ANALYSIS OF THE STRUCTURE OF CITY DISTRICT ECONOMIC GROWTH IN EAST NUSA TENGGARA PROVINCE 2016-2020

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
	This research aims to 1) Forknowing the structure of economic growth in each district/city in East Nusa Tenggara Province.2) To classify City Regencies in East Nusa Tenggara Province from 2016 to 2020 based on the Klassen Typology.3) To knowCity District economic development strategy in East Nusa Tenggara Province. In this study using secondary dataand analyzed using the Klassen Typology analysis technique to classify regions based on two indicators, namely economic growth and regional income or gross regional domestic product per capita. Resulted in four classifications, namely 1) Developed and Fast Growing Regions (Quadrant I) 2) Developed but Depressed Regions (Quadrant II) 3) Fast Developing Regions (Quadrant III) 4) Relatively Underdeveloped Regions (Quadrant IV). The results of the study show that although hit by the economic crisis caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, but economic growthEast Nusa Tenggara Province is above the national economic growth of 5.20%, while the national economic growth is 5.02%. The results of the analysis using the Klassen Typology for 21 Regencies and 1 City in East Nusa Tenggara Province for the 2016-2020 period, show that the classification of development in (Quadrant I) fast-developing and fast-developing regions is Kupang City, Belu Regency, and Ngada Regency. (Quadrant II) developed but depressed regions are East Sumba Regency, East Flores Regency, Kupang Regency and Ende Regency. (Quadrant III) fast growing regions are West Manggarai Regency, East Manggarai Regency, Rote Ndao Regency, Central Sumba Regency, and Malacca Regency. (Quadrant IV) relatively underdeveloped areas are Sabu Raijua Regency, Southwest Sumba Regency, Lembata Regency, Alor Regency,
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1. INTRODUCTION

East Nusa Tenggara Province is a region that has experienced developments in its economic growth structure in the last five years. Even though, the Covid-19 pandemic that occurred in March 2020. However, East Nusa Tenggara province's economic growth is above the national economic growth of 5.20%, where the national economic growth is 5.02%. In economic growth, there are important indicators, namely the increase in gross domestic product (GDP) and gross national product (GNP), as well as in calculating regional economic growth, the most important indicator is the gross regional domestic product (GDP). High and sustainable economic growth is the main condition or a necessity for the continuity of economic development and improvement of people's welfare in the region or region. In economic development in a region, the goal of development itself is not much different from the goal of national development. However, the development process in the regions is much more specific (Tambunan, 2001). The implementation of regional autonomy is centered on the district/city government, so that the district/city government can determine policies in developing the regional economy. The success of regional development is emphasized on the potentials possessed by the region itself. Differences in the conditions of each region give rise to a new implication that is different in economic growth in one region to another. Government Policy in Law No. 32 of 2003 which was later changed to Law No. 23 of 2004 concerning Regional Government which reads that, regional governments have broader authority to regulate and manage various affairs related to the administration of government in the interests and welfare of the people in the area. so that the district/city government can determine policies in developing the regional economy. The success of regional development is

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GRDP growth rate is obtained from the calculation of GRDP at constant prices. Obtained by subtracting the GRDP value in year n from the value in year n-1 (the previous year), divided by the value in year n-1, then multiplied by 100 percent. The growth rate shows the development of aggregate income from a certain time to the previous time. Based on table 1.3 During the 2016-2020 period, the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of East Nusa Tenggara province and its growth rate showed various positive numbers and tended to increase, namely from 2016-2020 economic growth was 5.12%, 5 consecutively .11 %, 5.11 %, 5.24 %, and -0.83 %. Indeed, nationally it is estimated to slow down due to familiar causes, namely, The Covid-19 pandemic is being experienced by almost all countries. The country of Indonesia is also one of the countries exposed to the corona virus-19 which has also spread to almost all regions, especially in the Province of East Nusa Tenggara. One of the tools to measure the level of welfare of the population of an area is to look at GRDP per capita. The greater the GRDP per capita of a region, the better the level of social welfare. Conversely, the smaller the GRDP per capita of an area, the lower the level of social welfare (Utama, 2010). GRDP per capita is the total GRDP of each district/city divided by the mid-year population in each district/city.

