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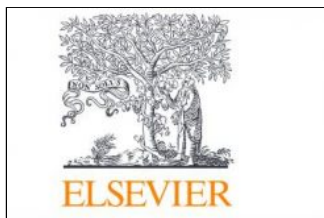ISSN 2277-8616
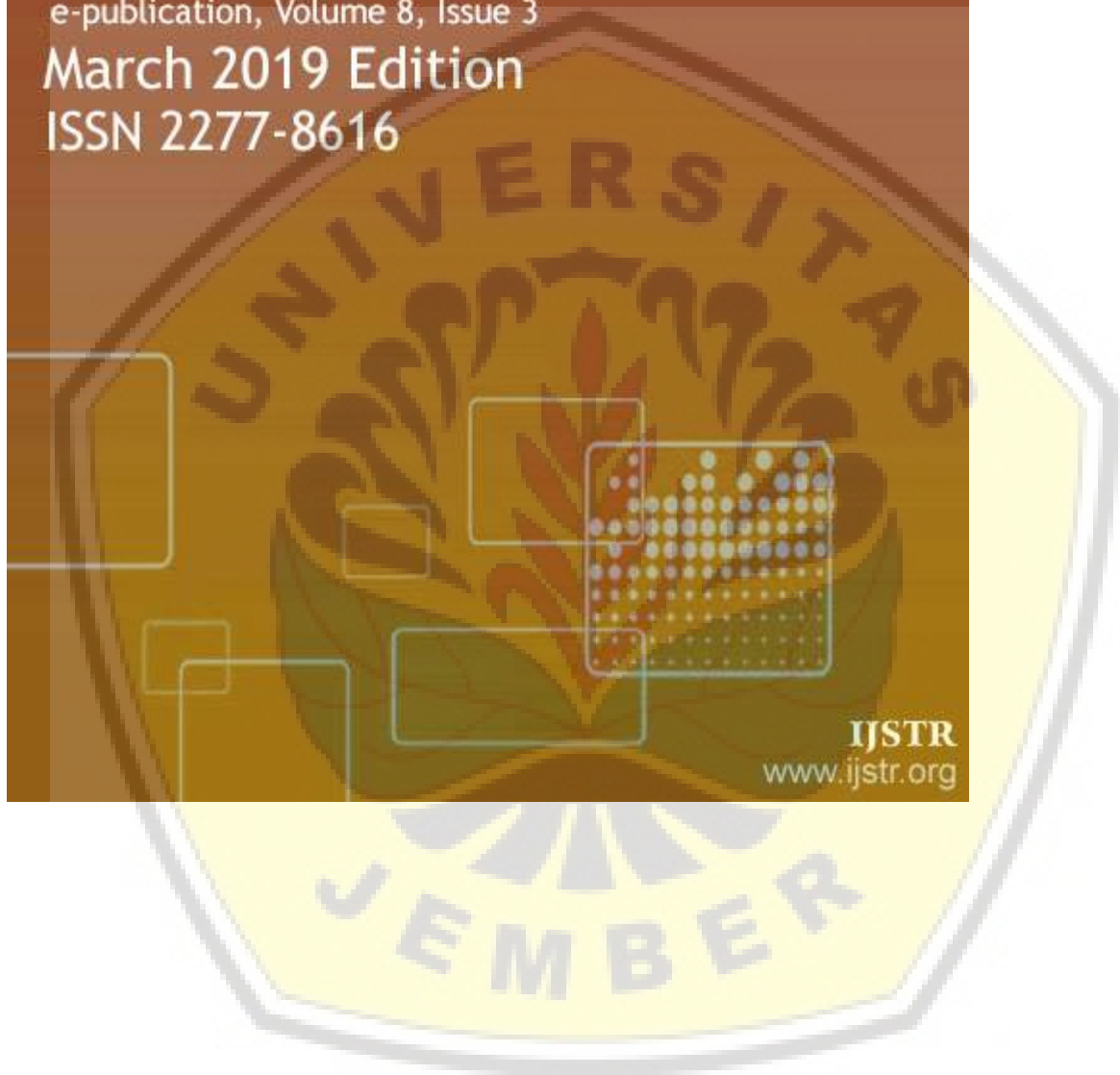
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Mapping Of Regional Inequality In East Java Province

