

Analysis of the Determinants of Leading Sectors in the Three Main Economic Sectors in the Province of West Nusa Tenggara in 2014-2023.

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ABSTRACT: This study aims to analyze the determinants of leading sectors in the three main economic sectors in NTB Province from 2014 to 2023, with a focus on the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors. The analytical methods used include Location Quotient (LQ) to identify leading sectors and multiple linear regression to evaluate the effect of investment, capital expenditure, and employment on these sectors. The data used is secondary data from 2014 to 2023 sourced from BPS. The research approach uses an associative quantitative approach. The results showed that in the Location Quotient (LQ) analysis, the primary sector consists of two sectors, namely the agriculture, forestry, fisheries and mining sectors which are the leading sectors. The secondary sector is a non-leading sector that has 16 sub-sectors, one of which is the tobacco processing industry sector which is a leading sub-sector while the other processing sub-sectors are non-leading. As well as the tertiary sector has 8 superior sectors including construction, wholesale and retail trade, transportation and procurement, real estate, government administration, defense and compulsory social security, education services, health services and social activities and other services while other sectors are non-superior sectors. In multiple linear regression analysis that the primary sector and tertiary sector for investment variables and employment opportunities have a positive and significant influence on the leading sector while capital expenditure has a positive but insignificant influence on the leading sector. As well as in the secondary sector that investment has a positive but insignificant effect on the leading sector, while capital expenditure and employment opportunities have a positive and significant effect.

KEYWORDS: Leading Sector, Investment, Capital Expenditure, Employment Opportunity

I. INTRODUCTION

Regional economic development is a process where local governments and communities manage existing resources, by establishing patterns of partnership between local governments and the private sector. Pembangunan ekonomi sangatlah penting karena mencakup proses yang melibatkan pertumbuhan ekonomi dan berbagai perubahan. Economic development is important because it is a process that involves economic growth and change. These changes include shifts in the structure of the economy, such as from agriculture to industry or services, as well as changes in institutions through regulation and reform. Rostow's theory suggests that economic development proceeds through several stages, from the traditional stage to the advanced economic stage. In the early stages, people mainly depended on the agricultural sector, but over time, the industrial and service sectors began to develop, reducing the dominance of agriculture in the economy (Lincoln Arsyad, 2010: 374).

In the era of regional autonomy, regional development is becoming increasingly complex. The gap between regions and the phenomenon of globalization have led to fierce competition between regions. Therefore, each region needs to improve its competitiveness to improve the welfare of the community. The main factor that determines the economic growth of a region is directly related to the demand for goods and services from outside the region, as expressed by Richardson in 1973 through the economic base theory. This theory explains that a region will have a leading sector if it can compete with other regions in the same sector, so that it can generate exports (Sriningsih, Haryanto, & Solihin 2024).

West Nusa Tenggara Province is a province in Indonesia located in the central part of the Nusa Tenggara Islands. West Nusa Tenggara has eight regencies and two cities. Each district/city has a variety of resources that are used as potential to develop the region. Given its geographical condition consisting of islands, many coastal areas, and the existence of the Mandalika Special Economic Zone (KEK) located in Central Lombok Regency, as well as a large mine located in West Sumbawa district. The potential

Analysis of the Determinants of Leading Sectors in the Three Main Economic Sectors in the Province of West Nusa Tenggara in 2014-2023.

that exists in each district/city varies in terms of the economic potential of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors (Rosiadi, 2020).

Regions have their own strengths in primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors, which can contribute to overall economic growth. The potential of the primary sector, such as agriculture, fisheries and forestry, is very useful for meeting food and natural resource needs. Meanwhile, the secondary sector, which includes manufacturing and processing industries, plays an important role in creating added value and employment, and improve the competitiveness of local products. The tertiary sector, which includes services and tourism, is the driving force of the economy, especially in attracting investment and tourists (Hailudin, Daeng, Nasir, Abu Bakar, & Suriadi, 2023).

Table 1 Gross Regional Domestic Product by Business Field of West Nusa Tenggara Province 2021-2023

GDP By Field Business At Constan Prices			
Business Field	2021	2022	2023
A. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	21.712,2	22.187,3	22.642,7
B. Mining And Quarrying	16.580,7	20.331,8	18.218,4
C. Processing Industry	4.442,86	4.530,84	4.644,52
D. Electricity and Gas Procurement	103,21	112,97	118,67
E. Water Procurement; Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	76,41	78,95	80,41
F. Construction	9.723,13	9.538,98	10.575,4
G. Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Cars and Motorcycles	13.131,5	13.781,6	14.737,7
H. Transportation and Warehousing	4.623,55	5.404,3	5.844,05
I. Provision of Accommodation and Drinking Meals	1.145,24	1427,93	1556,05
J. Information and Communication	2.787,64	2.874,68	3014,95
K. Financial and Insurance Services	3849,76	3865,08	3818,83
L. Real Estate	3006,32	3129,78	3267,52
M.N. Corporate Services	168,25	182,37	195,86
O. Government Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Security	5.088,04	5.204,6	5.233,33
P. Education Services	4.686,35	4.832,86	5.080,27
Q. Health and Social Services	2.202,13	2.256,48	2.392,52
R,S,T,U. Other Services	2.110,63	2.333,13	2.484,71
PDRB	95.437,9	102.074,980	103.906,980

Sumber: Badan Pusat Statistik 2023

Gross Regional Domestic Product by business field in West Nusa Tenggara province from 2021 to 2023 shows fluctuating development. Until 2023, the largest contribution to GRDP is still dominated by the primary sector, namely agriculture Rp.22,642.7, this is in line with Wahidin's research (2024) that GRDP in West Nusa Tenggara province is still dominated by the primary sector, although this sector is the main source of livelihood for many people but challenges such as climate change and commodity price fluctuations affect its stability as well as the conversion of land from agriculture to non-agriculture. The mining sector also made a significant contribution, amounting to IDR 18,218.4, which shows the importance of natural resources in West Nusa Tenggara economy, but also requires attention to sustainability and environmental impacts. Furthermore, the tertiary sector, namely wholesale and retail trade, and repair of cars and motorcycles, contributed Rp.14,737.7. The growth of this sector is triggered by increasing economic activity and public consumption, as well as the rapid development of e-commerce. On the other hand, the lowest contributing sector is the tertiary sector in the form of water supply, waste management, waste, and recycling, with a contribution of IDR 80.41. Despite its small contribution, this sector is critical to environmental sustainability and public health.

