
ANALYSIS OF GROSS REGIONAL DOMESTIC PRODUCTS THAT INFLUENCE THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF BATAM CITY 2010 – 2020

Angela

Batam International University
E-mail: 1941036.angela@uib.edu

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

Received:
May, 29^h 2021
Revised:
June, 10th 2021
Approved:
June, 17th 2021

Batam city which is one of the areas in Indonesia that has progressed quite rapidly, as a city located on the border between Singapore and Malaysia. Batam city has a lot of potential in developing its economy, one of which is in the industrial sector. Some of the objectives and reasons of the implementation of this research is as one of the sources of information in studying GDP from Batam, knowing how the economic growth of Batam city from year to year, and factors that affect the economic development of Batam City. In the period of 10 years, from 2010 to 2020, the growth rate of Batam city GDP is in a fairly stable position despite a slight decrease. The result of Batam GDP city every year is quite influential to the economy of batam city this can be seen from the growth rate of GDP every year although the average is below 5% but can bring significant changes to Batam.

KEYWORDS

GRDP, GDP, Economic Growth



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International

INTRODUCTION

The development of a country will always be influenced by regional developments in each part of the country (Wise & Comrie, 2005). One sector that will always affect the development of an area is the economic sector (Paun, Musetescu, Topan, & Danuletiu, 2019). In Batam City, which is one of the regions in Indonesia that has progressed quite rapidly, as a city located on the border between Indonesia and Singapore, Batam City has a lot of potential in developing its economy, one of which is in the industrial sector.

How to cite:

E-ISSN:

Published by:

Angela. (2021). Analysis of gross regional domestic products that influence the economic growth of Batam city 2010 – 2020. Journal Eduvest. 1(6): 478-483

2775-3727

<https://greenvest.co.id/>

Angela

In observing the economic development of a region, it can be seen through the gross regional domestic product of the region from year to year, this is what is behind the author in analyzing the economy of Batam City through gross regional domestic product. Some of the objectives and reasons for carrying out this research are as a source of information in studying the GRDP of Batam City, knowing how the economic growth of Batam City from year to year, and the factors that influence the economic development of Batam City.

Table 1. Batam City Gross Regional Domestic Product Growth Rate 2010 – 2020

Kategori Lapangan Usaha	Laju Pertumbuhan (%)										
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Pertanian, Kehutanan dan Perikanan	1,93	7,43	2,52	2,53	5,27	3,35	3,51	3,16	2,72	6,06	-0,47
Pertambangan dan Penggalian	1,51	1,18	1,16	0,94	0,94	0,45	0,56	0,41	-1,78	1,43	-3,64
Industri Pengolahan	7,36	6,99	6,80	7,07	6,95	6,92	4,64	1,76	3,50	7,00	3,78
Pengadaan Listrik dan Gas	3,76	11,06	6,87	9,13	8,73	3,29	7,51	6,10	-1,02	4,23	-2,67
Pengadaan Air, Pengelolaan Sampah, Limbah dan Daur Ulang	7,93	5,34	5,41	6,45	5,65	3,46	5,32	-0,39	3,14	7,23	-2,83
Konstruksi	13,00	8,67	7,53	8,10	8,80	8,46	6,70	0,64	8,23	6,92	-6,98
Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran, Reparasi Mobil dan Sepeda Motor	11,55	10,93	11,75	7,85	6,78	7,60	6,63	4,27	6,92	4,49	-14,73
Transportasi dan Pergudangan	10,05	7,77	9,10	8,30	3,11	6,26	6,11	3,73	1,43	-17,02	-44,52
Penyediaan Akomodasi dan Makan Minum	5,82	8,64	8,92	8,02	8,98	6,44	6,11	5,88	10,18	9,62	-45,49
Informasi dan Komunikasi	15,18	7,12	15,77	6,49	8,56	5,81	6,70	7,50	12,85	11,97	18,09
Jasa Keuangan dan Asuransi	3,28	14,56	5,85	5,94	5,82	3,03	6,75	1,29	6,09	4,94	-1,18
Real Estate	10,65	6,31	6,53	7,07	6,59	5,29	4,67	3,87	-5,13	2,10	-16,74
Jasa Perusahaan	8,00	6,89	8,08	6,24	5,16	4,21	5,18	4,10	7,19	-8,74	-43,33
Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan dan Jaminan Sosial	6,18	7,07	4,67	5,12	6,15	7,32	8,10	-1,01	8,31	1,08	12,23
Jasa Pendidikan	11,10	4,12	5,49	6,08	5,28	4,65	5,15	7,25	2,27	0,71	-5,96
Jasa Kesehatan dan Kegiatan Sosial	9,82	5,64	4,72	2,29	6,90	4,51	4,71	9,83	3,70	2,10	-2,09
Jasa Lainnya	3,22	-0,70	3,84	1,05	3,85	3,78	3,50	5,05	16,82	1,97	-67,98
PDRB KOTA BATAM	8,61	7,83	7,4	7,18	7,16	6,87	5,43	2,19	4,96	5,92	-2,55

