LOCAL ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION OF PALANGKA RAYA CITY: IDENTIFICATION OF LEADING AND POTENTIAL SECTORS

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Abstract. *This study aims to identify leading economic sectors that play a strategic role in economic growth in Palangka Raya City. To achieve this goal, three analytical approaches are used, namely Location Quotient (LQ), Klassen Typology, and Shift Share using 2018–2024 GRDP data. Through the LQ analysis, it was found that 14 of the 17 sectors studied were classified as basic sectors, meaning that these sectors have a relative advantage in the regional economy compared to the provincial level. Among them are the Electricity and Gas Procurement, Government Administration, and Accommodation and Food and Beverage sectors as the main leading sectors. Through the Klassen Typology, the sectors are classified into four quadrants; trade, communication, government, and education in Quadrant I, indicating rapid growth and high contribution to the city's economy. Meanwhile, the Shift Share Analysis shows a total growth of IDR 3,620.98 billion, driven by national trends, industrial structure, and local competitive advantages. These findings confirm the dominance of the service sector, while productive sectors such as agriculture and the processing industry require strategic policies to increase their competitiveness. This study recommends strengthening potential sectors and increasing local capacity as strategic steps towards sustainable economic development.*

Keywords: *GRDP; Klassen Typology; Leading Sectors; Location Quotient; Palangka Raya; Shift Share*

1. INTRODUCTION

Regional economic development requires strategic planning based on local potential, as evidenced in studies in Samarinda City and Kendari City which show the importance of mapping leading sectors in forming economic clusters and setting development priorities (Sari et al., 2017; Suna, 2013). Factors such as PAD, capital expenditure, and labor also drive economic growth (Priambodo, 2015), while human development also plays an important role although it is not always in line with regional financial performance (Dinarjito & Dharmazi, 2020). GDP is the main indicator in measuring the economic capacity of the region (Sendow et al., 2019), which in practice requires the active participation of the government and the community as well as strategic partnerships to create jobs and local economic activities (Tjarbo & Susilo, 2014). The success of development is assessed from economic growth, sector transformation, and the reduction of regional disparities (Shaleh, 2021), where external demand for local products is also the main trigger (Suna, 2013). Therefore, development planning is very crucial because market mechanisms are not enough to ensure equitable distribution of benefits (Pratiwi, 2013).

Planning is a continuous process in determining the use of resources to achieve future goals. Widodo (2006:111) stated that development planning begins with the identification of superior or potential economic sectors. Statistical data is the basis for the preparation of the right policy strategy, taking into account sectors that have developed as well as

those that have the potential to grow in the future. Understanding this economic potential allows regions to formulate policies that encourage optimal growth.

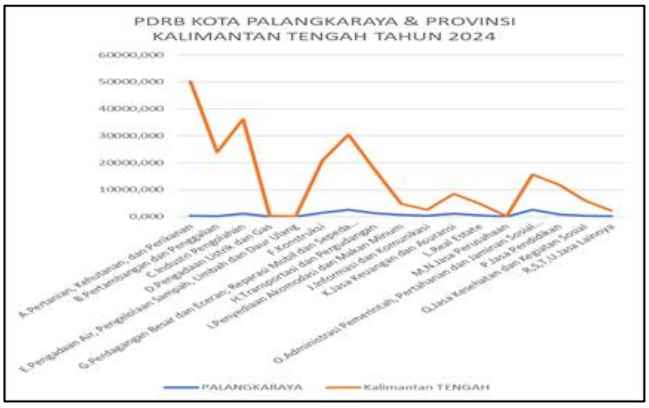

Figure 1. PDRB of Palangka Raya City & Central Kalimantan Province 2024

The GDP graph shows a significant difference between Palangka Raya City and Central Kalimantan Province. With high fluctuations in several other sectors, reflecting the dependence on the natural resource-based sector. Rp 50 trillion in the mining sector In contrast, Palangka Raya showed a lower but stable contribution, around Rp 1–3 trillion in almost all sectors, reflecting a smaller economic structure. He emphasized that economic activities are spread in other districts while Palangka Raya plays a role as an administrative and service center. Therefore, it is important to study in depth to find out the leading sectors in this city to support targeted development based on local potential, as well as encourage sustainable economic growth.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

