



## Analysis of the potential of base and non-base sectors in Blora regency: location quotient, shift-share and klassen typology methods

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### ABSTRACT

The instability of a region's economic growth is caused by internal and external factors. In the 2016-2022 period, one of the external factors is the impact of the Covid-19 outbreak and internal factors are seen from the realisation of the utilisation of regional potential and the role of the existing sectors in each region. With the potential and role of different sectors in each region, a study of economic potential is needed. In line with the research objectives, namely determining the basic and non-basic sectors and their growth typology by increasing the comparative advantage of the economic sector in order to determine the specialisation and competitiveness of a region. This can be identified through the Location Quotient (LQ) method with results indicating that in Blora Regency there are nine basic sectors, the remaining eight are non-basic sectors, which means that Blora Regency has many sector options that can be the focus of the government. The sector with the largest capacity is the mining and quarrying sector. The contribution of a sector and its shift is identified by Shift-Share method with the overall calculation that the competitiveness and competitive advantage of this region is higher than Central Java Province. To see the sector classification of an economy, the Klassen Typology method is used.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The success of regional economic development is not measured by the contribution of economic sectors to GRDP or the increase in aggregate economic growth and income alone, but also by the role of each sector in GRDP or the increase in aggregate economic growth and income (Achmad, 2018). In the regional scope, management is carried out by the regional government with the principle of economic and fiscal decentralisation (Pribadi, 2021). To realise this by utilising domestic natural resources, including the production process as well as raw materials for export, in order to create income and employment opportunities in a region. With the ability of each region and the share of

sectors including growth is different, it is necessary to study the economic potential of each region by determining the base sector or leading sector is a way of looking at the specifications of regional competitiveness in order to advance the comparative advantage of the regional economy (Yurliana et al., 2015). Even though it appears that a region is experiencing a high increase in economic growth rate, it will be meaningless when only certain groups of people can enjoy it (Hutapea et al., 2020). This is called income distribution inequality.

According to the RPJMD of Blora Regency (BAPPEDA, 2021), the Gini index figure in Blora Regency shows that income inequality continues to increase, when compared to Central Java Province, Blora Regency's income inequality has the same trend. This illustrates that the fluctuation of changes in people's income in Central Java also has an impact on changes in people's income in Blora Regency or vice versa. In the next few years, it is predicted that income inequality will increase in line with economic growth or the increasing level of community prosperity. An increase in the level of prosperity tends to further increase income inequality between communities. Whether or not an increase in income or economic growth is achieved depends on the ability of the region to empower its natural and human resources (Devi, N. K. T. N., & Darsana, 2019).

Economic growth is the development of economic activity that results in an increase in goods and services produced by the community which ultimately improves welfare (Sukirno, 1994: 10) in the journal (Sari, 2016). One indicator as a measure of regional economic growth over a certain period of time is the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) and its growth rate, especially the Gross Regional Domestic Product at Constant Prices (Bakhrnudin, 2013).

Based on the percentage of GRDP data, Blora Regency has experienced ups and downs every year (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022). The economic growth of Blora Regency in 2016-2019 tended to decline, from 23.54% in 2016 to 4.05% in 2019. While in 2020 the economic growth of Blora Regency faced a very sharp decline, namely -4.56%, due to restrictions on community mobility due to the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic. In line with the economic growth of Blora Regency, Central Java Province in 2020 also declined dramatically to -2.65%. This caused a decrease in community activity in doing work which had an impact on reducing demand and supply as a result of not creating added value (profit) for the community from all businesses (Taufiqurrachman, 2022). In the period 2021-2022, namely the economic revival after the Covid-19 pandemic, the economic growth of Blora Regency has started to reach a positive number, namely 3.68% in 2021 and experienced a decline again in 2022 at 2.68%. During this period, the economic downturn was mainly caused by weak public consumption and investment activity as a result of social distancing policies (Kemenkeu RI, 2023).

