JURNAL PAMATOR

Vol. 19, No. 1, 2026 p. 57-65
https://journal.trunojoyo.ac.id/pamator
ISSN 2654-7856 (Online)
ISSN 1829-7935 (Print)

Analysis of Potential Economic Sectors on Regional Original Revenue in Gresik Regency

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DOI : https://doi.org/10.21107/pamator.v19i1.34404
Manuscript received April, 13th 2026 Revised May, 3rd 2026 Published May, 18th 2026

Abstract

This study aims to determine the potential economic sectors and analyze the influence of these economic sectors on Regional Original Revenue (PAD) in Gresik Regency. The data used is secondary data from the period of 2015-2024 obtained from Central Statistics Agency (BPS). The analytical methods employed are Location Quotient (LQ) to determine base sectors, Shift Share analysis (PR, PS and DS) to analyze sectoral growth and competitiveness and multiple linear regression to analyze the influence of economic sectors on PAD. The results show that the base sectors in Gresik Regency are Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing Industry, Electricity and Gas Supply, and Construction. The Shift Share analysis shows that all sectors have positive values for Proportional Shift (PS); nevertheless, some sectors have negative values for Differential Shift (DS), namely Mining and Quarrying (-153.97), Electricity and Gas Supply (-4.70), and Human Health and Social Work Activities (-0.11) indicating low competitiveness in these sectors. The results of the regression analysis showed that simultaneously independent variables significantly influence PAD with a probability value of 0.000936. Partially, the Mining and Quarrying sector, Manufacturing Industry sector, and Construction sector significantly affect PAD, while the Electricity and Gas Supply sector does not significantly affect PAD. The Adjusted R-squared value of 0.932250 indicates that 93.22% of the variation in PAD can be explained by the variables in the model, showing a strong relationship between economic sectors and PAD.

Keywords: *Potential Sectors, PAD, Regional Original Revenue, Gresik*

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INTRODUCTION

National development is a planned and sustainable process aimed at improving public welfare. Development is not only interpreted as economic growth, but also includes transformations in economic, social, and institutional structures, as well as improvements in the quality of life. Rochaeni and Atik explain that national development should not merely rely on Gross Domestic Product (GDP), but must also be directed toward structural transformation capable of creating equitable welfare distribution[1]. In this context, economic development becomes an important aspect because it reflects the ability of a region to continuously increase its production capacity of goods and services.

According to Kuznets, economic development is a long-term process characterized by the increasing ability of a region to provide a greater variety of goods and services to society[2]. This process is supported by technological advancement, institutional changes, and sectoral development. Furthermore, Kuznets states that economic growth reflects the increasing

[1] Atik Rochaeni, *Pembangunan Dan Kesejahteraan Publik*, *Penerbit Manggu*, Pertama (Bandung: Penerbit Manggu, 2025).
[2] Simon Kuznets, 'Modern Economic Growth: Findings and Reflections', *The American Economic Review*, 63.3 (1973), 247–58 <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1914358>.

capacity of an economy to generate higher output through efficient resource utilization[3]. Therefore, economic development is not only measured by increased income, but also by sustainable structural transformation.

Regional economic development constitutes an integral part of national development implemented according to the characteristics and potential of each region. Arsyad explains that regional economic development is a process in which local governments and communities manage available resources and establish partnerships with the private sector to encourage economic activity and create employment opportunities[4]. Regional development emphasizes the utilization of local potential, including natural resources, human resources, and regional institutions, to improve public welfare. In addition, Akhirun and Zees explain that development planning based on local potential is important in supporting sustainable regional development[5]. The implementation of regional development in Indonesia has been strengthened through regional autonomy. Regional autonomy is a form of decentralization that grants local governments the authority to regulate and manage governmental affairs according to regional needs and conditions. Rondinelli explains that decentralization involves the transfer of authority, responsibility, and resources from the central government to local governments in order to improve development efficiency and public service effectiveness[6]. Similarly, Thahir states that regional autonomy provides opportunities for local governments to manage regional potential independently and innovatively in supporting sustainable development[7]. local governments to manage regional potential independently and innovatively in supporting sustainable development[8].

