



## Analysis of Economic Growth and Base Sectors in West Sulawesi Province 2015-2021

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### ABSTRACT

The economic structure of West Sulawesi Province according to business fields is still dominated by the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sectors. Since 2016-2020, it has contributed more than 40% of the total GRDP. The economy of West Sulawesi Province in terms of average economic growth in 2015-2019, Mamuju Regency has the highest growth among other Regencies. This is influenced by the existence of Mamuju Regency as the capital of West Sulawesi Province. So that Mamuju Regency becomes the center of government and the center of economic activity. Mamuju Regency has an average growth rate of 7 percent (BPS, 2011). The purpose of this study is to find out the pattern and structure of economic growth and the sector base of West Sulawesi Province 2015-2020. The analytical method used in this study is the Klassen Typology and the Location Question (LQ). Based on the Klassen Typology analysis, the area of West Sulawesi Province can be mapped into 4 types. The area that is in the fast-developing and fast-growing category is only Mamuju Regency. An advanced but depressed area is the Pasangkayu Regency. The fast developing region is Polewali Mandar Regency and the underdeveloped areas in West Sulawesi Province have 3 regencies, namely Majene, Mamasa and Central Mamuju. Based on the Location Question (LQ) analysis, each district in West Sulawesi Province has an advantage or base sector which is a regional potential that can increase regional economic growth. Mamuju Regency has 13 base sectors, Polewali Mandar Regency has 10 base sectors,

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Regional economic development is a process in which local governments and their communities manage existing resources and form a pattern of partnership between local governments and the private sector to create new jobs and stimulate the development of economic activity (economic growth) in the region (Arsyad, 2010). The main goal of economic development according to Jhingan (1992) is to build capital equipment on a

sufficient scale to increase productivity in agriculture, mining, plantations and industry. Regional economic growth is basically influenced by the comparative advantage of a region, regional specialization, and the economic potential of the region. One of the determining factors in the formation of a region is the economic potential. The economic basis theory bases its view that the rate of economic growth in a region is determined by the magnitude of the increase in exports from that region. The regional economy is divided into two sectors, namely the base sector and the non-base sector. Basic activity is the export of goods and services to the places and economic boundaries of the people concerned. Meanwhile, non-basic activities are activities that do not export, that is, only activities carried out to meet needs within the region itself (Tarigan, 2007). Basic activity is the export of goods and services to the places and economic boundaries of the people concerned. Meanwhile, non-basic activities are activities that do not export, that is, only activities carried out to meet needs within the region itself (Tarigan, 2007). Basic activity is the export of goods and services to the places and economic boundaries of the people concerned. Meanwhile, non-basic activities are activities that do not export, that is, only activities carried out to meet needs within the region itself (Tarigan, 2007).

Indonesia currently has 34 provinces, each of which has different potential for economic growth. One of the relatively new provinces in Indonesia is West Sulawesi. This province is the result of expansion of the province of South Sulawesi. West Sulawesi Province which was formed on October 5, 2004 based on Law no. 26 of 2004 with the capital city being Mamuju. West Sulawesi has an area of 16,787.18 km<sup>2</sup> which includes 6 districts, namely Majene, Polewali Mandar (Polman), Mamasa, North Mamuju and Central Mamuju Regencies. Mamuju Regency is the largest area with an area of 29.97 percent (4,999.7 km<sup>2</sup>) of the total area of West Sulawesi Province, while the smallest is Majene Regency with an area of 5.65 percent (947.8 km<sup>2</sup>) of the area of West Sulawesi Province. . West Sulawesi province's economic growth since 2015 until now has shown a decreasing trend from year to year, but when compared to national economic growth since 2015-2019 West Sulawesi's economic growth has been higher. The highest growth occurred in 2015, namely 7.31 percent and the lowest occurred in 2020, namely -2.42 percent, which was caused by the impact of Covid 19. In 2021, growth has improved in line with economic conditions that have become more normal since the implementation of the vaccine policy in all regions. Indonesia.

