

Analysis of the Contribution of Major Economic Sectors to Employment Improvement in Balikpapan

Nur Aini Agustina¹, Riko Setya Wijaya²

^{1,2} Department of Development Economics, Faculty of Economics and Business,
National Development University "Veteran" Java
East

Corresponding author: 20011010126@student.upnjatim.ac.id

Abstract

The existence of a just society, which includes justice and equity across the region, is a challenge to future progress. This can be achieved through increasing sectoral development that focuses on building growth centers that can increase economic growth. Prioritizing regions in accordance with the economic potential and superior industries is the main policy. In addition, the focus of the development program is to create new jobs, both in the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. In this study, the aim is to find out the superior and superior sectors, analyze economic shifts, and the difference in the influence of superior and non-superior sectors on labor absorption. The location of this research is in the Balikpapan area using secondary data in the form of a time series in the 2013-2022 time frame. This study uses a quantitative approach with LQ analysis methods, regional Klassen typology, and simple regression. The results of the study show that based on the results of the Location Quotient (LQ) analysis of Balikpapan City shows that there are 6 leading sectors, the results of the Balikpapan City Klasen Typology analysis show that Balikpapan City is included in the Quadrant 2 classification with the category of Fast Developing Regions. Based on the results of a simple linear regression analysis test, there is a difference in the influence of superior sectors and non-superior sectors in absorbing labor, Significantly superior sectors are able to influence in absorbing labor. Meanwhile, the non-superior sector is significantly unable to influence in absorbing labor in Balikpapan City.

Keywords: Base Sector, Klassen Typology, Labor Absorption, Simple Regression

193

IJEBIR, Volume 03 Issue 05, 2024



Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/).

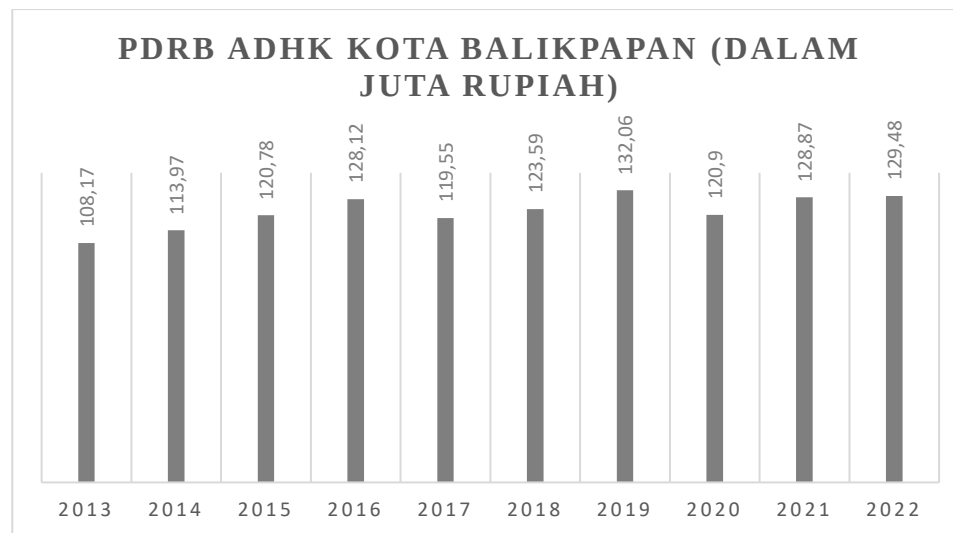
INTRODUCTION

Labor absorption is one of the important indicators in equitable economic development. The current labor problem is the high unemployment rate that has not been resolved. One of the aspects of national development that is carried out in accordance with the definition of regional autonomy is regional development. Regional development can begin by increasing economic growth, therefore local governments must make efforts in creating jobs, advancing regional development, and making the most of the potential of resources in the hope that each region will be able to make the most of the resources it has.

Economic development is an important indicator in advancing the region and improving the welfare of the community. Economic development is closely related to per capita income and national income. According to Suryana (2020) in (Science, Development and Economics, 2015) Economic development is a guideline in the process that causes the per capita income of the community to increase in the long term. Economic development is closely related to economic growth. The higher the value of economic growth in a region, the more it shows that the economic development process is going well.