The legal basis for regional autonomy in Indonesia is reinforced through Law Number 1 of 2022 concerning Financial Relations between the Central Government and Regional Governments (UU HKPD). This regulation encourages local governments to improve fiscal capacity and reduce dependence on the central government. In this regard, Regional Original Revenue (Pendapatan Asli Daerah/PAD) becomes an important indicator of regional fiscal independence. Karenina and others explain that PAD serves as the primary source of regional financing to support governance, development, and public services[9]. Regional revenue refers to all revenues that become the rights of local governments within one fiscal period to finance

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governmental and development activities. Irviani, Jatiningrum, and Kasmi explain that regional revenue consists of PAD, balancing funds, and other legitimate revenues[10].

Specifically, PAD is derived from regional taxes, regional levies, proceeds from separated regional asset management, and other legitimate revenues[11]. A high PAD contribution indicates the ability of a region to finance development independently. However, disparities in regional fiscal capacity in Indonesia remain significant due to differences in economic structures, resource potential, investment, and administrative capability[12]. Consequently, many regions still depend on transfer funds such as the General Allocation Fund (DAU) and the Special Allocation Fund (DAK). The ability of a region to increase PAD is closely related to the performance of its economic sectors. Regions with superior sectors tend to have greater opportunities to increase regional revenue and promote economic growth. Therefore, identifying potential sectors becomes important in supporting regional economic development. Arsyad explains that potential sectors are sectors with the capacity to be developed and contribute to regional economic growth[13]. In addition, Lestari and Suharno state that potential sectors can be identified through indicators such as production, labor absorption, and sectoral competitiveness that reflect future development opportunities[14].

The analysis of potential sectors is commonly conducted using the Location Quotient (LQ) and Shift Share methods. Location Quotient (LQ) analysis is widely used in regional economic studies to identify basic and non-basic sectors within a region[15]. Isard explains that LQ analysis measures the level of sectoral specialization by comparing the contribution of a sector in a region with its contribution in a broader reference region[16]. Through this method, sectors with comparative advantages and strong economic potential can be identified as leading sectors capable of driving regional economic growth. In addition, LQ analysis helps determine

[10] Rita Irviani, Citrawati Jatiningrum, and Kasmi Kasmi, 'Pengaruh Pendapatan Daerah Dan Kinerja Keuangan Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Dan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Pada Kabupaten/Kota Provinsi Lampung', *AKUNTABILITAS: Jurnal Penelitian Dan Pengembangan Akuntansi*, 11.1 (2019), 1–14 <https://doi.org/10.29259/ja.v11i1.8925>.

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sectors that are able to meet not only local demand but also external demand, thereby contributing to regional income generation and economic expansion[17].

LQ is an addition to Shift Share analysis for analyzing changes and growth patterns in regional economic sectors over time. Dunn states that Shift Share analysis separates the impact of overall economic growth, industrial structure, and the competitive advantage of the region on the changes in sector growth.[17] This approach allows researchers to determine the degree to which growth in a particular sector is affected by national economic conditions, sectoral characteristics, or the competitiveness of the region. In addition, Nurbayani, Djam'an and Bhirawidha (2017) mentioned that Shift Share analysis is useful to understand the dynamics of the regional economic structure and to identify sectors that contribute greatly to the regional economic growth.[18] As a result, the combination of LQ and Shift Share analyses yields a comprehensive view of sectoral performance and regional economic competitiveness. Gresik Regency is one of the regions in East Java Province which has a relatively diverse and dynamic economic structure. The economic activities in Gresik Regency are supported by a number of sectors, namely manufacturing, mining and quarrying, construction, trade and several service

Sectors contributing to the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). The existence of industrial areas and strategic economic activities shows that Gresik Regency has a great economic potential to support regional economic growth and increase regional revenue. However, the development of Regional Original Revenue (PAD) in Gresik Regency in the period 2015-2024 has shown a fluctuating trend even though the economic potential is great. This condition implies that the economic potential available has not been maximally utilized for the support of regional fiscal capacity and for the boosting of regional revenue generation.optimized in supporting regional fiscal capacity and increasing regional revenue generation.