Duwi Yunitasari, Jejeet Zakaria Firmansayah

Abstract: The research objective was to map the inequality between regions in 5 (five) Regional Coordination Areas (Bakorwil) of East Java Province. The research data uses secondary data obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics and related institutions in each region of the Regional Office in East Java Province. The analysis used in this study is the Klassen Typology using time series data for 2010-2016. The results of the analysis show that: a. based on Typology Klassen Bakorwil I from ten districts / cities there are eight districts / cities that are in relatively disadvantaged areas; b. based on the typology of Klassen Bakorwil II from eight districts / cities there are four districts / cities that are in relatively disadvantaged areas; c. based on the typology of Klassen Bakorwil III from nine districts / cities there are three districts / cities that are in relatively lagging regions; d. based on the Typology of Klassen Bakorwil IV from 4 districts / cities there are three districts / cities that are in relatively lagging regions; and e. based on the Typology of Klassen Bakorwil V from seven districts / cities there are five districts / cities that are in relatively disadvantaged areas.

Keywords: economic growth, income inequality, Klassen typology, regional coordination, East Java.

INTRODUCTION

East Java is an area of accelerated economic growth in Indonesia. According to economic performance data (2015), East Java is the second largest contributing 14.68% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to the National Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This figure is only 2.57% adrift of the contribution of DKI Jakarta, which reached 17.25%, which ranked first as the biggest contributor to GDP in Indonesia (BPS, 2017).

Table 1. Distribution of Bakorwil in East Java Province

Bakorwil I	Bakorwil II	Bakorwil III	Bakorwil IV	Bakorwil V
Madiun District. Magetan District. Ngawi District. Ponorogo District. Trenggalek District. Tulungagung District. Pacitan District. Kediri District. Madiun City Kediri City	Bojonegoro District. Lamongan District. Tuban District. Jombang District. Mojokerto District. Gresik District. Nganjuk District. Mojokerto City	Malang District. Pasuruan District. Sidoarjo District. Blitar District. Blitar city Malang City Batu City Pasuruan City Surabaya city	Pamekasan District. Bangkalan District. Sampang Sumenep	Banyuwangi District. Bondowoso District. Jember District. Lumajang District. Probolinggo District. Situbondo District. Probolinggo City

Source: East Java Provincial Regulation No. 16 of 2016

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Development inequality between regencies / cities in East Java Province can be seen from the average GRDP distribution of Regency / City GRDP at 2010 Constant Prices in Table 1.2. Table 2 explains that the region that has the highest average economic growth occurs in Bakorwil III which is supported by the City of Surabaya which provides the highest distribution for the Bakorwil III region which is 23.34% for 2010 and 24.19% in 2016. So that it can support the district / Cities that have low economic growth rates. While the average GDP distribution of GRDP on the basis of constant prices in 2010 was the lowest economic growth in Bakorwil IV consisting of Pamekasan, Bangkalan, Sampang and Sumenep districts with economic growth of 0.71%, 1.60%, 1.02% and 1.53% in 2010. While the lowest economic growth was owned by Blitar City at 0.29% in 2010 and until 2016 Blitar City had the lowest growth of 0.29%, similar to Mojokerto City at that time.

Table 2. GRDP Distribution of ADHK District / City GRDP 2010 (percent) per Bakorwil

Bakorwil I	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Madiun District.	0,82	0,82	0,81	0,81	0,80	0,80	0,79
Magetan District.	0,84	0,83	0,82	0,82	0,81	0,81	0,80
Ngawi District.	0,85	0,85	0,85	0,84	0,84	0,84	0,83
Ponorogo District.	0,90	0,90	0,89	0,88	0,88	0,87	0,87
Trenggalek District.	0,80	0,80	0,80	0,79	0,79	0,78	0,78
Tulungagung District.	1,69	1,69	1,69	1,69	1,68	1,67	1,65
Pacitan District.	0,69	0,69	0,69	0,68	0,68	0,67	0,67
Kediri District.	1,84	1,83	1,83	1,82	1,81	1,79	1,77
Madiun City	0,61	0,62	0,62	0,63	0,63	0,63	0,63
Kediri City	5,81	5,69	5,62	5,47	5,46	5,44	5,42
Average	1,49	1,47	1,46	1,44	1,44	1,43	1,42

