DEVELOPMENT OF AN ECONOMIC GROWTH DATA VISUALIZATION DASHBOARD FOR PALEMBANG CITY USING THE AGILE METHOD

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Abstract

The presentation of economic growth data for Palembang City on the official website of Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) still faces challenges in terms of usability, navigation, and data visualization. The complex menu structure, poorly organized data presentation, and limited interactive features reduce efficiency in accessing and interpreting economic information. To date, there is no dedicated interactive dashboard that centrally integrates and visualizes Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) data for Palembang City in a user-oriented manner, creating a gap in the provision of accessible regional economic analysis tools. This study aims to develop an Economic Growth Data Visualization Dashboard for Palembang City to present GRDP data in a clearer, more interactive, and user-friendly format. The system was developed using the Agile Development method, consisting of planning, design, development, testing, and evaluation stages. The dashboard was built using Next.js as the frontend framework and MySQL as the database management system. It presents GRDP data at current prices (ADHB), constant prices (ADHK), expenditure components, and business sector categories through interactive charts and dynamic tables. Black-Box testing confirmed that all system features functioned properly. Usability testing using the System Usability Scale (SUS) with 50 respondents resulted in a score of 84.8, categorized as Excellent. The system is feasible as a decision-support tool for regional economic data analysis.

Keywords: Economic Growth, GRDP, Data Visualization Dashboard, Agile Development, Usability

Abstrak

Penyajian data pertumbuhan ekonomi Kota Palembang pada website resmi Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) masih menghadapi kendala pada aspek kemudahan penggunaan, navigasi, serta visualisasi data. Struktur menu yang kompleks, penyajian data yang kurang terorganisir, dan minimnya fitur interaktif menyebabkan proses akses dan interpretasi informasi ekonomi menjadi kurang efisien. Hingga saat ini, belum tersedia dashboard interaktif yang secara khusus mengintegrasikan dan memvisualisasikan data Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (PDRB) Kota Palembang secara terpusat dan berorientasi pada pengguna, sehingga terdapat kesenjangan dalam penyediaan media analisis data ekonomi daerah. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengembangkan Dashboard Visualisasi Data Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Kota Palembang yang menyajikan data PDRB secara lebih jelas, interaktif, dan mudah dipahami. Metode yang digunakan adalah Agile Development dengan tahapan perencanaan, perancangan, pengembangan, pengujian, dan evaluasi. Sistem dibangun menggunakan Next.js sebagai framework frontend dan MySQL sebagai basis data. Dashboard menampilkan data PDRB ADHB, ADHK, komponen pengeluaran, serta sektor lapangan usaha dalam bentuk grafik dan tabel interaktif. Hasil pengujian Black-Box menunjukkan seluruh fitur berfungsi dengan baik, sedangkan pengujian usability menggunakan System Usability Scale (SUS) terhadap 50 responden menghasilkan skor 84,8 dengan kategori Excellent. Sistem ini layak diimplementasikan sebagai media pendukung analisis dan pengambilan keputusan berbasis data ekonomi daerah.

Kata kunci: Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, PDRB, Dashboard Visualisasi Data, Agile Development, Usability.

INTRODUCTION

Economic growth is an important indicator for assessing regional development. It not only reflects the level of production and distribution of goods and services but is also closely related to public welfare, employment opportunities, and the development of strategic sectors (Salsabil & Rianti,

2023). Regions with stable and sustainable economic growth generally demonstrate improvements in quality of life, social stability, and effective resource management capabilities (Hutajulu, Panjawa, Islami, & Sugiharti, 2020).

Palembang City, as the capital of South Sumatra Province, is a major economic growth center with a strategic role at both national and international levels (Pelantri & Aliya, 2025). The city is part of the Patungraya Agung Metropolitan Area, which is designated as a National Activity Center (PKN) and functions as a marketing outlet for South Sumatra Province (Eni, Puji Astuti, Furqon Alfaridzhi, & Panorama, 2022). Research by Rosiana (2019) also indicates that Palembang is dominated by industrial and service sectors, making it the economic hub of South Sumatra with a modern, diverse, and competitive economic structure.

Statistics Indonesia (Badan Pusat Statistik/BPS) is a government institution responsible for providing official statistical data based on Law Number 16 of 1997 on Statistics (G. R. Yuniarti, Nugroho, & Kholik, 2024). BPS collects, processes, and presents data across various sectors, including social, demographic, and economic fields. Economic growth data is one of the most important references, as it reflects the level of economic activity and regional welfare (Yuniarti & Imaningsih, 2022).

