

Economic Sector Potential Analysis of Kutai Kartanegara and Penajam Paser Utara Regencies in East Kalimantan as Indonesia's New Capital City

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia plans to relocate its capital from Jakarta to East Kalimantan (IKN) to promote balanced development. The 15 to 20 years IKN megaproject necessitates regional development planning and economic assessments for Kutai Kartanegara and Penajam Paser Utara Regencies. This study aims to identify and analyze the leading economic sectors in Kutai Kartanegara and Penajam Paser Utara. Leading sectors and the structure of regional economies can be identified through (1) Location Quotient (LQ) analysis to determine the base and non-base sectors and (2) Shift-Share analysis to determine changes and shifts in economic structure. The research utilized secondary data in the form of time series of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) for Kutai Kartanegara and Penajam Paser Utara Regencies from 2013 to 2022. The analysis of Kutai Kartanegara Regency revealed three basic sectors and fourteen non-basic sectors. North Penajam Paser Regency, on the other hand, has ten basic sectors and seven non-basic sectors. The shift-share analysis results indicated that the economic sectors in Kutai Kartanegara Regency are superior, prospective, and mainstay sectors. Meanwhile, in Penajam Paser Utara Regency, the leading, prospective, mainstay, and lagging sectors.

Keywords: Economic Sector Potential; IKN; Leading Sector; Location Quotient; Shift-Share

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia's national development goals are centered on the 1945 Constitution and Pancasila ideology, with the goal of creating a just and wealthy society, within the framework of a unified, sovereign, and autonomous Republic of Indonesia. This vision encompasses a secure, peaceful, and well-ordered domestic environment, alongside free, amicable, and peaceful international relations (Putra & Pratiwi, 2019). Currently, Indonesia is focused on improving the lives of its citizens through economic development (Mulyani, 2017). Effective economic development planning and policies are essential to enhancing people's living standards (Demartoto & Ramdhon, 2023). Economic development is a core objective for every nation and serves as a key measure of a country's success (Monoarfa, 2021). To achieve this goal, governments allocate and optimize resources to ensure economic growth and improve public well-being (Dewi et al., 2022). To promote balanced development and economic growth, the Indonesian government intends to move Jakarta's capital to the province of East Kalimantan, specifically to the area now known as the Archipelago's National Capital City (IKN) (Indonesia. The Audit Board [BPK RI], 2022). The IKN megaproject is expected to take 15-20 years to complete, presenting an opportunity for Indonesia to further its development goals. Regional development planning and economic assessments are crucial to capitalize on existing economic potential in the regencies of Kutai Kartanegara and Penajam Paser Utara (Amalia et al., 2022).

Economic development policies encompass all aspects related to the economy, society, resources, and the environment. Various programs and initiatives are implemented to support economic recovery and establish a foundation for sustainable and equitable economic growth (Ernawati et al., 2022). Economic development is the process through which a society's population's per capita income rises over an extended period of time, according to Meier and Baldwin (1957).

Per capita income data is still used by economists for two purposes: first, to provide a rough idea of the level of progress or speed of economic development achieved in a given year; second, to compare the level of prosperity that different countries around the world have achieved. This is because there is no other indicator that is more appropriate or suitable (Kinanthi & Indrayati, 2023). However, using per capita income to measure economic development has several disadvantages. First, because welfare is subjective, it is challenging to measure. Second, efforts to increase per capita income must be sustained over the long term. Third, increasing per capita income is a process (Jafar & Meilvidiri, 2021).

Fair development is the main goal of economic development, not only rapid expansion in the economy (Saputra & Halkis, 2021). According to BPS-Statistics Indonesia (2023), the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is a frequently used statistic to evaluate a nation's accomplishments in economic development. Since the results of GRDP calculations are based on the added value generated by economic activity in a region, they can be used to assess the achievements of regional economic development. The achievement of national income provides a quantifiable indicator of the welfare and prosperity level of society. Frisdiantara and Mukhklis (2016) claim that a country's GRDP serves as an indicator of the amount of goods and services it can produce as it develops economically (Kinanthi & Indrayati, 2023).

Plantations, agriculture, and livestock are among Kutai Kartanegara Regency's potential economic sectors. This region has the potential to become Indonesia's new capital. Kutai Kartanegara Regency has many coconut plantations in areas such as Samboja, Muara

Jawa, and Kota Bangun. In addition, there is great potential for the mining sector, especially coal, which can increase regional income (Dewi et al., 2022).

Potential economic sectors in Penajam Paser Utara District include plantations, agriculture, and livestock, with many smallholder coconut plantations in sub-districts such as Penajam, Waru, Babulu, and Sepaku. The region also has a large expansion of smallholder coconut plantations (Amaliah et al., 2020). Over time, it is anticipated that Penajam Paser Utara will develop into a significant economic growth center, contributing substantially to national economic growth (Ariani & Suryantini, 2020).

The purpose of this study is to assess the industrial potential of Kutai Kartanegara and Penajam Paser Utara Regencies in East Kalimantan, which is slated to become Indonesia's New Capital City in 2045. Finding out which industries have the greatest potential to grow and spur regional economic growth will be made easier with the help of this research. This research will look at many aspects of the economy, such as developing and non-developing segments, rising and falling segments, and base and non-base segments. To ascertain whether Kutai Kartanegara and Penajam Paser Utara regencies in East Kalimantan have the economic capacity to become Indonesia's New Capital City in 2045, this study is crucial. Which economic sectors have the most potential for growth can be ascertained with the use of this research. Furthermore, this research can assist other relevant parties, such as municipal governments, in formulating more sensible plans for economic development.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Economic Base Theory

Economic base theory, as presented by Tarigan in Sofi (2020), argues that a nation's economic growth hinges on increasing exports. This theory emphasizes the importance of developing a strong "base sector" to drive economic expansion. However, Sjafrizal (2008) and Ariani & Suryantini (2020) suggest that significant competitive advantages in specific economic areas are necessary for exports to increase.

Economic base theory divides a regional economy into two categories: base sectors and non-base sectors (Firdaus, 2023). These sectors are distinguished by their contribution to the region's income. Base sectors cater to both domestic and international markets, potentially exporting their products and services to other regions (Pribadi, 2021; KUMBAMUI, 2023). While base sectors are crucial for propelling economic growth, non-base sectors focus on providing goods and services within the region itself (Saputro et al., 2023). Therefore, a region's export activity significantly influences its overall direction and growth.

Base sectors are vital because they drive a region's development. A region prospers when exports to other regions exceed imports, and conversely, experiences slower growth when imports outweigh exports (Adisasmita, 2005). Furthermore, Adisasmita (2005) highlights that the changes within the base sector can significantly impact the local economy in two ways (further explanation of these impacts can be added based on your specific needs).

Location Quotient (LQ) Analysis

Location Quotient (LQ) analysis is a powerful tool in economics because it helps pinpoint regions with a local advantage in specific sectors. This analysis provides valuable insights that can be leveraged for regional development and economic strategy development. LQ analysis can be used to determine which sectors of an area's economy are base and non-base. To do this, compare its position in the local economy to that of

industries or activities that are similar to it (Emilia & Imelia, 2006). LQ analysis allows a better understanding of a country's economic structure and discovers areas that have potential for future growth and progress (Demartoto & Ramdhon, 2023).

By identifying leading sectors with a comparative advantage, LQ analysis allows governments and businesses to focus their efforts. This targeted approach to developing these sectors fosters sustainable economic growth. Furthermore, LQ analysis plays a crucial role in regional development planning. Understanding how each economic sector contributes to GRDP and its growth trajectory empowers the government to create effective policies and development programs. These programs can stimulate economic growth and job creation. Looking toward the future, LQ analysis findings empower governments and economic actors to plan for economic growth. By directing resources and investments towards sectors with high growth potential, they can enhance the region's competitiveness. Finally, LQ analysis serves another important function: measuring the effectiveness of implemented economic policies. By comparing LQ before and after a policy's introduction, it's possible to assess its success in fostering collaboration between specific economic sectors (Dewi et al., 2022). In essence, LQ analysis acts as a roadmap for regional development and economic strategy by identifying areas of strength and informing targeted interventions.