Bakorwil II	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Bojonegoro District.	3,36	3,48	3,39	3,27	3,15	3,50	4,02
Lamongan District.	1,64	1,65	1,65	1,66	1,66	1,66	1,66
Tuban District.	2,83	2,84	2,83	2,82	2,80	2,78	2,75
Jombang District.	1,75	1,74	1,74	1,73	1,72	1,71	1,70
Mojokerto District.	3,45	3,45	3,47	3,48	3,49	3,49	3,47
Gresik District.	5,96	5,96	5,98	5,97	6,02	6,07	6,04
Nganjuk District.	1,15	1,14	1,14	1,13	1,12	1,11	1,10
Mojokerto City	0,30	0,30	0,30	0,30	0,30	0,30	0,30
Average	2,56	2,57	2,56	2,55	2,53	2,58	2,63

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Malang District.	4,17	4,18	4,19	4,15	4,14	4,13	4,10
Pasuruan District.	6,18	6,19	6,24	6,28	6,32	6,30	6,26
Sidoarjo District.	8,22	8,27	8,32	8,37	8,39	8,36	8,32
Blitar District.	1,64	1,62	1,61	1,59	1,57	1,56	1,55
Blitar city	0,29	0,29	0,29	0,29	0,29	0,29	0,29
Malang City	3,17	3,15	3,14	3,14	3,13	3,13	3,12
Batu City	0,66	0,66	0,66	0,67	0,68	0,68	0,69
Pasuruan City	0,36	0,36	0,36	0,36	0,36	0,36	0,36
Surabaya city	23,34	23,48	23,65	23,93	24,13	24,19	24,18
Average	5,34	5,36	5,38	5,42	5,45	5,44	5,43

Bakorwil IV	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Pamekasan District.	0,71	0,70	0,70	0,70	0,70	0,70	0,69
Bangkalan District.	1,60	1,56	1,44	1,36	1,37	1,26	1,20
Sampang	1,02	0,98	0,97	0,97	0,97	0,89	0,89
Sumenep	1,53	1,52	1,57	1,57	1,69	1,62	1,57
Average	1,22	1,19	1,17	1,18	1,17	1,12	1,09

Bakorwil V	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Banyuwangi District.	0,86	0,86	0,85	0,85	0,84	0,83	0,83
Bondowoso District.	3,37	3,34	3,31	3,31	3,31	3,30	3,27
Jember District.	1,44	1,44	1,43	1,42	1,41	1,39	1,38
Lumajang District.	1,52	1,51	1,51	1,49	1,47	1,46	1,44
Probolinggo District.	0,86	0,85	0,84	0,84	0,83	0,83	0,82
Situbondo District.	0,50	0,49	0,49	0,49	0,49	0,49	0,49
Average	1,69	1,68	1,68	1,67	1,67	1,66	1,65

Source: BPS (2017) processed

From table 2 Bakorwil IV is the lowest region in the GRDP distribution of Regency / City GRDP on the basis of constant 2010 prices (percent). Where a very drastic decline occurred in 2015 amounting to 0.05% from 2014. On the contrary the region that had the highest contribution to growth occurred in Bakorwil III. Where Bakorwil III always increases every year, which is where the city of Surabaya gives the highest GRDP distribution. If seen from table 2 it is known, that there is a development imbalance between

regions. Where the center of economic activity in a region will be better able to provide higher income and development to the surrounding community, so that the community will be more prosperous. While regions that are not the center of economic activity are only able to provide low income so that it impacts on the prosperity / welfare of the community. Therefore there is a need for equitable development among regions or seeking superior sectors in the area with the aim of sustaining people's income to increase availability and expand the distribution of basic necessities, increasing community living standards can be fulfilled together both regionally and national. Some of the impacts will occur if development inequality gets worse: centralized economic activities in one area, lagging regional development and economic growth and rising income inequality. Based on the background described, it is necessary to map inequality between regions 5 Bakorwil in East Java Province in 2010-2016.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Arsyad (1999: 147-148) in Sutarno (2002) states that the growth pole theory popularized by economist Perroux (1970) states that growth does not appear in various regions at the same time. Growth only occurs in several places which are the centers (poles) of growth with different intensities. So from that this study can find out these areas in accordance with the level of existing classification. In Myrdal's inequality theory in Jhingan (2008: 211), inequality between the rich gets more and more profits and those who are left behind will be increasingly hampered or the backwash tends to increase and the spread impact (spread effects) tends to shrink. Until it causes regional inequality between developing countries and overall this tends to exacerbate international inequality. Regional inequality occurs from non-economic factors in a country. Development of development with profit motives, it will focus on certain regions having high profits, while other regions will continue to lag behind and stagnate. According to Todaro (2000), the influence between income distribution inequality is influenced by an increase in population. Population growth tends to have a negative impact on income. The cause of the low income is the absence of a pattern of ownership of resources which will cause income distribution to be unbalanced. Increasing population growth will result in low per capita income and productivity. When income and productivity are low, savings will be low and capital formation is also low. This is what is called a vicious circle that has no end, so that people can only fulfill their food and drink needs (Nurkse in Jhingan 2003: 5). Development inequality between one region and another has an impact on the balance of economic activities that affect prosperity inequality.

