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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.
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 | Luaju Pertumbuhan (%) |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
|                        | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| Pertanian, Kelautan dan Perikanan | 1.03 | 1.49 | 2.52 | 2.53 | 5.27 | 3.35 | 3.51 | 3.16 | 2.72 | 2.60 | 0.07 |
| Perdagangan dan Penguasaan | 1.51 | 1.18 | 1.16 | 0.94 | 0.94 | 6.54 | 9.58 | 0.41 | -1.18 | -6.34 |
| Industri Pengolahan | 7.36 | 6.09 | 6.80 | 7.07 | 0.92 | 6.46 | 6.76 | 1.76 | 3.90 | 3.78 |
| Pengolahan Logistik dan Gudang | 3.76 | 11.06 | 6.87 | 9.13 | 8.73 | 1.29 | 7.51 | 6.10 | -1.82 | 4.23 | 2.67 |
| Pengolahan Air, Pengelolaan Sampah, Limbah dan Daur Ulang | 3.33 | 5.34 | 5.41 | 6.45 | 6.55 | 3.74 | 3.82 | -3.39 | 3.14 | 7.23 | 2.83 |
| Konstruksi | 13.00 | 8.67 | 7.53 | 8.10 | 8.80 | 8.46 | 5.79 | 0.64 | 8.23 | 6.92 | 6.98 |
| Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran, Reparasi Mobil dan Sepeda Motor | 11.55 | 10.92 | 11.17 | 7.85 | 6.78 | 7.60 | 6.63 | 4.27 | 6.92 | 4.99 | 14.73 |
| Transportasi dan Pengangkutan | 10.05 | 7.77 | 9.10 | 8.30 | 3.11 | 6.26 | 6.11 | 1.73 | 4.15 | -17.02 | 44.52 |
| Penerangan, Akomodasi dan Makan Minum | 5.82 | 6.64 | 8.92 | 8.02 | 8.89 | 6.44 | 6.11 | 5.85 | 10.18 | 9.62 | 45.49 |
| Informasi dan Konsultasi | 15.18 | 7.12 | 13.77 | 6.49 | 8.96 | 5.36 | 6.79 | 7.90 | 12.83 | 11.97 | 18.09 |
| Jasa Keuangan dan Asuransi | 3.28 | 18.46 | 5.85 | 5.54 | 5.82 | 2.25 | 7.68 | 4.95 | 6.70 | 6.46 | 1.18 |
| Real Estate | 10.65 | 6.31 | 6.53 | 7.07 | 6.59 | 1.20 | 6.67 | 1.87 | -5.13 | 2.10 | 16.71 |
| Jasa Pemasyarakatan | 8.06 | 6.09 | 0.82 | 6.24 | 5.16 | 2.12 | 5.18 | 4.10 | 7.69 | 6.47 | -43.33 |
| Administrasi Pemerintah, Pelayanan dan Jasa Kesejahteraan | 6.18 | 7.06 | 4.07 | 5.12 | 6.15 | 7.61 | 8.32 | 6.79 | 8.31 | 8.08 | 12.23 |
| Jasa Pendukung | 11.10 | 4.12 | 5.49 | 6.08 | 5.28 | 6.55 | 6.15 | 7.25 | 2.27 | 7.91 | -5.76 |
| Jasa Kesehatan dan Kegiatan Kesejahteraan | 9.82 | 5.64 | 4.72 | 2.29 | 6.90 | 4.51 | 4.71 | 3.93 | 8.37 | 2.70 | -2.99 |
| Jasa Larannya | 3.22 | 9.70 | 3.84 | 1.05 | 3.85 | 3.87 | 3.59 | 0.53 | 16.82 | 19.77 | 67.95 |