The success of a region's economic development is strongly influenced by various factors, including investment, human resources, infrastructure, government policies, and the environment. Adequate investment in infrastructure and technology can improve production efficiency in the agriculture and mining sectors, while capital expenditure directed towards facility development and workforce training will open up more employment opportunities, particularly in the growing tertiary sector. In addition, government policies that support economic growth, such as incentives for investment in the green sector and strengthening regulations to protect natural resources, will also have a significant effect. Equally important, global market conditions, such as commodity demand and price fluctuations, can affect the stability and competitiveness of these sectors, thus requiring a good adaptation strategy to maintain sustainable economic growth (Rizki & Haryadi, 2021).

Based on the description above, this research aims to analyze the determinants of leading sectors in the three main economic sectors in West Nusa Tenggara Province from 2014 to 2023, with a focus on the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors.

Analysis of the Determinants of Leading Sectors in the Three Main Economic Sectors in the Province of West Nusa Tenggara in 2014-2023.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Leading Sector

The leading sector is a sector that has very high growth and strength, above average, so that it can become an economic driver in a region. The leading sector can be seen as one aspect that characterizes the economy in a region. Leading sectors have varying criteria based on the magnitude of a sector's role in the regional economy. The criteria are: high growth rate, relatively large employment rate, high inter-sectoral linkages, which can be interpreted as a sector that is able to create high added value (Bentham et al., 2017)

The leading sector theory was first developed by Douglas C. North in 1955, known as the economic base theory. According to this theory, the growth of a region depends on its export industries. Demand for exports of goods and services produced will affect the use of capital, labor and technology to produce commodities. This theory divides production activities or types of employment within a region into base and non-base sectors.

Investment

According to the economic theory framework, investment is defined as the allocation of funds to acquire capital goods and production equipment, with the intention of increasing the production capacity of the economy. Investment has an integral role in spurring economic growth and employment opportunities, which in turn can increase national income and people's living standards. In this context, investment plays a crucial role through three main functions, first as a component of aggregate expenditure, Increased investment will stimulate aggregate demand, increase national income, and create employment opportunities. Second, the addition of capital goods from investment will expand production capacity. Third, investment is always related to technological development (Saputra et al., 2023).

The Classical Theory asserts that investment is an expenditure that aims to increase the production capacity of society, which in turn will increase income. Therefore, investment is not just about spending, but also an effort to increase the number of means of production in society, which ultimately contributes to an increase in Gross Regional Domestic Product (Rizki & Haryadi, 2021).

Capital Expenditure

According to the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 13 of 2006 concerning Regional Financial Management Guidelines Article 53, Capital expenditure is an expenditure budget of the Regional Revenue Budget that is used for expenditures made in the context of the purchase/procurement or construction of fixed assets that have a useful value of more than 12 months to be used in government activities. such as in the form of land, equipment and machinery, buildings and structures, roads, irrigation, and networks, and other fixed assets (Sriningsih et al., 2024)

The expenditure budget includes the budgeted value of the purchase/procurement or construction of realizable fixed assets. the purchase price / construction of assets but does not include the honorarium expenditure of the procurement committee and the purchase / construction administration to acquire each asset because it has been budgeted in personnel expenditure and / or goods and services expend (Ibramsyah, Ramadan, & Kusumawati, 2024).

Employment Opportunities

Tulus Tambunan (1996: 64) states that employment opportunities include occupied jobs and vacancies. From these vacant jobs, there is a need for incoming workers, for example companies (private and government) and departments. The existence of these needs means that there are employment opportunities for people who are unemployed.

Classical economists believe that full employment will always be achieved in the economy. Unemployment is a temporary problem. If there is a lack of job opportunities, the market system will automatically make adjustments so that eventually full employment is achieved again. The classical theory's view is based on two important reasons that underlie this belief: first, there is no shortage of aggregate demand in the economy and second, wage flexibility will restore equilibrium in the labor market.

Employment opportunities are influenced by factors such as economic growth, industrial sector development, government policies, and labor market dynamics. When employment opportunities increase, there are more jobs available for individuals seeking employment (Ibramsyah et al., 2024)

Location Quotion

The Location Quotion analysis method is used to ascertain the inherent capacity of the region, as well as to identify the dominant and subordinate sectors in the region. In another sense, the location quotient method is a statistical method applied to calculate the extent to which a particular economic sector or type of employment has a significant presence or representation in an area compared to its overall presence at the national or regional level. (Robinson Tarigan 2018).

Analysis of the Determinants of Leading Sectors in the Three Main Economic Sectors in the Province of West Nusa Tenggara in 2014-2023.

The Location Qution method provides information on the relative advantage of a region in a particular economic sector. Location Qution analysis can help stakeholders and policy makers to understand the economic structure of the region. identify potential economic development policies, and plan regional economic development strategies (Robinson Tarigan 2018).

III. METHODOLOGY

The type of research used in this study is quantitative research with an associative approach. This research was conducted in West Nusa Tenggara Province in 2014-2023. Data collection techniques by means of documentation and literature study. The data collection method is done by means of the case method (Case Study). The type of coming is secondary data sourced from the Central Bureau of Statistics.