West Sulawesi Province is one of the provinces in Indonesia which has a growth rate showing an increase from year to year (positive trend). The average economic growth from 2016 to 2018 was 6 percent with the highest growth rate in 2017 reaching 6.39 percent. In general, it appears that West Sulawesi's economic growth in 2020 has slowed down to -2.42 percent. The Covid-19 pandemic in 2020 impacted economic activities in West Sulawesi, so that the rate of economic growth contracted (BPS, 2021). The rate of economic growth in West Sulawesi Province has decreased in 2020, a phenomenon experienced by almost all countries due to the Covid-19 factor. In 2020, the economies of all regencies in West Sulawesi will experience a contraction. The highest economic growth in 2020 will be in Central Mamuju Regency, which is -0.40 percent. Meanwhile, the deepest contraction was in Pasangkayu Regency with an economic growth rate of -2.68 percent (BPS, 2020). Regional economic potential is the economic capacity that exists in the area that is possible and feasible to develop so that it will continue to develop as a source of life for the local people and can even help the regional economy as a whole to develop independently and sustainably (Soeparmoko, 2002).

The leading product of the agricultural sector in West Sulawesi Province is cocoa. Polman, Majene, and Mamuju Regencies are cocoa plantation centers in West Sulawesi Province. Almost all farmers have cocoa gardens, with an average ownership of 0.53 ha/farmer and the number of cocoa trees planted is 515. For farmers in this area, cocoa is the main source of family income, followed by rice fields (rice and secondary crops). In addition to the long dry season which is a production constraint, pests and diseases are

also a problem for farmers, so cocoa production has decreased in recent years, impacting the output of the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors and the economic growth of West Sulawesi Province. This basis theory is one of the approaches in determining potential or leading sectors that need to be maintained or increased in order to increase economic growth in West Sulawesi Province. The purpose of this research is to find out the pattern and structure of economic growth in West Sulawesi Province 2015-2021 and to find out which sectors are the basis sectors in West Sulawesi Province for the 2015-2021 period.

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

### 2.1 Types and Data Sources

The type of data in this research is quantitative data and the data source used is secondary data. According to Kuncoro (2004) what is meant by secondary data is data that has been collected by data collection agencies and published to the data user community. Collecting institutions and in this research include:

- a) Central Bureau of Statistics for West Sulawesi Province, consisting of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) data and population data for West Sulawesi Province for 2015-2021
- b) Other documents that have relevance to this research.
- c) Other related government agencies.

### 2.2 Data collection technique

Data collection techniques used in this study are:

#### 1) Observation (observation)

Namely data collection by conducting direct observations to the research location. What is observed is the condition of society and the activities carried out and the social system contained therein.

#### 2) Interview

Namely data collection by holding question and answer directly with parties related to the research object, namely West Sulawesi Province Stakeholders

#### 3) Questionnaire or Questionnaire

Questionnaires or questionnaires differ only in the form of delivery of the questions. questions are arranged in the form of interrogative sentences (open questions), while questionnaires, questions are arranged in question sentences with the answer criteria that have been provided (closed questions)

#### 4) Literature review

This technique is carried out to obtain information that is relevant to the research theme, both in the form of concepts and theories regarding topics and aspects of study according to the object of research. The literature studied can be in the form of relevant scientific works whether published commercially or not

### 2.3 Typology Klassen Analysis Tool

To get an overview of the pattern and structure of economic growth in each region, the Klassen Typology is used. Typology Klassen analysis is used to determine the classification of regions based on two main indicators, namely the rate of economic growth and per capita income or Gross Regional Domestic Product per capita of the region. The average Gross Regional Domestic Product or GRDP per capita as the horizontal axis and the average economic growth as the vertical axis. In this case the area can be divided into four groups, namely:

- a. Quadrant I: Fast-Forward and Fast-Growing Regions (High Growth and High Income).
- b. Quadrant II: Developed but Depressed Regions (High Income But Low Growth)
- c. Quadrant III: Fast Developing Regions (High Income But Low Income)

d. Quadrant IV: Relatively Disadvantaged Regions (Low Growth and Low Income)

