

Analysis of Performance Evaluation of Economic Development of the District / City Of Pemekaran in the Nias Region

Selamat Berkat Perlindungan Zebua

Development economic study program faculty of economics and business
Universitas Sumatera Utara, Indonesia

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received Feb 19, 2021

Revised Mar 10, 2021

Accepted Apr 30, 2021

Keywords:

Economic development performance
Indexation
Effectiveness
Relevance

ABSTRACT

This study should be analyzed and evaluated the economic development. Data used in this study are Economic Growth, Gross Regional Domestic Product at Current Market Prices, Gross Regional Domestic Product at Constant Prices, Gross Regional Domestic of Product Percapita, Regency/City Local Government Original Receipt, Income Distribution, Poverty Index, and unemployment during 2011-2015. Evaluation in this study is use the indexation method, descriptive method by analyzing the ratio between time, comparison with the achievements of the district/city division, policy recommendations, and analysis of effectiveness and relevance indicators of economic development. From the analysis conducted, the index of economic performance of the district/city division has been achieved with good and has increased.

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Corresponding Author:

Selamat Berkat Perlindungan Zebua,
Development Economic Study Program Faculty of Economics and Business,
Universitas Sumatera Utara, Indonesia
Jl. Dr. T. Mansur No.9, Padang Bulan, Kec. Medan Baru, Kota Medan, Sumatera Utara 20222. Indonesia
Email: perlindunganzebua@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

The formation of new autonomous regions or what is commonly called regional expansion allows regions to manage the national resources available in their respective regions. Law No.12/2008 concerning the Second Amendment to Law No.32/2004 concerning Regional Government states that Regional Autonomy is the right, authority, and obligation of an autonomous region to regulate and manage its own government affairs and the interests of the local community in accordance with regulations legislation. As an implication of the breadth of authority and affairs of the Regency/City government as referred to, Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government as amended by Law Number 12 of 2008, the regional government in determining its policies need to be planned, implemented, and evaluated. District/City government planning includes

Regional Long-Term Development Plans (RPJPD), Regional Medium-Term Development Plans (RPJMD), and Local Government Work Plans (RKPD). To measure the success of the development process in the regions, it is necessary to have an evaluation to measure the level of achievement of the implementation of the RPJPD, RPJMD, and RKPD. Because the three documents are documents that become one of the references for the implementation of development in the region.

BPS North Sumatra noted that in 2015 the economic growth of Nias Regency was 5.43% with GRDP at current prices of Rp 2,669.90 Billion. South Nias Regency's economic growth was 4.46% with GRDP at current prices of IDR 4,742.91 Billion. North Nias Economic Growth was 5.49% with GRDP at current prices of Rp 2,517.21 Billion. West Nias' economic growth was 4.87% with GRDP at current prices of Rp 1,273.17 Billion. Meanwhile, Gunungsitoli City's economic growth was 5.39% with GRDP at current prices of IDR 3,573.44 Billion. Good poverty data can be used to evaluate government policies on poverty, compare poverty across time and regions, and determine targets for the poor with the aim of improving their condition. Population poverty greatly affects the development of an area. The problem with regional development that is often found is that activities planned by the government do not have a direct impact on the community. So that in reality poverty in the Nias region has not been able to be overcome optimally.

In several years of regional expansion in the Nias region, there are still some problems in the economy, such as low economic growth and high poverty rates. The purpose of this study is to find out how to evaluate the performance of regional economic development in the districts/cities with the expansion of the Nias Region in terms of economic indicators related to the regional economy after the expansion of the regions, to find out whether the achievement of the measured performance evaluation has been achieved for the districts/cities with the expansion or not. has not been achieved for the new district/municipality area and To analyze the effectiveness and relevance of economic development performance in the Nias region after the regional expansion.