2. METHOD

The data used in this study are secondary data and pooling data or a combination of cross section data which consists of 21 districts and 1 city of East Nusa Tenggara Province and time series data from 2016 to 2020 (5 years), resulting in a total observations (N) of 110. The data source used in this study is using secondary data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of East Nusa Tenggara Province

The analytical method used is quantitative analysis. Quantitative analysis is used to analyze quantitative information (data that can be measured, tested, and transformed in the form of equations, tables, and so on) (Marzuki, 2005). Quantitative data needed in this study are:

1. Gross Regional Domestic Product Data at Constant Prices 2010 According to Business Field of East Nusa Tenggara Province (Billion Rupiah), 2016-2020.
2. Gross Regional Domestic Product at 2010 Constant Prices by Regency/City in East Nusa Tenggara Province, 2016-2020 (billion rupiah).
3. Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product at Constant 2010 Prices by Regency/City (percent) in East Nusa Tenggara Province, 2016-2020.
4. Gross Regional Domestic Product per Capita at 2010 Constant Prices by Regency/City in East Nusa Tenggara Province (thousand rupiahs), 2016-2020.

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3.   RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
3.1   The Structure of City-Regency Economic Growth in East Nusa Tenggara Province

Based on GRDP at constant 2010 prices by Regency/City in East Nusa Tenggara Province for the 2016-2020 period, Kupang City has a GRDP of IDR 15,476.91 billion (23.42%) which is the largest contributor to GRDP compared to 21 other Regencies in the Province East Nusa Tenggara for the five year period from 2016 to 2020. Followed by Kupang Regency with Rp.4,549.94 billion (6.89%). The two districts with the lowest GRDP were Sabu Raijua Regency of Rp.741.612 billion (1.12%) and the lowest was Central Sumba Regency with a total GRDP of Rp.710.100 billion (1.07%).

Table 1.Gross Regional Domestic Product at Constant 2010 Prices According to Regencies/Cities in East Nusa Tenggara Province, 2016-2020
(billion rupiah)

No.	Regency/ City	Year 2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Average Amount Rupiah	Percent
City								
1	Kupang City	13,826.09	14,770.13	15,743.69	16,693.62	16351.03	15,476.91	23,42
Regency								
2	Kupang	4,159.67	4,371.88	4595.32	4,830.77	4,792.10	4,549.94	6.89
3	Ende	3,567.47	3,747.14	3,931.68	4131.28	4076.36	3,890.78	5.89
4	East Sumba	3,440.58	3,618.32	3,805.96	4001.19	3,968.06	3,766.82	5.70
5	South Central Timor	4,113.98	4,320.34	540.62	4,771.99	4,769.13	3,703.21	5,60
6	East Flores	3045.56	3,182.46	3333.45	3,493.89	3524,13	3,315.89	5.02
7	Sikka	2860.29	3011.13	3,169.65	3,334.29	3305.85	3136,24	4.75
8	Manggarai	2,602.83	2,735.43	2,874.67	3018.30	2,994.56	2845.35	4,31
9	Speckle	2,511.90	2,657.05	2805.71	2956.52	2968.38	2,779.91	4,21
10	North Central Timor	2501.68	2,626.90	2,758.97	2,899.74	1,883.80	2534,21	3.83
11	Southwest Sumba	1988,69	2089,21	2,193.90	2305.02	2307,21	2,176.80	3,29
12	West Manggarai	1925,39	2023.76	2129.51	2,247.44	2,267.55	2118.73	3,21
13	East Manggarai	1747.25	1836.08	1927,96	2024.02	2041.73	1915,40	2.90
14	Alor	1730.55	1817.74	1909.71	2007.03	1995.98	1892.20	2.86
15	Rote Ndao	1648,32	1737,62	1831.66	1927.58	1933,40	1815.71	2.75
16	Malacca	1605.27	1687.34	1,773.64	1860.50	1878.49	1761.04	2.66
17	Ngada	1991.67	2094.62	2199,29	2,309.80	2,310.75	1719.31	2.60
18	West Sumba	1242.52	1304.95	1371.05	1441.32	1437,37	1,359.44	2.06
19	Nagekeo	1196,14	1253.90	1313,44	1370.00	1378,67	1302.43	1.97
20	Lembata	1006.57	1057.25	1110.48	1166.98	1162.63	1100.78	1.66
21	Sabu Raijua	677,33	711.90	748,41	786,74	783.68	741,612	1,12
22	Central Sumba	648,72	680.65	714.37	750.15	756.61	710,100	1.07
East Nusa Tenggara		60038.46	63,335.80	66,783.14	70328,17	69,887.47	66074.60	100.00

