

PUBLIC PERCEPTION ON ECONOMIC PERFORMANCES OF RICH PROVINCE IN INDONESIA: PUBLIC SURVEY IN THE PROVINCE OF EAST KALIMANTAN IN 2012

Warsilan

Faculty of Economics,
University of Mulawarman, East Kalimantan,
INDONESIA.

Warsilan_moch@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Based on the public perception on economical development performances measured from indicators including economic growth, equality and empowerment, as one of rich province in Indonesia, the government of the province of East Kalimantan has low performance in their economical development. In spite of the low performance they had, the number of satisfied residences were higher than those who dissatisfied. In the other hand, the high rate of economic growth more enjoyed by relatively capital-intensive, value-added and low-employment level of non-tradable sectors than those in middle-low society.

Keywords: Perception, Societies, Economic Performances

INTRODUCTION

Development process in the province of East Kalimantan during last five years (2008 - 2012) had spent 64 trillion of its Regional Budget (APBD). This large amount of value make the province called as the richest province in Indonesia. Compared to another 33 provinces in Indonesia the value is considered as the highest. On the other hand, its population is only about 1.5% (3.5 million) of total population of Indonesia. It means that the funds of 64 trillion were spent only to serve 1.5% of Indonesia's population.

Ideally, with a huge amount of funds and lower population they had, the development process in the province could obtain sufficient results. According to Statistic Agencies (BPS), Human Development Index (HDI) of the province is 76.15 placing the province in fifth place of 34 provinces in Indonesia. Similarly, both per capita income and economic growth of the province assumed to be highest compared to other provinces in Indonesia with 105.849.208 and 5-6% of national level (4-5%) respectively. The number of poor people is only about 6.77% compared to 12.49% that the nations have.

Those values, however, were the claimed of the provincial government. This claimed should be investigated by the society in order to objectively measuring the performance of government. For that purpose, this public survey on government's economic performance in the province of East Kalimantan needs to be performed.

This survey of public perception was performed to determine the economic performances of the government in the province of East Kalimantan measured from three parameters, namely: 1) Economic Growth, 2) Economic Equality and 3) Economic Empowerment of the Society. The economic growth parameter has indicators such as revenue, investment and employment growths. Economic equality has indicators of income distribution, access equality to capital and equitable provision of infrastructures. Economic empowerment has indicators of local economic empowerment and the improvement of people economic capacity.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Public Perception

Perception is a process where individuals organize and interpret their sensory impressions in order to give values to their environment. Individual behavior is often based on their perception of reality rather than to reality itself. Factors affecting perception could be lies in the person of perception-forming, in the defined object or targets, or in the situational context where the perception has been made (Stephen, 2007:174-184).

A Perception results from all of stakeholders including stakeholders and general public. Perception is vary from the identification of critical issues ranging from political, social to socio-economic aspects people expected. These informations then considered and confronted to measurable reality which is real information.

The Measurement of Economic Performances

The local economic performance measurement includes planning, controlling and transactional processes involved local government, economics, and the society as stakeholder as well. The assesment of local economic performance by stakeholders served as a basis in the decision-making related to their interests in macro economy. These interests in macro economy closely related to the prosperity of society.

Measuring economic performance is one of essential factors for stakeholders where the results could be served as critical consideration in developing policies system to run the function of government in order to prospering the society.

RESEARCH METHODS

The survey was held in 14 districts/cities, consisted of four cities and eight districts. Those cities were Samarinda, Bontang, Balikpapan and Tarakan. While nine districts observed were Kutai Kartanegara, West Kutai, Panajam Paser Utara (PPU), Paser, East Kutai, Berau, Bulungan, Malinau, Tana Tidung and Nunukan. The survey was started in December 2012 to January 2013.

Sample was consisted of six groups of society including community leaders, entrepreneurs, students, NGOs, journalists and legislatives. The numbers of sample in each districts/cities were 50 respondents. Thus, total of 700 respondents were involved in the survey.

Public survey was performed using questionnaire instruments either through positive statements or questions. Questionnaire was filled using open method among enumerators with respondents and one questionnaire for one respondent. Each question was assessed using 5 likert-scales. 1-scale will be given for lowest answer and 5-scale for highest answer.

Data analyzed using descriptive-statistical analysis devices. The assessment of respondent for each indicator was based on the type of program resulting indicators/questions (statements) with more than one program and will have various scores.