A descriptive quantitative approach based on secondary data from BPS in 2024 Palangka Raya City and Central Kalimantan Province aims to identify base and potential sectors in regional economic development. GDP data for the 2018–2024 period was analyzed using the Location Quotient (LQ), Klassen Typology, and Shift Share methods. These three methods are commonly used in the academic literature to analyze the economic structure of a region and determine the leading sectors. For example, Azaki (2024) used LQ and Shift Share to measure the economic potential of the Sragen area, and Pangow et al. (2023) applied them in the study of Surabaya's economy. Another study by Ariani et al. (2021) also showed the effectiveness of this combination of methods in identifying the base sectors of Semarang Regency.

2.1 Analisis Location Quotient (LQ)

This motode is carried out to find out whether an area belongs to the base (flagged) or non-base (non-flagged) category. The calculation formula is as follows:

$$LQ = \frac{\left(\frac{X_{ir}}{X_r}\right)}{\left(\frac{X_{in}}{X_n}\right)}$$

Description:
LQ = Location Quotient in Palangka Raya
Xir = GDP for Palangka Raya City Sector
Xr = Total GDP in Palangka Raya
Xin = GDP for Central Kalimantan Province Sector
Xn = Total GDP in Central Kalimantan Province

Tarigan (2005:82) defines the amount of LQ as follows: LQ > 1, meaning it shows the base sector because its contribution is greater than that of the province, and has the potential to export outside the city.

LQ < 1, meaning that this sector is not strong enough to meet regional needs and is still dependent on outside the region.

LQ = 1, meaning that this sector is only able to meet local needs.

2.2 Shift Share Analysis

The shift-share method was used to analyze changes in the economic structure in Palangka Raya City compared to Central Kalimantan Province. This approach measures the influence of three components on changes in the GDP of a particular sector, with the following formula: Soepono (1993: 44) in Zakiah et al (2023: 206). To investigate sector i in region j is mathematically designed as follows:

thigh = nij + mij + cij

Where :

Dij = change in the variable of GDP sector i in Study Area j
Nij = Eij.rn (growth of sector i in study area j)
Me = Eij. (rin–rn) (Industrial mix of Sector I reference area in study area J)
Cij = Eij. (Rij–Rin) (Competitive Advantage of Sector I Reference Area in Study Area J).

By definition:

rij = Pace of development of sector i in region j
rin = Rate of development of sector i in the reference region
rn = Total growth rate of reference area
Eij = Added value of sector i in the study area j
Ein = Added value of sector i in the reference area
En = Economic development of the reference region

2.3 Tipology Class

This method is used to map sectors based on a combination of the pace of development and contribution to GDP. According to Sjafrizal (2008:180), this classification is divided into four quadrants: Sjafrizal (2008) on Heru et al (2022: 30). The results are finally divided into 4 quadrants having the following characters.

Table 1. Classification of Regions by Klassen Typology

Contribution of GDP / GDP Growth Rate (r)	yi > y	yi < and
ri > r	Developed and fast-growing sectors (Quadrant I)	Fast-growing sector (Quadrant III)
ri < r	Developed but depressed sector (Quadrant II)	Relatively lagging sectors (Quadrant IV)

(Source : Sjarifal (2008: 30) In Zakiah et al (2023: 207))

Information:

r I : Growth of the sector in the regions
r : Average growth of the reference region
y I : Contribution of the sector in the region
y : Average sector contribution in the reference area