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) is an important indicator in assessing economic growth, which is divided into GDP on the basis of Prevailing Prices and Constant Prices on an annual basis. According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), GDP includes the total added value of products and services produced in a region by all economic sectors. In this study, the economic sectors that were initially promised by BPS became 17 sectors, the condition became 9 sectors, according to data on the working-age population. These sectors are divided into three main groups: the agricultural sector, the manufacturing industry sector (including mining, industry, electricity, gas, drinking water, and buildings), and the service and service sector (including trade, hotels, transportation, finance, insurance, and other services).





Graph 1 Balikpapan City ADHK GDP by Main Business Field 2013-2022

Source : Central Statistics Agency, Balikpapan City, 2022

Based on graph 1, the GDP of Balikpapan City has decreased but tends to increase from year to year. The GDP of ADHK Balikpapan City continues to increase, although it had fallen sharply in 2020 due to the pandemic. In 2013, the GDP reached 108.17 million rupiah and increased to 129.48 million rupiah in 2022, although it experienced several declines, such as in 2017 and 2020. The processing industry sector continues to dominate Balikpapan's GDP from 2013-2022. According to the Central Statistics Agency, the economic decline in 2020 was mainly caused by the decline in the performance of the mining sector, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the decline in coal prices. Overall, the economy of Balikpapan City shows an increasing trend.

Regional economic development requires data on the economic sector in employment from the Central Statistics Agency. Therefore, an in-depth analysis is needed to understand the absorption of working energy in the superior and non-superior sectors in Balikpapan City. Labor, according to Law Number 13 of 2003, is every person who is able to work to produce goods and services. Labor absorption includes people aged 15-64 years who are working, looking for work, or temporarily not working. Problems in the absorption of labor are often caused by mismatches between job titles and education levels or reduced working hours associated with low incomes.

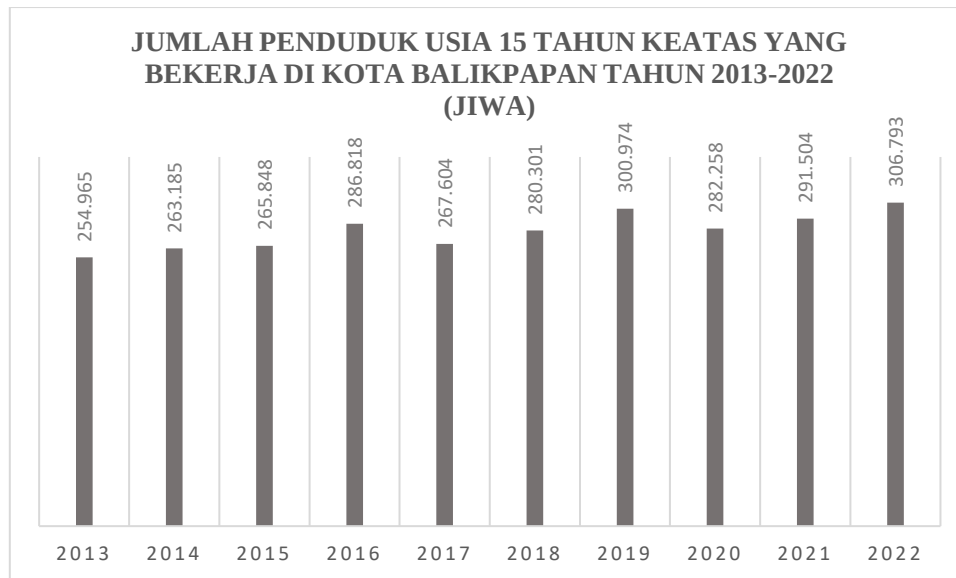


Figure 2 Number of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Working by Business Field in Balikpapan City in 2013-2022

Source: Central Statistics Agency of Balikpapan City, 2022

The labor absorption rate in Balikpapan City fluctuated from 2013 to 2022, with significant declines in 2017 and 2020. In 2013, the number of workers reached 254,966 people, increasing to 286,616 people in 2016. However, this number decreased to 267,604 people in 2017 before rising again to 300,974 people in 2019. A significant decrease occurred again in 2020 with 282,258 people, but increased again to 306,793 people in 2022. The city of Balikpapan, which acts as a buffer for the capital city of the archipelago and is known as the City of Oil, has superior potential in the transportation, warehousing, and information and communication sectors. With an area of 503.3 km² and a population of 703,611 people, this potential is expected to increase GDP and attract investment, which in turn will create new jobs and increase labor absorption.