The data analysis procedure used is Location Qution (LQ) analysis to calculate and analyze the leading sectors of the three economic sectors, namely primary, secondary and tertiary. As well as multiple linear regression analysis to analyze the influence between investment, capital expenditure and employment opportunities on the leading sector. The Location Qution analysis equation model and Multiple Linear Regression analysis in this study are as follows:

Model Location Qution

The location qution analysis equation is (Robinson Tragon 2018)

$$LQ = (S_i/S)/(R_i/R)$$

Description:

S_i = GRDP of sector i in Regency

S = Total GRDP in the Regency

R_i = GRDP of sector i in Province

R = Total GRDP in the Province

LQ = Location Quotient value

Multiple Linear Regression Model

The multiple linear regression equation is (Tranmer, 2020):

$$y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_n X_n + \epsilon$$

Description:

y = Primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.

β = Kostanta

X_1 = Invesment

X_2 = Capital Expenditure

X_3 = Employment Opportunitess

ϵ = Error term

A. Classical Assumption Test

Normality Test

This study uses the Jargue-Bera Test or J-B Test method, namely if the probability is > 0.05 , the variables are normally distributed.

Multikolonieritas Test

In this study, identify multicollinearity from the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) value. If the VIF value ≤ 10 , it is stated that there is no multicollinearity. Conversely, if the VIF value ≥ 10 , then it is stated that multicollinearity occurs.

Heterokedastisitas Test

Detection of heteroscedasticity can be done by looking at the presence or absence of certain patterns on the scatter plot graph. With the condition that the probability value is > 0.05

Autokorelasi Test

To determine whether or not the regression equation has autocorrelation, the Run test approach will be used. If the Run value is > 0.05 then autocorrelation symptoms can be ignored.

B. Hypothesis Testing / Statistical Tes

Partial Test (T Test)

The conditions that a partial test has are as follows:

1. If the probability (significance) < 0.05 or $t \text{ count} > t \text{ table}$, then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted.
2. If the probability (significance) > 0.05 or $t \text{ count} < t \text{ table}$, then H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected

Simultaneous Test (F Test)

The conditions of the f-test are as follows:

Analysis of the Determinants of Leading Sectors in the Three Main Economic Sectors in the Province of West Nusa Tenggara in 2014-2023.

1. If the significance value < 0.05 or H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, it means that the independent variables together (simultaneously) have a significant effect on the dependent variable.
2. If the significance value > 0.05 or H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected, it means that the independent variables together (simultaneously) have no significant effect on the dependent variable

Coifficien Of Determinan Test (R^2)

Siagian (2006) argues that the value of $0 \leq R^2 \leq 1$, if the value of $R^2 = 0$ means that there is no relationship between X and Y, or the regression model formed is not appropriate to predict Y, if the value of $R^2 = 1$, this means that the regression line formed can predict Y perfectly.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Location Qution Analysis Measurement

1. Primary Sector

Business Field	Year										Average	Description
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
A. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1,83	1,63	1,61	1,74	1,88	1,86	1,79	1,80	1,77	1,84	1,78	Unggul
1. Agriculture, Livestock, Hunting and Agricultural Services	1,93	1,73	1,71	1,84	1,99	1,96	1,88	1,90	1,87	1,96	1,85	Unggul
Food Crops	3,40	3,06	2,96	3,29	3,66	3,81	3,56	3,67	3,70	4,02	3,51	Unggul
Horticultural Crops	2,12	1,90	2,00	2,15	2,19	2,05	1,92	1,95	1,85	1,93	2,01	Unggul
Estate Crops	0,45	0,38	0,38	0,39	0,41	0,40	0,40	0,40	0,39	0,40	0,40	Non-Unggul
Livestock	2,50	2,21	2,22	2,34	2,52	2,43	2,42	2,51	2,40	2,50	2,41	Unggul
Agricultural and Hunting Services	2,16	1,87	1,83	1,91	2,06	2,03	1,95	1,96	1,90	2,00	1,97	Unggul
2. Forestry and Logging	0,15	0,13	0,13	0,14	0,15	0,15	0,15	0,16	0,16	0,16	0,15	Non-Unggul
3. Fishery	1,91	1,62	1,62	1,72	1,87	1,84	1,83	1,79	1,75	1,76	1,77	Unggul
B. Mining and Quarrying	1,65	3,04	3,16	2,64	1,88	1,88	2,41	2,35	2,72	2,37	2,38	Unggul
1. Oil, Gas and Geothermal Mining	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	Non-Unggul
2. Coal and Lignite Mining	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	Non-Unggul
3. Metal Ore Mining	10,60	23,74	24,38	18,45	11,13	12,89	14,65	11,98	12,86	10,58	15,13	Unggul
4. Other mining and quarrying	1,96	1,78	1,81	1,94	2,16	2,27	2,15	2,21	2,07	2,16	2,05	Unggul

The primary sector consists of two economic sectors, namely agriculture and mining. The mining and quarrying sector is the sector that contributes the most to the primary sector with an average LQ value of 2.41. This is due to the rise of the sector in West Nusa Tenggara, as well as the huge potential it has to drive economic growth. This is in accordance with the research of Azra Kurniawan (2024) that the mining and quarrying sector is the favored sector of West Nusa Tenggara, because it is full of abundant natural resources, such as gold, copper and minerals. Quoted from the Central Bureau of Statistics in 2019 that West Nusa Tenggara has 24 metal mineral mining companies that are still operating with licenses from the central and regional governments, and one of the largest mining companies in Indonesia is in West Nusa Tenggara Province, namely PT Amman Mineral. In this mining sector, there are four subsectors that contribute to the sector, of which metal ore mining is the most superior subsector that contributes with an average LQ value of 15.14 and other mining and quarrying with an average Lq value of 2.05.

The Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector is also a leading sector in West Nusa Tenggara province from 2014 to 2023, contributing an average LQ value of 1.78 to the primary sector. According to Azra Kurniawan (2024), that the West Nusa Tenggara region consists of two primary islands, namely Sumbawa Island, and Lombok as a consequence of the geography of the region, which has hundreds of small islands. Then the humidity of West Nusa Tenggara Province is relatively high, which ranges from 77-85 percent. The agricultural sector has three sub-sectors including agriculture and livestock sub-sectors which are superior sub-sectors with LQ values > 1 and forestry sub-sectors which are non-superior sub-sectors with LQ values < 1 . This indicates the need for more attention in forestry management to increase productivity and sustainability, as well as optimize the use of natural resources so that all subsectors can contribute maximally to the NTB economy.

Analysis of the Determinants of Leading Sectors in the Three Main Economic Sectors in the Province of West Nusa Tenggara in 2014-2023.

2. Secondary Sector

Business Field	Year										Average	Description
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
C. Processing Industry	0,23	0,20	0,20	0,21	0,23	0,23	0,23	0,23	0,22	0,22	0,22	Non-Unggul
1. Coal and Oil and Gas Refining Industry	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	Non-Unggul
2. Food and Beverage Industry	0,40	0,34	0,34	0,35	0,37	0,36	0,35	0,35	0,34	0,34	0,35	Non-Unggul
3. Tobacco Processing Industry	1,55	1,26	1,23	1,34	1,40	1,39	1,36	1,44	1,45	1,44	1,39	Unggul
4. Textile and Apparel Industry	0,15	0,13	0,14	0,15	0,16	0,14	0,14	0,16	0,15	0,16	0,15	Non-Unggul
5. Leather, Leather Goods and Footwear Industry	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	Non-Unggul
6. Manufacture of wood, wood and cork products and woven goods from bamboo, rattan and the like	0,43	0,39	0,41	0,45	0,50	0,58	0,55	0,63	0,63	0,66	0,52	Non-Unggul
7. Paper and Paper Goods Printing and Recording Media Reproduction Industry	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,09	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,52	Non-Unggul
8. Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Traditional Medicine Industry	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	Non-Unggul
9. Rubber Industry; Rubber and Plastic Goods	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	Non-Unggul
10. Non-metal Excavated Goods Industry	0,37	0,30	0,30	0,34	0,38	0,42	0,44	0,45	0,45	0,46	0,44	Non-Unggul
11. Basic Metal Industry	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	Non-Unggul
12. Metal Goods Industry; Computers, Electronic Goods, Optics; and Electrical Appliances	0,04	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,03	0,03	Non-Unggul
13. Machinery and Equipment Industry	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	Non-Unggul
14. Transportation Equipment Industry	0,05	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,04	0,05	Non-Unggul
15. Furniture Industry	0,38	0,32	0,34	0,36	0,41	0,39	0,38	0,36	0,37	0,41	0,37	Non-Unggul
16. Other Processing Industry; Machinery and Equipment Repair and Installation Services	0,27	0,23	0,23	0,26	0,30	0,29	0,26	0,27	0,26	0,28	0,24	Non-Unggul

The secondary sector or processing industry is a non-leading sector that has an average LQ value of <1. The industrial sector has 16 sub-sectors among which the tobacco processing industry sub-sector is a superior sub-sector with an average LQ value of 1.39 while the other sub-sectors are superior sub-sectors. The dominance of this subsector shows great potential in the local economy, with tobacco as a significant commodity in West Nusa Tenggara, not only as a source of income for farmers, but also as a driver of growth in the processing industry. Some areas in West Nusa Tenggara that are known to produce high-quality tobacco include Central Lombok Regency, which is the main center of tobacco industry production, East Lombok Regency with its various varieties, West Lombok Regency which also has tobacco farms, and Sumbawa Regency which, although smaller in scale, still contributes to production.

Based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics, tobacco leaf production which peaked in the third quarter of 2024 boosted the growth rate of the processing industry in West Nusa Tenggara, outside the tobacco plantation crop in West Nusa Tenggara reached 34 thousand hectares in 2023. The production value of smallholder tobacco plantations is 55 thousand tons, so that quarter-on-quarter economic growth is 0.23 percent and is supported by the processing industry reaching 40.32 percent. In accordance with Hollis Chenery's theory that the Pattern of Development theory analysis explains structural changes in the stages of the process of economic change from developing countries that experience changes from traditional agriculture to the industrial sector as the main engine of economic growth (Akpan, Aigbedion, Jeremiah, & Musa, 2024).