This study uses a quantitative approach by analyzing the GDP data of Palangka Raya City and Central Kalimantan Province in 2018–2024. The goal is to identify sectors that are growing rapidly and contributing greatly to the regional economy. By comparing the growth rate and sectoral contributions, this study describes the economic structure of cities as well as development opportunities of leading sectors as the basis for setting development priorities.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Location Quotient Analysis (LQ)

This method is used to identify the leading sectors in Palangka Raya City by comparing the sectoral contribution to the GDP of the city and province. The LQ value of > 1 indicates the base sector that has the potential to serve markets outside the region, while the LQ < 1 reflects the non-base sector. Although simple, the one-shot LQ analysis does not reflect sectoral dynamics. Therefore, this study uses a time series approach (2018–2024) to capture trends and changes in the sector's contribution more accurately. This approach helps uncover sustainability and opportunities for the development of leading sectors in the context of economic growth in Central Kalimantan Province.

Table 2. Location Quotient (LQ) Calculation Results of Palangka Raya City 2018-2024

No	Sector	Average LQ	Information
1	Electricity and Gas Supply	4,385	Basis
2	Government Administration, Defense, and Social Security Mandatory	3,327	Basis
3	Accommodation and Meal Provision	2,601	Basis
4	Financial Services and Insurance	2,43	Basis
5	Information and Communication	2,256	Basis
6	Corporate Services	1,975	Basis
7	Water Procurement, Waste, Waste and Recycling Management	1,641	Basis
8	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	1,554	Basis
9	Real Estate	1,483	Basis
10	Educational Services	1,254	Basis
11	Transformation and Warehousing	1,242	Basis
12	Health Services and Social Activities	1,168	Basis
13	Construction	1,132	Basis
14	Other Services	1,129	Basis
15	Processing Industry	0,573	Non Basis
16	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	0,116	Non Basis
17	Mining and Quarrying	0,089	Non Basis

(Source: BPS Central Kalimantan (2024) (data processed))

According to the data table above, Palangka Raya City has a total of 17 economic sectors recorded in the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP). Of these, 14 leading sectors or economic bases for Palangka Raya City are recorded to have a Location Quotient (LQ) > 1.

3.2 Base Sector

It shows that these sectors not only meet the domestic needs of Palangka Raya City, but also outside the region. LQ is greater than one, or which falls into the category of the base sector. Some that show a high LQ are:

1. The Electricity and Gas Procurement sector is the base sector in Palangka Raya City with an LQ value of 4,385, showing a very high contribution to the city's GDP. In addition to meeting local needs, this sector supports the activities of other sectors such as industry and households. Zhafira et al. (2023) noted that the strengthening of this sector encourages distribution efficiency and increases regional competitiveness through sectoral linkages.

2. The Government Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Security sectors are also classified as the basis with an LQ value of 3,327, reflecting Palangka Raya's role as the center of provincial government. The dominance of this sector creates economic stability and drives demand in other service sectors. This is in accordance with Sukirno (2016) who stated that public spending and bureaucratic activities make this

sector dominant in the administrative area.

3. The Accommodation and Food and Beverage Supply sector has an LQ value of 2,601, demonstrating the strength of local consumption from workers, students, and households. Based on BPS data (2021), this sector contributed 4.47% to GDP and grew 7.48% (YoY) in the second quarter of 2024 (BPS Central Kalimantan). This growth reflects the important role of this sector as a daily economic driver for urban people. The rest of the sectors in Palangka Raya City are classified as base sectors based on the Location Quotient (LQ) value which exceeds 1, showing a higher contribution than the provincial average and the ability to serve demand outside the region. The dominance of these sectors shows that the economic structure of Palangka Raya City is strongly supported by the tertiary sector that develops along with its function as a center for administration, education, and services in Central Kalimantan.