LQ calculations provide valuable insights into a region's economic landscape. By interpreting the LQ results, it can be categorized sectors into three key groups. A sector with an LQ exceeding one ($LQ > 1$) is considered a "basic sector." This signifies a comparative advantage for the region, suggesting the potential for exporting goods or services related to that sector. In the context of Kutai Kartanegara Regency or North Penajam Paser, an LQ greater than one for a particular sector indicates a higher level of specialization compared to the entire East Kalimantan Province. Conversely, an LQ less than one ($LQ < 1$) designates a "non-basic sector." This implies a lower level of specialization within the regency for that sector relative to the broader province. Finally, a LQ of exactly one ($LQ = 1$) indicates that both the province of East Kalimantan and the regency have the same degree of specialty in a given field. In essence, LQ analysis acts as a compass, guiding us toward understanding a region's economic strengths and potential areas for development.

Shift-Share Analysis

Analysis of shift-shares is one method for determining a location's relative economic potential. The aim of this investigation is to assess the productivity and performance of the local economy by contrasting it with that of a broader region, country, or area. The economy's performance is displayed in this analysis (Ernawati et al., 2022).

Economic planning can employ shift-share analysis results to identify industries with great growth potential; by knowing which sectors are growing the fastest, local governments can allocate resources and development policies to support these sectors. Shift-share analysis can also help in determining base sectors or sectors that have collaborative advantages. With this data, more effective and sustainable economic development strategies can be developed. Shift-share analysis data can be used to guide regional economic planning by highlighting base sectors, prospective sectors, and more successful financial progress techniques (Sagajoka, 2019)

LQ and shift-share analyses help identify the most promising industries in the region and facilitate the progress of new development plans. They can be used to identify these industries more quickly. This study also shows if they are concentrated in the faster-growing areas of the local economy (Fitriansyah, 2021).

Economic Sectors

Economic sectors are categorized into leading, prospective, mainstay, and lagging based on their performance (Wijaya & Marseto, 2022).

Leading Sector

A leading sector is an economic sector that contributes significantly to a country's economic growth and usually has comparative and competitive advantages compared to other sectors.

According to Marsida (2023), a sector is considered to be leading if it can compete with similar sectors produced by other countries on both domestic and international markets. Furthermore, if a country can generate exports while competing with other countries in the same industry, that country is said to have a leading sector.

Prospective Sector

A prospective industry is a segment of the economy that has the potential to grow and make a substantial contribution to future economic growth (Saputra & Halkis, 2021). It is possible that this sector did not perform to the same extent as the top sector but still has the potential to grow (BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2023)

Mainstay Sector

If an economic sector serves as the backbone or mainstay of a country's economy, it is usually referred to as the mainstay sector. It also usually has a consistent and significant contribution to income and employment (Junarti & Yasin, 2023)

Lagging Sector

Lagging sector is an economic sector that can be defined as lagging if it performs poorly or has not developed well. This may be due to structural constraints or due to untapped potential (Mesoino et al., 2022).

RESEARCH METHOD

Data and Data Sources

Secondary data is used in this investigation from the Central Statistics of Agency Indonesia. Kalimantan Province, with a total of 17 business sectors to describe economic growth variables, namely the GRDP of Kutai Kartanegara Regency and Penajam Paser Utara at Constant Prices over a ten-year period, from 2013 to 2022.

Data Collection Method

The study employs a quantitative methodology similar to that of library research. Descriptive statistics are the form of analysis employed in this study; they are statistics that examine data by characterizing the data that was gathered. The analysis techniques in this study are the shift-share and LQ. Microsoft Excel, a tool that specializes on number processing, was used to conduct this investigation.

Data collection comes before data processing and analysis since the primary goal of research is to get data, so data collection is the first stage before processing and analyzing data. Researchers used documented data collection techniques. This research requires GRDP information from Kutai Kartanegara and Penajam Paser Utara, East Kalimantan Province.

RESULTS

LQ Analysis Kutai Kartanegara Regency

Table 1. Code Number for Business Field

No.	Business Field
1	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries
2	Mining and Quarrying
3	Processing Industry
4	Electricity and Gas Procurement
5	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling
6	Construction
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Cars and Motorcycles
8	Transportation and Warehousing
9	Provision of Accommodation and Drinking Food
10	Information and Communication
11	Financial Services and Insurance
12	Real Estate
13	Company Services
14	Government Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Security
15	Education Services
16	Health and Social Services
17	Other Services

To shorten the data in Table 2 and so on, the business fields are summarized in the form of a number code as in Table 1.

Table 2. GRDP of Kutai Kartanegara Regency

No.	GRDP of Kutai Kartanegara Regency at 2010 Constant Prices by Business Field (Million Rupiah)									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	9,566,433.30	10,012,841.90	10,757,614.40	10,980,440.60	11,624,585.78	12,421,272.32	13,160,985.50	13,240,217.52	13,375,803.96	13,633,689.96
2	103,170,969.50	99,799,136.10	89,214,910.10	86,491,415.80	86,332,813.54	86,632,223.34	89,446,165.76	84,234,442.09	86,427,052.24	89,018,351.63
3	3,125,924.20	3,296,209.30	3,458,150.80	3,755,363.10	3,934,141.17	4,181,708.21	4,377,522.56	4,222,773.89	4,267,098.07	4,393,595.02
4	29,602.60	35,883.70	42,540.60	46,464.90	56,436.92	64,426.94	70,468.63	79,167.54	80,344.86	84,200.28
5	29,615.80	31,476.30	33,304.10	35,647.20	39,052.33	40,203.70	42,223.91	43,701.56	45,864.79	51,595.77
6	5,913,565.50	6,748,820.90	6,747,133.50	6,488,527.50	6,679,138.14	7,279,639.07	7,637,637.87	7,331,426.53	7,683,188.70	8,573,177.76
7	3,167,377.90	3,236,655.50	3,361,189.10	3,470,082.00	3,672,007.53	3,913,540.01	4,148,117.69	4,219,350.75	4,380,718.55	4,612,649.16
8	815,433.50	869,634.40	908,132.70	967,151.30	1,026,750.90	1,097,941.65	1,161,272.10	1,159,281.04	1,198,731.38	1,331,480.99
9	190,008.80	203,027.60	215,179.40	229,494.40	258,833.83	278,393.42	295,888.30	294,482.21	301,178.06	324,018.01
10	607,696.10	679,161.10	752,887.40	820,843.00	899,377.05	957,586.19	1,033,139.74	1,125,520.89	1,224,116.52	1,309,572.03
11	265,701.00	274,731.50	288,678.40	296,270.00	315,118.05	337,503.35	357,573.47	364,897.85	377,643.07	408,581.67
12	482,215.70	517,899.60	540,223.10	533,226.70	539,475.09	562,242.29	578,279.31	580,507.13	569,896.07	583,714.37
13	31,065.10	33,084.30	32,498.30	31,872.20	31,274.79	32,651.22	33,643.81	32,393.12	32,814.23	34,660.23
14	1,313,335.70	1,430,192.40	1,628,513.60	1,620,682.90	1,595,657.18	1,603,343.70	1,651,759.18	1,589,089.90	1,621,720.06	1,726,423.05
15	702,883.60	786,590.20	824,479.60	919,627.20	1,044,541.22	1,131,837.41	1,214,687.91	1,225,101.00	1,262,435.73	1,319,810.69
16	452,342.80	495,722.50	526,757.20	582,255.10	675,843.47	739,558.64	807,819.90	959,084.88	1,071,177.27	1,122,666.36
17	146,129.50	159,556.10	174,112.40	191,479.90	218,939.83	235,407.85	255,186.79	250,570.66	258,721.05	277,240.82
GR DP	130,010.300.70	128,610.623.40	119,506.304.80	117,460.843.80	118,943.986.82	121,509.479.31	126,272.372.44	120,952.008.58	124,178.504.55	128,805.427.81

Among all the business fields, the three sectors that have the greatest influence on the GDP of Kutai Kartanegara Regency are the Mining and Quarrying Sector, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sector, and the Construction Sector (Table 2). These sectors account for the majority of the GDP distribution data of Kutai Kartanegara

Regency over the last ten years. Furthermore, save for a few years of negative development, Kutai Kartanegara Regency's GRDP has grown steadily since 2013. The national capital will now be located in Kutai Kartanegara Regency and Penajam Paser Utara Regency, East Kalimantan, according to a decision made by the government. This move is anticipated to boost economic growth and industries that make major contributions to the gross domestic product.