Based on the description above, it is necessary to analyze the absorption of labor in various economic sectors in Balikpapan City. Data from the Central Statistics Agency shows that although Balikpapan City's Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) continued to increase from 2013 to 2022, the largest absorption of labor occurred in the trade, restaurant, and accommodation services sectors. Meanwhile, the processing industry sector dominated the GDP, but there was a decrease in labor absorption in 2020

compared to the previous year. Therefore, further analysis of the leading sectors in the economic growth of Balikpapan City is needed.

The purpose of this study is to find out the superior and non-superior sectors in each economic sector and to find out the difference in the influence between superior and non-superior sectors on labor absorption in Balikpapan City taken in 2013-2022. The benefits that can be taken by making the leading sector the standard of employment are a workforce that is increasingly relevant, competent, and highly comparable in all sectors of the economy.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Economic Development Theory

According to Todaro's theory, economic development is a multidimensional process that not only pursues economic growth, but also reduces inequality, overcomes poverty, and involves significant changes in social structures, societal attitudes, and national institutions (Wahidin et al., 2021).

Economic Growth Theory

According to Adam Smith, growth has a cumulative schia, namely if there is a sufficient market and capacity accumulation, there is a division of labor with an increase in labor productivity. Adam Smith believes that to maximize economic growth in a region, it is necessary to go through the mechanism of the liberal economic system. In Adam Smith's theory, there are three factors that affect economic growth, namely natural resources, human resources (labor), and capital. (Adam Smith in Mulyadi, 2017).

Labor Theory

According to Keynesian theory, it is argued that in reality, the labor market does not operate according to the classical view. In various places, workers have a type of labor union that will try to defend the interests of workers from wage cuts. Meanwhile, according to Lewis's theory, the existence of excess labor supply is not an obstacle to economic growth. Instead, surplus workers are seen as a resource for increasing incomes, assuming that the movement of workers from the subsistence sector to the modern capitalist sector takes place unhindered and will not become too excessive (Investasi et al., 2012).



RESEARCH METHODS**Research Location**

The location of this research focuses on the city of Balikpapan, precisely in East Kalimantan Province. This study uses a time period from 2013 to 2022, because the city of Balikpapan acts as a buffer for the capital city of the archipelago and is known as the City of Oil which can increase GDP and attract investment, which in turn will create new jobs and increase labor absorption.

Data and data sources

The data used is a type of secondary data taken from BPS. The existing secondary data is data on the GDP of the business sector, the number of labor absorption, and GDP per capita during the 2008-2022 period.

Data Analysis

Data analysis in this study was carried out using quantitative analysis methods. Quantitative analysis is used to:

1. The analysis is classified into basic and non-basic sectors through Location Quotient (LQ) analysis;

This analysis uses data from the Province's Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) and GDP per sector consisting of 9. In addition, it uses the GDP of each district or city per sector. Then from the GDP data, it can be classified into basic and non-base sectors from each district or city. This research uses data from the GDP of Balikpapan City and East Kalimantan Province in 2015-2022. According to Tarigan in ((Pradita Ibrahim, Iriani and Setya Wijaya, 2021) The LQ calculation is formulated as follows:

$$LQ = \frac{V_{aji}/V_{aii}}{PDRB_j/PDRB_i}$$

Information:

- LQ : Location Quotient Value
 V_{aji} : GDP value in the sector at the city level
 PDRB_j : Total GDP value at the city level
 V_{aii} : GDP value in sectors at the provincial level
 PDRB_i : Total GDP value at the provincial level



The results of the LQ calculation can be interpreted as follows: if $LQ > 1$, the sector is a flagship with a higher level of provincial specialization than the national one, resulting in a surplus of exportable commodities. If $LQ = 1$, the provincial specialization is equivalent to national, meeting only local needs. If $LQ < 1$, the sector is not superior, with provincial specialization lower than national, and its production is not enough to meet local needs.