Source: BPS, 2021

Based on the results of the analysis above, it shows the growth rate of the gross regional domestic product of Batam City in 2010-2020. In the table it can be concluded that the GRDP in the city of Batam decreased from 2010 to 2017 from 8.61% to 2.19%. In 2018 the GRDP in the city of Batam has increased from 4.96% and increased again in 2019 to 5.92% and experienced a drastic decrease to -2.55%. This is caused by the Covid-19 virus.

Table 2. Distribution of Batam City's Gross Regional Domestic Product in 2010 - 2018

Kategori Lapangan Usaha	Distribusi PDRB Kota Batam (%)									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Pertanian, Kehutanan dan Perikanan	1,22	1,19	1,14	1,07	1,05	1,00	0,99	1,00	0,98	
Pertambangan dan Penggalian	0,10	0,09	0,09	0,08	0,08	0,07	0,07	0,07	0,06	
Industri Pengolahan	56,41	56,23	55,92	56,71	56,27	56,10	55,46	54,96	54,22	
Pengadaan Listrik dan Gas	1,37	1,70	1,86	1,82	1,75	1,69	1,72	1,78	1,61	
Pengadaan Air, Pengelolaan Sampah, Limbah dan Daur Ulang	0,22	0,20	0,20	0,18	0,19	0,18	0,18	0,98	0,17	
Konstruksi	18,26	18,72	18,71	18,71	19,02	19,34	19,47	19,15	19,94	
Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran, Reparasi Mobil dan Sepeda Motor	5,89	5,96	6,01	5,73	5,94	6,05	6,24	6,52	6,68	
Transportasi dan Pergudangan	3,12	3,09	3,21	3,26	3,27	3,44	3,58	3,54	3,35	
Penyediaan Akomodasi dan Makan Minum	2,18	2,10	2,11	2,11	2,18	2,22	2,24	2,32	2,38	
Informasi dan Komunikasi	2,39	2,15	2,24	2,1	2,07	1,98	1,98	2,18	2,32	
Jasa Keuangan dan Asuransi	3,63	3,75	3,77	3,65	3,62	3,46	3,53	3,59	3,63	
Real Estate	1,62	1,52	1,50	1,43	1,45	1,42	1,43	1,47	1,33	
Jasa Perusahaan	0,01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan dan Jaminan Sosial	1,14	1,09	1,07	1,07	1,09	1,09	1,12	1,10	1,15	
Jasa Pendidikan	1,07	0,97	0,99	0,95	0,93	0,91	0,92	1,02	1,02	
Jasa Kesehatan dan Kegiatan Sosial	0,85	0,79	0,76	0,71	0,71	0,68	0,68	0,73	0,72	
Jasa Lainnya	0,51	0,44	0,43	0,4	0,39	0,39	0,39	0,4	0,44	
PDRB KOTA BATAM	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	

Source: BPS, 2021

The table above shows the distribution of GRDP in Batam city from 2010 to 2018 and it can be concluded that it runs steadily from year to year, namely from each scope of business field group it reaches 100.00 percent and it is known that the company services listed in the table only reach 0. 01 in 2010 and subsequent years have no distribution figures. It can be seen that the mining and quarrying industry is not supportive of the regional economy because it does not have the right natural resources.