METHODS

The type of research used is quantitative descriptive research research that intends to describe the value of the variable itself without making comparisons with other variables, and obtaining data for strengthening of research in the form of numbers or qualitative research conducted (Sugiyono, 2003: 11-14). The location of this study was carried out between the Bakorwil regions in East Java Province which consisted of 5 five coordination working areas, to analyze the development imbalances between

Bakorwil in East Java Province. The Bakorwil study in East Java Province was seen from Regional Regulation No.16 of 2016 which was divided into 5 coordination regions. The data used in this study are secondary data in the form of an annual time series with a time period of seven years (2010-2016), secondary data obtained from literature studies and related institutions such as the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). In addition to written report data, for the purposes of this study it was also excavated from various data, information and reference data for various library sources, mass media and the internet.

Data analysis method

Klassen Typology Analysis

Klassen Tipology is one of the regional economic analysis tools to determine the classification of the regional economic sector in the Bakorwil in East Java Province. Purpose of the Klassen Typology Analysis is used to identify the economic sectors of the region. There are 4 (four) groups in the Klassen Typology region, namely: fast-forward areas, advanced but depressed areas, developing regions and relatively lagging regions.

Table 3. Territory Classification According to the Klassen Typology

Growth rate / Income per capita	Growth Rate Above Average ($r_i > r_n$)	Below Average Growth Rate ($r_i < r_n$)
Per capita income above average ($y_i > y_n$)	Quadrant I Advanced Area	Quadrant II Advanced but depressed area
Per capita average income ($y_i < y_n$)	Quadrant III Developing Regions	Quadrant IV Underdeveloped regions

Source: Sjafrizal (2008)

Description:

Yi   : Regency / City GRDP per capita
Yn   : Average per capita GRDP of East Java Province
ri   : Regency / City GRDP growth
rn   : the average GRDP growth of East Java Province

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Klassen typology

Economic development especially in developing countries has a goal to improve the standard of living and prosperity of the entire community. One of the problems of economic development in developing countries is inequality between regions, one of which is the progress of economic development (Williamson, 1965). To find out about economic development inequality and structural patterns, an analysis was carried out by using the Klassen Typology analysis. The Klassen typology basically divides the area with two indicators namely regional economic growth and regional per capita income. By determining the average economic growth as a horizontal axis and the average income per capita as the vertical axis. Klassen Typology Analysis is an analytical tool that classifies the area into four (4) quadrant namely quadrant 1 (developed area), quadrant 2 (advanced but depressed area, quadrant 3

(developing area) and quadrant 4 (relatively backward area) (Kuncoro, 2004: 118. The following are the results of the classification of each region between regions Bakorwil in East Java Province.

A. Bakorwil I of East Java Province in 2010-2016

Table 4. Typology of the Class of Bakorwil I of East Java Province in 2010-2016

District/City	Growth rate (%)	Per capita income (million rupiah)	Quadrant
Madiun	6,464114	14389,00	4
Magetan	6,282466	15665,14	4
Ngawi	6,604034	12258,39	4
Ponorogo	6,219569	12259,09	4
Trenggalek	6,414556	13855,61	4
Tulungagung	6,626511	19900,67	4
Pacitan	6,531571	14868,16	4
Kediri	6,352224	14178,50	4
Madiun City	7,875365	43037,31	1
Kediri City	5,620793	240650,47	2
East Java	6,975013	31110,54	