		West Sulawesi Economic Growth ( $r$ )	
		Fast Forward and Fast Area Growing Areas $r_i > r, v_i >$	Developed but Depressed $r_i < r, v_i >$
GRDP per capita ( $y$ )	Fast Developing Area $R_i > r, v_i <$	I	I
		III	I $r_i < r, y_i < y$

**Figure 1.** Region Classification Based on Klassen Typology

Information :

$y_i$  = GRDP per capita of West Sulawesi

$y$  = Average GRDP per capita of Indonesia

$r_i$  = West Sulawesi's economic growth rate  $r$  = Indonesia's average economic growth

#### 2.4 Location Quotient (LQ) Analysis

Quantitatively determining the base sector in West Sulawesi Province 2015-2020 using the Location Quotient tool. The analytical method is used as follows. To answer the second research question, determining the base sectors is carried out using the LQ formula, with the following formula:

$LQ = (Q_{ij} / Q_j) / (Q_{in} / Q_n)$  Description:

- LQ is Location quotient
- $Q_{ij}$  is the output sector  $i$  area (West Sulawesi Province)
- $Q_j$  is the total regional output (West Sulawesi Province)
- $Q_{in}$  is the output of sector  $i$  in (Indonesia)
- $Q_n$  is the total output in (Indonesia)

Based on the results of the LQ calculation, it can be analyzed and concluded as follows:

- If  $LQ > 1$ , it is a base sector, meaning that the district/city level of specialization is higher than the provincial level.
- If  $LQ = 1$ , means the district/municipality level of specialization is the same as at the provincial level.
- If  $LQ < 1$ , it is a non-base sector, namely a sector with a district/city level of specialization that is lower than the provincial level

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

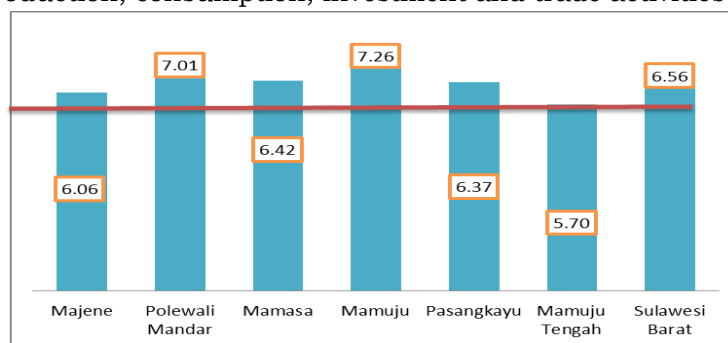
#### 3.1 Economic Growth and Income per Capita

Economic growth is one of the indicators used to measure a country's economic performance. In actual economic activity, economic growth means physical economic development. Some of the physical economic developments that occur in a country are the increase in the production of goods and services, and the development of infrastructure (Bahasoan, 2019). Based on data obtained through the West Sulawesi BPS (see Figure 1), the average growth rate for West Sulawesi Province for the 2015-2021 period is 6.56 percent. There are two districts that have an average growth above the provincial growth, namely Mamuju Regency and Polwali Mandar Regency. Majene, Pasangkayu, Mamasa and

Mamuju Tengah districts have an average growth rate below that of the province. This shows that there are only two districts that have good economic performance. Mamuju Regency is the capital of West Sulawesi Province which has high economic activity like other capital areas in Indonesia. Polewali Mandar Regency is the largest area of agricultural resources, especially rice plants in the region, besides that this Regency has the largest population in the Province of West Sulawesi. Nearly 60 percent of the population is in Polewali Manda Regency. The higher the economic growth of a region indicates the development of production, consumption, investment and trade activities in the region. Polewali Mandar Regency is the largest area of agricultural resources, especially rice plants in the region, besides that this Regency has the largest population in the Province of West Sulawesi. Nearly 60 percent of the population is in Polewali Manda Regency. The higher the economic growth of a region indicates the development of production, consumption, investment and trade activities in the region. Polewali Mandar Regency is the largest area of agricultural resources, especially rice plants in the region, besides that this Regency has the largest population in the Province of West Sulawesi. Nearly 60 percent of the population is in Polewali Manda Regency. The higher the economic growth of a region indicates the development of production, consumption, investment and trade activities in the region.