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, Kelautan dan Perikanan | 1.22 | 0.19 | 0.14 | 0.17 | 1.05 | 1.00 | 0.09 | 1.00 | 0.98 |
| Perdagangan dan Penguasaan | 0.19 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| Industri Pengolahan | 56.43 | 56.23 | 55.92 | 56.71 | 56.10 | 55.46 | 54.66 | 54.22 |
| Pengolahan Listrik dan Gas | 1.37 | 1.70 | 1.86 | 1.82 | 1.75 | 1.69 | 1.72 | 1.78 | 1.61 |
| Pengolahan Air, Pengelolaan Sampah, Limbah dan Daur Ulang | 0.22 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.18 | 0.19 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.17 |
| Konstruksi | 18.26 | 18.72 | 18.71 | 18.71 | 19.02 | 19.34 | 19.47 | 19.15 | 19.04 |
| Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran, Reparasi Mobil dan Sediap Motor | 5.89 | 5.96 | 6.01 | 5.73 | 5.94 | 6.05 | 6.24 | 6.52 | 6.68 |
| Transportasi dan Pengangkutan | 3.12 | 3.09 | 3.21 | 3.26 | 3.27 | 3.44 | 3.58 | 3.54 | 3.35 |
| Pendidikan, Kesejahteraan dan Makan N Minum | 2.16 | 2.10 | 2.11 | 2.11 | 2.18 | 2.22 | 2.24 | 2.32 | 2.38 |
| Jasa Konsultasi | 2.59 | 2.15 | 2.24 | 2.1 | 2.07 | 1.98 | 1.98 | 2.18 | 2.25 |
| 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 | 1.59 | 1.43 | 1.45 | 1.42 | 1.43 | 1.47 | 1.33 |
| Jasa Pemasyarakatan | 0.01 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Administrasi Pemerintah, Pelayanan dan Jasa Kesejahteraan | 1.14 | 1.09 | 1.07 | 1.07 | 1.09 | 1.09 | 1.12 | 1.10 | 1.15 |
| Jasa Pendukung | 1.07 | 0.97 | 0.99 | 0.95 | 0.93 | 0.91 | 0.92 | 1.02 | 1.02 |
| Jasa Kesehatan dan Kegiatan Kesejahteraan | 0.85 | 0.79 | 0.76 | 0.71 | 0.71 | 0.68 | 0.68 | 0.73 | 0.72 |
| Jasa Larannya | 0.51 | 0.44 | 0.43 | 0.4 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.4 | 0.44 |

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 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Pertanian, Ke hatan dan Perikanan | 778.45 | 856.28 | 857.37 | 879.04 | 925.37 | 956.39 | 989.93 | 1,021.24 |
| Pertambangan dan Pengolahan | 66.81 | 67.60 | 88.38 | 80.03 | 69.67 | 69.99 | 76.38 | 73.67 |
| Industri Pengolahan | 35,988.75 | 38.41 | 41,020.46 | 43,920.06 | 48,970.64 | 59,220.46 | 52,584.41 | 53,474.05 |
| Pengolahan Listrik dan Gas | 674.23 | 978.53 | 1,037.63 | 1,132.39 | 1,292.25 | 1,371.73 | 1,567.19 | 1,459.68 |
| Pengolahan Air, Pengolahan Sampah, Limbah dan Darah Ulang | 140.17 | 187.66 | 155.65 | 165.69 | 153.84 | 181.60 | 197.30 | 199.99 |
| Konstruksi | 1,162.29 | 1,250.11 | 1,356.60 | 1,479.08 | 1,571.81 | 1,732.81 | 1,830.44 | 1,861.45 |
| Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran, Repasasi Nobat dan Sepeda Motor | 3,789.52 | 4,159.37 | 4,704.18 | 5,012.29 | 5,555.26 | 6,763.08 | 6,141.98 | 6,803.98 |
| Transmigrasi dan Perguruan Tinggi | 1,935.23 | 2,173.81 | 2,312.03 | 2,525.65 | 2,604.16 | 2,707.08 | 2,936.16 | 3,045.81 |
| Pendidikan Almamater dan Mohon Minima | 1,307.21 | 1,075.08 | 1,614.54 | 1,771.18 | 1,932.42 | 2,436.65 | 2,182.51 | 2,319.75 |
| Informasi dan Komunikasi | 1,522.75 | 1,630.19 | 1,897.12 | 2,099.60 | 2,283.83 | 2,381.07 | 2,426.98 | 2,467.76 |
| Jasa Konsultasi dan Asuransi | 2,381.41 | 2,648.51 | 2,803.53 | 2,969.72 | 3,147.87 | 3,278.81 | 3,456.32 | 3,501.02 |
| Hotel & Restoran | 1,034.00 | 1,099.11 | 1,216.03 | 1,253.86 | 1,338.59 | 1,470.20 | 1,472.91 | 1,529.95 |
| Jasa Penerangan | 3.44 | 3.88 | 3.98 | 4.23 | 4.41 | 4.63 | 4.87 | 5.07 |
| Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertanahan dan Janaman Sosial | 722.95 | 774.47 | 810.26 | 851.77 | 901.63 | 970.27 | 1,048.37 | 1,086.28 |
| Jasa Pendidikan | 860.74 | 789.77 | 747.61 | 793.14 | 831.89 | 872.82 | 916.89 | 956.60 |
| Jasa Keuangan dan Keuangan Sosial | 543.08 | 575.73 | 600.81 | 614.59 | 647.83 | 686.66 | 739.02 | 789.71 |
| Jasa Lainnya | 322.54 | 326.28 | 322.58 | 326.08 | 349.82 | 392.21 | 374.89 | 393.82 |

**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
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.

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