The results of the Klassen typology of the Bakorwil I work area in East Java Province are divided into four (4) classifications, can be seen in table 4. The Klassen typology in the Bakorwil I work area during the study period from 2010-2016. The area included in quadrant 1 (developed area) is Madiun City, which is a fast-growing and fast growing Regency / City compared to the average economic growth and per capita income of East Java province. This is because the city of Madium is sustained by large and retail sectors and manufacturing industries which drive per capita GRDP and growth rates are higher than the growth rates of the East Java province. Through UMKM in the city of Madiun until now (2014) it has reached 22,851 units of MSMEs, including small and medium industries (IKM). Of these, 60% of them are MSMEs engaged in the trade of processed foods, such as madumongso, plates, pecel rice, pecel sauce, etc. Contributions contributed by the large and retail trade sector amounted to 24.93% and the contribution contributed by the processing industry was 15.97% towards national GRDP (Noer, 2014). City of Kediri, including advanced districts / cities but depressed (quadrant 2). This regency / city is a relatively developed area but has relatively small growth, due to the depressed main activities of the district / city, due to the lack of attention of both the government and the community to develop actual potential sectors. Like the less developed agricultural and tourism sectors even though this sector contributing in contributing to PAD. For example, lack of skilled human resources, high dependence on people's lives on the agricultural sector. Less availability of industrial raw materials and ready-to-use labor, The absence of industrial estates and large investment interest in developing industrial estates, thus providing location and infrastructure further (Ichwan, 2010).

There are no districts / cities which are included in quadrant 3 (fast developing). Districts / cities included in this category are districts / cities that have large potential but have not been properly treated, even though their growth is fast but their income is still below the provincial average income. Whereas Madiun, Magetan, Ngawi, Trenggalek, Ponorogo, Tulungagung, Pacitan, and Kediri districts are included in quadrant 4 (relatively disadvantaged areas). Districts / cities included in this category are districts / cities that are economically very lagging, both from economic growth and income. capita, due to lack of fulfillment of basic infrastructure such as road access, communication and electricity. There is considerable variation in infrastructure spending at the district / city level, thus hampering the development of industrialization and tourism (Haris, 2010). In other words, the districts / cities in this category are the districts / cities that are the worst (quadrant 4) compared to districts / other cities in East Java Province due to economic growth and per capita income below the provincial average. Average economic growth and per capita income.

C. Bakorwil III of East Java Province in 2010-2016

Table 6. *Typology of Klassen Bakorwil II East Java Province 2010 – 2016*

District/City	Growth rate (%)	Per capita income (million rupiah)	Quadrant
Malang	6,814713	19805,67	4
Pasuruan	7,582454	48130,53	1
Sidoarjo	7,508957	48553,49	1
Blitar	5,938834	16743,57	4
Blitar City	7,147110	25387,14	3
Malang City	6,866216	44759,70	2
Batu City	8,318728	40923,01	1
Pasuruan City	6,930886	22476,64	4
Surabaya City	8,105941	101457,00	1
East Java	6,975013	31110,54	

B. Bakorwil II of East Java Province in 2010-2016

Table 5. *Typology of Klassen Bakorwil II East Java Province 2010 – 2016*

District/City	Growth rate (%)	Per capita income (million rupiah)	Quadrant
Bojonegoro	11,962620	33864,03	1
Lamongan	7,525356	16758,13	3
Tuban	6,581447	29442,79	4
Jombang	6,578275	16842,40	4
Mojokerto	7,406583	39240,51	1
Gresik	7,552377	58570,59	1
Nganjuk	6,219861	13041,07	4
Mojokerto City	6,886605	28919,94	4
East Java	6,975013	31110,54	