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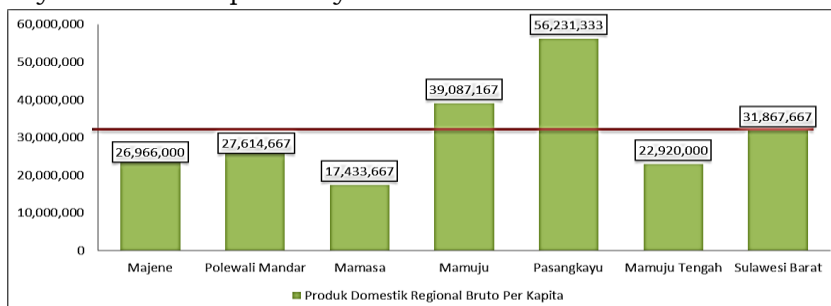


**Figure 2.** Average Economic Growth in West Sulawesi Province in 2015-2021

Source: BPS, 2022

Another macroeconomic indicator that is often used to measure the economic performance of a region is per capita income. GRDP per capita is an indicator that is quite relevant to describe the level of economic prosperity of the population at a macro level. GRDP per capita is calculated from the GRDP value divided by the total population. If seen in graph 2, the average per capita income of West Sulawesi Province for the 2015-2021 period is 31 million rupiah per year. Regencies with a higher per capita income value than

the provincial average are Mamuju and Pasangkayu Regencies. When viewed from the average per capita income for each region, Pasangkayu District has the highest value, namely 56 million rupiahs per year, and Mamasa Regency has the lowest value among all districts, namely 17 million rupiahs a year.



**Figure 3.** Average Per Capita Income of West Sulawesi Province, 2015-2021  
Source: BPS, 2022

### 3.3 Klassen Typology Analysis

Based on the Klassen Typology analysis, the area of West Sulawesi Province can be mapped into 4 types (see table 3). The area that is in the fast-developing and fast-growing category is only Mamuju Regency. An advanced but depressed area is the Pasangkayu Regency. The fast developing region is Polewali Mandar Regency and the underdeveloped areas in West Sulawesi Province have 3 regencies, namely Majene, Mamasa and Central Mamuju.

**Table 1.** Regional Mapping of West Sulawesi Province Based on the Klassen Typology

Regional Classification	Regency
The area is fast developing and fast growing	Mamuju
Developed but Depressed Region	Install wood
Fast Developing Area	Polewali Mandar
Relatively Disadvantaged Regions	Mamasa, Majene, Central Mamuju

Regional mapping based on the Klassen Typology provides information for regional development planning in West Sulawesi Province. Types of short, medium and long term development planning. The regional development planning strategic matrix can be seen in table 4

**Table 2.** Regional Development Strategy Matrix

Short Term(1-5 Years)	Medium Term(5-10 Years)	Long-term (10-25 Years)
Fast Forward But Pressured Regions To Become Fast Forward and Fast Growing Regions:  PASANGKAYU	Underdeveloped Regions Become Developed :  MAJENE MAMUJU MIDDLE MAMASA	Developing Regions to Become Fast-Forward and Fast-Growing Regions:  POLEWALI MANDAR

Source: Widodo, 2006

This development strategy must be in accordance with the potential of each region, so that development planning can run effectively and efficiently. The potential of each region can be identified by analyzing Location Quotient (LQ). One of the efforts to increase economic activity in each region is to increase regional investment. According to widodo (2006) there are 5 variables that affect investment growth, namely:

1. Institutional
2. Social politics
3. Regional Economy

## 4. Labor and Productivity

## 5. Physical Infrastructure

Among the five factors besides the regional economy, the factor that is most highlighted in increasing investment growth in the province of West Sulawesi is physical infrastructure. The availability of proper physical infrastructure will support investors in determining the initial investment costs. The variables in terms of physical infrastructure are (Widodo: 2006):

- a) Availability of physical infrastructure. Physical infrastructure is needed to expedite business activities for the business world. So that the availability of physical facilities and infrastructure such as roads, sea and air ports, railways, telecommunication facilities and energy sources such as electricity. The availability of these facilities increasingly attracts investors to invest in the region
- b) Quality of and access to physical infrastructure. This quality is described by being ready and appropriate for the facilities and infrastructure to be used in production activities.

3.4 Analysis Location Qoutient (LQ)

The basic logic of LQ analysis is economic base theory, the point of which is that because the base industry produces goods and services for markets in any area outside the area concerned, sales out of the area will generate income for the area. Furthermore, the flow of income from outside the area will lead to an increase in consumption and investment in the area. This in turn will increase income and create new job opportunities. This increase in income not only increases demand for base industries, but also increases demand for non-base (local) industries. This increase in demand will encourage increased investment in the industry concerned and also other industries.

**Table 3.** Location Qoutient (LQ) Calculation Results for Regency Areas for the 2015-2021 Period of West Sulawesi Province

No	Field of Business Annual GRDP (2010=100)	Polewali Mandar	Mamasa	Majene	Mamuju	Central Mamuju	Install wood
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	0.97	0.85	0.87	0.85	1.77	1.07
2	Mining and excavation	1.00	1.07	1.16	1.51	0.56	0.48
3	Processing industry	0.63	0.47	0.51	0.34	0.87	2.64
4	Procurement of Electricity and Gas	1.02	0.43	1.70	1.28	0.32	0.66
5	Water Procurement, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	0.96	0.56	0.83	2.24	0.37	0.06
6	Construction	0.92	1.07	0.96	1.29	0.18	1.05
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	1.56	1.08	0.98	0.99	0.43	0.47
8	Transportation and Warehousing	0.86	0.70	1.09	1.41	0.41	0.94
9	Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink	1.12	1.42	1.21	1.13	0.82	0.52
10	Information and Communication	1.13	0.73	1.13	1.68	0.25	0.29
11	Financial Services and Insurance	1.17	1.06	1.61	1.28	0.39	0.31
12	Real Estate	1.28	1.58	1.22	0.82	1.25	0.49
13	Company Services	1.30	1.03	0.61	1.23	0.18	0.80

No	Field of Business Annual GRDP (2010=100)	Polewali Mandar	Mamasa	Majene	Mamuju	Central Mamuju	Install wood
14	Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	0.82	1.65	1.32	1.48	0.42	0.54
15	Education Services	0.92	1.86	1.76	1.04	0.70	0.54
16	Health Services and Social Activities	1.24	1.32	0.71	1.01	0.14	1.02
17	Other Services	1.17	0.56	1.71	1.51	0.10	0.25

Based on Table 3, each district in West Sulawesi Province has an advantage or base sector which is a regional potential that can increase regional economic growth. Polewali Mandar Regency has 10 base sectors including:

Mamuju Regency has the most base sectors in West Sulawesi Province, namely 13 base sectors and Central Mamuju Regency has the least base sectors in West Sulawesi Province, namely only 2 base sectors. Polewali Mandar and Majene Regencies each have 10 base sectors, Mamasa District has 10 base sectors and Pasangkayu District has 4 base sectors. Each base sector in each region shows the specialization of production activities which will become a reference for the objectives to be achieved in development planning. Regional Policy Goals