Table 3. GRDP of East Kalimantan Province

No.	GRDP of East Kalimantan Province at 2010 Constant Prices by Business Field (Million Rupiah)									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	25,535,67 4.75	27,267,19 6.98	28,506,91 3.59	28,639,39 8.13	30,261,40 0.44	32,140,16 4.49	33,355,18 8.90	33,026,69 0.35	33,001,67 9.56	33,649,33 7.75
2	232,661,0 07.22	231,725,3 31.20	220,405,1 20.53	212,649,6 29.48	216,447,1 23.62	218,686,7 21.79	233,680,6 23.64	222,909,1 97.49	227,991,3 66.03	235,949,0 42.97
3	86,201,39 2.44	86,590,08 8.79	88,889,32 3.11	93,740,62 7.37	96,364,82 9.23	96,797,53 8.80	96,802,39 3.71	93,909,76 6.91	96,208,52 1.21	99,651,97 8.16
4	130,413.4 5	158,116.3 9	206,238.3 7	223,395.7 4	238,532.6 8	261,833.8 2	284,711.3 3	317,367.8 3	324,789.4 1	337,249.7 3
5	176,526.9 9	184,558.4 9	189,291.6 2	201,724.6 7	218,601.1 2	224,574.0 3	235,440.0 5	247,995.2 1	258,503.6 1	278,099.1 1
6	29,142,45 9.69	30,987,51 0.42	30,696,15 5.43	29,510,45 5.04	31,211,24 5.22	33,753,99 9.98	35,911,99 3.09	35,601,16 6.21	37,005,23 7.66	39,887,73 5.43
7	20,110,60 3.43	21,142,43 9.08	21,442,36 8.02	22,129,06 4.47	23,948,47 9.54	25,678,99 7.92	26,915,57 0.41	27,069,91 0.16	28,216,88 9.43	30,137,13 0.11
8	10,903,34 1.54	11,694,98 2.58	12,017,84 2.16	12,384,34 2.23	13,184,39 0.55	13,937,81 4.85	14,216,47 2.05	13,281,10 4.06	13,667,05 0.58	15,301,39 1.40
9	2,849,543. 86	3,010,515. 30	3,243,578. 33	3,463,694. 02	3,753,585. 74	4,080,239. 43	4,340,117. 91	4,108,417. 02	4,193,399. 32	4,577,467. 72
10	5,167,743. 83	5,604,478. 98	6,034,020. 21	6,483,807. 86	6,989,139. 53	7,295,360. 06	7,752,537. 41	8,338,484. 57	8,994,261. 11	9,712,239. 35
11	6,175,391. 82	6,324,321. 68	6,454,208. 18	6,572,946. 48	6,525,583. 56	6,751,779. 94	6,966,068. 05	7,137,890. 70	7,320,020. 68	8,012,390. 88
12	3,507,513. 50	3,798,436. 63	3,934,654. 50	3,901,891. 46	4,032,549. 61	4,227,269. 21	4,291,689. 94	4,321,113. 10	4,290,183. 43	4,397,865. 09
13	826,266.7 6	894,764.5 0	861,219.1 3	824,637.6 8	853,812.0 7	896,169.5 3	918,425.7 8	889,599.9 5	911,510.3 4	960,337.9 3
14	7,153,498. 45	7,818,058. 40	8,102,302. 41	7,837,738. 29	7,565,604. 31	7,941,459. 76	8,267,790. 65	7,951,124. 13	8,108,289. 81	8,727,045. 19
15	4,491,029. 01	5,040,440. 81	5,538,437. 68	5,929,253. 97	6,328,422. 29	6,780,282. 73	7,036,310. 43	7,244,719. 93	7,420,371. 94	7,679,667. 32
16	1,765,604. 75	1,924,957. 39	2,127,635. 87	2,325,815. 70	2,492,457. 26	2,691,434. 89	2,831,486. 36	3,404,048. 27	3,861,217. 92	4,048,704. 05
17	1,734,895. 27	1,862,851. 21	2,027,047. 09	2,185,409. 81	2,326,151. 41	2,548,785. 50	2,716,362. 51	2,634,733. 48	2,665,592. 35	2,851,225. 11
GR DP	438,532,9 06.74	446,029,0 48.84	440,676,3 56.22	439,003,8 32.39	452,741,9 08.18	464,694,4 26.73	486,523,1 82.21	472,393,3 29.37	484,438,8 84.39	506,158,9 07.31

Based on information in Table 3 regarding the percentage distribution of East Kalimantan GRDP over the previous ten years, three sectors—the mining and quarrying sector, the processing industry, and the construction sector—have played a major role in the formation of East Kalimantan GRDP. In addition, Kutai Kartanegara Regency's GRDP has increased consistently since 2013, with the exception of a few years of unfavorable development.

Table 4. LQ of Kutai Kartanegara Regency

N o	LQ										Description
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
1	1.26	1.27	1.39	1.43	1.46	1.48	1.52	1.57	1.58	1.59	Basis
2	1.50	1.49	1.49	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.47	1.48	1.48	1.48	Basis
3	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.17	Non-Basis
4	0.77	0.79	0.76	0.78	0.90	0.94	0.95	0.97	0.97	0.98	Non-Basis
5	0.57	0.59	0.65	0.66	0.68	0.68	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.73	Non-Basis
6	0.68	0.76	0.81	0.82	0.81	0.82	0.82	0.80	0.81	0.84	Non-Basis
7	0.53	0.53	0.58	0.59	0.58	0.58	0.59	0.61	0.61	0.60	Non-Basis
8	0.25	0.26	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.34	0.34	0.34	Non-Basis
9	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.28	Non-Basis
10	0.40	0.42	0.46	0.47	0.49	0.50	0.51	0.53	0.53	0.53	Non-Basis
11	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	Non-Basis
12	0.46	0.47	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	Non-Basis
13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	Non-Basis
14	0.62	0.63	0.74	0.77	0.80	0.77	0.77	0.78	0.78	0.78	Non-Basis
15	0.53	0.54	0.55	0.58	0.63	0.64	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.68	Non-Basis
16	0.86	0.89	0.91	0.94	1.03	1.05	1.10	1.10	1.08	1.09	Basis
17	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.38	Non-Basis

It can be seen in Table 4 that the GDRP sectors in Kutai Kartanegara Regency that became the basic sectors from 2013 to 2022 are Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries; Mining and Quarrying; Health and Social Services. Meanwhile, the Health and Social Services sector will become the base sector from 2017 to 2022.

These industries have a significant potential to boost the Kutai Kartanegara Regency's revenue flow, which will raise GRDP revenue and have a further positive impact on the acceleration of economic growth. Thus, it is hoped that the Kutai Kartanegara Regency government will give the base sector's continued development top priority so that it can continue to grow each year and meet the needs of the local populace as well as export to markets outside the area. Due to the fact that growing demand for basic industry products will also boost demand for non-base industry products, the expansion of the base sector will also support the development of other sectors or non-base sectors. Therefore, it is anticipated that the Kutai Kartanegara Regency government will give the basic sector more attention in order to meet the demands of its citizens and hasten regional economic progress.