Some previous research related to the study of leading sectors conducted by (Rini dan Khoirudin, 2020) with research on Leading Sector Analysis in Regency / City in Central Java Province in 2011-2016, the results of Location Quotient (LQ) analysis of Blora Regency obtained 9 basic sectors including Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; Mining and Quarrying; Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair; Accommodation and Drinking Food Provision; Financial and Insurance Services; Government Administration, Defence and Compulsory Social Security; Education Services; Health Services and Social Activities; and Other Services, while research conducted by (Hariyanti, 2022) with research on the Identification of Growth Centres and Leading Economic Sectors in the Wanarakuti Region for the period 2017-2020 obtained the results of 12 basic sectors in Blora Regency including the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector; Mining and Quarrying, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Car and Motorcycle Repair; Transportation and Warehousing; Provision of Accommodation and Drinking Food; Financial Services and Insurance; Real Estate; Corporate Services; Government Administration, Land and Compulsory Social Security; Education Services; Health Services and Social Activities; and Other Services. The two studies conducted obtained

different results, so further research is needed. In addition, based on the data of GRDP of Blora Regency above, this research was conducted because in the period of 2016 to 2022 GRDP of Blora Regency experienced fluctuations until there was a drastic decrease in several employment sectors that differed in each contribution both before the pandemic outbreak and during the pandemic. Therefore, it is necessary to identify potential economic sectors that can be developed by considering sectors that have a relatively large influence on output, income, and employment. These efforts and policies aim to improve people's living standards, increase employment, and equalise the distribution of community income (Soeyatno, 2019). The government as the party that determines and determines the appropriate steps to encourage economic growth. The ability of the region to empower its resources and human resources depends largely on whether there will be an increase in income or economic growth (Paraya et al., 2018). Then see the back and forth interest both directly and indirectly, and be able to increase income distribution to achieve community welfare (Achmad, 2018).

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research applies a descriptive quantitative approach (Sugiyono, 2008). Using secondary data available in the form of annual data (time series) for the period 2016 to 2022, in the form of GRDP data of Blora Regency and Central Java Province at Constant Prices (ADHK) by business field obtained from the Central Statistics Agency publication (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022). The reference years used are before, during and after the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak. The operational variables used in sector analysis are the dependent variable of economic development while the independent variables are the base sector and the non-base sector. The data obtained was analysed using quantitative methods. Quantitative methods require various approaches to decipher which are the basic sectors and non-basic sectors of economic development in Blora Regency. This research uses Location Quotient (LQ), Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ), Shift share, and Klassen Typology Matrix analysis tools in line with research (Anggita, 2019) which are described as follows:

### 2.1 Location Quotient (LQ) Analysis

The classification of regional base and non-base sectors can be calculated through LQ Analysis. LQ analysis is used to measure the level of specialisation of various regional economic sectors by applying the basic sector or leading sector. It is possible to compare the output share of the Regency and Provincial sectors (Febriyanti & Prasaja, 2023) with the following equation (Randy et al., 2019).

$$LQ = (X_{ij}/X_i)/(X_{iy}/X_y) \quad (1)$$

The values of the Location Quotient (LQ) analysis results are: (a)  $LQ > 1$ , a sector is called a basic sector, which means that the contribution given is greater and allows exports to other regions. (b)  $LQ < 1$ , a sector is called a non-base sector which means that the contribution given is smaller and has not been able to meet the needs of a region so that it is possible to require imports. (c)  $LQ = 1$ , a sector is called a non-base sector which means that the contribution given is only enough to fulfil the needs of the region itself and has no export potential.