The problem in presenting Palembang City's economic growth data on the official BPS website lies in the website's display and usability, which are still not optimal. The interface is considered insufficiently user-friendly, causing difficulties for users such as students, researchers, and the general public in searching for and understanding the required data. Complicated menu structures, poorly organized data presentation, infrequent updates, and discrepancies between website data and official BPS publications make information retrieval inefficient. In addition, the outdated design and lack of interactive features hinder users from visually interpreting the data.

According to Putri & Tileng (2021), the BPS website has shortcomings in terms of ease of use, confusing navigation, and data presentation that is not always up to date, leading to lower user satisfaction. Similarly, Ningsih & Khairil Ahsyar (2024) state that information on the BPS website is not systematically organized, making it difficult for users to navigate and understand the data. Nasution, Elvina, & Siregar (2025) further emphasizes that limited navigation ease, an unfriendly interface, and unclear information structure cause users, including researchers and the public, to experience difficulties in accessing statistical data. Nofirman, Jalinus, & Irfan (2019), found that the overall website quality has not fully met user expectations, particularly in terms of ease of use and information clarity. (Auliya et al., 2022). Sari, Nugraha, & Irmayanti (2024) reported that the user interface and information structure are not well organized, making it difficult for users to access and understand the data. Nazmi, Fadil, & Guntara (2025)emphasized that the usability level of the BPS website needs improvement to become more user-friendly.

Based on these conditions, a clear gap can be identified between the availability of economic data on the BPS website and users' needs for fast, clear, and interactive information. Although the data are officially available and reliable, the current presentation format limits users' ability to easily access, interpret, and analyze the information. Therefore, the development of a data visualization dashboard for Palembang City's economic growth is considered an appropriate solution to address these challenges. Through visual elements such as graphs, charts, and interactive components, the dashboard can transform complex statistical data into information that is more engaging and easier to understand. In addition, the dashboard allows periodic data updates to ensure accuracy and relevance.

The proposed dashboard aims to provide a modern and user-friendly interface, enabling users to explore economic data without advanced technical skills. By presenting data clearly and structurally, the dashboard is expected to support a better understanding of Palembang City's economic growth trends and sectoral contributions. This approach can assist students, researchers, policymakers, and local governments in conducting analysis and making data-driven decisions effectively. Overall, the dashboard represents a strategic effort to improve public access, transparency, and the use of information technology in statistical data dissemination.

RESEARCH METHODS

The development method used in this study is Agile Development, an iterative and flexible software development approach that is user-oriented (Handayani, Ayulya, Faizah, Wulan, & Rozan, 2023). Agile emphasizes collaboration between developers and users, intensive communication, and adaptability to changing

requirements throughout the development process. The system is developed incrementally through repeated iterations, where each stage produces functional improvements that can be tested and evaluated (Pratasik & Rianto, 2020),

The implementation of the Agile method aims to ensure that the development of the Palembang City Economic Growth Data Visualization Dashboard is adaptive, efficient, and aligned with user needs (Gonçalves, Gonçalves, & Campante, 2023). Through continuous feedback, developers can quickly adjust the system at each development stage, resulting in a more optimal and relevant final product (Burnay, Lega, & Bouraga, 2024).
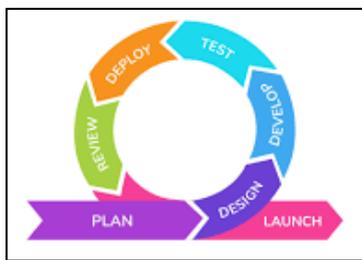

Figure 1. Agile Method

The system development process follows Agile principles by being conducted iteratively and repeatedly, allowing each stage to produce functional components that can be tested before proceeding to the next stage. This approach makes the system more flexible and responsive to change(Fahri & Ramdhani, n.d.). According to Hidayah & Asnadi (2024), the Agile development process consists of five main stages:

1. Planning
   The planning stage focused on identifying usability problems in the presentation of economic growth data on the official website of Badan Pusat Statistik and analyzing user requirements. At this stage, the scope of economic data to be visualized was determined, including GRDP at current prices (ADHB), constant prices (ADHK), expenditure components, and business sectors. The output of this stage was a structured list of functional and non-functional system requirements along with an initial concept of dashboard features.
2. Design
   The design stage involved creating the user interface and system architecture to ensure the dashboard is intuitive, informative, and easy to use. Interface prototypes were developed using design tools, while the

database schema was structured using a relational model to efficiently store and manage Palembang City's economic data. This stage also defined the system workflow and data structure to support interactive visualization features.
3. Development
   The development stage focused on implementing the system based on the approved design using an incremental Agile approach. The dashboard was built using Next.js as the frontend framework, MySQL as the database management system, and Chart.js for interactive data visualization. Prior to visualization, the data underwent validation, transformation into a structured database format, normalization to eliminate redundancy, and aggregation to calculate growth rates and sectoral distributions.
4. Testing
   The testing stage was conducted to ensure the system met user requirements and functioned properly. Black-Box Testing was applied to verify system functionality, while usability testing was carried out using the System Usability Scale (SUS). The SUS evaluation involved 50 respondents selected through purposive sampling, and the scoring followed the standard SUS conversion method.
5. Review and Evaluation
   The final stage involved reviewing the testing results and evaluating the system based on user feedback. The evaluation outcomes were used to correct errors, enhance features, and optimize system performance in subsequent iterations, ensuring the dashboard effectively supports regional economic data analysis and decision-making.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Planning

The planning phase was conducted to systematically identify problems in the presentation of economic data on the official website of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Palembang City through observations, interviews, and questionnaires. The focus of this phase was to assess the suitability of existing data presentation in supporting effective access and analysis of economic information, particularly Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) or Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (PDRB) data.

Observational results indicate that although the BPS website provides complete and

official economic data, the data presentation remains less optimal. The interface is relatively outdated, navigation is complex, data are predominantly presented in static tabular formats, and page loading performance is relatively slow. These conditions reduce the effectiveness of data exploration and hinder users in quickly understanding PDRB trends and economic indicators.

Furthermore, interviews conducted with four BPS staff revealed that users frequently experience difficulties in locating PDRB and other economic indicator data on the website. One informant stated that users often fail to find the required data despite its availability, due to complicated menu structures and table-dominated data presentation. As a result, students and members of the public tend to visit the BPS office directly to obtain economic data. In addition, the use of a nationally standardized website template limits flexibility in presenting economic data in a more informative and interactive manner.
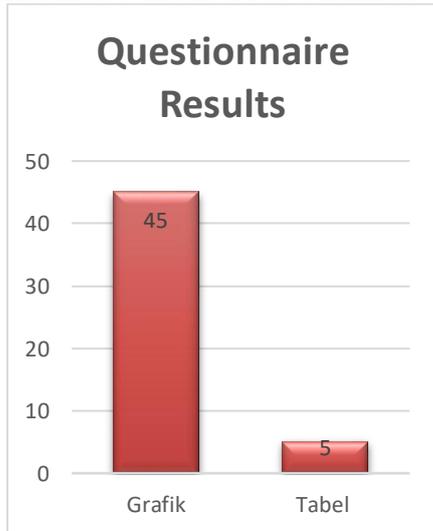

Figure 2. Questionnaires

Questionnaires of 50 respondents showed that 45 preferred data in graphical form, as it is easier to understand and quicker to analyze.

These findings indicate a gap between data availability and user needs, highlighting the need for a user-friendly economic data visualization dashboard for Palembang City that emphasizes graphical presentation.
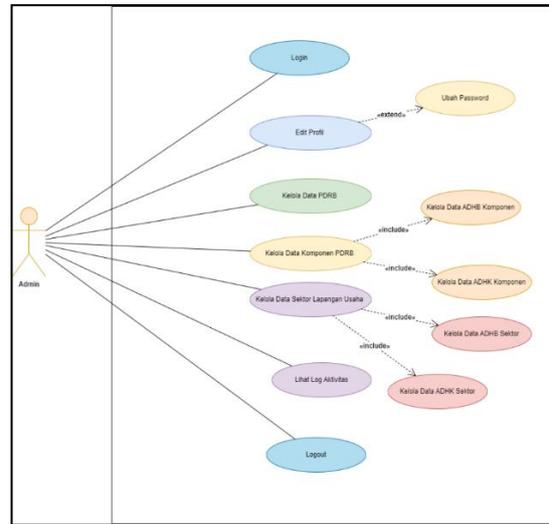
Design

Figure 3. admin use case diagram

The above figure shows the admin use case diagram, illustrating the admin's access rights in managing the system, including login, managing PDRB data, components, economic sectors, and logout.