Table 3. Gross Regional Domestic Product of Batam City in 2010 - 2017 in Billion Rupiah Value

Kategori Lapangan Usaha	PDRB Nilai (Miliar Rupiah)							
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Pertanian, Kehutanan dan Perikanan	778,46	836,28	857,37	879,04	925,37	956,39	989,93	1 021,24
Pertambangan dan Penggalian	66,81	67,60	68,38	69,03	69,67	69,99	70,38	70,67
Industri Pengolahan	35 898,75	38,41	41 020,46	43 920,06	46 970,64	50 220,33	52 548,43	53 474,06
Pengadaan Listrik dan Gas	874,23	970,93	1 037,63	1 132,39	1 231,25	1 271,73	1 367,19	1 450,65
Pengadaan Air, Pengelolaan Sampah, Limbah dan Daur Ulang	140,17	147,66	155,65	165,69	175,04	181,10	190,73	189,99
Konstruksi	11 621,30	12 629,11	13 580,03	14 679,80	15 971,81	17 323,04	18 483,68	18 601,51
Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran, Reparasi Mobil dan Sepeda Motor	3 749,52	4 159,37	4 648,19	5 013,29	5 353,26	5 760,30	6 141,98	6 403,99
Transportasi dan Pergudangan	1 983,28	2 137,43	2 332,03	2 525,65	2 604,16	2 767,08	2 936,14	3 045,81
Penyediaan Akomodasi dan Makan Minum	1 387,23	1 507,08	1 641,54	1 773,18	1 932,42	2 056,85	2 182,54	2 310,79
Informasi dan Komunikasi	1 521,75	1 630,10	1 887,16	2 009,60	2 181,63	2 308,32	2 462,98	2 647,70
Jasa Keuangan dan Asuransi	2 311,91	2 648,51	2 803,33	2 969,72	3 142,70	3 237,81	3 456,32	3 501,02
Real Estate	1 034,03	1 099,26	1 171,03	1 253,86	1 336,50	1 407,20	1 472,91	1 529,95
Jasa Perusahaan	3,44	3,68	3,98	4,23	4,44	4,63	4,87	5,07
Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan dan Jaminan Sosial	722,96	774,07	810,26	851,77	904,13	970,27	1 048,87	1 038,28
Jasa Pendidikan	680,74	708,77	747,64	793,14	834,99	873,82	918,84	985,48
Jasa Kesehatan dan Kegiatan Sosial	543,08	573,73	600,81	614,59	647,03	686,66	719,02	789,71
Jasa Lainnya	322,54	320,28	332,58	336,08	349,02	362,21	374,89	393,82
PDRB KOTA BATAM	63 640,19	68 621,40	73 698,07	78 991,10	84 644,07	90 457,74	95 369,70	97 459,73

Source : BPS, 2021

The table above describes the GRDP in the city of Batam from 2010 to 2017 and it can be concluded that the GRDP in 2010 has always increased from year to year. In 2016 the GRDP in the city of Batam reached Rp. 95,369.70 billion and in 2017 it increased to Rp. 97,457.73 billion. In 2018 it is assumed that it will increase by 4.96%, it will become Rp. 102.291.63 billion and in 2019 it will increase by 5.92%, it will become Rp. 108.347.72 billion and in 2020 it will decrease by -2.55%, so GRDP in cities Batam to Rp 105,584.44. These results can be obtained from the percentages in table 1.

