by (Hanif, Tabbasum, Hauque, Hossain, Jahan, & Debnath, 2015) entitled "Determination of Location Quotient (LQ) of Districts of Bangladesh Based on Lave/ of Urbanization to Study the Regional/ Dispraties Based on Indicators of Urban Area of Bangladesh" to study urban growth patterns in all regions of Bangladesh. This study uses a Location Quotient (LQ) analysis tool based on the Urbanization Level for five urban areas' indicators. These indicators are literacy rate, business as the primary source of income, availability of electricity and sanitation facilities, and the existence of a Pucca structure. The results showed that 7.8% of Bangladesh districts have LQ 1 to less than 1.5. LQ 1.5 and above are Dhaka's urbanization values, the central place in Bangladesh whose presence affects the spreading effect's surrounding area. Satkhira was unable to urbanize much because of its remote characteristics and is in the Sunderban forest area.

The results of research conducted by (Gafur, Safitri, & Hodijah, 2016) with the title "Analisis Sektor Atau Sub Sektor Unggulan di Kabupaten Bungo" using a Location Quotient (LQ) analysis tool, Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ), Specialization Index, Growth Ratio Model (MRP). Based on LQ and DLQ analysis, there are only two building and trade, hotel, and restaurant sectors. Based on the realization index, Bungo Regency has experienced economic concentration in the agricultural and manufacturing sectors. Based on the MPR analysis, it can also be seen that the sectors with prominent growth

at the levels of Bungo District and Jambi Province are electricity, gas, and clean water; the building sector, as well as the trade, hotel, and restaurant sector.

The research by Herath, Peter S and Tesfa (2013) entitled "Employment Shange in LDs of West Virginia: A Dynamic Spatial Shift- Share Analysis" was used analysis tools Standard Shift-Share, Dynamic Shift-Share Model, Spatial Shift-Share Model, Dynamic spatial Shift- Share Model, Types, and Source of Data, Empirical Results, and Analysis, Conclusions, and policy implications. The results show that the financial, insurance, and real estate, construction, and government sectors have been the main contributors to employment growth in the last 32 years, and investment in these sectors will generate more jobs. The economic outlook for 2011 suggests that job growth is expected to come from the health care sector, professional and business services; and, trade, transportation, and utility sectors in West Virginia in 2010-2015.

Research Method

This research was conducted in the Kulon Progo Regency, which is part of the DIY Province. The subjects in this study were PDRB Kulon Progo Regency and PDRB DIY Province. This study's data type is secondary data, namely data on the added value of the GRDP of Kulon Progo Regency and the Yogyakarta Special Region Provision from 2013 to 2017, obtained from the Central Statistics Agency Kulon Progo Regency and the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

The dependent variable used in this study is Economic Growth. Meanwhile, the independent variables used in this study are the GRDP of Kulon Progo Regency, the PDRB of the Special Region of Yogyakarta, and the Perapita Income of the Kulon Progo Regency.

Data analysis

Several methods of analysis are used to analyze the data that will be used in this study, namely:

1. Location Quotient (LQ)

LQ analysis analyzes the potential sectors and primary sectors in a region's economy, especially in terms of the contribution criteria given. This analysis is needed to determine the primary and non-basic sectors in Kulon Progo Regency. It aims to study the economic potential in Kulon Progo Regency to improve the economy in the region. The method used is to compare the Kulon Progo Regency economy with the economy of Yogyakarta Province.

Table 3 Classification of SLQ and DLQ Combined Sectors

Information	DLQ > 1	DLQ < 1
SLQ > 1	Superior	Prospective
SLQ < 1	Mainstay	Left behind

Source: Widodo, 2006

2. Shift-Share

The shift-share analysis compares the difference between the growth rates of various sectors (industry) in our region and the national territory. This analysis uses isolating various factors that cause the growth of a region's industrial structure from one time to the next. It includes describing the factors causing the growth of various sectors in a region concerning the national economy. Shift-Share analysis can use employment or value-added variables. However, the most widely used variable is employment because the data is more comfortable to obtain.

3. Klassen Typology

The Klassen typology analysis method is used to determine the pattern and structure of growth in a region's economic sectors. Classical typology analysis consists of two approaches, namely a sectoral approach and a regional approach. In this analysis, a regional approach is used where it is used by comparing regional economic growth with higher regional economic growth. Namely provincial or national, and comparing regional gross domestic product (GRDP) per capita region with a higher regional GDP per capita, namely provincial or national.

Table 4 Regional Classification Typology Classification Approach

Information	ydi > yni High	ydi < yni Low
rdi > mi	Type I Developed or fast-growing areas	Type II The area is fast developing
rdi > mi	Type III Declining affluent areas or depressed areas	Type IV Relatively underdeveloped area

Source: Syafrizal, 1997

Information :

- rdi : The growth rate of GDP in the study area
- mi : The GDP growth rate of the reference region
- ydi : GRDP per capita of the study area
- ydi : PDRB per capita reference area

Research Assumptions

The data in this study were obtained in 2013- 2017, wherein in the Kulon Progo area, there was no new infrastructure development, namely a new international airport. So

the research results that we will issue are the results before the New Yogyakarta International Airport.