Figure 4. The User Use Case Diagram

The above figure shows the user use case diagram, depicting user activities such as viewing PDRB data, components, sectors, graphs, filtering data, and downloading data.
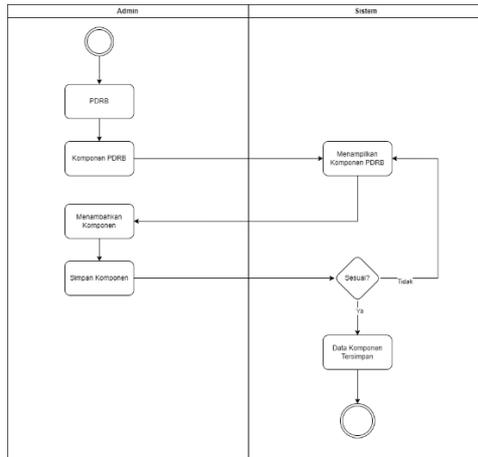
Figure 5. PDRB Component

The above figure shows the PDRB component management activity diagram, illustrating the admin's workflow in adding, reviewing, and saving component data into the system.
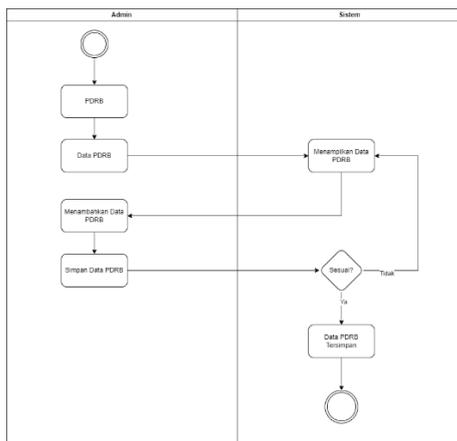

Figure 6. PDRB

The above figure shows the PDRB data management activity diagram, depicting the process of the admin inputting, verifying, and storing PDRB data.
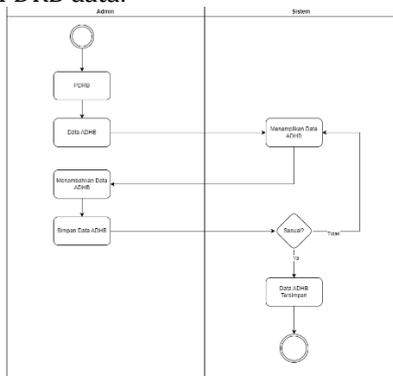

Figure 7. PDRB ADHB

The above figure shows the ADHB data management activity diagram, illustrating the steps taken by the admin to input ADHB data until it is stored in the system.

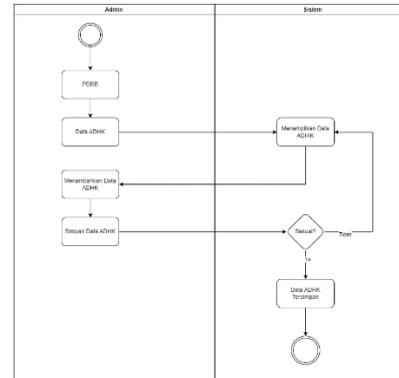Figure 8. PDRB ADHK

The above figure illustrates the Admin workflow for managing ADHK data, starting from selecting data, adding data, and then the system validating and saving the ADHK data.
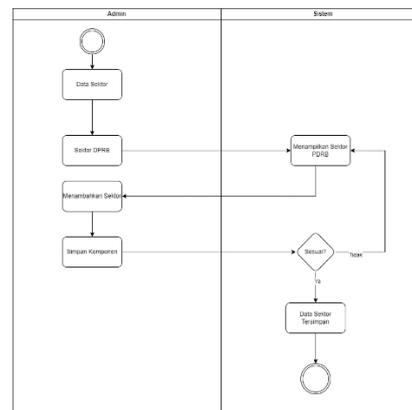

Figure 9. PDRB Sector

The above figure shows the Admin process for managing PDRB sector data, where the Admin selects a sector, adds components, and the system performs checks before saving the sector data.
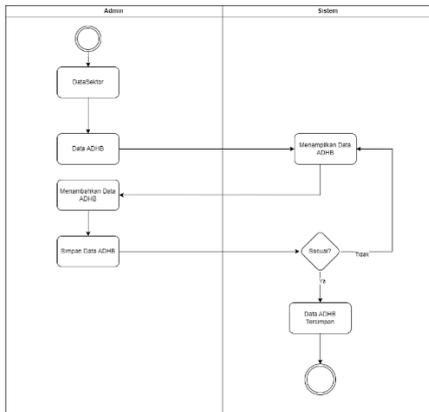
Figure 10. PDRB Sector ADHB