The rate of economic growth as a whole shows the development of aggregate income or which has a meaning as economic income in a certain period of time compared to the previous time. Based on the
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available data for the 2016-2020 period, the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of East Nusa Tenggara province and its growth rate show various positive numbers and tend to increase (table 5.2), namely from 2016-2020 consecutive economic growth 5 .12 %, 5.11 %, 5.11 %, 5.24 %, and -0.83 %. Indeed, nationally it is estimated to slow down due to a familiar cause, namely the Covid-19 Pandemic which is being experienced by almost all countries. The country of Indonesia is also one of the countries exposed to the corona-19 pandemic which has also spread to almost all regions, especially in East Nusa Tenggara Province. The regional economic growth rate of East Nusa Tenggara province which consists of 21 districts 1 city (Table 5.2) shows that Ende Regency has the lowest economic growth rate compared to the 21 regencies/cities in East Nusa Tenggara Province which is 3.75 percent, and regencies/cities the city that has the highest economic growth rate is Kupang City at 4.82 percent.

Table 2. Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product at 2010 Constant Prices by Regency/City (percent) in East Nusa Tenggara Province, 2016-2020

No	Regency/City	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Average growth rate (percent)
Regency							
1	West Sumba	5.00	5.03	5.07	5,13	-0.27	4.00
2	East Sumba	5.06	5,17	5,19	5,13	-0.83	3.94
3	Kupang	4.81	5,10	5,11	5,12	-0.80	3.87
4	South Central Timor	4.71	5.02	5,10	5,10	-0.06	3.98
5	North Central Timor	4.80	5.01	5.03	5,10	-0.55	3.88
6	Speckle	5,76	5.78	5,60	5,38	0.40	4.59
7	Alor	4.76	5.04	5.06	5,10	-0.55	3.90
8	Lembata	4.76	5.03	5.04	5.09	-0.37	3.91
9	East Flores	4.45	4.49	4.74	4.81	0.87	3.88
10	Sikka	4.93	5,27	5,26	5,19	-0.85	3.97
11	**Ende**	**5.08**	**5.04**	**4.92**	**5.08**	**-1.33**	**3.75**
12	Ngada	5,19	5,17	5.00	5.02	0.04	4.09
13	Manggarai	5.09	5.09	5.09	5.00	-0.79	3.90
14	Rote Ndao	5,16	5,42	5,41	5,24	0.30	4.30
15	West Manggarai	4.87	5,11	5,23	5.54	0.89	4,32
16	Central Sumba	4.82	4.92	4.95	5.01	0.86	4,11
17	Southwest Sumba	4.87	5.05	5.01	5.06	0.10	4.01
18	Nagekeo	4.56	4.83	4.75	4,31	0.63	3.81
19	East Manggarai	5,11	5.08	5.00	4.98	0.87	4,20
20	Sabu Raijua	5.04	5,10	5,13	5,12	-0.39	4
21	Malacca	5.02	5,11	5,11	4.90	0.97	4,22
City							
1	Kupang City	6,74	6,83	6.59	6.03	-2.05	4.82
	East Nusa Tenggara	**5,12**	**5,11**	**5,11**	**5,24**	**-0.83**	**3.95**

The highest GRDP per capita value is owned by the City of Kupang, which is Rp.36,466, while the lowest per capita GRDP was owned by the Southwest Sumba district of Rp.6,429. This shows that the economic growth of the province of East Nusa Tenggara tends to increase every year and has not been followed by success in distributing people's income in the districts/cities of East Nusa Tenggara province.