Penajam Paser Utara Regency

Table 5. GRDP of Penajam Paser Utara Regency

No	GRDP of Penajam Paser Utara Regency at 2010 Constant Prices by Business Field (Million Rupiah)									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	1,299,54 8.01	1,311,66 4.35	1,322,91 8.99	1,320,45 9.09	1,325,41 7.52	1,334,49 6.89	1,376,33 4.48	1,341,93 5.53	1,343,14 6.55	1,341,46 5.66
2	2,301,46 3.59	2,313,05 3.52	2,207,64 8.36	2,130,08 4.24	2,174,07 1.29	2,154,93 9.95	2,155,82 3.76	2,044,63 5.97	1,739,40 5.59	1,796,59 8.79
3	862,978. 16	918,255. 60	974,930. 56	1,025,39 0.93	1,046,01 1.30	1,019,34 9.00	1,042,94 1.91	967,789. 54	945,245. 94	947,862. 39
4	2,732.43	3,310.34	4,392.05	4,799.25	5,189.12	5,110.24	5,405.51	6,141.40	6,575.48	6,870.30
5	5,361.56	5,265.70	5,270.83	5,266.75	5,632.28	5,934.71	6,166.84	6,440.04	6,787.19	7,286.31
6	539,219. 91	566,279. 10	563,215. 25	538,023. 73	563,997. 22	609,449. 06	651,985. 09	706,104. 23	884,056. 64	1,678,10 4.94
7	489,690. 88	496,564. 80	500,278. 36	510,394. 66	542,848. 68	579,204. 72	603,910. 47	611,229. 29	635,465. 40	672,453. 12
8	86,226.9 7	91,704.1 5	94,942.1 5	96,757.1 3	102,806. 10	107,426. 99	111,762. 09	110,296. 55	113,320. 37	122,192. 47
9	23,966.5 3	24,668.6 8	26,052.8 6	26,687.6 4	28,526.0 2	29,338.7 6	30,488.5 7	29,140.6 7	29,888.3 5	32,286.0 8
10	68,521.9 3	72,437.4 6	78,325.4 4	83,219.0 9	90,587.9 0	97,137.4 0	105,961. 34	116,652. 54	125,657. 38	133,357. 38
11	40,866.3 3	41,039.8 3	45,067.0 2	44,719.0 5	44,292.0 8	45,927.0 8	48,816.5 3	51,574.0 0	52,429.5 1	55,465.4 0
12	68,823.9 7	75,093.2 7	78,711.8 1	78,538.2 9	81,649.0 4	86,911.4 3	90,053.6 8	92,006.7 3	91,149.5 9	92,534.0 1
13	1,128.64	1,153.82	1,115.77	1,049.61	1,090.17	1,118.62	1,139.01	1,100.60	1,115.12	1,166.72
14	214,497. 78	237,728. 64	243,738. 03	238,412. 56	231,938. 27	239,313. 91	249,026. 24	233,424. 78	225,110. 76	241,127. 11
15	154,359. 06	171,419. 80	188,536. 07	197,039. 36	208,500. 50	217,236. 67	222,794. 20	227,849. 37	234,585. 59	242,284. 32
16	1,300.58	1,349.05	1,470.06	1,565.84	1,642.49	1,742.85	1,805.49	2,153.12	2,552.63	2,662.36
17	41,127.3 0	42,246.6 0	45,611.0 6	49,524.5 8	52,681.8 3	55,811.1 3	58,164.6 4	56,146.0 9	56,283.6 6	60,020.5 3
GR DP	6,201,81 3.64	6,373,23 4.71	6,382,22 4.66	6,351,93 1.80	6,506,88 1.81	6,590,44 9.40	6,762,57 9.86	6,604,62 0.45	6,492,77 5.72	7,433,73 7.91

The sectors that have the largest impact on the GDRP of Kutai Kartanegara Regency over the past 10 years are mining and quarrying, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and processing, according to percentage distribution figures (Table 5). Moreover, except for a few years of adverse development, Penajam Paser Utara Regency's GRDP has grown steadily since 2013.

Table 6. GRDP of East Kalimantan Province

No	GRDP of East Kalimantan Province at 2010 Constant Prices by Business Field (Million Rupiah)									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	25,535,6 74.75	27,267,1 96.98	28,506,9 13.59	28,639,3 98.13	30,261,4 00.44	32,140,1 64.49	33,355,1 88.90	33,026,6 90.35	33,001,6 79.56	33,649,3 37.75
2	232,661, 007.22	231,725, 331.20	220,405, 120.53	212,649, 629.48	216,447, 123.62	218,686, 721.79	233,680, 623.64	222,909, 197.49	227,991, 366.03	235,949, 042.97

No	GRDP of East Kalimantan Province at 2010 Constant Prices by Business Field (Million Rupiah)									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
3	86,201,3 92.44	86,590,0 88.79	88,889,3 23.11	93,740,6 27.37	96,364,8 29.23	96,797,5 38.80	96,802,3 93.71	93,909,7 66.91	96,208,5 21.21	99,651,9 78.16
4	130,413. 45	158,116. 39	206,238. 37	223,395. 74	238,532. 68	261,833. 82	284,711. 33	317,367. 83	324,789. 41	337,249. 73
5	176,526. 99	184,558. 49	189,291. 62	201,724. 67	218,601. 12	224,574. 03	235,440. 05	247,995. 21	258,503. 61	278,099. 11
6	29,142,4 59.69	30,987,5 10.42	30,696,1 55.43	29,510,4 55.04	31,211,2 45.22	33,753,9 99.98	35,911,9 93.09	35,601,1 66.21	37,005,2 37.66	39,887,7 35.43
7	20,110,6 03.43	21,142,4 39.08	21,442,3 68.02	22,129,0 64.47	23,948,4 79.54	25,678,9 97.92	26,915,5 70.41	27,069,9 10.16	28,216,8 89.43	30,137,1 30.11
8	10,903,3 41.54	11,694,9 82.58	12,017,8 42.16	12,384,3 42.23	13,184,3 90.55	13,937,8 14.85	14,216,4 72.05	13,281,1 04.06	13,667,0 50.58	15,301,3 91.40
9	2,849,54 3.86	3,010,51 5.30	3,243,57 8.33	3,463,69 4.02	3,753,58 5.74	4,080,23 9.43	4,340,11 7.91	4,108,41 7.02	4,193,39 9.32	4,577,46 7.72
10	5,167,74 3.83	5,604,47 8.98	6,034,02 0.21	6,483,80 7.86	6,989,13 9.53	7,295,36 0.06	7,752,53 7.41	8,338,48 4.57	8,994,26 1.11	9,712,23 9.35
11	6,175,39 1.82	6,324,32 1.68	6,454,20 8.18	6,572,94 6.48	6,525,58 3.56	6,751,77 9.94	6,966,06 8.05	7,137,89 0.70	7,320,02 0.68	8,012,39 0.88
12	3,507,51 3.50	3,798,43 6.63	3,934,65 4.50	3,901,89 1.46	4,032,54 9.61	4,227,26 9.21	4,291,68 9.94	4,321,11 3.10	4,290,18 3.43	4,397,86 5.09
13	826,266. 76	894,764. 50	861,219. 13	824,637. 68	853,812. 07	896,169. 53	918,425. 78	889,599. 95	911,510. 34	960,337. 93
14	7,153,49 8.45	7,818,05 8.40	8,102,30 2.41	7,837,73 8.29	7,565,60 4.31	7,941,45 9.76	8,267,79 0.65	7,951,12 4.13	8,108,28 9.81	8,727,04 5.19
15	4,491,02 9.01	5,040,44 0.81	5,538,43 7.68	5,929,25 3.97	6,328,42 2.29	6,780,28 2.73	7,036,31 0.43	7,244,71 9.93	7,420,37 1.94	7,679,66 7.32
16	1,765,60 4.75	1,924,95 7.39	2,127,63 5.87	2,325,81 5.70	2,492,45 7.26	2,691,43 4.89	2,831,48 6.36	3,404,04 8.27	3,861,21 7.92	4,048,70 4.05
17	1,734,89 5.27	1,862,85 1.21	2,027,04 7.09	2,185,40 9.81	2,326,15 1.41	2,548,78 5.50	2,716,36 2.51	2,634,73 3.48	2,665,59 2.35	2,851,22 5.11
GR DP	438,532, 906.74	446,029, 048.84	440,676, 356.22	439,003, 832.39	452,741, 908.18	464,694, 426.73	486,523, 182.21	472,393, 329.37	484,438, 884.39	506,158, 907.31