1. The measurement of performance in districts/cities

The value shows performance level of the districts/cities in implementing regional autonomy. The criteria of assessment based on the standard as follows: if the value is less than 50 (score of < 50), then the performance of the districts/cities is low. Conversely, if the value is more than or equal to 50 (score of ≥ 50), then the districts/cities have high performance level in implementing the regional autonomy.

From those, the final score assessment for one parameter in one district/city could be

calculated as follows:

$$SKP_i = SWP_i * STDEVP_{k/b}$$

where:

SKP_i = Final score of parameter-i

SWP_i = Early score of parameter-i

$STDEV_{k/b}$ = Standard Deviation of All Districts/Cities

Optionally;

$$SWP_i = NMP_i$$

Where:

NMP_i = median value for the indicator of Parameter-i

$$\text{Median} = Lmd + \frac{n/2 - F}{fmd} . c$$

Where:

Lmd = lowest limit of median interval

n = the amounts of data

F = serial number of highest respondent's answer before median interval

fmd = the frequency of median interval

c = the width of median interval

2. The measurement of public satisfaction

Public satisfaction level was measured using criteria as follows: if the value is less than 50 (score of < 50), then the society dissatisfied with the implementation of regional autonomy. In converse, if the value is above 50 (score of > 50), then the society is satisfy with the implementation of regional autonomy.

Responsive tabulation of satisfied and dissatisfied feeling of the respondents then accumulated and calculated to obtain the percentage of satisfied and dissatisfied answers. Based on the cumulative percentage of respondent's answers, criteria levels of public satisfaction were as follows:

- a) If the percentage of dissatisfied answer was above or equal to 50% otherwise, if the percentage of satisfied answer was below 50% (dissatisfied of $\geq 50\%$; satisfied of < 50%), then public satisfaction level considered to be low.
- b) If the percentage of satisfied answer was above or equal to 50% otherwise, if the percentage of dissatisfied answer was below 50% (satisfied of $\geq 50\%$; dissatisfied of < 50%), then public satisfaction level considered to be high.

RESULTS

Total score for government's economic performance of the province of East Kalimantan was 49.53. This score indicated that the performance was at low level (score of < 50). Though had low level in performance, 51.52% of public were satisfied and 48.48% remains were dissatisfied. This result indicated that public estimation on district/city's performance is relatively low.

Economic growth accounted for greatest score with 51.15, which means the district/city's performance in this category is relatively high. Conversely, both economic equality and empowerment were resulting values below 50 levels (48.79 and 48.65, respectively). These two indicators were considered to be low by the society.

It is relatively different for satisfaction level from scores resulted. In this aspect, two indicators (economic growth and empowerment) obtained most of the society were satisfied with 56.29%, and 56.71%, in respective. It was just economic equality that resulting dissatisfied feelings in most of the society with 58.43%.

Linear results obtained by economic growth equality. In score, economic growth has 51.15 in value and 56.29% of satisfied levels. Conversely, economic equality has 48.79 and 58.42% dissatisfied levels.

Table 1. Public Satisfaction Scores in Government's Economic Performance in the Province of East Kalimantan Indonesia

Districts/cities	Scores			The percentage of satisfaction					
	PTE	PME	PBE	Satisfied (score of > 50)			Dissatisfied (score of < 50)		
				PTE	PME	PBE	PTE	PME	PBE
<i>Paser</i>	52.77	51.79	51.36	64	58	66	36	42	34
<i>West Kutai</i>	36.94	35.76	30.39	20	12	16	80	88	84
<i>Kutai Kartanegara</i>	46.78	44.89	48.71	56	38	56	44	62	44
<i>East Kutai</i>	58.04	45.92	48.71	66	24	62	34	76	38
<i>Berau</i>	55.27	57.14	53.04	70	66	72	30	34	28
<i>Malinau</i>	60.28	51.23	56.17	84	42	86	16	58	14
<i>Bulungan</i>	55.05	49.08	51.95	64	26	44	36	74	56
<i>Nunukan</i>	57.51	49.99	56.74	78	34	86	22	66	14
<i>PPU</i>	57.14	58.66	49.30	68	82	56	32	18	44
<i>KTT</i>	36.26	42.23	33.95	2	16	8	98	84	92
<i>Balikpapan</i>	57.71	54.84	60.33	70	58	92	30	42	8
<i>Samarinda</i>	38.28	36.13	40.09	18	16	32	82	84	68
<i>Tarakan</i>	46.48	42.99	42.94	42	28	36	58	72	64
<i>Bontang</i>	57.65	62.38	57.44	86	82	82	14	18	18
<i>KALTIM</i>	51.15	48.79	48.65	56.29	41.57	56.71	43.71	58.43	43.29
<i>Economic Performances</i>		49.53			51,52			48,48	

Descriptions:

PTE = Economic Growth

PME = Economic Equality

PBE = Economic Empowerment

Source: the results of Primary Data Processing, 2012.