3. Tertiary Sector

Business Field	Year										Average	Description
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
D. Electricity and Gas Procurement	0,08	0,07	0,07	0,08	0,09	0,09	0,10	0,10	0,11	0,11	0,05	Non-Unggul
Electricit	0,10	0,08	0,09	0,09	0,10	0,10	0,11	0,12	0,12	0,12	0,09	Non-Unggul
Gas Procurement and Production	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	Non-Unggul
E. Water Procurement; Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	1,08	0,90	0,91	0,95	0,96	0,95	0,92	0,90	0,88	0,89	0,94	Non-Unggul
F. Construction	1,02	0,89	0,91	0,96	1,02	1,10	0,96	1,03	0,97	1,06	1,00	Unggul
G. Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Cars and Motorcycles	0,97	0,86	0,89	0,97	1,07	1,10	1,07	1,06	1,03	1,09	1,02	Unggul
Trade in Cars, Motorcycles and their Reparatons	0,90	0,83	0,84	0,90	0,99	0,99	0,88	0,81	0,80	0,91	0,81	Non-Unggul
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Not Cars and Motorcycles	0,98	0,87	0,90	0,98	1,09	1,13	1,11	1,11	1,09	1,13	1,04	Unggul
H. Transportation and Warehousing	1,90	1,64	1,58	1,64	1,72	1,66	1,32	1,33	1,27	1,25	1,52	Unggul
Rail Transport	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	Non-Unggul
Land Transport	1,58	1,37	1,34	1,42	1,51	1,47	1,08	1,06	1,05	1,05	1,40	Unggul
Sea Transport	0,70	0,62	0,60	0,64	0,69	0,65	0,70	0,66	0,71	0,65	0,58	Non-Unggul
River, Lake and Ferry Transport	10,21	9,47	9,23	9,88	10,94	10,78	12	11,92	8,17	7,99	9,87	Unggul
Air Transport	3,56	2,88	2,66	2,64	2,69	2,77	2,85	2,89	2,33	2,17	2,74	Unggul
Warehousing and Transport Support Services; Post and Courier	0,53	0,45	0,44	0,45	0,47	0,44	0,39	0,38	0,32	0,30	0,42	Non-Unggul
I. Provision of Accommodation and Drinking Meals	0,60	0,45	0,44	0,45	0,47	0,44	0,39	0,38	0,32	0,30	0,43	Non-Unggul
Provision of Accommodation	1,90	1,62	1,68	1,79	1,69	1,61	1,23	1,19	1,15	1,15	1,50	Unggul
Provision of Drinking Meals	0,28	0,25	0,26	0,28	0,30	0,30	0,28	0,28	0,31	0,32	0,29	Non-Unggul
J. Information and Communication	0,51	0,44	0,43	0,45	0,49	0,47	0,47	0,47	0,44	0,44	0,46	Non-Unggul
K. Financial and Insurance Services	0,83	0,72	0,74	0,81	0,91	0,87	0,93	0,97	0,94	0,91	0,86	Non-Unggul
Financial Intermediary Services	0,97	0,84	0,87	0,99	1,14	1,09	1,20	1,26	1,20	1,12	1,68	Unggul
Insurance and Pension Funds	0,23	0,20	0,20	0,21	0,22	0,22	0,20	0,19	0,20	0,21	0,21	Non-Unggul
Other Financial Services	1,29	1,09	1,04	1,05	1,14	1,08	1,01	1,03	1,05	1,12	1,09	Unggul
Financial Support Services	0,00	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	Non-Unggul
L. Real Estat	1,00	0,89	0,89	0,97	1,08	1,08	1,05	1,05	1,06	1,12	1,90	Unggul
M.N. Corporate Services	0,11	0,09	0,09	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,63	Non-Unggul
O. Government Administration, Defense, and Compulsory Social Security	1,66	1,41	1,40	1,49	1,55	1,55	1,57	1,63	1,60	1,63	1,55	Unggul
P. Education Services	1,48	1,28	1,29	1,40	1,53	1,56	1,51	1,56	1,57	1,68	1,80	Unggul
Q. Health and Social Services	1,93	1,66	1,67	1,75	1,94	1,91	1,65	1,63	1,60	1,68	1,50	Unggul
R,S,T,U. Other Services	1,44	1,22	1,19	1,23	1,31	1,26	1,21	1,22	1,22	1,21	1,25	Unggul

Analysis of the Determinants of Leading Sectors in the Three Main Economic Sectors in the Province of West Nusa Tenggara in 2014-2023.

The tertiary sector is a sector that produces service commodities. Based on the results of the Location Quotient calculation, the tertiary sector consists of eight leading sectors including the real estate sector with an average of 1.90, education services at 1.80, government administration at 1.55, transportation warehousing at 1.52, health services at 1.50, wholesale and retail trade at 1.04, construction at 1.00 and other services at 1.25. Leading sectors such as real estate which is the first tertiary sector that contributes the most in the province of West Nusa Tenggara, as in the research of Ibramsyah Rizal (2024) that, seeing the increasing population growth, the need for decent property and commercial facilities will also be higher. Based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics, the contribution of the real estate sector in West Nusa Tenggara reached IDR 3.5 trillion in 2023, showing significant growth compared to previous years.

In addition, the services sector has six sectors that are classified as non-excellence with an average LQ value of <1, namely electricity and gas procurement, water procurement waste treatment, provision of food and drinking accommodation, information and communication, insurance financial services and corporate services. For non-leading sectors, government and private sector intervention is needed to improve competitiveness and maximize potential, so that these sectors can contribute more to regional economic growth.

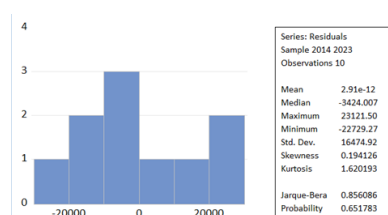
B. Multiple Linear Regression Model

A) Classical Assumption Test

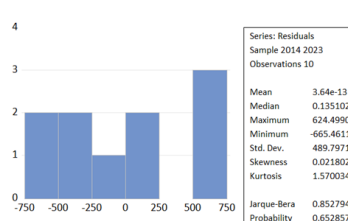
1. Normality Test

The normality test is to see the value of Jarque-Bera and the probability value with the condition > 0.05 Based on the results of the normality test in the primary sector (0.857), secondary (0.853) and tertiary (0.775) that the Jarque-Bera value is > 0.05 or 5%, meaning that the berdistrinormal between the variables of investment, capital expenditure and employment opportunities against the uggulan sector in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. The results of the normality test are as follows:

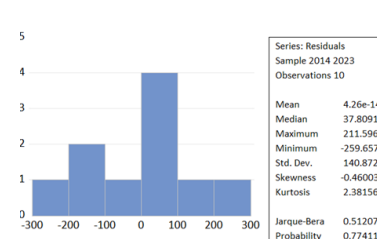
Primary Sector



Secondary Sector



Tertiary Sector



2. Multikolonierity Test

To see the value of Multicollinearity, it will be seen from the Centered VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) value, where the requirement for the VIF value itself is <10.00. Based on the results of the multicollinearity test in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors, the VIF value of each investment, capital expenditure and employment opportunity variable is <10.00, meaning that there is no multicollinearity.