Based on statistics on the percentage distribution of the GRDP during the previous ten years in Table 6, mining and quarrying, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, as well as construction, are the three industries that have the biggest influence on the establishment of Penajam Paser Utara Regency's GRDP. Furthermore, since 2013, Penajam Paser Utara Regency's GRDP has increased steadily, with the exception of a few years of unfavorable development.

Table 7. LQ of North Penajam Paser Regency

No	LQ										Description
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
1	3.60	3.37	3.20	3.19	3.05	2.93	2.97	2.91	3.04	2.71	Basis
2	0.70	0.70	0.69	0.69	0.70	0.69	0.66	0.66	0.57	0.52	Non-Basis
3	0.71	0.74	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.74	0.78	0.74	0.73	0.65	Non-Basis
4	1.48	1.47	1.47	1.48	1.51	1.38	1.37	1.38	1.51	1.39	Basis
5	2.15	2.00	1.92	1.80	1.79	1.86	1.88	1.86	1.96	1.78	Basis
6	1.31	1.28	1.27	1.26	1.26	1.27	1.31	1.42	1.78	2.86	Basis
7	1.72	1.64	1.61	1.59	1.58	1.59	1.61	1.62	1.68	1.52	Basis
8	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.57	0.59	0.62	0.54	Non-Basis
9	0.59	0.57	0.55	0.53	0.53	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.53	0.48	Non-Basis
10	0.94	0.90	0.90	0.89	0.90	0.94	0.98	1.00	1.04	0.93	Basis
11	0.47	0.45	0.48	0.47	0.47	0.48	0.50	0.52	0.53	0.47	Non-Basis
12	1.39	1.38	1.38	1.39	1.41	1.45	1.51	1.52	1.59	1.43	Basis
13	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	Non-Basis
14	2.12	2.13	2.08	2.10	2.13	2.12	2.17	2.10	2.07	1.88	Basis
15	2.43	2.38	2.35	2.30	2.29	2.26	2.28	2.25	2.36	2.15	Basis
16	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	Non-Basis
17	1.68	1.59	1.55	1.57	1.58	1.54	1.54	1.52	1.58	1.43	Basis

It can be clearly seen from Table 7 that the GDP sectors in Penajam Paser Utara Regency that are the basic sectors with LQ > 1 from 2013 to 2022 are Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Electricity and Gas Procurement, Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling, Construction, Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and

Motorcycle Repair, Housing, Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security, Education Services, and Other Services sectors. The Information and Communication sector became the base sector in 2020 and 2021.

These industries have a lot of potential to boost Penajam Paser Utara Regency's revenue flow, which will raise GRDP receipts and have a positive impact on the rate of economic growth. It is therefore hoped that the North Penajam Paser Regency Government will give the base sector's continued development top priority in order to sustain it annually and enable it to meet the needs of its citizens as well as markets outside the area. Since the growth of the basic sector would also spur the development of other sectors or non-basic sectors, the demand for non-basic industrial products will rise in tandem with the demand for basic industrial products.

It is anticipated that the North Penajam Paser Regency Government will give the base sector's growth top priority in order to sustain and advance it on a yearly basis. This is anticipated to boost the region's GDP, economic growth, and income flow. Because a rise in the demand for basic industry products would also impact the demand for non-base industry products, it is anticipated that the development of basic sectors like real estate and construction will stimulate the expansion of non-base sectors.

Shift-Share Analysis

Kutai Kartanegara Regency

Shift-share analysis is a powerful tool for understanding the factors driving economic growth in specific regions, like Kutai Kartanegara and Penajam Paser Utara Regencies within East Kalimantan Province. This analysis focuses on how economic sectors within these regencies have changed compared to the broader national and provincial contexts. There are three key interconnected components that contribute to this understanding: (1) National Share (Ns): This element compares the economic growth of the regencies to the national average, revealing whether their growth aligns with, surpasses, or falls behind broader economic trends; (2) Proportional Shift (Ps): This measure looks inward, focusing on how the regencies' economic growth compares to the overall growth of East Kalimantan Province. A positive Ps suggests a concentration of economic activity within the regencies, potentially exceeding the national growth rate. Conversely, a negative Ps indicates the regencies' growth is lagging behind the province; and (3) Differential Shift (Ds): This element dives deeper into specific sectors within the regencies. By comparing these sectors to their counterparts in East Kalimantan Province, a positive Ds signifies a competitive edge for the regencies. This indicates a sector is potentially growing faster or has a larger market share compared to the broader provincial context.

By examining these three elements together, shift-share analysis provides a multi-faceted view of the economic landscape within the regencies. It helps identify areas of strength, potential weaknesses, and how these compare to the national and provincial levels. This information is crucial for formulating informed decisions regarding regional development strategies.

Table 8. Shift-Share Analysis Kutai Kartanegara Regency

No.	GDP of Kutai Kartanegara ATHK		GDP East Kalimantan ATHK		rij	rin	rn	LQ	National economy experiences growth	Sectoral Growth	Competitiveness	shift-share	Klassen Typology
	2013	2022	2013	2022					Nij				
1	9,566.433.30	13,633.689.96	25,535.674.75	33,649.337.75	0.43	0.32	0.15	Basis	1,475,236.21	1,564,386.46	1,027.633.99	4,067,256.66	Leading Sector
2	103,170,969.50	89,018.351.63	232,661.072.22	235,949.042.97	-0.14	0.01	0.15	Basis	15,909.957.80	(14,451.914.45)	(15,610.661.23)	(14,152.617.87)	Prospective Sector
3	3,125.924.20	4,393.595.02	86,201.392.44	99,651.978.16	0.41	0.16	0.15	Non-Basis	482,047.64	5,711.44	779,911.75	1,267,670.82	Favorite Sector
4	29,602.60	84,200.28	130,413.45	337,249.73	1.84	1.59	0.15	Non-Basis	4,565.01	42,384.84	7,647.83	54,597.68	Favorite Sector
5	29,615.80	51,595.77	176,526.99	278,099.11	0.74	0.58	0.15	Non-Basis	4,567.04	12,473.64	4,939.29	21,979.97	Andalan Sector
6	5,913.565.50	8,573.177.76	29,142.459.69	39,887.735.43	0.45	0.37	0.15	Non-Basis	911,928.79	1,268,494.29	479,189.17	2,659,612.26	Andalan Sector
7	3,167.377.90	4,612.649.16	20,110.603.43	30,137.130.11	0.46	0.50	0.15	Non-Basis	488,440.20	1,090,716.74	(133,885.68)	1,445,271.26	Favorite Sector
8	815.433.50	1,331,480.99	10,903.341.54	15,301.391.40	0.63	0.40	0.15	Non-Basis	125,747.70	203,171.39	187,128.40	516,047.49	Andalan Sector
9	190.008.80	324,018.01	2,849.543.86	4,577,467.72	0.71	0.61	0.15	Non-Basis	29,301.19	85,917.51	18,790.51	134,009.21	Andalan Sector
10	607.696.10	1,309,572.03	5,167,743.83	9,712,239.35	1.15	0.88	0.15	Non-Basis	93,712.60	440,693.19	167,470.14	701,875.93	Andalan Sector
11	265.701.00	408,581.67	6,175,391.82	8,012,390.88	0.54	0.30	0.15	Non-Basis	40,973.65	38,064.65	63,842.37	142,880.67	Andalan Sector
12	482.215.70	583,714.37	3,507,513.50	4,397,865.09	0.21	0.25	0.15	Non-Basis	74,362.31	48,043.92	(20,907.56)	101,498.67	Andalan Sector
13	31,065.10	34,660.23	826,266.76	960,337.93	0.12	0.16	0.15	Non-Basis	4,790.54	250.13	(1,445.54)	3,595.13	Andalan Sector
14	1,313.335.70	1,726,423.05	7,153,498.45	8,727,045.19	0.31	0.22	0.15	Non-Basis	202,529.02	86,363.91	124,194.42	413,087.35	Andalan Sector
15	702.883.60	1,319,810.69	4,491,029.01	7,679,667.32	0.88	0.71	0.15	Non-Basis	108,391.43	390,657.14	117,878.53	616,927.09	Favorite Sector
16	452.342.80	1,122,666.36	1,765,604.75	4,048,704.05	1.48	1.29	0.15	Basis	69,755.62	515,167.8	85,400.16	670,323.56	Leading Sector
17	146.129.50	277,240.82	1,734,895.27	2,851,225.11	0.90	0.64	0.15	Non-Basis	22,534.58	71,493.42	37,083.33	131,111.32	Favorite Sector
GR DP	130,010,300.70	128,805.427.81	438,532.906.74	506,158.907.31									