3.3. Non-Base Sector

On the other hand, there are 3 fields that show an LQ value of < 1, namely Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, Mining and Quarrying, and Processing Industry, which shows that these three fields have not fully met the needs of the domestic market of Palangka Raya City. This means that these sectors contribute less to the local economy than the province as a whole

1. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (LQ = 0.116): The very low LQ of this sector shows that in many places agriculture, forestry, and fisheries are the dominant sectors. in Palangka Raya City, this sector has not yet become the main driver in the regional economy. This can be caused by geographical factors, changes in consumption patterns, or dependence on other more developed sectors.

2. Mining and Quarrying (LQ = 0.089): The mining sector in Palangka Raya City shows a very small contribution to the region's GDP, although it may play an important role in other areas of Central Kalimantan. This may be influenced by the limited natural resources that can be extracted or environmental policy factors that limit the exploitation of natural resources.

3. Processing Industry (LQ = 0.573): The processing industry in Palangka Raya City shows an LQ value that is also less than one, indicating that this field has not been able to meet the demand of the local market optimally. Factors affecting this sector can include limited technology, infrastructure, or access to raw materials that will be needed during the production process.

3.4 Klassen Typology Analysis

Klassen Typology Analysis is a way to understand the economic development of a region by looking at two main factors: economic development and per capita income. In summary, this method divides regions into four main categories:

1. Quadrant I – Forward and Rapid Growth (ri > r&yi > y): Indicates the sector with high contribution and rapid growth. This sector plays a role as the main driving force of the regional economy (Sjafrizal, 2008).
2. Quadrant II – Forward but Depressed (ri < r & yi > y): A field that contributes greatly but whose growth is slow. Generally, it occurs due to market saturation or limited innovation (Heru et al., 2022).
3. Quadrant III – Rapid Growth (ri > r&yi < y): The sector is growing above average but its contribution is still low. With the right support, this sector has the potential to become a leading sector (Wiwikenanda & Utama, 2016).
4. Quadrant IV – Relatively Underdeveloped (ri < r & yi < y): This field has slow development and low contribution, requiring special attention so as not to be further lagging behind in economic development (Zakiah et al., 2023).

Table 3. Results of Calculation of Klassen Typology in Palangka Raya City 2018-2024

Sector	Kaudran	Information
Agriculture, forestry and Fisheries	IV	Relatively Underdeveloped Sectors
Mining and Quarrying	II	Developed but Stressed Sector
Processing Industry	III	Potential Sectors to Grow
Electricity and Gas Procurement	IV	Relatively Underdeveloped Sectors
Water Procurement, Waste, Waste and Recycling Management	II	Developed but Stressed Sector
Construction	II	Developed but Stressed Sector
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Moil and Motorcycle Repair	I	Featured Sectors
Transformation and Warehousing	III	Potential Sectors to Grow
Financial Services and Insurance	IV	Relatively Underdeveloped Sectors
Real Estate	III	Potential Sectors to Grow
Corporate Services	II	Developed but Stressed Sector
Government Administration, Defense, and Social Security Mandatory	I	Featured Sectors
Educational Services	I	Featured Sectors
Health Services and Social Activities	IV	Relatively Underdeveloped Sectors
Other Services	IV	Relatively Underdeveloped Sectors

(Source: BPS Central Kalimantan (2024) (data processed))

Based on this analysis, the sectors in Palangka Raya City are divided into four quadrants based on their growth rate and contribution to GDP. Each quadrant reflects different conditions and potentials, from flagship sectors to sectors that require special attention. The following is an explanation of each quadrant and the sectors included in it.

1. Quadrant I – Leading Sector (ri > r & yi > y)

This analysis of quadrant I is the sectors that have a large contribution and high growth, becoming the main driver of the GDP of Palangka Raya City. The existence of the trade and educational services sector reflects the city's role as a center of consumption and public services. A study by Wiwikenanda & Utama (2016) shows that the tertiary sector (services) tends to dominate urban areas that act as administrative and educational centers, such as Palangka Raya.