2. Analysis of mapping the results of economic sectors in a region through Klassen Typology analysis;

Table 1. Categories of Klassen Regional Typology

$\begin{matrix} y \\ r \end{matrix}$	$y_i > y$	$y_i < y$
$r_i > r$	high income and high growth	high growth but low income
$r_i < r$	high income but low growth	low growth and low income

Source: (Kuncoro, 2018)

3. Analysis of the number of workers absorbed in the superior and non-superior sectors through a simple linear regression analysis. The simple regression model applied to test the hypothesis is as follows:

Base Sector

$$Y_1 = \alpha + \beta X_1$$

Where:

Y_t : Dependent Variable (Number of labor absorption in the base sector of Balikpapan City)

X_1 : Independent Variable (Balikpapan City GDP)

α : Constants

β : Regression Coefficient

Non-Basis Sector

$$Y_2 = \alpha + \beta X_2$$

Where:

Y_2 : Dependent Variable (Number of labor absorption in the non-base sector of Balikpapan City)

X_2 : Independent Variable (Balikpapan City GDP)

α : Constants



β : Regression Coefficient

RESULT

Location Quotient (LQ) Analysis of Balikpapan City

Location Quotient analysis is used to find out the base and non-base sectors in Balikpapan City. The location quotient is carried out by comparing the role of a sector in the city of Balikpapan with the role of the sector in East Kalimantan Province.

Table 2. Average Location Quotient of Balikpapan City in 2013-2022

Sector	Average	Ket.
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	0,14	Non Base
Mining and Quarrying	0,00	Non Base
Processing Industry	2,81	Base
Electricity, Gas, and Clean Water	1,59	Base
Construction	1,77	Base
Trade, Hotal and Restaurant	1,96	Base
Transportation and Communication	2,07	Base
Finance, Rental, and Corporate Services	1,98	Base
Services	0,91	Non Base

Source: Data processed, MS. Excel 2024

Based on the analysis of the Location Quotient (LQ) of Balikpapan City in 2013-2022, there are six leading sectors: Processing Industry (average 2.81), Electricity, Gas, and Clean Water (1.59), Construction (1.77), Trade, Hotels, and Restaurants (1.96), Transportation and Communication (2.07), and Finance, Rental, and Corporate Services (1.98). The other three sectors, namely Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries; Mining and Quarrying; and Services, classified as non-superior with an average LQ score of less than 1.

Analysis of the Typology of Klassen Balikpapan City

Klassen Typology Analysis is used to see the patterns and structures of the economy in a region.



Table 3. Results of Typology of Balikpapan City Classification in 2013 2022

Indikator	Nilai Indikator									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Laju Pertumbuhan PDRB Kota Balikpapan (r_i)	3,60%	4,64%	1,19%	4,92%	3,84%	4,97%	4,99%	-0,91%	4,57%	4,96%
Laju Pertumbuhan PDRB Provinsi Kalimantan Timur (r)	2,25%	0,02	-1,20%	-0,37%	3,12%	2,64%	4,70%	-2,90%	2,55%	4,48%
Pendapatan Perkapita Kota Balikpapan (y_i)	20.119	20.577	20.366	20.913	21.265	21.872	22.517	21.891	23.411	24.288
Pendapatan Perkapita Provinsi Kalimantan Timur (y)	133.869	133.086	128.603	125.394	126.625	127.354	130.737	124.538	130.614	134.882

Source: Data processed, MS. Excel 2024

Based on the table above, it shows that the results of the Klassen Typology analysis from the 2013-2022 Balikpapan City GDP data classify the economic structure of Balikpapan City into the quadrant 2 category, namely Fast Developing Regions. This condition occurs because the value of the GDP growth rate of Balikpapan City is greater than the GDP growth rate of East Kalimantan Province. Meanwhile, the value of per capita income of Balikpapan City is smaller than the Per Capita Income of East Kalimantan Province.

Results of Simple Linear Regression Analysis

Based on the results of data processing using the *Statistical Program For Science* (SPSS) version 22 program, the results of the simple regression equation were obtained as follows:

Base Sector

From the results of the analysis on the Base sector, a simple linear regression equation is obtained as follows:

$$Y_1 = 57144,130 + 0.002X_1$$

$$1. \alpha = 57144,130$$

(The value of the constant (α) = 57144.130 means that if the leading sector has a value of 0, then the labor absorption value is positive at



57144.130). This means that when the leading sector produces output or has a value of 0, the number of workers absorbed from the leading sector will increase by 57144,130.

2. $\beta = 0,002$

The regression coefficient (β) value shows that the variable of the superior sector is 0.002. This means that if the leading sector increases by 1 million rupiah, the absorption of labor has increased by 0.002 people.