To see the results of the economic development performance of the new districts/cities in the Nias region, an analysis was conducted on the evaluation of the performance of regional economic development as measured by economic indicators in the evaluation of regional development performance. As for the economic indicators of regional development, namely: (1) Economic Growth; (2) GRDP at Current and Constant Prices, GRDP per capita; (3) Regional Original Income (PAD), (4) Income Distribution, (5) Poverty Rate, and (6) Unemployment. Systematically the above framework can be made in the following scheme:

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study focuses on evaluating the economic development performance of the new districts/cities in the Nias region, namely the districts of Nias, North Nias, West Nias, and the City of Gunungsitoli by looking at the linkages in economic indicators in the expansion areas in the Nias region. Secondary data can be obtained from various sources such as the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), books, scientific research reports, journals, and the internet. Sources of data in this study came from:

- a. Central Bureau of Statistics for Nias Regency, North Nias Regency, West Nias Regency, and Gunungsitoli City.
- b. Central Bureau of Statistics of North Sumatra Province.
- c. Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) of Nias Regency, North Nias Regency, West Nias Regency, and Gunungsitoli City.

In writing this thesis the author uses library research methods, namely research conducted through library materials in the form of books, scientific writings, journals, articles, and research reports that have to do with this research. The data collection technique was carried out by direct recording in the form of time series data from 2011-2015 from books and publications issued by the Central Statistics Agency, Bappeda, as well as journals and literature related to this research.

2.1 Analysis Method

a. Indexation Method

Indexation method is a method that is carried out by structuring and processing data based on calculations of control variables or input indicators that represent the desired index variable. The index calculation method refers to the method used by the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) in measuring the success of regional expansion. This method is used to assess the performance of economic development. This method is also used by Bappenas in making comparisons to regional development programs. Mathematically the formula is as follows:

$$IKE = \frac{(LPE_{it} + \frac{PDRB}{cit} + PAD_{it} + (100 - DP_{it}) + (100 - AK_{it}) + (100 - PNG_{it}))}{4}$$

Information:

- IKE = Economic Performance Index
 LPE = Economic Growth Rate
 GRDP/C = Gross Regional Domestic Growth Per capita
 PAD = Regional Original Income
 DP = Income Distribution
 AK = Poverty Rate
 PNG = Unemployment
 i = Region

b. Time Comparison Analysis

In this case, comparison analysis over time analyzes using trend analysis by comparing achievements with the previous year, whether there is an increase or decrease in achievement (a graph/table is made to see the trend of performance achievements).

c. Comparative Analysis with District/City Regional Achievements

Comparative analysis with district/city regional achievements analyzes by comparing regional achievements with national achievements, so that it is known whether regional performance has been achieved or not compared to national provinces.

d. Policy Recommendation Analysis

In using this, the analysis of policy recommendations analyzes by formulating a number of policies to follow up on the handling of unachieved performance. In the sense that it must be applicable and can be followed up immediately.

e. Effectiveness and Relevance Analysis

Effectiveness analysis is an approach in conducting evaluations to measure development performance that contributes to both specific goals or targets as well as general regional development goals. The effectiveness of development can be seen from the extent to which regional development achievements have improved compared to the previous year. While the relevance analysis is used to see the achievements or the extent to which the development carried out is relevant to the goals or objectives in answering problems and challenges.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Economic Development of Expansion Districts/Cities in Nias Region

a. Economic growth

The economic growth of the new districts/cities in the Nias region has increased and decreased from year to year. In 2011 in Nias Regency economic growth was 6.98%, in 2012 it decreased to 6.27%, in 2013 increased slightly to 6.35%, in 2014 decreased to 5.47%, and then decreased again in 2015 to 5.43%. In North Nias Regency, economic growth in 2011 was 6.75%, in 2012 it decreased to 6.21%, in 2013 it increased slightly to 6.34%, in 2014 it decreased again to 5.56%, and 2015 decreased again to 5.49%. In West Nias Regency, economic growth in 2011 was 5.94%, in 2012 it increased to 6.55%, in 2013 it decreased to 5.17%, in 2014 it decreased again to 5.12%, and in 2015 again decreased to 4.87%. In Gunungsitoli City, economic growth in 2011 was 6.29%, in 2012 it decreased to 6.18%, in 2013 it increased again to 6.22%, in 2014 it decreased again to 6.10%, and in 2014 2015 again decreased to 5.39%. Meanwhile, economic growth in North Sumatra Province in 2011 was 6.66%, in 2012 it decreased to 6.45%, in 2013 it decreased again to 6.07%, in 2014 decreased to 5.23%, and in 2014 2015 still experienced a decline to 5.10%. In the