Note: Nij = National economy experiences growth, Mij = if below 0 or minus slow growth

Based on Kutai Kartanegara Regency's shift share data spanning a decade in Table 8, the following sectors have positive Dij: 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17. In contrast, sector 2's Dij value is negative. A sector that has a positive Dij value means that it makes a positive contribution to the growth of the regional economy. A sector that has a negative Dij value is one that has a negative impact on regional economic growth or is experiencing a decline.

Penajam Paser Utara Regency

Table 9. Shift-Share Analysis Penajam Paser Utara Regency

No.	GDP of Kutai Kartanegara ATHK		GDP East Kalimantan ATHK		rij	rin	rn	LQ	National economy experiences growth	Sectoral Growth	Competitiveness	shift-share	Klassen Typology
	2013	2022	2013	2022					Nij				
1	1,299.548.01	1,341,465.66	25,535.674.75	33,649.337.75	0.03	0.32	0.15	Basis	200,402.83	212,513.40	(370,998.58)	41,917.65	Leading Sector
2	2,301.463.59	1,796,598.79	232,661.072.22	235,949.042.97	-0.22	0.01	0.15	Non-Basis	354,907.87	(322,382.89)	(537,389.78)	(504,864.80)	Lagging Sector
3	862.978.16	947,862.39	86,201.392.44	99,651.978.16	0.10	0.16	0.15	Non-Basis	133,079.55	1,576.76	(49,772.08)	84,884.23	Leading Sector
4	2,732.43	6,870.30	130,413.45	337,249.73	1.51	1.59	0.15	Basis	421.37	3,912.28	(195.78)	4,137.87	Leading Sector
5	5,361.56	7,286.31	176,526.99	278,099.11	0.36	0.58	0.15	Basis	826.80	2,258.19	(1,160.25)	1,924.75	Leading Sector
6	539.219.91	1,678,104.94	29,142.459.69	39,887.735.43	2.11	0.37	0.15	Basis	83,152.91	115,665.82	940,066.31	1,138,885.03	Leading Sector
7	489.690.88	672,453.12	20,110.603.43	30,137.130.11	0.37	0.50	0.15	Basis	75,515.05	168,629.72	(61,382.53)	182,762.24	Prospective Sector
8	86,226.97	122,192.47	10,903.341.54	15,301.391.40	0.42	0.40	0.15	Non-Basis	13,297.03	21,484.10	1,184.37	35,965.50	Leading Sector
9	23,966.53	32,286.08	2,849,543.86	4,577,467.72	0.35	0.61	0.15	Non-Basis	3,695.87	10,837.10	(6,213.42)	8,319.55	Leading Sector
10	68,521.93	133,357.38	5,167,743.83	9,712,239.35	0.95	0.88	0.15	Basis	10,566.74	49,691.20	4,577.51	64,835.45	Leading Sector
11	40,866.33	55,465.40	6,175,391.82	8,012,390.88	0.36	0.30	0.15	Non-Basis	6,301.98	5,854.56	2,442.53	14,599.07	Leading Sector
12	68,823.97	92,534.01	3,507,513.50	4,397,865.09	0.34	0.25	0.15	Basis	10,613.32	6,857.04	6,239.68	23,710.04	Leading Sector
13	1,128.64	1,166.72	826,266.76	960,337.93	0.03	0.16	0.15	Non-Basis	174.05	9.09	(145.05)	38.08	Leading Sector
14	214.497.78	241,127.11	7,153,498.45	8,727,045.19	0.12	0.22	0.15	Basis	33,077.62	14,105.20	(20,553.50)	26,629.33	Leading Sector
15	154.359.06	242,284.32	4,491,029.01	7,679,667.32	0.57	0.71	0.15	Basis	23,803.65	85,791.54	(21,669.94)	87,925.26	Leading Sector
16	1,300.58	2,662.36	1,765,604.75	4,048,704.05	1.05	1.29	0.15	Non-Basis	200.56	1,481.21	(320.00)	1,361.78	Leading Sector
17	41,127.30	60,020.53	1,734,895.27	2,851,225.11	0.46	0.64	0.15	Basis	6,342.23	20,121.41	(7,570.40)	18,893.23	Leading Sector
GR DP	6,201.813.64	7,433,737.91	438,532.906.74	506,158.907.31									

Note: Nij = National economy experiences growth, Mij = if below 0 or minus slow growth

Based on ten years' worth of shift-share data from Penajam Paser Utara Regency in Table 9, the following sectors exhibit positive Dij: 1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16, and 17. In contrast, sector 2's Dij value is negative. The outcomes are identical to the information gleaned from Kutai Kartanegara Regency's shift-share analysis. A sector that has a positive Dij score contributes favorably to the expansion of the local economy. If a sector's Dij value is negative, then its contribution to regional economic growth is either negative or has decreased.

DISCUSSION

Kutai Kartanegara Regency is made up of 225 villages, 20 sub-districts, and a total area of 27,263.10 km, including 4,097 km of water. By the end of 2023, the population will reach 788,113 people. Indonesia's new capital city, which will be located in parts of this regency as well as in North Penajam Paser regency's Samboja subdistrict and Sepaku subdistrict, will be housed in this regency. Before the region was divided in 1999, Kutai Regency was continued as Kutai Kartanegara Regency.

According to data from the BPS-Statistics Indonesia (2020), Kutai Kartanegara Regency has the greatest economy in East Kalimantan. Kutai Kartanegara Regency's GDP in 2020 was IDR 149.06 trillion, or 24.54% of East Kalimantan's GDP. With a contribution to the economy of almost 77%, the mining and quarrying sector still commands the largest share of all industries. Other sectors that contribute less include agriculture, forestry, trade, hotels, manufacturing, construction, and finance. Strong economic potential exists in Kutai Kartanegara Regency, particularly in the mining and quarrying industry, which focuses on coal, natural gas, and petroleum. In 2018, this sector's share of the overall GRDP was 64.91%. Furthermore, Kutai Kartanegara Regency has promise in the hospitality, trade, processing, and other industries. This district has the potential to grow further in the future and contribute significantly to the economy of East Kalimantan.