RESEARCH METHODS

This type of research used to analyze the gross regional domestic product that affects the economic growth of the city of Batam is quantitative descriptive (Sugiyono, 2019) where this research describes data that is arranged regularly and is actual in which the data has truth and justifies the data in order to describe a sign clearly. by combining data or information in the form of numbers or quantitative where the data obtained from GRDP and profit growth in Batam City used in this study is the period from 2010 to 2020 and is interpreted to become information. The following data obtained consist of:

1. Batam City GRDP Growth Rate Data 2010 - 2020
2. Batam City GRDP Distribution Data in 2010 - 2018
3. Batam City Gross Regional Domestic Product Data 2010 – 2017

Angela

In this investigation using a descriptive method, meaning a type of research that has the aim of providing an overview by explaining a variable value either one or without connecting to other variables or by creating a comparison, the method implemented by the author is to investigate the data. data obtained from the BPS (Central Bureau of Statistics) Batam City, carry out the analysis, clarify the concepts that have been shown in the data and analyze the problems.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Economic growth can be interpreted as the growth of economic activity which results in increased goods and services produced in the community (Kristanti, 2021). Economic growth is usually referred to as the development of actions in the economy that make services and goods manufactured by society increase and their prosperity also increases (Hasyim, 2017). According to (Yasin, 2020) this growth can also be referred to as an increase in GDP (Gross Domestic Product) / GNP (Gross National Product) without seeing whether the increase is higher or lower than the quality level of society or whether there are changes to the economic structure that have occurred or not. One of the useful indicators for understanding economic conditions and also economic developments in an area within a certain period of time is shown by data on gross regional domestic product (GRDP) both at constant prices and at current prices (LAILI, 2018). So far, economic growth has been too regulated by development spending factors areas such as infrastructure and public development facilities that improve public services to attract investors (Rustiadi, 2018).

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is an efficient measuring tool in economic activity in a country and also a region (Setianingsih, 2017). Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is an indicator used with the aim of assessing the economic performance of one region in one period (ASRIYANI, 2020). GRDP is the total of all payments for use in households and private institutions that do not want profit, government use, gross local fixed capital creation, inventory turnover and net exports in a place or region during a period of a year (Basmar et al., 2021). According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), GRDP is defined as the amount of added value obtained by all business divisions in an area or the total value of final goods and services. The benefits of GRDP are as an indicator of the level of economic development, per capita income, prosperity, increase and decrease in the purchasing power of the population, reflecting the economic structure and economic potential and so on (WAHYUDI, 2019). The economy of a region will increase from year to year due to fertilization in production factors.

There are two types of Gross Regional Domestic Product, namely:

a. Gross Regional Domestic Product at Constant Prices (PDRB ADHK)

In the calculation of GRDP ADHK describes the added value of goods and services that can be calculated through prices in certain years only.

b. Gross Regional Domestic Product at Current Prices (ADHB GRDP)

In the calculation of GRDP ADHB shows the added value of goods and services that can be calculated through prices each year (Ayu, 2018).

GRDP at current prices uses the value each year with the aim of understanding the budget for added value of goods and services, while GRDP at constant prices uses

prices in certain years with calculations with the aim of understanding the budget for added value of goods and services.

Locally-generated revenue

Regional original income is income generated from the regional tax sector, regional levies, the results of regionally owned companies, the results of the administration of separated regional assets, as well as other legitimate regional original income (Maharani, 2016), implemented by the local government as well as the first source of income for a region. PAD is divided into 3 types, namely fines and levies, regional taxes and regional income (Romhadhoni, Faizah, & Afifah, 2019).

Based on the research that has been done by the author, there are several results and discussions from 2010-2020 which the authors can describe based on the data that has been collected, as follows:

1. In a period of 10 years, namely 2010-2020, the growth rate of Batam City's GRDP is in a fairly stable position although it has decreased slightly (2010-2019), in 2020 Batam City's GRDP touched a minus (-) percentage and fell to point -2.55%, this is certainly one of the impacts of the covid-19 pandemic.
2. The information and communication sector is the most stable business sector and continues to grow every year, even after the COVID-19 pandemic, this sector continues to grow.
3. The business sector in the service category is the sector most affected by COVID-19 in 2020, this is evidenced by the decline in the growth rate of other service sectors to -67.98% in 2020.