Primary Sector

Variance Inflation Factors
Date: 04/10/25 Time: 08:34
Sample: 2014 2023
Included observations: 10

Variable	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
X1	5.80E-17	2.265148	1.101664
X2	0.161392	32.77900	1.123015
LOG_X3	92111063	19.31726	1.021187
C	2.24E+09	54.97313	NA

Secondary Sector

Variance Inflation Factors
Date: 04/11/25 Time: 14:02
Sample: 2014 2023
Included observations: 10

Variable	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
X1	8.28E-19	8.166537	1.346112
X2	0.057456	36.63212	1.344107
LOG_X3	92312.00	245.0952	1.157887
C	11523470	320.2283	NA

Tertiary Sector

Variance Inflation Factors
Date: 04/10/25 Time: 08:45
Sample: 2014 2023
Included observations: 10

Variable	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
X1	2.51E-20	5.894677	1.466650
X2	6.09E-20	8.157633	1.019763
LOG_X3	65596.14	1571.217	1.451834
C	4453087.	1495.953	NA

3. Heteroscedasticity Test

Detection of heteroscedasticity can be done by looking at the presence or absence of certain patterns on the scatter plot graph. Based on the results of the heteroscedasticity test that in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors the Prob-Square value is > 0.05, meaning that it meets the requirements and there is no heteroscedasticity.

Analysis of the Determinants of Leading Sectors in the Three Main Economic Sectors in the Province of West Nusa Tenggara in 2014-2023.

Primary Sector

Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey
Null hypothesis: Homoskedasticity

F-statistic	3.382308	Prob. F(3,6)	0.0952
Obs*R-squared	6.284122	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.0986
Scaled explained SS	0.701527	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.8728

Secondary Sector

Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey
Null hypothesis: Homoskedasticity

F-statistic	1.521645	Prob. F(3,6)	0.3023
Obs*R-squared	4.320835	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.2288
Scaled explained SS	0.443344	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.9312

Tertiary Sector

Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey
Null hypothesis: Homoskedasticity

F-statistic	0.764885	Prob. F(3,6)	0.5539
Obs*R-squared	2.766426	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.4291
Scaled explained SS	0.687961	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.8760

4. Autocorrelation Test

To determine whether or not the regression equation has autocorrelation, the Run test approach will be used. If the Run value is >0.05 then autocorrelation symptoms can be ignored. Based on the results of the autocorrelation test that the Run Prob Chi-Square value for the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors is >0.05, then there is no autocorrelation.

Primary Sector

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:
Null hypothesis: No serial correlation at up to 2 lags

F-statistic	3.035837	Prob. F(2,4)	0.1577
Obs*R-squared	6.028466	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.0790

Secondary Sector

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:
Null hypothesis: No serial correlation at up to 2 lags

F-statistic	0.402223	Prob. F(2,4)	0.6932
Obs*R-squared	1.674380	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.4329

Tertiary Sector

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:
Null hypothesis: No serial correlation at up to 2 lags

F-statistic	1.339489	Prob. F(2,4)	0.3587
Obs*R-squared	4.011060	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.1346

B) Hypothesis Testing / Statistical Tes

1. Partial Test (T- Test)

a. Primary Test

Variabel	Coefficient	Std.Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	5.075327	0.774058	6.556775	0.0006
X1	1.11E-13	4.31E-14	2.576456	0.0420
X2	2.14E-14	1.82E-14	1.176152	0.2841
Log_X3	0.325605	0.092306	3.527457	0.0124

Based on the multiple linear regression results above, it can be explained that:

$$Y = (5.075327) + (1.11000-13) + (2.14000-13) + (0.325605)$$

- 1) It is known that the coefficient (constant) a of 5.075327 means that if investment, capital expenditure and employment opportunities are considered constant (value 0) then the leading subsector in the primary sector from 2014 to 2023 is 5.075327.
- 2) The investment regression coefficient value of 1.11000 *13% shows the relationship between investment and the leading sector, every 1% increase in investment will increase the leading sector by 1.11000 *13%. The probability value of the investment variable is 0.0420 or smaller than 0.05 (alpha 5%), meaning that H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted. The investment variable (X1) has a t-count value of 2.576456 and a t-table value of 2.2622 or t-count> t-table, it can be concluded that the investment variable has a positive and significant effect at 5% alpha on the leading sector in the primary sector.
- 3) The regression coefficient value of capital expenditure is 2.14000*13%, indicating the relationship between capital expenditure and the leading sector, every 1% increase in capital expenditure will increase the leading sector by 2.14000*13%, The probability value of the capital expenditure variable is 0.2841 or greater than the alpha of 5% or 10%, meaning that H0 is accepted Ha is rejected. The capital expenditure variable (X2) has a t-count value of 1.76152 and a t-table value of 2.2622 or t-count < t-table, it can be concluded that the capital expenditure variable has a positive but insignificant effect at 5% or 10% alpha on the leading sector in the primary sector.
- 4) The regression coefficient value of employment opportunities 0.325605 shows the relationship between employment opportunities and the leading sector, every 1% increase in employment opportunities will increase the leading sector by 0.325605%. The probability value of the employment opportunity variable is 0.0124 or smaller than 0.05, meaning that H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted. The employment opportunity variable (X3) has a t-count value of 3.527457 and a t-table value of 2.2622 or t-count> t-table, it can be concluded that the employment opportunity variable has a positive and significant effect at 5% alpha on the leading sector in the primary sector.