To be able to formulate regional development policies, it is necessary to set targets to be achieved. Safrizal (2008) explains that there are 3 alternative targets, namely realizing regional prosperity, community prosperity or both at the same time. If regional development efforts are directed at increasing the prosperity of this community, usually the rate of economic growth and increased supply employment in the area concerned tends to grow slowly compared to when development targets are directed at increasing regional prosperity. This is because, development efforts are more directed at improving the quality of human resources and community empowerment which usually takes a long time compared to regional physical development efforts. As a result, the increase in economic growth and the provision of regional employment tends to be lower, which in turn causes the development performance of the region concerned to slow down. This condition then creates a feeling of dissatisfaction in society which can bring various political implications. If regional prosperity is the main means of regional development, it is highly likely that regional economic growth will increase rapidly because it is driven by better regional conditions, especially facilities and infrastructure. Based on the results of this study, the regional policy targets in West Sulawesi Province are directed towards regional prosperity. Each district has a potential economic sector that must be improved so that in the long term, regions that are categorized as underdeveloped can become fast-developing and fast-growing regions. The target strategy matrix for regional prosperity is in accordance with the Klassen Typology and Location Qoutient (LQ) analysis.

**Table 4.** Strategic matrix of regional prosperity targets according to Klassen Typology and Location Qoutient (LQ) analysis

No	Field of Business Annual GRDP (2010=100)	Polewali Mandar	Install wood	Mamuju	Mamasa	Majene	Central Mamuju
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	0.97	1.07	0.85	0.85	0.87	1.77

2	Mining and excavation	1.00	0.48	1.51	1.07	1.16	0.56
3	Processing industry	0.63	2.64	0.34	0.47	0.51	0.87
4	Procurement of Electricity and Gas	1.02	0.66	1.28	0.43	1.70	0.32
5	Water Procurement, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	0.96	0.06	2.24	0.56	0.83	0.37
6	Construction	0.92	1.05	1.29	1.07	0.96	0.18
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	1.56	0.47	0.99	1.08	0.98	0.43
8	Transportation and Warehousing	0.86	0.94	1.41	0.70	1.09	0.41
9	Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink	1.12	0.52	1.13	1.42	1.21	0.82
10	Information and Communication	1.13	0.29	1.68	0.73	1.13	0.25
11	Financial Services and Insurance	1.17	0.31	1.28	1.06	1.61	0.39
12	Real Estate	1.28	0.49	0.82	1.58	1.22	1.25
13	Company Services	1.30	0.80	1.23	1.03	0.61	0.18
14	Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	0.82	0.54	1.48	1.65	1.32	0.42
15	Education Services	0.92	0.54	1.04	1.86	1.76	0.70
16	Health Services and Social Activities	1.24	1.02	1.01	1.32	0.71	0.14
17	Other Services	1.17	0.25	1.51	0.56	1.71	0.10
Region Categories Based on Klassen Typology		Fast Developing Area	Developed but Depressed Region	The area is fast developing and fast growing	Relatively Disadvantaged Regions		
Regional Prosperity Target		The area is fast developing and fast growing				Fast Developing Area	

Based on the matrix in table 4, it shows that the areas colored yellow are the base sectors in each district in West Sulawesi Province. These are potential sectors that must be developed to achieve regional prosperity targets in each district. Particularly for Mamuju Regency, which previously was a fast-developing and growing area, the sector development strategy was more directed at equitable growth, so that the sectors developed in the area were non-base sectors. With this pattern of regional development, it is hoped that it will increase economic growth and prosperity in the Province of West Sulawesi.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion, the conclusion of this study is that based on the Klassen Typology analysis, the area of West Sulawesi Province can be mapped into 4 types (see table 3). The area that is in the fast-developing and fast-growing category is only Mamuju Regency. An advanced but depressed area is the Pasangkayu Regency. The fast developing region is Polewali Mandar Regency and the underdeveloped areas in West Sulawesi

Province have 3 regencies, namely Majene, Mamasa and Central Mamuju. Based on the analysis, each district in West Sulawesi Province has an advantage or base sector which is a regional potential that can increase regional economic growth. Mamuju Regency has 13 base sectors, Polewali Mandar Regency has 10 base sectors, Majene Regency has 10 base sectors,

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