Non-Basis Sector

From the results of the analysis on the non-base sector, a simple linear regression equation is obtained as follows:

$$Y_2 = 103446,538 - 0.005X_2$$

1. $\alpha = 103446,538$

(Constant value (α) = 103446.538 means that if the non-superior sector has a value of 0, then the labor absorption value is positive at 103446.538). This means that when the non-superior sector produces output or has a value of 0, the number of workers absorbed from the superior sector will increase by 103446,538.

2. $\beta = -0,005$

(The value of the regression coefficient (β) shows that the variable of the non-flagship sector is -0.005. This means that if the non-flagship sector experiences a decrease of 1 million rupiah, the absorption of labor has decreased by -0.005 people.

Test Statistics t

The t-test has the purpose of testing hypotheses and finding out the influence of partially independent variables on dependent variables. The following are the results of the t-test

Table 4. Test Statistics t

Types of Equations	T count	Table	Sig	Information
Base Sector	4,404	2,3060	0,002	H1 accepted



Non-Basis Sector	-1,541	2,3060	0,162	H1 rejected
------------------	--------	--------	-------	-------------

Source: Data processed, SPSS 2024

1. Featured Sectors

Based on the table above, it shows that the t-value is calculated at 4.404 while the t-value of the table ($\alpha/2$) is obtained from the t-value of the table of 2.3060. From the results of the regression model, it can be seen that the t-value is calculated at $4.404 > \text{the t-table is } 2.3060$. Therefore, it is concluded that the GDP of the leading sector has a positive and significant effect on the absorption of labor in the superior sector in Balikpapan City.

2. Non-Flagship Sectors

Based on the table above, it shows that the t-value is calculated as -1.541 while the t-value of the table ($\alpha/2$) is obtained with a t-value of 2.3060. From the results of the regression model, it can be seen that the t-value calculated $-1.541 > \text{t-table is } 2.3060$. Therefore, it is concluded that the GDP of the non-leading sector has a negative and significant effect on the absorption of labor in the superior sector in Balikpapan City.

DISCUSSION

Analysis of Sectors Included in Leading Sectors and Non-Leading Sectors by Business Fields in Balikpapan City in 2013-2022

The flagship sector of Balikpapan City is the processing industry, with an average LQ value of 2.81, which contributes the highest to regional income compared to other sectors. From 2013 to 2022, this sector showed an increase influenced by changes in production value, fluctuations in commodity prices, and the existence of PT. Pertamina (Persero) in this city (Widiarani, Priana and Wahed, 2021). Leading sectors in Balikpapan include Electricity, Gas, and Clean Water; Construction; Commerce, Hotels, and Restaurants; Transportation and Communications; and Finance, Rental, and Corporate Services, which are inseparable from the role of the industrial sector. The Kariangau Industrial Estate (KIK) supports the city's industrial and economic growth, with a strategic location near the Makassar Strait and the port, facilitating the distribution of domestic and international goods. Balikpapan, as a service center and the main distribution node in East Kalimantan, has transportation facilities such as international airports and major



ports (Primary, 2021). This research is in line with the research conducted by (Firda Auliyah Anggraeni, 2022) entitled "Analysis of Location Quotient and Shift Share in the City of Balikpapan in 2015-2019" the results of the research carried out are the results of Location Quotient with Static Location Quotient Analysis. It is known that Balikpapan City has 12 base sectors and 5 Non-Base Sectors.

Analysis of economic sector shifts in Balikpapan City in 2013-2022

During the 2013-2022 period, Balikpapan City experienced a change in the category typology of the cluster: from Quadrant II (Fast-Developing Regions) in 2013-2019, shifted to Quadrant I (Developed and Fast-Growing Regions) in 2020, and returned to Quadrant II in 2022. The city has a GDP per capita above the national average but its economic growth is below the national average. Balikpapan's economic growth is driven by the processing industry sector, especially the Pertamina RU V oil refinery which supplies 26% of fuel needs in Indonesia. The construction and transportation sectors also play an important role, with infrastructure such as the Sultan Aji Muhammad Sulaiman Sepinggan International Airport and ports supporting investment. Good infrastructure and increasing investment drive Balikpapan's economic growth (DKJN, 2023). The GDP per capita in Balikpapan City is lower than that of East Kalimantan Province, largely due to population migration. The movement of people from villages to cities in search of job opportunities increases the population of Balikpapan, which in turn affects the value of per capita income. This research is in line with the research conducted by (Alma, 2024) entitled "Study of Inequality and Economic Development of Regencies as a Result of Case Study: East Kalimantan Province" Balikpapan City based on the classy typology is in quadrant II.