Based on these conditions, an analysis of potential economic sectors contributing to Regional Original Revenue (PAD) in Gresik Regency is necessary. The identification of potential sectors is important to determine leading sectors capable of encouraging economic growth, increasing regional productivity, and strengthening regional fiscal capacity. Through the identification of superior sectors, local governments can formulate more effective development policies and optimize regional economic potential. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the potential economic sectors affecting Regional Original Revenue in Gresik Regency through the Location Quotient (LQ) and Shift Share approaches as a basis for supporting regional economic development and strengthening regional fiscal independence.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research the method used in this research is a descriptive method with quantitative analysis. This method is used to describe and analyze the sector which has the potential to influence the Regional Original Revenue (PAD) of Gresik Regency. The variables used in this study are one dependent variable (Y) is Regional Original Revenue (PAD) and independent variables (X) is the potential sector of Gresik Regency.The analytical techniques used are Location Quotient (LQ) to determine the sectors categorized as base or potential sectors and Shift Share (SS) to determine the sectors that have higher growth rates than the reference region. In addition, multiple linear regression analysis is used to determine the effect of

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potential sectors on Regional Original Revenue (PAD) with classical assumption tests as a prerequisite for regression model testing.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Location Quotient Analysis

The analysis of Location Quotient (LQ) in Gresik Regency in the period of 2015–2024 shows that the sectors of (1) mining and quarrying, (2) manufacturing industry, (3) electricity and gas supply, and (4) construction were always classified as the base sectors (LQ > 1) indicating sustainable comparative advantages. This condition indicates that these sectors are the main drivers of the economy in Gresik Regency.

Shift Share Analysis

The results of the Shift Share analysis in Gresik Regency in the 2015-2024 period show that the potential regional (PR) component shows that all sectors have positive values, which means that the trend of regional economic growth generally has a good trend. In the proportional shift (PS) component, all sectors had positive values, which implies that the sectoral growth structure has been growing in a progressive manner. Meanwhile, in the differential shift (DS) component, 14 sectors had positive values and 3 sectors had negative values. This means that most sectors have a higher competitiveness than the reference region but several sectors still have relatively weak competitive performance.

Multiple Linear Regression Model

Based on the results of the multiple regression analysis, the following equation was obtained:

$$Y = 543.1010 - 3197.079X_1 + 12480.51X_2 - 342.892X_3 - 2422.257X_4$$

Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

Table 1. Coefficient of Determination Results

Description	Value
R-squared	0.962361
Adjusted R-squared	0.932250

Source: Processed primary data, 2026.

The Adjusted R-squared value of 0.932250 indicates that the model is able to explain 93.22% of the variation in the Locally Generated Revenue (Pendapatan Asli Daerah/PAD) of Gresik Regency after accounting for the number of independent variables and observations. The remaining 6.78% is influenced by other factors outside the model. These results indicate that the model has strong and relatively stable explanatory power.

Vol. 19, No. 1, 2026
ISSN: 2654-7856 (Online)
ISSN: 1829-7935 (Print)

F-Test

Table 2. F-Test Results

Description	Value
F-statistic	31.96042
Prob (F-Statistic)	0.000936

Source: Processed primary data, 2026.

The Prob(F-statistic) value of 0.000936, which is smaller than α = 0.05, indicates that the variables X1, X2, X3, and X4 simultaneously have a significant effect on the Locally Generated Revenue (Pendapatan Asli Daerah/PAD) of Gresik Regency. Therefore, the regression model is considered feasible and capable of explaining the relationship among variables as a whole.

t-Test

Table 3. t-Test Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
Mining and Quarrying (X1)	-3197.079	619.6978	-5.159094	0.0036
Manufacturing Industry (X2)	12480.51	1526.907	8.173724	0.0004
Electricity and Gas Supply (X3)	-342.8920	1054.831	-0.325068	0.7583
Construction (X4)	-2422.257	551.7223	-4.390356	0.0071

Source: Processed primary data, 2026.

Based on the results of the t-test, the variables of mining and quarrying (X1), manufacturing industry (X2), and construction (X4) have probability values smaller than 0.05. This indicates that these three variables partially have a significant effect on the Locally Generated Revenue (PAD) of Gresik Regency. Meanwhile, the electricity and gas supply variable (X3) has a probability value greater than 0.05, indicating that it does not have a significant effect on PAD. Therefore, partially, only X1, X2, and X4 have a significant influence within this research model.