The above figure depicts the ADHB data input workflow, beginning with the Admin selecting sector data, adding data, and the system verifying and saving the ADHB data.
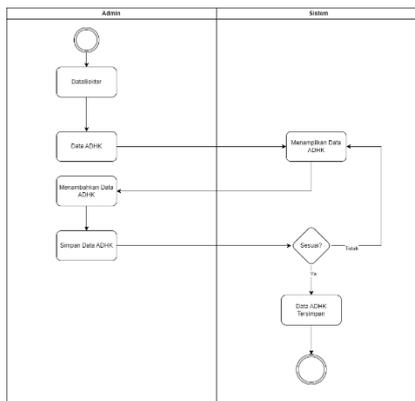
Figure 11. PDRB Sector ADHK

The above figure illustrates the ADHK data management process per sector, where the Admin adds and saves data, and the system checks for consistency before storing the ADHK data.
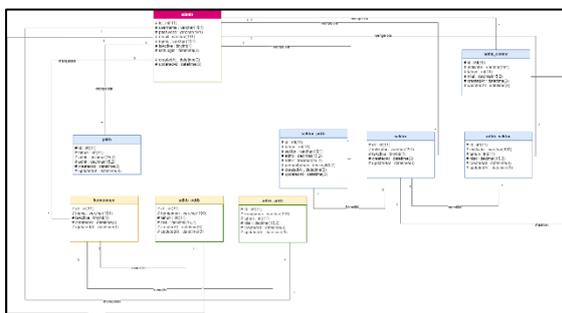
Figure 12. Class Diagram

The above figure shows the Class Diagram, illustrating the database structure and the relationships between tables in the system for managing sector data, ADHK, ADHB, and PDRB.

Admin Menu

Figure 13. Login

Designed to be simple and user-friendly, with Username and Password fields (including icons and show/hide feature) and a clear "Login" button for secure and efficient authentication.
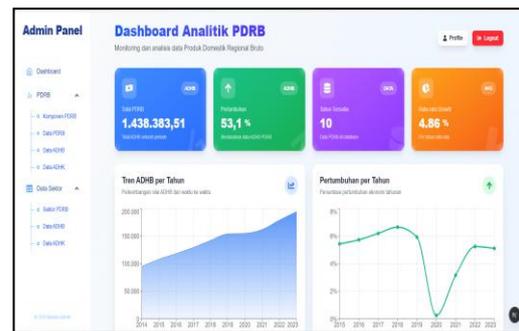
Figure 14. Dashboard

Displays a visual and structured summary of PDRB, including info cards (total PDRB, growth rate, average growth) and trend graphs for ADHB per year and overall economic growth. A navigation panel provides quick access to main menus, while Profile and Logout buttons manage admin accounts.
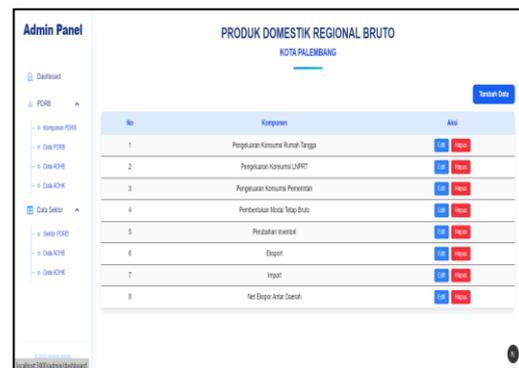
Figure 15. PDRB Component

Shows the main PDRB components with Edit, Delete, and Add Data buttons. Admins can add new years based on ADHB (current prices) and ADHK (constant prices) to maintain historical data and support trend analysis. Components include household consumption, government consumption, gross fixed capital formation, inventory changes, exports, imports, and net inter-regional exports.

Figure 16. Sectors PDRB

Displays 17 key sectors for PDRB calculation in a table with Edit, Delete, and Add Data buttons. Admins can add new sector indicators and years based on ADHB and ADHK, ensuring complete, structured, and up-to-date data for regional economic analysis.