The Influence of the GDP of Leading Sectors on Labor Absorption in Balikpapan City

This research is in line with Lewis' theory (two-sector model) which explains that the gradual transfer of labor from the agricultural sector to industry can increase economic output and growth in the modern sector. This transformation, often accompanied by urbanization, occurred as workers moved from rural to urban areas to join the industrial sector. The base sector in Balikpapan City, which includes flagship sectors, has driven significant economic growth and labor absorption, with 227,722 people working in this sector in 2022. The government's economic policies, such as the projection of an additional 3,600 ha of industrial estates from 2015-2023 in the RPJMD, support an

204

IJEBIR, Volume 03 Issue 05, 2024



Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/).

increase in job opportunities. This encourages high migration and population, which in turn increases consumption and creates new business opportunities in various sectors. To address this growth, the government needs to improve human resource competence through training and improving infrastructure to accommodate the population surge. This research is in accordance with the research conducted by (Syarifuddin and Dewi, 2014) entitled "Analysis of Base and Non-Base Sectors on Labor Absorption in Mojokerto Regency in 2003-2012" the results of the study stated that the base sector had a significant effect on labor absorption.

The Influence of GDP of Non-Flagship Sectors on Labor Absorption in Balikpapan City

The research is in line with Lewis' two-sector model, which explains the shift of labor from the agricultural sector to industry that drives sustainable economic growth and urbanization. The non-base sector has a limited influence on labor absorption because its output only serves local needs, while the base sector is more developed. The Balikpapan City Government is focusing on developing industrial estates, moving workers from non-base sectors such as agriculture, which have minimal land and low productivity, to more promising industrial and service sectors. To increase the absorption of labor in the non-base sector, there needs to be development of the sector through the provision of land and a special budget for its development. This research is in accordance with the research conducted by (Syarifuddin and Dewi, 2014) entitled "Analysis of Base and Non-Base Sectors on Labor Absorption in Mojokerto Regency in 2003-2012" the results of the study stated that the base sector had a significant effect on labor absorption.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the Location Quotient (LQ) of Balikpapan City in 2013-2022, there are six leading sectors that drive economic growth, namely the Processing Industry, Electricity, Gas, and Clean Water, Construction, Trade, Hotels, and Restaurants, Transportation and Communications, and Finance, Rental, and Corporate Services. This analysis shows that Balikpapan excels in the secondary and tertiary sectors. In addition, according to the Klasen Typology, this city is included in Quadrant 2 as a Fast-Growing Area. The results of a simple linear regression analysis also indicate that the superior sector significantly affects the absorption of labor, while the non-superior sector does not.

SUGGESTION

205



The Balikpapan City Government is expected to improve the competence of human resources through appropriate training to achieve higher economic productivity, while preparing adequate infrastructure to deal with population surges. In addition, the government needs to prioritize the development of six superior sectors and infrastructure to meet the needs of the city and its surroundings. The Balikpapan City Government needs to develop non-flagship sectors to meet regional needs by means of innovation, land provision for farmers, and special budgets. This development can make non-superior sectors as superior sectors that have the potential to support the city's economy.

REFERENCES

- AAIma, Z. (2024) 'STUDY OF INEQUALITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF DISTRICTS AS A RESULT OF EXPANSION CASE STUDY: EAST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE Zitni Alma 1', 13 (April).
- Arina Romarina (2020) 'Analysis of the Determination of Leading Sectors and Economic Structure of the Padangpariaman Regency, West Sumatra Province', *VISIONER: Journal of Regional Government in Indonesia*, 11(2), pp. 217–230. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.54783/jv.v11i2.199>.
- Dani Pramusinto, N., Daerobi, A. and Mulyaningsih, T. (2019) 'Demand and supply of labor and unemployment in Indonesia', *National Seminar & Call For Paper Business Seminar Master of Management SAMBIS-2019*, pp. 233–243.
- DKJN (2023) Balikpapan City as a Supporting Muscle for the Development of the Nusantara Capital City, Directorate General of Finance. Available at: <https://www.djkn.kemenkeu.go.id/kpkn-balikpapan/baca-artikel/16394/Kota-Balikpapan-Sebagai-Otot-Pendukung-Pembangunan-Ibu-Kota-Nusantara.html>.
- Fadillah, D.D. and Priana, W. (2022) 'Analysis of Factors Affecting Labor Absorption in the Processing Industry Sector in West Java Province', *ULIL ALBAB: Multidisciplinary Scientific Journal*, 1(9), pp. 3010–3019.
- Firda Auliyah Anggraeni (2022) 'Analysis of Location Quotient and Shift Share in Balikpapan City in 2015-2019', *OPTIMAL Journal of Economics and Management*, 2(4), pp. 218–239. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.55606/optimal.v2i4.715>.
- Hadi, M Fikry, Sinta Suciati, M.A. (2018) 'Analysis of the Determination of Leading Sectors in Labor Absorption in Indragiri Hulu Regency; Klassen Typology Approach', *Journal of Accounting & Economics*, 8(2), pp. 198–208.
- Hutapea, A., Koleangan, R.A.M. and Rorong, I.P.F. (2020) 'Analysis of Base and Non-Base Sectors and Economic Competitiveness in Increasing Economic Growth in