Table 3.Gross Regional Domestic Product per Capita at Constant 2010 Prices by Regency/City in East Nusa Tenggara Province (thousand rupiahs), 2016-2020

No.	Regency/City	Year					Average Amount Rupiah
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
	Regency						

1	West Sumba	10027	10,375	10. 722	11.112	10,922	10,631
2	East Sumba	13,784	14,318	14,890	15,479	15.174	14,729
3	Kupang	11,547	11,728	11,860	11. 970	11,366	11,694
4	South Central Timor	8,911	9,311	9,744	10.197	10.154	9,663
5	North Central Timor	10.119	10,520	10,949	11,409	11,252	10,849
6	Speckle	11,944	12,440	12,942	13,432	13,301	12,811
7	Alor	8,588	8,959	9,344	9,762	9,651	9,260
8	Lembata	7,480	7,677	7,910	8.156	7,980	7,841
9	East Flores	12,237	12,648	13.133	13,652	13,671	13,068
10	Sikka	9067	9,490	9,939	10,407	10.273	9,835
11	Ende	13.170	13,772	14,402	15,082	14,845	14,254
12	Ngada	12,759	13,167	13,644	14.152	13,978	13,540
13	Manggarai	8033	8,309	8,609	8,919	8,733	8,521
14	Rote Ndao	10,718	10,886	11047	11,200	10,813	10,933
15	West Manggarai	7,475	7,689	7,916	8,182	8,087	7,870
16	Central Sumba	9,320	9,625	9,949	10.304	10,249	9,889
17	Southwest Sumba	6.106	6,295	6,483	6,687	6,575	6,429
18	Nagekeo	8,465	8,781	9,095	9,395	9,367	9,021
19	East Manggarai	6,316	6,555	6,805	7,047	7,044	6,753
20	Sabu Raijua	7,625	7,779	7,928	8,079	7,784	7,839
21	Malacca	8,753	9057	9,373	9,696	9,644	9.305
City							
1	Kupang City	34,369	35,788	37,149	38,379	36,646	36,466

Table 4 GRDP, GRDP Per Capita and Regency/City GRDP Growth Rate at 2010 Constant PricesProvince East Nusa Tenggara (2016-2020)

No	Regency/City	GRDP (billion IDR)	GRDP per capita (IDR)	Growth rate (%)
Regency				
1	West Sumba	1,359.44	10,631	4.00
2	East Sumba	3,766.82	14,729	3.94
3	Kupang	4,549.94	11,694	3.87
4	South Central Timor	3,703.21	9,663	3.98
5	North Central Timor	2534,21	10,849	3.88
6	Speckle	2,779.91	12,811	4.59
7	Alor	1892.20	9,260	3.90
8	Lembata	1100.78	7,841	3.91
9	East Flores	3,315.89	13,068	3.88
10	Sikka	3136,24	9,835	3.97
11	Ende	3,890.78	14,254	**3.75**
12	Ngada	1719.31	13,540	4.09
13	Manggarai	2845.35	8,521	3.90
14	Rote Ndao	1815.71	10,933	4.30
15	West Manggarai	2118.73	7,870	4,32
16	Central Sumba	710,100	9,889	4,11
17	Southwest Sumba	2,176.80	6,429	4.01
18	Nagekeo	1302.43	9,021	3.81
19	East Manggarai	1915,40	6,753	4,20
20	Sabu Raijua	741,612	7,839	4
21	Malacca	1761.04	9.305	4,22
City				
1	Kupang City	15,476.91	36,466	4.82
East Nusa Tenggara		**66074.60**	-	**3.95**

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In Table 4, it can be seen that the area that has the largest GRDP is the City of Kupang with a value of 15,476.91 billion rupiahs, similarly the highest per capita GRDP is still occupied by the City of Kupang with a value of Rp. 36,646. This is because the city of Kupang is the capital of the province of East Nusa Tenggara, which has a high level of economic activity. Judging from the growth rate, the area that has the largest growth rate is Kupang City at 4.82% above the provincial growth rate which is only 3.95%, while the area that has the lowest growth rate is Ende Regency which is 3.75% below the average average total growth rate of East Nusa Tenggara Province.