The government of Penajam Paser Utara Regency has a capital city in Penajam and is divided into 4 sub-districts, 24 urban villages, and 30 villages. Penajam Paser Utara Regency has potential in the plantation sector which is very promising, as well as having a strategic geographical location, close to Balikpapan City and the area of the new IKN candidate.

Penajam Paser Utara is a district in the province of East Kalimantan, Indonesia. The population of this district at the end of 2023 amounted to 196,566 people, with a density of 54 people/km². Penajam Paser Utara is a regency that was divided from Pasir Regency (now Paser) in 2002. Part of this district and Kutai Kartanegara Regency, namely the Bukit Soeharto Grand Forest Park, has been declared the location of the capital city by President Joko Widodo.

With an eye toward equitable development and economic progress, the Central Government has identified Penajam Paser Utara and Kutai Kartanegara Regency as the future capital city area. As a result, it is anticipated that the local government will continue to focus on and advance the development of the base sector on an annual basis. This is anticipated to boost the region's GDP, economic growth, and income flow.

One may argue that the LQ value serves as a hint to help identify possible development sectors. In addition to meeting local demands, the potential sector has the capacity to meet surplus or needs in other regions.

If the LQ is more than one, the industry is considered basic and has potential for export. This implies that export-related activities might have a significant impact on the national economy as well as the regional economy. Consequently, industries having $LQ > 1$ have the ability to considerably boost export activity and economic expansion on a regional and national scale (Adyah, 2019).

Exporting also provides an invaluable opportunity for industries to expand their market reach around the world. By participating in international trade, industries have the opportunity to establish business relationships with various countries and access a wider market share. Thus, export activities not only provide economic benefits to the country, but also encourage industrial growth, increase foreign exchange earnings, and open up new opportunities in the global business world (Firosya, 2023).

A good strategy should be based on practical things that can be used. In this case, the calculation results from the LQ analysis tool mentioned earlier should be used to make the base sector development strategy itself aligned with sustainable development (sustainable development). One of the things that must be considered is whether the existing base sectors in Kutai Kartanegara and Penajam Paser Utara Regencies are included in the green economy concept, which emphasizes sustainable economic development by considering economic, social, and environmental aspects. Thus, the results of calculations carried out with the LQ analysis tool can be used as a basis for formulating a base sector development strategy that is aligned with the concept of green economy.

Based on the idea of sustainable development, real sector development should always be linked to green economic development. In development planning in Kutai Kartanegara and Penajam Paser Utara districts, it is crucial to balance other development agendas, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), with the exploitation of the real sector. In this regard, it is important to consider two main indicators: inexhaustible natural resources and potential for renewal through efficient application of existing science and technology. Development policies in both districts could focus on the idea of a green economy with the aim of rectifying the discrepancy between the sustainable development agenda and real sector exploitation.

In sustainable development, the green economy has a close relationship with the real sector. The green concept emphasizes the wise use of natural resources, the prevention and reduction of pollution, and the improvement of social welfare through environmentally friendly economic development. Thus, the real sector, which consists of the industrial and production sectors, plays an important role in the implementation of green economy principles. This can be achieved through the integration of the industrial sector of the economy to use natural resources in an environmentally friendly way, prevent and reduce pollution, and provide opportunities to improve social welfare. This includes investment in environmentally friendly technologies and practices, use of renewable energy, efficient waste management, and implementation of sustainable production processes. Thus, the green economy not only affects resource use and production, but also creates inclusive and sustainable economic opportunities. Adopting green economy principles in the real sector can help sustainable economic growth, environmental protection, and improved public welfare.

Kutai Kartanegara and Penajam Paser Utara Regencies' greatest and most competitive industries are determined by analyzing the results of two analytical techniques, LQ analysis and Shift analysis: Three fundamental sectors are identified by the LQ research of Kutai Kartanegara Regency. These industries can meet local demands and export

goods outside of the area if $LQ > 1$. There are three sectors: mining and quarrying; health services and social activities; and agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.

Mining and Quarrying

Based on LQ analysis, the mining and quarrying sector in Kutai Kartanegara Regency has a significant contribution to the region's GRDP. In the 2010-2016 period, this sector made the largest contribution, reaching more than 60% of GRDP. However, the GRDP value of the mining sector has decreased since 2012, falling from Rp138.79 trillion in 2012 to Rp82.68 trillion in 2016 (Lokadata, n.d.).

Kutai Kartanegara's economy is still dominated by the mining and quarrying sector, which contributes more than 77% to the regional economic structure. This shows that the mining and quarrying sector has a very important role in the economy of Kutai Kartanegara Regency (Universitas Sains dan Teknologi Komputer, n.d.).

Health Services and Social Activities

The Kutai Kartanegara Regency Health Office is one of the Regional Work Units (SKPD) within the Kutai Kartanegara Regency Government which has the main task of implementing regional autonomy authority in the health sector. The program targets include the availability of health financing in sufficient amounts, allocated fairly and utilized successfully and effectively, the availability of various health policies and guidelines in accordance with regional needs and policies, the availability of accurate, timely, and complete health information as material for the process of taking and managing health development, as well as for planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating health programs, the preparation of health plans that support decentralization and regional development. Being successful of program targets, projects, and activities that have been set in a timely, quality, and sustainable manner (Kutai Kartanegara District Health Service, n.d.).

As on the findings of the public satisfaction survey, the department's public services are categorized as Very Good.

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries

The agricultural, forestry, and fisheries sectors are included in the basic economic sectors of Kutai Kartanegara Regency, according to the analysis's findings. This industry is one of the regency's promising industries because of its exceptional economic potential. Important sectors of the Kutai Kartanegara Regency's economy are agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.

The LQ analysis identifies ten basic sectors in Penajam Paser Utara Regency: The industries that fall under this category are Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries; Construction; Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair; Information and Communication; Real Estate; Government Administration; Defense and Compulsory Social Security Areas; Education Services; and Other Services Sectors.

The Penajam Paser Utara Regency's agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors offer advantages, potential, and room to grow. The procurement of gas and electricity has substantial economic potential and can have a big impact on the region's growth. Furthermore, the local community has benefited from the establishment of a natural gas distribution network for houses, or jargas (Ernawati et al., 2022). The industries that deal with waste management, recycling, and water supply have substantial economic potential and can have a big impact on the growth of the area. When compared to the same sector in the province of East Kalimantan, the construction industry is found to be sophisticated, expanding quickly, and competitive. It is anticipated that this industry,

given its leadership and potential, will propel the regional economy. An essential component of the region's economic structure is the wholesale and retail trade, as well as the auto and motorcycle repair industries. The information and communication industry is highly competitive and plays a significant role in the regional economy. This industry could play a major role in the development of Penajam Paser Utara Regency in the framework of regional development. Throughout the epidemic, the information and communication industry plays a crucial role in promoting the continuation of worthwhile endeavors. The internet plays a critical role in keeping the community linked and enabling participatory online activities throughout the period of social activity restrictions. The government administration, defense, and mandatory social security sectors encompass a range of governmental activities, such as program administration, national security, government administration, legislation, and legislative activity. A significant component of the economic structure of the area is the education services sector. However, a significant portion of the region's economic structure is made up of the Other Services Sector. A vast range of services not covered by the primary sectors—such as trade, construction, forestry, fishery, agriculture, and others—are included in the other services sector.

Factors including industrial mix (Mij), regional economic growth (Nij), and competitive advantage (Cij) affect a region's economic performance relative to other economic sectors.

The findings of the shift-share study for potential sectors in the regencies of Kutai Kartanegara and Penajam Paser Utara using the three elements of national share (Ns), proportional shift (Ps), and differential shift (Ds).

Regency of Kutai Kartanegara

The mining and quarrying industry is expanding at the fastest rate—15,909,957.80—according to the National Share (Ns). It is followed by the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industry (1,475,236.21), which is expanding at the second-fastest rate, and the construction industry (91,928.79).