- Medan City', Scientific Journal of Efficiency, 20(03), pp. 1–11.
- Ilmu, J., Development, E. and Economics, F. (2015) 'Analysis of the leading sectors of South Minahasa Regency', 15(04), pp. 193–205.
- Investment, P.N. et al. (2012) 'The Effect of Investment Value, Wage Value, and Production Value on Labor Absorption in the Furniture Industry in Pedurungan District, Semarang City', Economics Development Analysis Journal, 1(2). Available at: <https://doi.org/10.15294/edaj.v1i2.484>.
- Maimun, S. (2007) 'Demand and Supply of Labor and Uoah: Theory and Some of Its Portraits in Indonesia', Journal of Economics & Education, 4(1), pp. 62–74.
- Pradita Ibrahim, A., Iriani, R. and Setya Wijaya, R. (2021) 'Analysis of Labor Absorption in Leading Sectors in Pasuruan Regency', Journal of Economics and Development Studies, 21(2), pp. 145–152.
- Pratama, R.D. (2021) 'Economic Analysis of East Kalimantan Province in 2011-2019'.
- Ratnasari, A. and Kirwani, D.H. (2015) 'The Role of Small and Medium Industries (IKM) in Labor Absorption in Ponorogo Regency', Journal of Economic Education, 1(3), pp. 11–17.
- Sari, N.K. et al. (2023) 'Analysis of the Potential of Leading Sectors for Labor Absorption in Kediri City Figure 2 Number of Labor Absorption in Kediri City in 2015-2021', 4(5), pp. 7502–7512.
- Sianturi, M.K. and Harahap, F.A. (2021) 'Analysis of Leading Economic Sectors in North Sumatra Province', JIE Journal of Economics, 5(1), pp. 141–154. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.22219/jie.v5i1.14127>.
- Syarifuddin, H. and Dewi, R.M. (2014) 'Analysis of Base and Non-Base Sectors on Labor Absorption in Mojokerto Regency in 2003-2012 Hadi Syarifuddin Retno Mustika Dewi Faculty of Economics, Unesa , Ketintang Campus Surabaya Economic development certainly has a goal to be', Journal of Economic Education (JUPE), 2(3), pp. 1–19. Available at: <https://ejournal.unesa.ac.id/index.php/jupe/article/view/9441>.
- Trisna, D. and Nadia (2023) 'Analysis of Leading Sectors in West Kalimantan Province Based on the Klassen Method', Ecodestinasi, 1(2), pp. 114–123. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.59996/ekodestinasi.v1i2.82>.
- Tutupoho, A. (2019) 'Analysis of Base Sectors and Non-Base Sectors on Economic Growth in Maluku Province (Case Study of Kota Regency)', Jurnal Cita Ekonomika, 13(1), pp. 1–18. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.51125/citaekonomika.v13i1.2647>.
- Widiarani, S., Priana, W. and Wahed, M. (2021) 'Analysis of Leading Economic Sectors



of Balikpapan City and Samarinda City', Journal of Syntax Admiration, 2(5), pp. 951–963. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.46799/jsa.v2i5.239>.
Journal of Economic Cita, 13(1), pp. 1–18. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.51125/citaekonomika.v13i1.2647>.
Widiarani, S., Priana, W. and Wahed, M. (2021) 'Analysis of Leading Economic Sectors of Balikpapan City and Samarinda City', Journal of Syntax Admiration, 2(5), pp. 951–963. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.46799/jsa.v2i5.239>.