Result and Discussion

Location Quotient Analysis (LQ)

LQ analysis is used to determine the economic sector in a region, whether the sector is included in the primary or non-basic sectors. The economic sector is said to be the basis of the sector to produce goods and services to meet its own region's needs and export them outside the region. On the other hand, the non-base sector is a sector that can only produce to meet needs in its region or even requires imports from other regions. LQ analysis is divided into two, namely Static Location Quotient (SLQ) and Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ).

1. Static Location Quotient (SLQ)

In SLQ analysis, if the calculation result is more than one value ($SLQ > 1$), the sector is included in the primary sector. Namely, sectors that can meet their own needs and can export outside the region. Whereas if the calculation results are less than one ($SLQ < 1$), the sector is included in the non-base sector because it can only meet its own needs or even import from other regions.

2. Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ).

This analysis is used to determine changes in the economy of a region within a certain period. Suppose the result calculation the value is more than one. In that case, the rate growth sector I to the GRDP growth rate of Kulon Progo region is faster than the proportion of sector I growth rate to GRDP in the reference region Yogyakarta Province. Meanwhile, if the calculated value is less than one, the sector I to Kulon Progo's GRDP growth rate is lower than the proportion of the sector I to PDRB DIY.

3. Combined SLQ and DLQ analysis

The combination of SLQ and DLQ analysis is used to determine whether the Kulon Progo region's economic sector is included in the category of leading, prospective, mainstay, or lagging. According to Suyatno (2007), the leading sector will remain a leading sector both now and in the future. The prospective sector is currently primary, but in the future, it will become a non-base sector. On the other hand, the mainstay sector category is a sector that is currently a non-basic sector but in the future will experience a shift to a primary sector. The underdeveloped sector, namely, is a sector that will remain a non-basic sector both today and in the future. The following is a combined analysis of SLQ and DLQ Kulon Progo Regency from 2013 to 2017.

Shift-Share analysis

The shift-Share analysis is a technique for analyzing changes in an area's economic structure compared to regions with a higher level. This analysis aims to determine which sectors are included in the basis or potential in a study area. To see and analyze the economic shift in a region, which is carried out by looking at the components of provincial-level growth, industry mix, and the competitive advantage of each economic sector in the study area. By expanding these three components, it can impact increasing economic activity so that it will also impact increasing GRDP. In more detail, these three components are the effect of regional economic growth (Nij), namely the role of GRDP caused by external factors in the form of national or provincial policies, the effect of the industrial mix (Mij), namely the influence of the growth structure of the sector and sub-sectors and (Cij) the effect of the competitive advantage of the study area.

Klassen Typology Analysis

The Klassen typology analysis method describes the pattern and structure of growth in economic sectors in a region. In this analysis, a regional approach is used. A method of comparing regional economic growth with higher regional economic growth is provisional or national. It compares regional gross domestic product (PDRB) per capita with a higher regional GDP per capita, namely provincial or national.

Table 5 Results of Class Typology Calculation for Kulon Progo Regency 2013-2017

Year	GRDP Growth Rate (%)		The income per capita (%)		Classification
	Kulon Progo	DIY	Kulon Progo	DIY	
2013	4.87	5.47	14.24	21.04	Up
2014	4.57	5.17	14.73	21.87	Left behind
2015	4.62	4.95	15.24	22.69	Left behind
2016	4.76	5.05	15.79	23.57	Left behind
2017	5.97	5.26	16.54	24.49	Left behind

Source: GRDP of Kulon Progo Regency by Business Field 2013-2017, 2018, PDRB of the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) Searching for Business Fields 2013-2017, 2018.

Conclusion

Based on the research that has been done, namely on the analysis of economic potential and economic development strategies in the Kulon Progo Regency from 2013 to 2017, the following conclusions are obtained. Based on the combined analysis between SLQ and DLQ, it can be seen that the sectors are included in the category of leading, prospective, reliable, and underdeveloped sectors. Which includes the leading sectors that can be utilized for now and in the future are mining and quarrying, wholesale and retail, auto and motorcycle repair, government administration, defense, and social security. Sectors which in the future will shift to non-basic sectors or include prospective categories are agriculture, forestry and fisheries, water supply and waste management, waste and recycling, transportation and warehousing, and other services. On the other hand, the mainstay category is a sector that in the future will shift to a primary sector,

namely the manufacturing sector, electricity and gas procurement, construction, information, and communication. The Shift-share analysis shows that the sector that has the advantage competitive is the agricultural, forestry, and fisheries sectors. Based on the analysis of regional class typology, it can be seen that from 2013 to 2017, Kulon Progo Regency continued to be a disadvantaged area.

Suggestion

The government can focus more on optimizing the base sector and the potential to increase regional revenue through the base sector's export output. Improvement can be made by taking advantage of technological advances and increasing human resources' productivity and quality. The government also needs to pay attention to existing infrastructure and infrastructure because a new international airport will be the main factor for progress and support the Kulon Progo Regency's economic development in the future. The government must also pay attention to development permits and community land ownership rights that will support investors' entry process who are one of the factors supporting the regional economic progress of the Kulon Progo Regency. The Kulon Progo Regency Government must also begin to rebrand Kulon Progo Regency to provide selling power for foreign investors and even foreign investors. The government must prepare talented and highly competitive human resources by improving schools' quality and service and preparing competent educators. It is necessary to build schools in isolated areas, making it easy for students to receive education, reducing the dropout rate. Apart from that, it is also aggressively holding skills training to equip the workforce well.

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