Based on the Proportional Shift (Ps), the economic sector of Kutai Kartanegara Regency has expanded sectorally. The Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries industry has the largest value at 1,564,386.46, followed by the Construction sector at 1,268,494.29, the Wholesale and Retail Trade, Car and Motorcycle Repair sector at 1,090,716.74, and the Construction sector at 1,268,494.29.

Due to intense competition, Kutai Kartanegara Regency's economy has a competitive edge, according to the Differential Shift (Ds). The top three industries are Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries with a total value of 4,067,256.66, Construction with a total value of 2,659,612.26, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Car and Motorcycle Repair with a total value of 1,445,271.26.

Penajam Paser Utara Regency

With a value of 354,907.87 on the National Share (Ns), the mining and quarrying industry in Penajam Paser Utara Regency had the fastest rate of economic growth. At 200,402.83, the agricultural, forestry, and fisheries sector exhibits the second rise. Third place goes to the processing industry, with a value of 133,079.55.

Based on the Proportional Shift (Ps), the economic sector of the Penajam Paser Utara Regency has expanded sectorally. The largest sector is Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, valued at 212,513.40; the next major sectors are Wholesale and Retail Trade, Car and Motorcycle Repair, and Construction, valued at 115,665.82.

Penajam Paser Utara Regency's construction industry has a high level of competitiveness based on Differential Shift (Ds), which gives it a competitive advantage. Construction has a value of 1,138,885.03, while Wholesale and Retail Trade, Car and Motorcycle Repair, and Educational Services have values of 87,925.26 and 182.762.24, respectively.

Some fields are excellent and may even be competitive, according to the shift-share and LQ assessment results. The areas of agriculture, forestry, social activities, and health services are all included in Kutai Kartanegara Regency. The following industries are found in Penajam Paser Utara Regency: corporate services; government administration, defense, and mandatory social security; real estate, information, and communication; construction; energy and gas procurement; water procurement, waste management, and recycling; education services; and other services. Future economic growth will be greatly aided by the aforementioned industries (Putra & Pratiwi, 2019).

Consistent with Hastin's 2021 research, this study looked at local economic growth in Kerinci Regency to boost regional competitiveness. Based on the application of shift-share and LQ analytical techniques, the research findings indicate that the agricultural sectors hold the greatest potential for growth (Junarti, & Yasin, 2023). According to Munthe et al. (2023), agriculture is one of the sectors that contribute the most to the economy of developing countries such as Indonesia. The Shift-Share analysis's findings are consistent with the study of Jubaidah and Isma (2022) which shows a positive value. This analysis can be used as a reference for the government, both provincial and district/city, how to formulate economic strategies to optimize economic growth opportunities with IKN (Yosita et al., 2022).

This study, unlike that of Yulianti et al. (2020), uses the LQ and shift-share analysis approaches to examine the leading and potential economic sectors of Balikpapan City in order to prepare East Kalimantan Province and Balikpapan City for the New Capital City. The findings indicated that the industries involved were manufacturing, information and communication, and transportation and warehousing.

The Indonesian COVID-19 pandemic, which was initially identified on March 2, 2020, when two Japanese individuals were found to have the virus, is a component of the global COVID-19 pandemic that is still going on. As of April 9, 34 Indonesian provinces had been affected by the epidemic; of these, DKI Jakarta, West Java, and Central Java had the highest SARS-CoV-2 exposure. Large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) were implemented in numerous nations in 2020 as a reaction to the epidemic. The old restrictions were replaced by limitations on communal activities.

Prior to the COVID-19 outbreak, Indonesia's social and economic situations have been under strain since late 2019. The whole of Indonesia is impacted by this economy. The overall state of affairs is worse than it was previously, and the nation's economy is in danger. The social lives of Indonesians were impacted by the COVID-19 outbreak, school system, and economy (Asriansyah, 2022).

Before the COVID-19 pandemic, the mining and quarrying sectors, especially natural gas, petroleum, and coal, dominated the economy of Kutai Kartanegara Regency. This sector contributed 59.81% of the GRDP in 2020. In addition, the regency has many potential businesses, including trade, hotels, and processing. The district with the biggest economy in East Kalimantan is Kutai Kartanegara Regency, with a GRDP of IDR 149.06 trillion in 2020, or 24.54% of the region's GRDP. However, the COVID-19 epidemic has had a negative impact on Kutai Kartanegara Regency's economy. The economy of Kutai

Kartanegara shrank by 4.4% in 2020 compared to the pre-COVID-19 era, with the mining sector experiencing a decline of more than 6%. This impacted the district's economy in 2020. The pandemic has also indirectly affected the income of fishermen, especially those on the coast of Kutai Kartanegara Regency (Kusnandar, 2022).

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, Penajam Paser Utara District had shown strong economic potential, particularly in mining and quarrying, and construction and real estate. The mining and quarrying sectors dominated the regional economy, while construction and real estate were identified as leading sectors that could drive economic growth in the region. In addition, the plantation industry has very promising prospects. In addition, Penajam Paser Utara Regency is strategically located due to its proximity to Balikpapan City and Indonesia's new capital city. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the regional financial condition of Penajam Paser Utara District, causing financial instability, cuts in transfer funds from the central government, and delays in a number of programs and activities.

CONCLUSION

Three and ten of the 17 economic sectors in Kutai Kartanegara and Penajam Paser Regencies that support GRDP based on their contribution (LQ) from 2013 to 2022 serve as base sectors, according to the findings of research and discussion using two methods of analysis.

Furthermore, based on the shift-share analysis results, the Dij value, which shows a positive value, suggests that the economic performance of the current sectors in the Kutai Kartanegara and Penajam Paser Utara Regencies has improved (Mesoino et al., 2022). Based on the results of the LQ and shift-share research, the agriculture, fishery, and forestry sectors are the most superior and competitive economic sectors in the Kutai Kartanegara and Penajam Paser Utara Regencies (Juniarta et al., 2023). Kutai Kartanegara and Penajam Paser Utara have two very promising economic sectors that will eventually outperform all others. Keep in mind that in order to benefit from new chances and challenges, these sectors may eventually need to make strategic changes and modifications (Demartoto & Ramdhon, 2023). The economy will be affected differently by moving the capital of the country depending on a range of factors, including nearby areas, investments made, public-private partnerships, and governmental regulations (Provincial One Stop Investment and Integrated Services Service of East Kalimantan [DPMTSP Kaltim], 2020).

Based on the principles of good governance, Law No. 32 of 2009 (Indonesia. BPR RI, 2009) on Environmental Protection and Management regulates environmental protection and management as a whole and acts as a "legal umbrella" for the creation of other laws and regulations pertaining to development and the environment. Furthermore, the law mandates that government development projects take the environment into account and implement sustainable development principles (Syamsul et al., 2021).

Close community in the IKN and East Kalimantan Regions still need to be encouraged to actively participate. For example, participating directly in the planning process, becoming entrepreneurs of local food and environmentally friendly home industries, and acting as ambassadors for forest conservation (Hadad et al., 2020).

LIMITATIONS

While GDP at constant prices and LQ analysis offer valuable insights for economic development planning, they do have limitations. GDP at constant prices, though helpful for understanding overall production, doesn't capture the nuances of sectoral

performance. Similarly, LQ analysis, while effective in identifying specialization, does not account for factors like quality of production or regional variations in productivity. Therefore, a comprehensive approach that combines these metrics with qualitative assessments is crucial for informed decision-making regarding regional economic development strategies.

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DECLARATION OF CONFLICTING INTERESTS

Thus, we, the writers, certify that there are no monies accessible, personal, or more connections with individuals or groups that could be compromised the objectivity or integrity of the study's conclusions or compromise the integrity of the research findings in this manuscript. We certify that this material has not been simultaneously submitted to another publisher, that neither its prior publication nor its consideration for publication elsewhere.

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