### 2.2 Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ) Analysis

Changes and development conditions that occur in the economic sector can be used DLQ analysis to find out. The analysis compares the corresponding sectors with a broader scope. The results of the analysis state that a sector can play the role of the base sector of the economy in the future. The results of the analysis state that a sector can

play the role of the base sector of the economy in the future. The DLQ index is measured by the following formula (Kuncoro, 2019).

$$DLQ = ((1 + X_{ij})/(1 + X_j))/((1 + X_{iy})/(1 + X_y)) \quad (2)$$

The results of the LQ and DLQ recapitulation form a matrix as follows: (a) Classified as a leading sector when  $LQ > 1$  and  $DLQ > 1$ , it is certain that a sector is classified as a basic sector and prospective in the future. (b) Classified as a mainstay sector when  $LQ > 1$  and  $DLQ < 1$ , it is certain that a sector is classified as a basic sector and is not prospective for the future. (c) Classified as a potential sector when  $LQ < 1$  and  $DLQ > 1$ , it is certain that a sector is classified as a non-base sector but prospective in the future. (d) Classified as a potential sector when  $LQ < 1$  and  $DLQ < 1$ , it is certain that a sector belongs to the non-base sector and is also not prospective in the future.

### 2.3 Shift-Share Analysis

Shift-Share analysis describes shifts in the structure of the regional economy compared to the national economy. The goal is to determine the role or production power of the region with a comprehensive scope (regional or national). According to Prasetyo Soepomo in Akrom (2010) cited in (Utara, 2021), the following is the shift share analysis equation.

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

### 2.4 Klassen Typology Analysis

The Klassen typology can classify the position of regional sectors based on two indicators, namely economic growth on the X-axis and per capita income on the Y-axis. Based on the existing indicators, the regions are divided into four quadrants as follows: (a) Quadrant I, regions with the quality of economic growth and income that exceeds the district average, which is classified as a fast-developing and fast-growing sector. (b) Quadrant II, regions with fast growth quality but the amount of per capita income is less than the district average, which is classified as a developing sector. (c) Quadrant III, regions with high per capita income but economic growth that is less than the kabupaten average, which is classified as a developed but depressed sector. (d) Quadrant IV, regions with growth rates and per capita incomes that are less than the kabupaten average, which are classified as relatively underdeveloped sectors.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### 3.1 Location Quotient (LQ) and Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ) Analysis

In Location Quotient (LQ) analysis as well as Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ) analysis, sectors in the economy can be classified into base and non-base sectors, both prospective and non-prospective. The base sector is sufficient to fulfil the needs in its own region, and even succeeds in exporting goods and services to areas that experience production shortages or areas in need. The more exports made by a sector to other regions will cause the region to develop faster (Basuki, Mahmud, 2017). In the end, regional income will increase along with the development of activities in the base sector. Conversely, reduced activity in the region will result in a decline in overall regional income (Faisal. Atique, 2015). The government of Blora Regency can advance economic growth in the future by focusing on prospective and potential sectors.

The greater the DLQ index means the more superior and prospective. In the future, the development of the regional economic level is carried out so that it can meet domestic and international demand (Yurliana et al., 2015). So that marketing occurs outside the region which ultimately produces input for the region, which is an addition to

the regional budget. The flow of income from outside the region results in an increase in income which has an impact on the creation of new employment opportunities. Meanwhile, the non-base sector merely fulfils the needs of its own region, even requiring imports from other regions.

Based on the calculation of the LQ and DLQ analyses, the regency's GRDP data with the GRDP of Central Java Province during the 2016-2022 period obtained the following results:

Table 1. Results of LQ and DLQ Calculation of Blora Regency 2016-2022

Location Quotient (LQ) and Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ) Analysis				
Economic Sector	LQ	Interpretation	DLQ	Interpretation
A. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1,61	BASIS	0,47	PROSPECTIVE
B. Mining and Quarrying	11,44	BASIS	612,0 2	PROSPECTIVE
C. Processing Industry	0,27	NON BASIS	1,11	NOT PROSPECTIVE
D. Electricity and Gas Procurement	0,66	NON BASIS	0,17	NOT PROSPECTIVE
E. Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	0,58	NON BASIS	0,06	NOT PROSPECTIVE
F. Construction	0,38	NON BASIS	0,53	NOT PROSPECTIVE
G. Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Cars and Motorcycles	1,15	BASIS	0,28	PROSPECTIVE
H. Transport and Logistics	0,90	NON BASIS	0,05	NOT PROSPECTIVE
I. Provision of Accommodation and Meals	1,10	BASIS	0,29	PROSPECTIVE
J. Information and Communication	0,32	NON BASIS	0,07	NOT PROSPECTIVE
K. Financial Services and Insurance	1,03	BASIS	0,13	PROSPECTIVE
L. Real Estate	0,74	NON BASIS	0,07	NOT PROSPECTIVE
M,N. Corporate Services	0,78	NON BASIS	0,08	NOT PROSPECTIVE
O. Government Administration, Defence and Compulsory Social Security	1,18	BASIS	0,11	PROSPECTIVE
P. Education Services	1,42	BASIS	0,13	PROSPECTIVE
Q. Health Services and Social Activities	1,02	BASIS	0,06	PROSPECTIVE
R,S,T,U. Other Services	1,31	BASIS	0,11	PROSPECTIVE