The results of the Klassen typology of the Bakorwil II work area in East Java Province are divided into four (4) classifications (see table 5). Klassen typology in the Bakorwil II working area during the study period from 2010-2016 is an area included in quadrant 1 (developed area) are Bojonegoro, Mojokerto, and Gresik regencies, where regencies / cities are fast-growing and fast-growing compared to the average economic growth and income per capita of East Java province. The above districts / cities are supported by industry, tourism, agriculture and trade. The economic structure of Gresik Regency based on Gross Regional Domestic Products at Current Prices in 2010 was dominated by the Manufacturing Industry Sector with a contribution of 50.92%, Hotel and Restaurant Trade Sector by 21.94%, and Agriculture Sector at 9.24% (Bappeda Gresik, 2013). Like Bojonegoro regency which has oil and natural gas mines which speeds up the growth rate and per capita income exceeds the per capita income of East Java province (Ibrohim, Ali, 2011). There are no districts / cities that are categorized as advanced but depressed (quadrant 2). These districts / cities are relatively developed regions but in a few years they have experienced relatively small growth, due to the depressed main activities of the districts / cities concerned. Lamongan Regency includes regencies / cities which are included in quadrant 3 (fast developing). Districts / cities included in this category are districts / cities that have great potential but have not been properly treated, despite their rapid growth but their income is still below the average income province. In this case the potential that must be developed is the agricultural sector because almost 50% are paddy fields and processing industries. With a total raw area of paddy fields covering an area of 83,213 hectares (around 7.23% of the total East Java Lamongan Regency in 2006 was able to contribute production grain as much as 776,085 tons of milled dry grain (GKG) (7.14% of the total grain production in East Java or the second largest in East Java). Lamongan Regency is also the number 5 (five) largest producer in East Java for corn commodities, that is 5.61% of the total East Java, while in the manufacturing industry sector, the potential superiority of this sector is largely supported by the existence of home industries (IRT) and existing Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Based on Bappeda data, in Lamongan Regency developing 13,676 non-formal industrial units and 445 formal industrial units (Lamongan Bappeda, 2013) so that in the future they must continue to be developed in order to obtain high income per capita which is not relatively low anymore. Whereas Tuban, Jombang, Nganjuk and Mojokerto Districts are included in quadrant 4 (relatively developing regions). Districts / cities included in this category are districts / cities that are economically very lagging, both in terms of economic growth and per capita income. There is a difference in infrastructure between districts and cities, because in the city of Mojokerto does not have problems with infrastructure, it's just that it does not have skilled labor and unemployment. increase. Based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) of Mojokerto City, in 2017 the number of unemployed reached 4.8 percent or 3,208 people, while the district had the main problem, namely infrastructure facilities and infrastructure. In other words, districts / cities in this category are the worst districts / cities (quadrant 4) compared to other districts / cities in East Java Province because of economic growth and per capita income below the provincial average. The results of the

Klassen typology of the inter-regional working area in East Java Province are divided into four (4) classifications (see table 6). Klassen typology in the Bakorwil III working area during the study period from 2010-2016. Areas included in quadrant 1 (developed regions) are Pasuruan, Sidoarjo, Batu City and Surabaya City, including those in fast-growing and fast-growing districts / cities compared to the average economic growth and per capita income of the East Java province. This regency / city which is an advanced and fast-growing category is a large industrial place, the center of business, trade and tourism sectors. Moreover, the city of Surabaya is facilitated by the presence of the port of Tanjung Perak and Juanda airport so as to facilitate trade outside the region and abroad (Jiwandono (2016). The number of large and medium industrial companies in Surabaya is 953 units in 2015, and the number of large and medium industrial companies in Sidoarjo Regency is 978 units (BPS East Java, 2017). Malang City, including advanced but depressed districts / cities (quadrant 2). This Regency / City is a relatively developed area but has relatively small growth, due to the stress of the main activities of the district / city concerned. This happened in the tourism sector to improve the quality of service and production of local products, besides that Malang was supported by the industrial sector and good and quality education facilities (https://sda.malangkota.go.id/). Blitar City, including in quadrant 3 regencies / cities (fast developing). Districts / cities included in this category are districts / cities that have great potential but have not been treated well, despite their rapid growth but their income is still below average income. province. This is from the tourism sector which can be developed for the future in order to obtain a relatively low income per capita, even though the tourism sector is more valuable in history such as Bung Karno's tomb tours, Duke of Aryo and others, and needs government assistance to develop natural tourism. in the city of Blitar (Roy, 2013). Whereas Malang, Blitar and Pasuruan City are included in quadrant 4 (relatively disadvantaged areas). Districts / cities included in this category are districts / cities that are economically very lagging, both in terms of economic growth and per capita income due to lack of basic infrastructure fulfillment such as road access, communication and electricity. There is considerable variation in infrastructure spending at the district / city level, thus hampering the development of industrialization and tourism. Especially the lack of public transport capital slows the flow of labor, capital, goods and services between sub-districts. Like Blitar Regency, based on BPS data in 2013, 3.74% of productive age from 855,357 people were unemployed or equivalent to 23,046 people of productive age (Januar, Aven. 2016). In other words, districts / cities in this category are the worst districts / cities (quadrant 4) compared to other districts / cities in East Java Province because of economic growth and per capita income below the provincial average.