Based on the Location Quotient (LQ) analysis, the base sectors in Gresik Regency during the 2015–2024 period were (1) mining and quarrying, (2) manufacturing industry, (3) electricity and gas supply, and (4) construction. These results indicate that the four sectors possess comparative advantages and are capable of fulfilling regional needs, while also having the potential to serve demand from outside the region. This condition can be explained by the economic characteristics of Gresik, which are dominated by industrial and industrial-supporting activities. Raw materials are a backbone for the mining and quarrying sector. such as limestone and clay used by PT Semen Indonesia (Persero) Tbk and PT United Tractors Semen Gresik (UTSG). Manufacturing Industry Sector The manufacturing industry sector is strengthened by PT Petrokimia Gresik and industrial estates that promote value added production.The electricity and gas supply sector was a basic sector due to the large demand for energy from the industrial area and large companies located in Gresik. Meanwhile, the

construction sector turned into a base sector due to the rapid growth of infrastructure, industrial estates and other supporting projects that continue to expand within the region. Therefore, the LQ results indicate that the economic structure of Gresik is largely supported by sectors oriented to industrial activities and physical development.

For the Shift Share analysis, all sectors in Gresik Regency had a positive value of Provincial Share (PR). It shows that economic growth of East Java Province had positive effect on all economic sectors in Gresik. Also, the values of the Proportional Shift (PS). The results were positive in all sectors. This means that the economic sectors in Gresik grew faster than the same sectors at the provincial level. These results indicate that the economic structure of Gresik has been developed gradually based on its characteristic as an industrial area with the support of activities of production and development. However, the differential shift (DS) component shows more pronounced differences. The manufacturing industry and construction sectors recorded a positive DS value which showed that both sectors have a higher competitiveness compared to the East Java Province. This is reasonable because in Gresik there are PT Petrokimia Gresik, industrial estates, and JIIPE that support the manufacturing industry and the construction sector is driven by the development of infrastructure and industrial estates. On the other hand, the mining and quarrying sector and the electricity and gas supply sector recorded negative DS values. In the mining sector, this condition means that the growth of the sector has relatively slowed due to the change in the economic role of the sector from mining activities to the supply of industrial raw materials. On the other hand, the electricity and gas sector is more of a supporting utility sector, which means that the growth is fueled by industrial demand rather than being a primary economic driver.

The results of the regression analysis show that the model has a very strong explanatory power, indicated by the high Adjusted R-square value. This means that most of the variations in the Locally Generated Revenue (PAD) of Gresik Regency can be explained by four potential sectors studied in this research. However, all independent variables have statistically significant effects on the PAD, indicating that the mining and quarrying, manufacturing industry, electricity and gas supply, and construction industries are collectively relevant in explaining regional revenue. But partially not all sectors have the same impact. The mining and quarrying, manufacturing industry and construction sectors have a great impact on PAD because they are directly related to regional economic activities, tax bases, levies and business circulation. The most powerful sector is the manufacturing industry because it dominates the structure of GRDP Gresik, and produces broad economic activities through investment, production, and labor absorption. The construction sector also plays an important role in the sense that it creates tax and levy objects via physical development activities. The electricity and gas supply sector, meanwhile, is not having a significant impact on PAD, as it is an industrial supporting utility, which is largely handled by state-owned enterprises, and so its contribution to PAD is more indirect.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, Gresik Regency has four base sectors that are important in the regional economy, namely the mining and quarrying sector, manufacturing industry sector, electricity and gas supply sector, and construction sector. Shift Share Findings the analysis shows that the economic sectors in Gresik Regency have generally experienced positive growth although not all sectors have strong competitive advantages. Besides that, the regression results also show that the mining and quarrying, manufacturing industry and construction sectors have a significant effect on the Locally Generated Revenue (Pendapatan Asli Daerah/PAD), while

Vol. 19, No. 1, 2026
ISSN: 2654-7856 (Online)
ISSN: 1829-7935 (Print)

electricity and gas supply sectors do not have a significant effect. At the same time, all sectors can explain the variation of the PAD of Gresik Regency with a high level of influence.

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