Source: BPS, 2022 (data processed)

Based on the calculation of LQ and DLQ during the period 2016-2022, it can be identified that 17 economic sectors in Blora Regency show that there are 9 sectors that play a role as basic sectors and the remaining 8 sectors play a role as non-basic sectors. (a) Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sector with LQ value of 1.61 (b) Mining and Quarrying Sector with LQ value of 11.4 (c) Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair Sector with LQ value of 1.15 (d) Accommodation and Drinking Food Provision Sector with LQ value 1.10 (e) Financial Services and Insurance Sector with LQ value 1.03 (f) Government Administration, Defence and Compulsory Social Security sector with an LQ value of 1.18 (g) Education Services Sector with LQ value 1.42 (h)

Health Services and Social Activities Sector with LQ value 1.02 (i) Other Services Sector with LQ value 1.31

This illustrates that Blora Regency has many alternative economic base sectors to focus on in the implementation of economic development. Base sectors have an average LQ value > 1, which means that the sector has a higher role in the economic sector and can be used as an indication that Blora Regency has a surplus product that is able to fulfil the needs of its own region and even become a supplier for the needs of other regions. Similar research conducted by (Mulyono, J., & Munibah, 2016) shows that sectors that have comparative advantage are basic sectors that have a dominance of natural resources, where other regions cannot produce them.

In line with research conducted by Tistanto (2013) in the journal (Tinggi & Ekonomi, 2021) which argues that regions rich in natural resources (SDA) can develop more rapidly, where the development of these areas can encourage neighbouring areas. The potential of Natural Resources (SDA) that should be developed in Blora Regency according to the results of DLQ analysis is the Mining and Quarrying Sector. Because it is identified as being able to play a basic and prospective sector in the future compared to other basic sectors. So it can be said that the main driver of growth is export activity by the basic sector (Suliantoro, 2022). One of the government policies that must be carried out to optimally manage the sector is to provide adequate facilities and infrastructure to launch the activities carried out. This includes efforts that must be made to increase productivity through better management, educational media, and development (Sukirno, 2013).

### 3.2 Shift Share Analysis

Shift share analysis compares the role of each sector or its shift in the regional economy with the same sector in the economy as a whole. The results of the Shift Share analysis show how the capacity of economic sectors and their changes in the GRDP of Blora Regency compared to Central Java Province.