D. Bakorwil IV East Java Province in 2010-2016

Table 7 Typology of Klassen Bakorwil IV East Java Province 2010-2016

District/City	Growth rate (%)	Per capita income (million rupiah)	Quadrant
Pamekasan	6,723666	10117,13	4
Bangkalan	1,193430	17684,29	4
Sampang	4,211049	12332,93	4
Sumenep	7,900549	18098,16	3
Jawa Timur	6,975013	31110,54	

The typology results of the Klassen working area between the Bakorwil in East Java Province are divided into four (4) classifications. The Klassen typology in the Bakorwil IV work area during the study period from 2010-2016 can be seen in table 7. There is no region included in quadrant 1 (developed area) and quadrant 2 (developed but depressed area). In Bakorwil IV there is none including regencies / cities that are fast-growing and fast-growing compared to the average economic growth and per capita income of East Java province , and regencies / cities that are relatively advanced but experience relatively small growth, due to the depressed main activities of the districts / cities concerned. Sumenep Regency is a regency / city which is included in quadrant 3 (fast developing). Districts / cities included in this category are districts / cities that have great potential but have not been properly treated, despite their rapid growth but their income is still below the average income province. This illustrates that there is potential in the agricultural sector that can be developed by changing cropping patterns, using modern technology and finding alternative crops and improving the quality of human resources (HR) in order to obtain per capita income that is not relatively low. Timur (2015), shows the area of 8,716 ha of rice fields in Sumenep regency which is the most extensive paddy field between Madura islands. The area of Bangkalan, Pamekasan and Sampang districts is 7,904 ha, 7,346 ha and 4990 ha. Whereas Pamekasan, Bangkalan and Sampang Regencies are included in quadrant 4. The districts / cities included in this category are districts / cities that are economically very lagging, both in terms of economic growth and per capita income. This occurs because of the low quality of human resources (HR) and declining quality of natural resources (SDA). For example, the Sampang district human development index was the lowest at 54.49 in 2010 and 59.09 in 2016 and the average length of study was 4.84 in 2015 (BPS East Java, 2017). In other words, districts / cities in this category are the worst districts / cities (quadrant 4) compared to other districts / cities in East Java Province because of economic growth and per capita income below the provincial average. Average economic growth and per capita income.

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E. Bakorwil V East Java Province 2010-2016

Table 8 *Typology of the Class of the Bakorwil V East Java Province in 2010-2016*

District/City	Growth rate (%)	Per capita income (million rupiah)	Quadrant
Lumajang	6,188713	16550,09	4
Jember	6,567242	16672,24	4
Banyuwangi	7,424064	25064,30	3
Bondowoso	6,301350	13437,46	4
Situbondo	6,235490	15122,69	4
Probolinggo	6,073068	15796,74	4
Probolinggo City	7,101782	26371,30	3
East Java	6,975013	31110,54	

The typology results of the Klassen working area between the Bakorwil in East Java Province are divided into four (4) classifications. The Klassen typology in the Bakorwil V work area during the study period from 2010-2016 can be seen in table 8. There is no region included in quadrant 1 (developed area) and quadrant 2 (developed but depressed area) as well as bakorwil IV working area. There was no one in the V Bakorwil including regencies / cities that were fast-forward and fast-growing compared to the average economic growth and relatively advanced per capita income of the provinces of East Java and Regency / City but experienced relatively small growth, due to the depressed main activities of the districts / the city in question. Banyuwangi Regency and Probolinggo City are regencies / cities which are included in quadrant 3 (fast developing). Districts / cities included in this category are districts / cities that have great potential but have not been properly treated, such as managing and utilizing the development of potential in the tourism sector . Until now Banyuwangi has become one of the tourist destinations and is able to contribute to regional development and provide new employment opportunities for its people (Pamungkas, 2015). The attraction of this tourism sector contributes to the increase in per capita income of the community. Per capita income rose sharply 70 percent from Rp. 14.97 million per person per year in 2010 to Rp. 25.5 million in 2014 (BPS, 2014). This can provide community employment and contribute to regional development. Whereas Lumajang, Jember, Bondowoso, Situbondo and Probolinggo districts are included in quadrant 4. Districts / cities included in this category are districts / cities that are economically very lagging, both in terms of economic growth and per capita income. There is considerable variation in infrastructure spending at the district / city level, thus hampering the development of the agricultural sector, industrialization and tourism. Especially the lack of public transport modes slows the flow of labor, capital, goods and services between sub-districts. According to BI Jember data (2017), the annual growth (year on year) of Lumajang Regency in 2016 is estimated to be around 5.87 percent. While the growth of Situbondo Regency was 5.96 percent, and Bondowoso District was 6.15 percent. Compared to 2015, the economic growth of the three districts increased.