2. Quadrant II – Developed but Depressed Sectors (ri < r & yi > y)

Despite the high contribution, these sectors are experiencing a slowdown. This can occur due to market stagnation or a lack of innovation. According to Heru et al. (2022), the developed but depressed sector needs policy revitalization and innovation encouragement so that it does not decline further.

3. Quadrant III – Potential Sectors to Grow (ri > r & yi < y)

The sector is growing rapidly although its contribution is still low. According to Zakiah et al. (2023), the sector in this quadrant is important to be developed because it has the potential to become a leading sector with investment support, digitalization, and increased connectivity.

4. Quadrant IV – Relatively Disadvantaged Sectors (ri < r & yi < y)

This sector has not made a significant contribution and its growth is low. According to

Sjafrizal (2008), the quadrant IV sector requires special intervention because it risks being left behind if it is not raised through policy reforms, incentives, and strengthening local competitiveness.

3.5 Shift Share Analysis

This analysis compares the growth of economic sectors in the region with the reference area (city or province). The main goal is to find the components that cause those changes in more detail than Location Quotient (LQ) analysis. This method divides changes in industrial growth into three main parts, namely; National Growth, (National Growth Effect), Industry Mix Effect, and Regional Competitive Changes (Regional Shift Effect) (Tarigan, 2005; Abadi et al., 2023):

Thus, Shift Share provides an understanding that is not only static, as in LQ analysis, but also dynamic and causal, as it highlights why certain sectors are growing or slowing down (Wahyuni, 2024).

This method is also the basis for strategic planning, especially when making fiscal policies. Local governments can allocate resources efficiently by understanding the components that affect the growth of each field. They can help the development of a field or help improve areas that are experiencing a slowdown.

Table 4. The results of the calculation of the Shift Share analysis of Palangka Raya City 2018-2024

No	Sector	Nij	Me	Cij	Thigh
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	61,5613	-8,9113	0,8386	53,4886
2	Mining and Quarrying	31,2652	-10,6085	-0,9652	19,6914
3	Processing Industry	257,3133	-41,8512	-156,0133	59,4487
4	Electricity and Gas Procurement	9,7671	14,4376	4,6328	28,8376
5	Water Procurement, Waste, Waste and Recycling Management	4,2077	2,4807	-1,3077	5,3807
6	Construction	271,4923	-4,9728	29,8076	296,3271
7	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair	501,0342	74,5980	155,7657	731,3980
8	Transportation and Warehousing	231,0719	49,8082	103,4280	384,3082
9	Accommodation and Meal Provision	121,6946	43,9474	76,7053	242,3474
10	Information and Communication	51,9217	54,3568	70,2782	176,5568
11	Financial Services and Insurance	197,0015	119,3484	105,5984	421,9484
12	Real Estate	81,2487	-9,2158	9,4512	81,4841
13	Corporate Services	1,9126	-0,1126	0,5873	2,3873
14	Mandatory Government, Defense, and Social Security Administration	534,9771	60,3398	-45,1771	550,1398
15	Educational Services	142,8611	49,2257	135,7388	327,8257
16	Health Services and Social Activities	59,0622	75,5127	95,2377	229,8127
17	Other Services	31,6732	-7,9007	-14,1732	9,5992
	Total	2590,07	460,48	570,43	3620,98

(Source: BPS Central Kalimantan (2024) (data processed))

As a result of the Shift Share calculation presented in Table 4, the economy of Palangka Raya city experienced a total growth of IDR 3,620.98 billion between 2018 and 2024. The increase in economic growth in the city of Palangka Raya is influenced by several factors, each of which has a good and bad impact on the city's economy. Further explanation of the components of Shift Share is as follows:

1. Factors Affecting the Economic Development of Central Kalimantan Province (Nij)

The results of the calculation of Palangka Raya City made a positive contribution of IDR 2,590.07 million. Experienced quite good growth, even better than the previous growth. Although there are several industries that are still relatively lagging the city of Palangka Raya and the province, overall Palangka Raya City shows positive growth dynamics. Such as, Infrastructure Development, Economic Diversification, Human Resources Improvement, MSME Digitalization, and Inflation Control.