Analysis of the Determinants of Leading Sectors in the Three Main Economic Sectors in the Province of West Nusa Tenggara in 2014-2023.

b. Secondary Sector

Variabel	Coefficient	Std.Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	4.680253	0.692141	6.761990	0.0005
X1	7.14E-14	3.85E-14	1.852036	0.1135
X2	5.49E-14	1.63E-14	3.374383	0.0150
Log_X3	0.369123	0.082537	4.472195	0.0042

Based on the multiple linear regression results above, it can be explained that:

$$Y = (4.680253) + (7.14000 \cdot 10^{-14}) + (5.49000 \cdot 10^{-14}) + (0.369123)X_3$$

- 1) It is known that the coefficient a (constant) of 4.680253 means that if investment, capital expenditure and employment opportunities are considered constant (value 0) then the leading subsector in the secondary sector from 2014 to 2023 is 4.680253.
- 2) The investment regression coefficient value of $7.14000 \cdot 10^{-14}$ shows the relationship between investment and the leading sector, every 1% increase in investment will increase the leading subsector in the secondary sector by $7.14000 \cdot 10^{-14}$ %. The probability value of the investment variable is 0.1135 or greater than 5% or 10% alpha, meaning that H_0 is accepted H_a is rejected. The investment variable (X1) has a t-count value of 1.852036 and a t-table value of 2.2622 or t-count < t-table, it can be concluded that the investment variable has a positive but insignificant effect at 5% or 10% alpha on the leading sector in the secondary sector.
- 3) The regression coefficient value of capital expenditure of $5.49000 \cdot 10^{-14}$ shows the relationship between capital expenditure and the leading sector, every 1% increase in capital expenditure will increase the leading sector in the secondary sector by $5.49000 \cdot 10^{-14}$ %. The probability value of the capital expenditure variable is 0.0150 or smaller than 0.05, meaning that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. The capital expenditure variable (X2) has a t-count value of 3.374383 and a t-table value of 2.2622 or t-count > t-table, it can be concluded that the capital expenditure variable has a positive and significant effect at 5% alpha (0.05) on the leading sector in the secondary sector.
- 4) The regression coefficient value of employment opportunities of 0.0042 shows the relationship between employment opportunities and the leading sector, every 1% increase in employment opportunities will increase the leading sector in the secondary sector by 0.0042%. The probability value of the employment opportunity variable is 0.0042 or smaller than 0.05, meaning that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. The employment opportunity variable (X3) has a t-count value of 4.472195 and a t-table value of 2.2622 or t-count > t-table, it can be concluded that the employment opportunity variable has a positive and significant effect at 5% alpha on the leading sector in the secondary sector.

c. Tertiary Sector

Variabel	Coefficient	Std.Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	6.641739	0.499086	13.30780	0.0000
X1	1.09E-13	3.75E-14	2.910685	0.027
X2	6.65E-14	5.83E-14	1.139566	0.2979
Log_X3	0.133565	0.060574	2.204996	0.0696

Based on the multiple linear regression results above, it can be explained that:

$$Y = (6.641739) + (1.09000 \cdot 10^{-13}) + (6.65000 \cdot 10^{-14}) + (0.133565)X_3$$

- 1) It is known that the coefficient a (constant) of 6.641739 means that if investment, capital expenditure and employment opportunities are considered constant (value 0) then the leading subsector in the tertiary sector from 2014 to 2023 is 6.641739.
- 2) The regression coefficient value of investment of $1.09000 \cdot 10^{-13}$ shows the relationship between investment and the leading sector, every 1% increase in investment will increase the leading sector in the tertiary sector by $1.09000 \cdot 10^{-13}$ %. The probability value of the investment variable is 0.0270 or smaller than 0.05, meaning that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. This investment variable (X1) has a t-count value of 2.910685 and a t-table value of 2.2622 or t-count > t-table, it can be concluded that the investment variable has a positive and significant effect at 5% alpha on the leading sector in the tertiary sector.
- 3) The regression coefficient value of capital expenditure of $6.65000 \cdot 10^{-14}$ shows the relationship between capital expenditure and the leading sector, every 1% increase in capital expenditure will increase the leading sector in the secondary sector by $6.65000 \cdot 10^{-14}$ %. The probability value of the capital expenditure variable is 0.2979 or greater than 5% or 10% alpha, meaning that H_0 is accepted H_a is rejected. The capital expenditure variable (X2) has a t-count value of 1.139566 and a t-table value

Analysis of the Determinants of Leading Sectors in the Three Main Economic Sectors in the Province of West Nusa Tenggara in 2014-2023.

of 2.2622 or $t\text{-count} < t\text{-table}$, it can be concluded that the capital expenditure variable has a positive but insignificant effect at 5% or 10% alpha on the leading sector in the tertiary sector.

- 4) The regression coefficient value of employment opportunities 0.133565 shows the relationship between employment opportunities and the leading sector, every 1% increase in employment opportunities will increase the leading sector in the secondary sector by 0.133565%. The probability value of the employment opportunity variable is 0.0696 or greater than 0.05 and smaller than 0.1, meaning that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. The employment opportunity variable (X_3) has a $t\text{-count}$ value of 2.204996 and a $t\text{-table}$ value of 1.183311 or $t\text{-count} > t\text{-table}$, it can be concluded that the employment opportunity variable has a positive and significant effect at 10% alpha (0.1) on the leading sector in the tertiary sector.

2. Simultaneous Test (F Test)

Primary Sector

F-Statistic	17.46748
Prob (F-statistic)	0.002279

Secondary Sector

F-Statistic	16.43806
Prob (F-statistic)	0.002676

Tertiary Sector

F-Statistic	9.853071
Prob (F-statistic)	0.009820

Based on the results of the simultaneous test (F test), the probability value in the primary sector is 0.002279 and the Fcount value is 17.46748 and the Ftable value is 4.74 or $F\text{count} > F\text{table}$. In the secondary sector, the probability value is 0.002676 with an Fcount value of 16.43806 and an Ftable value of 4.74 or $F\text{count} > F\text{table}$. As well as in the tertiary sector the probability value is 0.009820 with an Fcount value of 9.853071 and an Ftable value of 4.74 or $F\text{count} > F\text{table}$. From the estimation results that the probability value of the 3 y variables is below 0.05 (5%), this indicates that the independent variable (X) has a significant influence on the dependent variable (Y). This means that the level of investment, capital expenditure and employment opportunities affect the leading sectors in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in West Nusa Tenggara province in 2014-2023.