The growth of Banyuwangi Regency as Jember in 2016 has decreased compared to 2015. But the growth rate of Banyuwangi is still better at 5.65 percent compared to 5.01 percent belonging to Jember. In other words, districts / cities in this category are the worst districts / cities (quadrant 4) compared to other districts / cities in East Java Province due to economic growth and per capita income below the provincial average. Average economic growth and per capita income. Mostly, the results of the analysis of the Klassen typology can be seen in table 9. From the results of the Regency / City Klassen Typology analysis which is included in the developed and fast growing region (quadrant 1) is Madiun City, Bojonegoro Regency, Mojokerto Regency, Gresik Regency, Pasuruan Regency, Sidoarjo Regency, Batu City, and Surabaya City. For quadrant 2, namely developed but depressed areas are Kota Kediri and Kota Malang. In quadrant 3, the developing regions are Lamongan Regency, Blitar City, Sumenep Regency, Banyuwangi Regency and Probolinggo City. Whereas relatively disadvantaged areas (quadrant 4) are Madiun, Magetan, Ngawi, Trenggalek, Ponorogo, Tulungagung, Kediri, Tuban, Jombang, Nganjuk District, Mojokerto Regency, Malang Regency, Blitar, Pasuruan City, Pamekasan Regency, Bangkalan, Sampang Regency, Lumajang Regency, Jember, Bondowoso, Situbondo Regency and Probolinggo City.

Table 9 *District / City Mapping of the East Java Province Regional Office according to the Klassen Typology.*

Quadrant 1 (Advanced Regions)	Quadrant II (Advanced but depressed Regions)
Madiun City, Bojonegoro District, Mojokerto District, Gresik District, Pasuruan District, Sidoarjo District, Batu City, and Surabaya City.	Kota Kediri dan Kota Malang
Quadrant III (Developing Regions)	**Quadrant IV (Underdeveloped regions)**
Lamongan District, Blitar City, Sumenep District, Banyuwangi District, and Probolinggo City	Madiun, Magetan, Ngawi, Trenggalek, Ponorogo, Tulungagung, Pacitan, Kediri, Tuban, Jombang, Nganjuk Regency, Mojokerto district, Malang district, Blitar, Pasuruan City, Pamekasan district, Bangkalan, Sampang District, Lumajang district, Jember, Bondowoso, Situbondo district, and Probolinggo City

Source: data processed

CONCLUSION
Based on the results of calculations and discussion, the following conclusions are obtained:
a. The working area of Bakorwil I during 2010 - 2016, the area included in quadrant 1 was the City of Madiun; quadrant 2 is the City of Kediri; quadrant 3 does not exist; while quadrant 4 is Madiun, Magetan, Ngawi, Ponorogo, Trenggalek, Tulungagung, Pacitan and Kediri Districts.
b. The Bakorwil II working area during 2010-2016, the regions included in quadrant 1 were Bojonegoro, Mojokerto, and Gresik Regencies; quadrant 2 does not exist; quadrant 3 is Lamongan Regency; while quadrant 4 is Tuban, Jombang, Nganjuk and Mojokerto Regencies.
c. Bakorwil III working area during 2010 - 2016, the regions including quadrant 1 were Pasuruan Regency, Sidoarjo Regency, Batu City and Surabaya City; quadrant 2 is Malang City; quadrant 3 is Blitar City; while quadrant 4 is Malang Regency, Blitar Regency and Pasuruan City.
d. Bakorwil IV working area during 2010-2016, regions which included quadrant 1 and quadrant 2 did not exist;

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quadrant 3 is Sumenep Regency; while quadrant 4 is Pamekasan, Bangkalan, and Sampang Regencies

e. The working area of the Bakorwil V during 2010-2016, areas included in quadrant 1 and quadrant 2 did not exist; quadrant 3 is Banyuwangi Regency and Probolinggo City; while quadrant 4 is Lumajang Regency, Jember, Bondowoso, Situbondo and Probolinggo Regency.

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