3.2 Klassen Typology Analysis of City Districts in East Nusa Tenggara Province

The progress and economic growth of each region or area certainly has differences. There are regions that are capable of spurring their economic activity so that they can grow rapidly. On the other hand there are also regions that cannot do much so that the economic cycle does not experience growth at one point or even grows negatively. The Klassen Typology method was used to determine the regional typology in this study. The Klassen typology divides regions based on two main indicators, namely regional economic growth and regional per capita income by determining the average economic growth as the vertical axis and the average per capita income as the horizontal axis. The observed area is divided into four classifications namely (Sjafrizal, 2008):

1. Fast-advancing and fast-growing regions (high growth and high income) The growth rate of GRDP and per capita income in the region is higher than the average growth and per capita income of the province.
2. Developed but depressed regions (high income but low growth) Namely regions that are relatively advanced, but in recent years the rate of growth has decreased due to the suppression of the main activities of the region concerned. This area is an area that has been developed, but in the future its growth will not be so fast even though the potential for development is basically very large. This area has a higher per capita income than the provincial average per capita income, but its economic growth rate is lower than the provincial average.
3. A fast developing area (high growth but low income) is an area that can develop fast with very large development potential but has not been fully processed properly. The level of regional economic growth is very high, but the level of income per capita which reflects the stage of development that has been achieved is actually still relatively low. This area has a high growth rate but the per capita income level is lower than the provincial average.
4. Relatively underdeveloped regions (low growth and low income) are regions that still have growth rates and lower per capita income than the provincial average.

Table 5. Classification of districts/cities in East Nusa Tenggara Province Per Year Period 2016-2020

Quadrant	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
I **(Fast Forward and Fast Growing Region)**	-Kupang City - Regency. Speckle - Regency. Ngada - Regency. Ende East Sumba Regency	-City of Kupang	-City of Kupang - Regency. Speckle - Regency. East Sumba - Regency. Rote Ndao	- City of Kupang - Regency. Rote Ndao - Regency. North Central Timor East Flores Regency - Regency. West Sumba - Regency. East Sumba	-Regency. East Flores -Regency. Speckle -Regency. Ngada
II **(Developed But Depressed Area)**	-Kupang Regency -Regency. East Flores	_	- Regency. Ngada - Regency. Ende - East Flores Regency	- Regency. Speckle - Regency. Ende - Regency. Ngada -Regency. Central Sumba - Kab. Sikka	- City of Kupang - Regency. Ende -Regency. East Sumba

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III **(Fast Developing Area)**	-Regency. Manggarai East -Regency. Rote Ndao -Regency. Sabu Raijua -Malacca Regency -Manggarai Regency - Kab. Sikka	- Regency. Speckle -Kab. Rote Ndao - Regency. Sumba East - Regency. Sikka - Regency. Ngada	- Manggarai Regency West - Regency. Sikka	- Regency. South Central Timor - Regency. Malacca - Manggarai Regency - Manggarai Regency East	- Regency. Malacca - Regency. Central Sumba - Regency. West Manggarai - Regency. East Manggarai - Regency. Rote Ndao - Regency. Nagekeo - Regency. Southwest Sumba - Regency. South Central Timor
IV **(Relative Area Left behind)**	-Regency. North Central Timor -Regency. West Sumba -Regency. Southwest Sumba - Kab. Lembata -Kab. Alor -Regency. South Central Timor - Regency. Central Sumba - Regency. West Manggarai - Kab. Nagekeo	- Regency. Sabu Raijua - Regency. Manggarai - Regency. West Manggarai - Regency. Malacca - Regency. East Manggarai - Regency. Southwest Sumba - Regency. Lembata - Regency. Kupang - Regency. Ende - Regency. North Central Timor - Regency. East Flores - Regency. Nagekeo - Regency. West Sumba - Regency. Central Sumba - Regency. Alor - Regency. South Central Timor	- Regency. Kupang - Regency. South Central Timor - Regency. Manggarai - Regency. North Central Timor - Regency. Southwest Sumba - Regency. East Manggarai - Regency. Alor - Regency. Malacca - Regency. West Sumba - Regency. Nagekeo - Regency. Lembata - Regency. Sabu Raijua - Regency. Central Sumba	- Regency. Alor - Regency. Nagekeo - Regency. Lembata - Regency. Southwest Sumba - Regency. Sabu Raijua - Regency. West Manggarai - Regency. Kupang	- Regency. West Sumba - Regency. Rujua Savu - Regency. Alor - Regency. Lembata - Regency. Manggarai - Regency. Sikka - Regency. Kupang - Regency. North Central Timor