Table 2. Shift Share Calculation Results of Blora Regency in 2016-2022

Economic Sector	Nij	Mij	Cij	Dij
A. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	14.191.713,76	-6.843.921,99	2.526.685,33	9.874.477,11
B. Mining and Quarrying	17.107.856,73	99.091,81	52.396.143,99	69.603.092,53
C. Processing Industry	6.150.463,11	-1.562.884,84	2.409.146,77	6.996.725,03
D. Electricity and Gas Procurement	50.328,73	50.328,73	50.328,73	50.328,73
E. Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	9.291,57	9.291,57	9.291,57	9.291,57
F. Construction	4.307,27	4.307,27	4.307,27	4.307,27
G. Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Cars and Motorcycles	63.927,57	63.927,57	63.927,57	63.927,57
H. Transport and Logistics	28.366,44	28.366,44	28.366,44	28.366,44
I. Provision of Accommodation and Meals	2.476.471,93	2.476.471,93	2.476.471,93	2.476.471,93
J. Information and Communication	1.615.173,41	1.615.173,41	1.615.173,41	1.615.173,41
K. Financial Services and Insurance	698.091,15	698.091,15	698.091,15	698.091,15
L. Real Estate	4.789.736,49	4.789.736,49	4.789.736,49	4.789.736,49
M,N. Corporate Services	1.149.621,77	1.149.621,77	1.149.621,77	1.149.621,77
O. Government Administration, Defence and Compulsory Social Security	1.805.361,74	1.805.361,74	1.805.361,74	1.805.361,74
P. Education Services	-218.624,85	-218.624,85	-218.624,85	-218.624,85

Q. Health Services and Social Activities	2.736.358,66	2.736.358,66	2.736.358,66	2.736.358,66
R,S,T,U. Other Services	1.912.866,29	1.912.866,29	1.912.866,29	1.912.866,29
GROSS REGIONAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT	68.109.382,44	32.845.596,22	31.608.709,96	66.872.496,18

Source: BPS, 2022 (data processed)

The effect of the calculation of National Share (Nij) or also called national growth on the economy of Blora Regency from 2016-2022 showed positive results from all sectors and had a total output value of Rp68,109,382.44 million. So it can be interpreted that the regional economy of Blora Regency grew faster than the average growth of Central Java Province. The sector that contributes the most in Blora Regency is the mining and quarrying sector, which shows the highest result from other economic sectors in Blora Regency, amounting to Rp17,107,856.73 million.

The value of Proportional Shift (Mij) or also known as proportional growth in the 2016-2022 period of Blora Regency as a whole is considered not advanced. This is observed from the calculation that shows a negative result of Rp-32,845,596.22 million. Meanwhile, if a sectoral review is conducted, there are 5 sectors with negative values or can be interpreted as having underdeveloped development and growth. The five sectors include the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector (-6,843,921.99), Manufacturing Industry (-1,562,884.84), Water Procurement, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling (-18.19), Financial Services and Insurance (-128,633.02), Government Administration, Defence and Compulsory Social Security (-1,150,702.55). Moreover, 12 economic sectors in Blora Regency have positive values, which means they are classified as advanced and fast-growing sectors compared to the same sectors in Central Java Province, namely Mining and Quarrying (99,091.81), Electricity and Gas Procurement (9,291.57), Construction (293,936.17), Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair (1.023,586.30), Transportation and Warehousing 3,149,176.59), Provision of Accommodation and Drinking Food (1,615,173.41), Information and Communication (1,805,361.74), Real Estate (148,702.24), Corporate Services (106,831.31), Education Services (540,137.88), Health Services and Social Activities (408,350.99), Other Services (724,892.32).

Meanwhile, when viewed as a whole in the calculation of Differential Shift (Cij), the economy in Blora Regency is competitive and has a higher competitive advantage than the economy of Central Java Province. The result can be seen from the Cij value with a positive total of Rp31,608,709.96 million. While in terms of sectoral types, there are 10 sectors with positive values, meaning that they are classified as strong competitiveness and high competitive advantage in the same sector of Central Java Province. The ten sectors are Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (2,526,685.33), Mining and Quarrying (52,396,143.99), Manufacturing Industry (2,409,146.77), Electricity and Gas Procurement (4,307.27), Construction (920.951.16), Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair (2,194,783.01), Accommodation and Food Supply (698,091.15), Financial and Insurance Services (42,485.62), Education Services (132,736.77), and Other Services (13,175.61). While the remaining 7 sectors have a negative Cij value, meaning that the sector is weakly competitive and has a low competitive advantage so that development needs to be done. The seven sectors are Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling (-2,831.32), Transportation and Warehousing (-591,333.25), Information and Communication (-218,624.85), Real Estate (-83,870.42), Corporate Services (-19,648.44), Government Administration, Defence and Compulsory Social Security (-4,871.19), Health Services and Social Activities (-88,150.30).