3. Coefficient Of Determinan Test (R^2)

a. Primary Sector

R-Squared	0.897265
Adjusted R-squared	0.845897

The estimation results show that the correlation coefficient value ($R = 0.845897$) positively has a relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable with a closeness of 84.5%. While the R-Squared (R^2) value in the primary sector is 0.897265 (89.73%), meaning that the independent variable (X) has an effect of 89.73% on the dependent variable (Y) and 10.27% is influenced by other variables outside the model.

b. Secondary Sector

R-Squared	0.891529
Adjusted R-squared	0.837293

The estimation results show that the correlation coefficient value ($R = 0.837293$) positively has a relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable with a closeness of 83.7%. While the R-Squared (R^2) value in the secondary sector is 0.891529 (89.15%), meaning that the independent variable (X) has an effect of 89.15% on the dependent variable (Y) and 10.85% is influenced by other variables outside the model.

c. Tertiary Sector

R-Squared	0.831267
Adjusted R-squared	0.746901

The estimation results show that the correlation coefficient value ($R = 0.746901$) positively has a relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable with a closeness of 74.7%. While the R-Squared (R^2) value in the tertiary sector is 0.831267 (83.12%), meaning that the independent variable (X) has an effect of 83.12% on the dependent variable (Y) and 16.88% is influenced by other variables outside the model.

Analysis of the Determinants of Leading Sectors in the Three Main Economic Sectors in the Province of West Nusa Tenggara in 2014-2023.

C. Discussion

The effect of investment on the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors: Based on the results of data processing, investment has a positive and significant effect on the primary and tertiary sectors as in research (Indartini et al., 2020), that investment in leading sectors, both primary, secondary and tertiary, plays a crucial role and has a significant relationship to economic growth, increasing productivity and community development. Meanwhile, in the secondary sector, investment has a positive but insignificant effect. Investment in West Nusa Tenggara continues to show a positive trend, especially in the primary sector, which includes agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. Based on the latest data from the Central Bureau of Statistics, the total investment in the primary sector will reach Rp 1.5 trillion by 2023, an increase of 25% compared to the previous year which only reached Rp 1.2 trillion. The low contribution of the secondary sector or processing industry to GRDP (Gross Regional Domestic Product) in West Nusa Tenggara shows that the secondary sector has not become the main driver of the economy in the region, so there are still few investors investing in this sector.

The economic structure theory proposed by Hollis Chenery (1960) states that the economic structure of a country or region can be divided into three sectors, namely the primary sector (agriculture), the secondary sector (industry), and the tertiary sector (services). Economic growth theory, as proposed by Solow (1956), suggests that investment in infrastructure and public services can increase productivity and economic growth. In the context of West Nusa Tenggara, investment in tertiary sectors such as education, health, and tourism can have a significant impact on improving people's quality of life and regional competitiveness (Akpan et al., 2024).

The effect of capital expenditure on the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors: Based on the results of data processing, capital expenditure has a positive and significant influence on the secondary sector as in Wibisono's research (2019) that the capital expenditure variable has a positive contribution or has a unidirectional relationship and has a significant effect on secondary sector GRDP. Capital expenditure in West Nusa Tenggara shows a significant influence on secondary sector development, with probability values indicating a positive impact. The data shows that capital expenditure in West Nusa Tenggara fluctuates, with allocations increasing from year to year, including in infrastructure and production facilities. Meanwhile, in the primary and tertiary sectors, capital expenditure has a positive but insignificant effect as in Sriningsih (2024) which states that government investment in the form of capital expenditure has no significant effect on the leading economic sector but that government spending is more focused on the development of public investment in all sectors not just in the leading sector. This suggests that although capital expenditure has not shown a statistically strong enough influence, investment in infrastructure and public facilities still has the potential to support the development of leading sectors in West Nusa Tenggara. Based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics, the total capital expenditure of the West Nusa Tenggara government for 2023 reached IDR 1.8 trillion, an increase from IDR 1.4 trillion in 2021. Most of the capital expenditure is allocated to the development of transportation infrastructure and the provision of public facilities, which are essential to support the primary and tertiary sectors.

The effect of employment opportunities on the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors: Based on the results of data processing, employment opportunities have a positive and significant influence on the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. As in Wibisono's research (2019) that labor has a positive contribution or has a unidirectional relationship and has a significant effect on GRDP or leading sectors. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency until August 2023, employment is still dominated by the primary sector at 33.54%, the tertiary sector, namely wholesale and retail trade at 18.32% and the secondary or industrial sector at 12.37%. Jean-Baptiste Say's theory states that supply creates demand. This means that if production increases (in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors), it will create demand for other goods and services, thus promoting economic growth and creating new jobs. This shows that investment in creating new jobs not only supports the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors but also contributes to the welfare of the community (Indartini, Pratiwi, & Rahayu, 2020).

V. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of research and discussion of the analysis of leading sector determinants in the three main economic sectors in West Nusa Tenggara province in 2014-2023. Then the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. In the Location Quotient (LQ) analysis, the primary sector consists of two sectors, namely the agriculture, forestry, fisheries and mining sectors, which are the leading sectors. The secondary sector is a non-leading sector that has 16 sub-sectors, one of which is the tobacco processing industry sector, which is a leading sub-sector while the other processing sub-sectors are non-leading sub-sectors. As well as the tertiary sector has 8 superior sectors including construction, wholesale and retail trade, transportation and procurement, real estate, government administration, defense and

Analysis of the Determinants of Leading Sectors in the Three Main Economic Sectors in the Province of West Nusa Tenggara in 2014-2023.

compulsory social security, education services, health services and social activities and other services while other sectors are non-superior sectors.

2. In the primary sector and tertiary sector, investment and employment opportunities have a positive and significant influence on the leading sector while capital expenditure has a positive but insignificant influence on the leading sector. As well as in the secondary sector that investment has a positive but insignificant effect on the leading sector, while capital expenditure and employment opportunities have a positive and significant effect.

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