2. Implications of the Industrial Mix (Mij)

The Mij component with a negative value of IDR 460.48 million shows that the industrial structure in Palangka Raya is not fully economic. Some sectors such as mining and water management are growing slower than average, thus requiring and adjusting the direction of development (BPS Central Kalimantan, 2025; Zakiah et al., 2023). On the other hand, the trade and communication sectors showed good performance. This suggests that the city's economic opportunities will be stronger if the focus of development is directed to these sectors (Abadi et al., 2023). Arsyad (2004). The success of development is highly determined by industrial structures that can adapt and compete.

3. Impact of Competitive Advantage (Cij)

The competitive advantages possessed by various economic sectors contribute to the growth and competitiveness of a region. Based on the calculation results, the total economic impact produced by all business sectors in Palangka Raya City reached IDR 570.43 million. This figure reflects the city's competitiveness, especially in several sectors that show significant competitive advantages including: Education and health services, electricity and gas supply, processing industry, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, water procurement, waste and waste management, and recycling.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The results of the analysis show that the city of Palangka Raya is dominated by the tertiary sector, especially government services and administration. Of the 14 out of 17 sectors categorized as base sectors (LQ > 1) based on the results of the Location Quotient (LQ) analysis, the results include Gas and Electricity Procurement (LQ = 4,385), Government Administration (3,327), and Accommodation and Food and Beverage (2,601). This proves that most fields in Palangka Raya not only have the ability to meet regional needs but also have the capacity to meet demand from a global perspective. On the other hand, industry, agriculture, mining and processing are at LQ 1, indicating dependence on external supply as well as structural needs.

Through the Klassen Typology the sectors are classified by age and growth rate. Sectors such as Trade, Communication and Information, Government Administration, and Education Services are in Quadrant I (advanced and fast-growing), making them the main drivers of the regional economy. The Construction, Water Supply, and Mining sectors are included in Quadrant II (advanced but depressed) because their contribution is high but growth is slow. Potential for development The Accommodation, Transportation, and Processing Industry is included in Quadrant III (potential to develop) and deserves to be used as the focus of intervention. Relatively lagging behind, the Agriculture, Other Services, and Electricity & Gas sectors are in Quadrant IV that require policy support for stagnation.

Meanwhile, the Shift Share analysis provides a more dynamic picture of the city's

economic sources. Of the total growth of IDR 3,620.98, the largest contribution came from the national growth factor (Nij = IDR 2,590.07 billion), followed by industrial structures (Mij = IDR 460.48 billion), and local competitive advantages (CIJ = IDR 570.43 billion). Affirming that although the city's economy is largely driven by provincial dynamics, sectors such as Trade, Transport, Education, and Health show strong local competitiveness. On the other hand, sectors with negative CIJ values such as Mining and Processing Industries need strategic revitalization and infrastructure support to be more competitive.

The city of Palangka Raya has great opportunities in strengthening sectors, administration, and trade but still requires special attention for productivity that is not yet optimal. In the future, urban economic development needs to be focused on utilizing local advantages, increasing human resource capacity, and structuring industrial structures so that economic growth is more inclusive and sustainable.

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AUTHOR'S CONTRIBUTIONS

The first and second authors were responsible for collecting data related to Palangka Raya City and Central Kalimantan Province, as well as preparing the initial draft of the study. The third and fourth authors conducted data analysis using the Location Quotient (LQ), Klassen Typology, and Shift-Share methods with the support of Microsoft Excel, and also contributed to the literature review and interpretation of results. The assistant lecturer provided guidance on research design, methodology validation, and refinement of the manuscript content. The fifth author processed and presented data in visual formats such as tables, charts, and maps, while the sixth author focused on final review, language refinement, and ensuring compliance with publication standards.

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