Overall, the total growth of Dij was positive, meaning that during the period of 2016-2022 the regional economy of Blora Regency had an absolute development with the role of the regional economy of Blora Regency amounting to Rp66,872,496.18 million.

### 3.3 Klassen Typology

Klassen typology analysis is needed to determine the pattern and structure of economic growth in each region. The following results can be seen in table 3.

Table 3. Calculation Results of Klassen Typology Blora Regency 2016-2022

LQ/DLQ	DLQ>1	DLQ<1
	Quadrant I : Leading Sector	Quadrant II : Mainstay Sector
LQ>1	1. Mining and Quarrying	1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries 2. Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Cars and Motorcycles 3. Provision of Accommodation and Meals 4. Financial Services and Insurance 5. Government Administration, Defence and Compulsory Social Security 6. Education Services 7. Health Services and Social Activities 8. Other Services
	Quadrant III : Potential Sector	Quadrant IV : Underdeveloped Sectors
LQ<1	1. Processing Industry	1. Electricity and Gas Procurement 2. Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling 3. Construction 4. Transport and Logistics 5. Information and Communication 6. Real Estate 7. Corporate Services

Source: BPS, 2022 (data processed)

According to Klassen's typology, which is recorded in quadrant I, the advanced and fast-growing sector is mining and quarrying. This sector has a high growth rate with a large role in the district's GRDP compared to Central Java province. In quadrant II, the fast-growing sectors are Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair, Accommodation and Drinking Food Provision, Financial and Insurance Services, Government Administration, Defence and Compulsory Social Security, Education Services, Health Services and Social Activities and Other Services. This means that the GDRP growth of the sector is greater than the GDRP of Central Java province. In quadrant III, the advanced but depressed sector with the growth rate of the manufacturing industry is smaller than the provincial level, although it plays a greater role. While in quadrant IV, the sectors are relatively lagging behind, namely Electricity and Gas Procurement, Water Procurement, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling, Construction, Transportation and Warehousing, Information and Communication, Real Estate and Corporate Services.

## 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis of sector potential in the economy of Blora Regency through the GDP sector approach, it is concluded that in the Location Quotient (LQ) analysis from 2016 to 2022, it can be identified that 17 economic sectors in Blora Regency show that there are 9 sectors playing the basic sector and the remaining 8 sectors are non-basic sectors. This means that the dominant economic growth in Blora Regency has a comparative advantage that can meet the needs of the region and even carry out export activities so as to increase the economic growth of Blora Regency. Meanwhile, from the results of the Dynamic Location Quotient (DLQ) analysis in Blora

Regency, there is one basic sector and one non-basic sector that will excel in the future, namely the mining and quarrying sector and the manufacturing sector.

In the Shift Share analysis, national growth (Nij) indicates a positive influence with an output value of Rp68,109,382.44 rupiah. While the proportional growth component (Mij) gives a negative influence with a value of Rp-32,845,596.22 rupiah. The calculation value of competitive advantage (Cij) is Rp31,608,709.96 rupiah with a total positive value. And the calculation of the overall total (Dij) shows that the economic sector in Blera Regency in 2016-2022 produces a positive total value.

Based on Klassen typology analysis, it can be classified that in quadrant I (leading sector) there is only one economic sector, in quadrant II (mainstay sector) there are eight sectors and potential sector there is only one sector in quadrant III. Meanwhile, there are seven underdeveloped sectors in quadrant IV, so it can be concluded that in Klassen's typology the majority of economic sectors in Blera Regency are mainstay and underdeveloped sectors.

This research is expected to provide a clearer picture of the leading sectors in Blera Regency. Therefore, the recommendation for the government of Blera Regency is to prioritise the planning and coordination of development programs on the basis of leading sectors, in order to achieve regional specialisation. In addition, it is important to pay attention to non-base sectors as support. By focusing on the base sector, it is expected that growth can occur evenly in other sectors, and this will open up new jobs for the local community.

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