new districts/cities in the Nias region as described above, in the period 2011-2015 economic growth tends to decline every year,

b. GRDP at Current Prices, Constant Prices, and GRDP Per Capita

The amount of GRDP is often used as an indicator to assess the economic performance of a region in managing its resources. This GRDP value is actually able to provide an overview of the gross added value generated by production units in an area within a certain period. In 2015 the sectors that contributed the most to the GRDP of Nias Regency, North Nias Regency, and West Nias Regency were the agriculture, forestry, and fishery sectors, while in Gunungsitoli City the wholesale and retail trade sector; car and motorcycle repair. And in North Sumatra Province, the sectors that contribute the most to the GRDP are the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors.

Table 1

GRDP on the basis of 2010 current prices Regency/City Expansion in Nias Region and North Sumatra Province 2011 – 2015 (Billion Rupiah)

County/City	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Nias	1,764.61	1,969.17	2206.37	2,430.72	2,669.90
North Nias	1,646.01	1840.58	2,089.32	2,303.44	2,517.21
West Nias	873.23	964.19	1,082.59	1,181.46	1,273.17
Gunungsitoli	2,279.19	2,547.64	2,871.84	3,210.23	3,573.44
North Sumatra	377,037.10	417,120.44	469,464.02	521,954.95	571,722.01

GRDP at current prices in the districts/cities that have been expanded in the Nias region, namely Nias Regency, North Nias Regency, West Nias Regency and Gunungsitoli City has increased from year to year during the 2011-2015 period.

Table 2

GRDP at 2010 Constant Prices Regency/City Expansion in Nias Region and North Sumatra Province 2011 – 2015 (Billion Rupiah)

County/City	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Nias	1,671.21	1,776.05	1,888.76	1,991.99	2100.11
North Nias	1,549.73	1,645.93	1750.25	1,847.62	1,948.96
West Nias	823.94	877.93	923.29	970.55	1,017.80
Gunungsitoli	2,143.60	2,276.15	2,417.72	2,565.26	2,703.50
North Sumatra	353,147.59	375,924.14	398,727.14	419,573.31	440.955.85

GRDP at constant prices in the new districts/cities in the Nias region, namely Nias Regency, North Nias Regency, West Nias Regency and Gunungsitoli City has increased from year to year during the 2011-2015 period.

Table 3

Per Capita Income Based on District/City Current Prices Expansion in Nias Region and North Sumatra Province 2011 – 2015 (Thousand Rupiah)

County/City	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Nias	13,297.94	14,738.11	16,407.99	17,962.92	19,615.05
North Nias	12,771.35	14133.74	15,892.82	17,353.64	18,799.63
West Nias	10,570.26	11574.73	12,924.54	13,995.24	14,993.10
Gunungsitoli	17,724.06	19,526.81	21,691.98	23,920.47	26,276.26
North Sumatra	28,518.19	31109.35	34,544.18	37,913.90	41,019.54

GRDP per capita is an illustration of the average income received by each resident as his participation in the production process for one year. This indicator can be used as one of the parameters to see the level of community welfare, although this parameter cannot be fully used as a measure of the level of welfare in an area.