There is an anomaly in indicator of PBE where with 48.65 (considered to be low), but resulting high level of satisfaction (56.71%). It reflects that publics have low expectation on district/city's performance in the indicator of PBE. Hence, if there was small breakthrough taken by the government, public will have to be satisfied.

a. District/City's Performance in the parameter of Economic Development

District/city's performance was measured by scores (0-100) from each answer given by the respondents in each district/city of 2012 Monev JPIP's target. The district of Malinau has highest score in PTE with 60.28. It followed by East Kutai and Balikpapan with 58.04 and 57.71, respectively. In converse, KTT and West Kutai have lowest score in this aspect with 36.26 and 36.94, respectively. This result shows that the performance of those three districts considered to be high be their residences. Instead, KTT and West Kutai both were considered to have low performances based on their PTE's values.

For PME indicator, Bontang, PPU, and Berau obtained highest score with 62.38, 58.66 and 57.14, respectively. Lowest scores were obtained by West Kutai and Samarinda respectively with 35.76 and 36.13. It shows that the performances of Bontang, PPU and Berau in PME indicator were considered to be high by the society, while West Kutai and Samarinda both were considered as low in their performance of PME indicator. It could be underlined by the government of Samarinda regarding their status as a city, as well as PME, is higher than those with district status.

Balikpapan, Bontang and Nunukan put themselves as highest scorer for economic empowerment (PBE). 60.33, 57.44 and 56.74 were scored respectively by Balikpapan, Bontang and Nunukan. Lowest scores were obtained by West Kutai, KTT and Samarinda with 30.39, 33.95 and 40.09, respectively. Thus, best performances for PBE were Balikpapan, Bontang and Nunukan. While West Kutai, KTT and Samarinda awarded as the worst performances.

According to these results, appreciation deserved to be given to Balikpapan, Bontang and Malinau for their high performances in economic development. Conversely, notes and serious attention should be given to KTT, West Kutai and Samarinda for their worst performances in this parameter.

b. Satisfaction level in Economic Development parameter

Satisfaction level was measured by percentage (0-100%) of all respondents asserted to be satisfied (scores above 50). The results were; for PTE, both Bontang and Malinau obtained highest satisfaction level of the society with, respectively, 86% and 84%. Instead, KTT, Samarinda and West Kutai were obtained lowest satisfaction level with, respectively, 2%, 18% and 20% for their performances in PTE.

Again, Bontang scored highest satisfaction level along with PPU for economic equality (PME) with 82% for both. Conversely, West Kutai, KTT and Samarinda became looser again related to lowest satisfaction levels of the society in their performances on economic equality with only 12%, 16% and 16% satisfied levels respectively.

The indicator of economic empowerment (PBE) led to different results from two previous indicators in economic development parameter. This time, Balikpapan, Malinau and Nunukan scored highest level of satisfaction with 92%, 86% and 86%,

respectively. However, three districts/cities were remained to be the worst in satisfaction levels of PBE. They were KTT, West Kutai and Samarinda.

Reflecting on public satisfaction in economic development, appreciation deserved to be given to Bontang, PPU and Balikpapan for their achievement in obtained highest level of satisfaction from their residences. In contrast, KTT, West Kutai and Samarinda should improve their performances in order to developing the satisfaction level of their residences.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Government's economic development performance in the province of East Kalimantan as rich province in Indonesia considered to relatively low based on the public perception. In spite of this low level of performance, the satisfaction level of the society was higher than dissatisfied.
2. Economic growth performance as the indicator of economic development achieved its highest level and resulting high satisfaction level in the society compared to other indicators.
3. Economic equality performance was considered to have low performance by the society. In line with this, satisfaction level of the society on the indicator of economic equality was low as well.
4. Economic empowerment performance was considered to have low performance by the society though satisfaction level of the society on the indicator relatively high.

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