Based on GRDP data that has been described and analyzed, Batam City's GRDP growth has decreased and increased every year, this is influenced by various things, such as the growth of various field sectors, the COVID-19 pandemic and others.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis above, it can be concluded that Batam City has a fairly good GRDP every year in the 2010-2019 period and has decreased in 2020 due to the Covid-19 virus. The results of the GRDP of the City of Batam each year are quite influential on the economy of the city of Batam, this can be seen from the growth rate of GRDP each year, although the average is below 5%, it can bring significant changes to the profits of the City of Batam. The authors provide author recommendations related to this analysis, namely during this covid-19 pandemic, hopefully the government can improve further improvements to the economy of Batam City which was affected by the pandemic.

REFERENCES

- asriyani, Fitri. (2020). *Pengaruh Produk Domestik Regional Pendayagunaan Zakat Di Pulau Jawa*.
- Ayu, Dita Sekar. (2018). *Analisis Pengaruh Produk Domestik Regional Bruto, Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka, Ipm, Jumlah Penduduk Dan Upah Minimum Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Provinsi Jawa Timur (Tahun 2010-2015)*.
- Basmar, Edwin, Purba, Bonaraja, Damanik, Darwin, Banjarnahor, Astri Rumondang, Sipayung, Parlin Dony, Hutabarat, Moses Lorensius Parlinggoman, Astuti, Astuti, Hendrawati, Erna, Lie, Darwin, & Simanjuntak, Mariana. (2021). *Ekonomi Bisnis Indonesia*. Yayasan Kita Menulis.

Angela

- Hasyim, Ali Ibrahim. (2017). *Ekonomi Makro*. Prenada Media.
- Kristanti, Ika Neni. (2021). *Anteseden Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (Pdrb) Di Kabupaten / Kota Di Jawa Tengah*. 9(1), 27–35.
- Laili, Rizka N. U. R. (2018). *Pengaruh Economic Value Added, Variabel Makro Ekonomi Dan Risiko Sistematis Terhadap Return Saham Pada Perusahaan Properti Dan Real Estate Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia*. Universitas Muhammadiyah Gresik.
- Maharani, Dewi. (2016). Analisis Pengaruh Investasi Dan Tenaga Kerja Terhadap Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (Pdrb) Di Sumatera Utara. *Intiqad: Jurnal Agama Dan Pendidikan Islam*, 8(2), 32–46. <https://doi.org/10.30596/intiqad.V8i2.725>
- Paun, Cristian Valeriu, Musetescu, Radu Cristian, Topan, Vladimir Mihai, & Danuletiu, Dan Constantin. (2019). The Impact Of Financial Sector Development And Sophistication On Sustainable Economic Growth. *Sustainability*, 11(6), 1713.
- Romhadhoni, Putri, Faizah, Dita Zamrotul, & Afifah, Nada. (2019). Pengaruh Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (Pdrb) Daerah Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Dan Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka Di Provinsi Dki Jakarta. *Jurnal Matematika Integratif*, 14(2), 113. <https://doi.org/10.24198/jmi.V14i2.19262>
- Rustiadi, Ernan. (2018). *Perencanaan Dan Pengembangan Wilayah*. Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia.
- Setianingsih, Wiwiana. (2017). Pengaruh Peningkatan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (Pdrb) Terhadap Pendapatan Asli Daerah (Pad) Kotajambi. *Pengaruh Peningkatan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (Pdrb) Terhadap Pendapatan Asli Daerah (Pad) Kotajambi*.
- Sugiyono, Prof.Dr. (2019). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif Dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Wahyudi, Luluk. (2019). *Analisis Potensi Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Sektor Industri Pengolahan Non Migas Di Kabupaten Bojonegoro*. Universitas Bojonegoro.
- Wise, Erika K., & Comrie, Andrew C. (2005). Meteorologically Adjusted Urban Air Quality Trends In The Southwestern United States. *Atmospheric Environment*, 39(16), 2969–2980.
- Yasin, Muhammad. (2020). Analisis Pendapatan Asli Daerah Dan Belanja Pembangunan Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Kabupaten/Kota Jawa Timur. *Journal Of Economic, Business And Accounting*, 53(9), 1689–1699.