Table 4

Per Capita Income Based on Constant Prices of Expansion Districts/Cities in Nias Region and North Sumatra Province 2011 – 2015 (Thousand Rupiah)

County/City	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Nias	12,594.09	13,292.68	14,046.05	14,720.70	15,428.91
North Nias	12,024.32	12,639.00	13,313.60	13,919.58	14555.69
West Nias	9,973.61	10,539.42	11,022.72	11,496.83	11,985.79
Gunungsitoli	16,669.65	17,445.89	18,261.82	19,115.78	19,879.41
North Sumatra	26,711.24	28,036.88	29,339.21	30,477.07	31,637.41

For GRDP per capita at constant prices during the period 2011-2015 has increased every year. In Nias Regency in 2011 GRDP per capita at constant prices was 12,594.09 thousand rupiah, in 2012 it increased to 13,292.68 thousand rupiah, in 2013 it increased to 14,046.05 thousand rupiah, in 2014 it increased again to 14,720 ,70 thousand rupiahs, until in 2015 it increased again to 15,428.91 thousand rupiahs.

c. Regional Original Income (PAD)

Regional Original Income (PAD) according to the Law. No. 28 of 2009 is a regional financial source extracted from the area concerned which consists of the results of regional taxes, regional levies, results of separated regional wealth management and other legitimate regional original income.

Table 5
Growth of Regency/City Original Regional Revenue (PAD) Expansion
in the Nias Region and North Sumatra Province 2011-2015 Period (%)

County/City	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Nias	28.56	137.89	27.17	46,20	41.63
North Nias	22.62	150	150	20	100
West Nias	100	200	36.66	21.95	100
Gunungsitoli	60	97.2	156.61	36.68	21,12
North Sumatra	43.35	129.73	15.67	0.07	2.19

d. Income Distribution

The results of the calculation of income distribution using the Williamson Index show that the gap between the districts/cities that have been created in the Nias area is relatively low on average. In Nias Regency the average Williamson Index for the 2011-2015 period was 0.09, in North Nias Regency it was 0.09, in West Nias Regency it was 0.09, and in Gunungsitoli City it was 0.07. Meanwhile, in North Sumatra Province, the gap is still low but also higher, with an average of 0.22.

e. Poverty rate

The percentage of poor people in the new districts/cities in the Nias region in the 2011-2015 period has increased and decreased every year. In Nias Regency the percentage of poor people in 2011 was 19.11%, in 2012 it decreased to 18.67%, in 2013 it decreased again to 17.28%, in 2014 it decreased to 16.39%, and in 2015 experienced a slight increase to 18.05%. In North Nias Regency the percentage of poor people in 2011 was 30.44%, in 2012 it decreased to 29.50%, in 2013 it increased slightly to 30.94, in 2014 it decreased again to 29.28%, and in 2014 2015 increased to 32.62%. In West Nias Regency the percentage of poor people in 2011 was 29.32%, in 2012 it decreased to 28.57%,

f. Unemployment

The open unemployment rate of the new districts/cities in the Nias region has increased and decreased every year. In Nias Regency the open unemployment rate in 2011 was 4.69%, in 2012 it decreased to 0.15%, in 2013 it increased slightly to 0.87%, in 2014 it decreased again to 0.44%, and in 2014 2015 again increased slightly to 0.92%. In North Nias Regency the open unemployment rate in 2011 was 4.75%, in 2012 it decreased to 3.52%, in 2013 it decreased slightly to 3.39%, in 2014 it decreased again to 2.71%, and in 2015 increased again to 4.02%. In West Nias Regency the open unemployment rate in 2011 was 3.83%, in 2012 it decreased to 1.18%, in 2013 it decreased again to 0.91%, in 2014 it increased slightly to 1%, and in 2015 it increased again to 2.96%. In Gunungsitoli City the open unemployment rate in 2011 was 6.09%, in 2012 it increased to 7.93%, in 2013 it increased again to 8.36%, in 2014 it decreased slightly to 8.06%, and in 2014 2015 increased to 10%. While in North Sumatra Province the open unemployment rate in 2011 was 6.37%, in 2012 it decreased slightly to 6.20%, in 2013 it increased again to 6.53%, in 2014 it decreased again to 6.23%. , and in 2015 it increased to 6.71%. in 2013 it increased again to 8.36%, in 2014 it decreased slightly to 8.06%, and in 2015 it increased to 10%. While in North Sumatra Province the open unemployment rate in 2011 was 6.37%, in 2012 it decreased slightly to 6.20%, in 2013 it increased again to 6.53%, in 2014 it decreased again to 6.23%. , and in 2015 it increased to 6.71%. in 2013 it increased again to 8.36%, in 2014 it decreased slightly to 8.06%, and in 2015 it increased to 10%.