Based on the results of calculating the classification typology for each region per year for the period 2016 to 2020, it is stated that the area that dominates the fast-developing and fast-growing regions is Kupang City. The city of Kupang is the center point of the economy of East Nusa Tenggara, but in 2020 the city of Kupang will experience a quadrant change, namely in the quadrant of developed but depressed regions. This was due to the emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic which had hampered the pace of the economy in the region. The results of the Typology analysis for East Nusa Tenggara Province can be seen from each region, namely 21 Regencies and 1 City, along with the classification of each region per year for the period 2016 to 2020: there are three regions that are classified as Fast Forward and Fast Growing Regions, namely Kupang City , Belu Regency, and Ngada Regency.
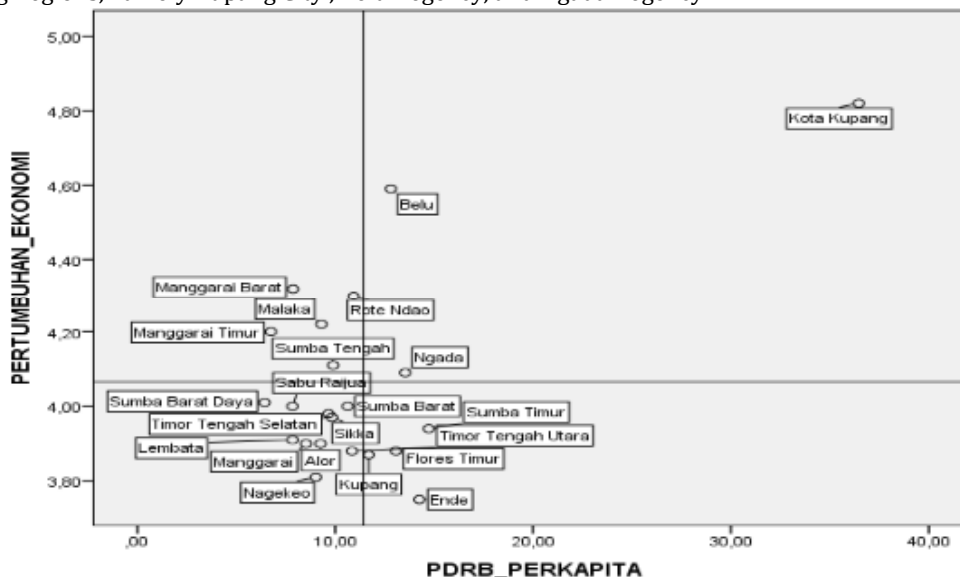

Figure 1. Region classification according to Regency/City Klassen Typology in East Nusa Tenggara Province in 2016-2020

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the Klassen Typology analysis, each City-Regency area in East Nusa Tenggara Province is grouped into four quadrants, namely as follows:

The area is fast developing and fast growing. Based on*Klassen Typology*there are three areas that are included in (quadrant I) fast-developing and growing regions, namely Kupang City, Belu Regency, and Ngada Regency.

The area is developed but depressed. Based onKlassen TypologyThere are four regions that are included in (quadrant II) developed but depressed regions, namely East Sumba Regency, Kupang Regency, East Flores Regency and Ende Regency.

The area is developing fast. Based onKlassen Typologythere are five regions included in (quadrant III) fast developing areas, namely West Manggarai Regency, East Manggarai Regency, Rote Ndao Regency, Central Sumba Regency, and Malacca Regency.

Relatively underdeveloped area. Based onKlassen TypologyThere are five regions that are included in (quadrant IV) relatively underdeveloped areas, namely Sabu Raijua Regency, Southwest Sumba Regency, Lembata Regency, Alor Regency, Nagekeo Regency, Sikka Regency, North Central Timor Regency, Manggarai Regency, South Central Timor Regency and South Central Timor Regency. West Sumba.

The dominance of the largest regional group is the relatively underdeveloped regions of fifteen regions. Meanwhile, three regions belonging to the fast-developing and fast-growing regions group and four developed but depressed regions. Furthermore, there are five areas which include fast developing areas. This shows that there is an imbalance in regional progress in East Nusa Tenggara Province and with the domination of regional typologies it is relatively underdeveloped or still growing slowly and its regional per capita income is below the average of other regions and district administrative areas tend to

be far behind compared to city and two administrative regions. Other districts that are included in fast-developing and fast-growing regions.

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