decreased slightly to 6.20%, in 2013 it increased again to 6.53%, in 2014 it decreased again to 6.23%. , and in 2015 it increased to 6.71%.

3.2 Data analysis

The indicators used to calculate the regional economic performance index include Economic Growth Rate, GRDP Per Capita, Regional Original Income (PAD), Income Distribution, Poverty Rates, and Unemployment. The following is the result of the calculation of indexation of the districts/cities that have been created in the Nias region in 2011-2015:

Table 6
Results of the Index of Economic Performance of Nias Regency
in 2011-2015

Year	Indexation Period 1	Indexation Period 2
2011	41.45	51.44
2012	43.16	70.25
2013	47.38	51.95
2014	46.67	55.06
2015	33.41	53.94
Average	42.42	56.53

Based on the indexation results in the 2011-2015 period, the average was 56.53 higher than the previous period, namely 2006-2010 with an average of 42.42. This increase was driven by a decrease in the Williamson Index or income distribution in 2011-2015. In the previous period the average income distribution was 0.16, but in the second period the income distribution was only 0.09. The increase was also driven by the growth of regional original income in the second period in Nias Regency.

Table 7
Economic Performance Indexation Results
District/City Expansion in Nias Region 2011-2015

Year	County/City			
	Nias	North Nias	West Nias	Gunungsitoli
2011	51.44	48.44	61.48	54.19
2012	70.25	69.85	78.91	60.29
2013	51.95	69.69	51.08	70.66
2014	55.06	48.16	48.81	51.09
2015	53.94	60.71	61.13	47.98
Average	56.53	59.37	60.28	56.84

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the evaluation analysis carried out, it can be concluded that:

1. The results of the economic performance of the new districts/cities in the Nias region based on the calculation of the indexation value show that the results of economic performance have been good and have increased. The economic performance index of the new autonomous region is higher than its parent region, Nias Regency.
2. Based on the achievement of the Economic Growth Rate indicator, it is still fluctuating and tends to decrease. Indicators of GRDP on the basis of Constant Prices, GRDP on the basis of Current Prices, and GRDP Per Capita obtain an increasing achievement value. Regional Original Income (PAD) indicators show increasing achievements. Income Distribution Indicators show that the inequality that occurs in the new districts/cities in the Nias region is still relatively low. The Poverty Rate Indicator shows a good achievement with a decrease in the percentage of the poor population. The Unemployment Indicators for Nias Regency, North Nias Regency, and Nias Regency have shown good results with a decrease in the unemployment rate every year except for Gunungsitoli City.
3. The economic development of the new districts/cities in the Nias region is quite relevant to the development of the Province of North Sumatra. During the 2011-2015 period, the trend of achievement of indicators of economic development in the districts/cities that were created in

the Nias region was in line with and higher than the trend in the Province of North Sumatra. Based on the achievements of the indicators of the Economic Growth Rate, Poverty Rate, and Unemployment, especially in Gunungsitoli City, it looks ineffective. And the indicators of GRDP at Constant Prices, GRDP at Current Prices, and Per Capita GRDP, Regional Original Income (PAD), Income Distribution, and Unemployment in Nias Regency, North Nias Regency, and West Nias Regency look effective.

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