User Menu

Figure 17. Homepage

The homepage features attractive visuals and a navigation button, introducing the platform's purpose, PDRB definition, differences between ADHB and ADHK, and the PDRB methodology through visual cards for quick understanding.
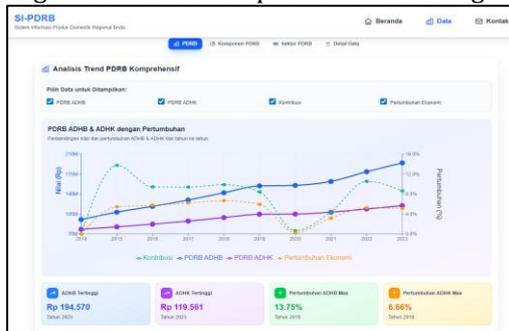
Figure 18. PDRB Data

PDRB Data displays interactive graphs of ADHB and ADHK (2014–2023) with growth lines, contributions, and key value highlights.
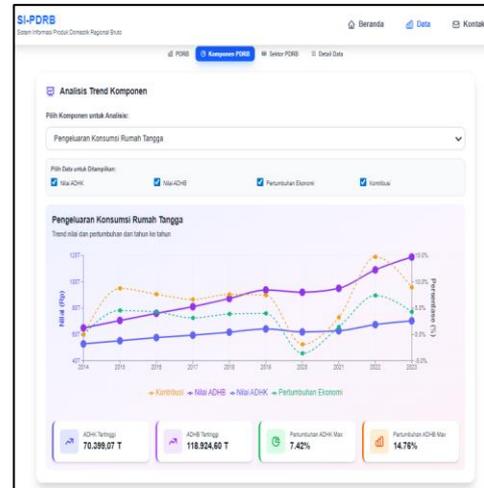
Figure 19. PDRB Component

PDRB Components present interactive graphs per component, allowing users to view yearly details and select other components.

Figure 20. PDRB Sectors

PDRB Sectors show trends per sector via dropdown, displaying ADHB, ADHK, growth, and cards with the highest values.

Testing Black-Box
Table 1. Testing Black-Box

No	Feature	Test Scenario	Status

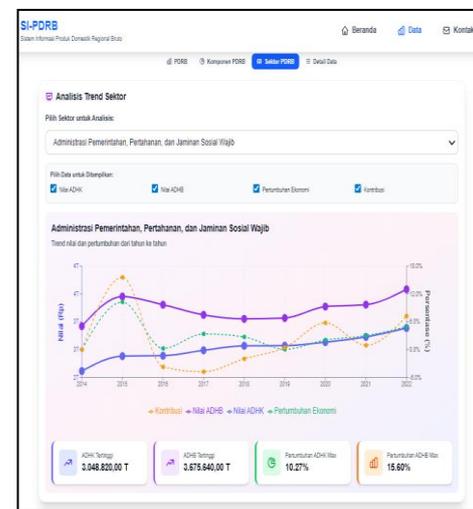|			
1	Login	Successful login	**Success**
2	Login	Incorrect password	**Success**
3	Login	Empty form submission	**Success**
4	Profile	Edit profile	**Success**
5	Change Password	Correct old password	**Success**
6	Logout	Click logout	**Success**
7	PDRB Menu	Display submenu	**Success**
8	PDRB Components	Create data	**Success**
9	PDRB Components	Read data	**Success**
10	PDRB Components	Update data	**Success**
11	PDRB Components	Delete data	**Success**
12	PDRB Data	Create data	**Success**
13	PDRB Data	Read data	**Success**
14	PDRB Data	Update data	**Success**
15	PDRB Data	Delete data	**Success**
16	PDRB ADHB Data	Create data	**Success**
17	PDRB ADHB Data	Read data	**Success**
18	PDRB ADHB Data	Update data	**Success**
19	PDRB ADHB Data	Delete data	**Success**
20	PDRB ADHK Data	Create data	**Success**
21	PDRB ADHK Data	Read data	**Success**
22	PDRB ADHK Data	Update data	**Success**
23	PDRB ADHK Data	Delete data	**Success**
24	Sector Data	Create data	**Success**
25	Sector Data	Read data	**Success**
26	Sector Data	Update data	**Success**
27	Sector Data	Delete data	**Success**
28	Sector ADHB Data	Create data	**Success**
29	Sector ADHB Data	Read data	**Success**
30	Sector ADHB Data	Update data	**Success**
31	Sector ADHB Data	Delete data	**Success**
32	Sector ADHK Data	Create data	**Success**
33	Sector ADHK Data	Read data	**Success**
34	Sector ADHK Data	Update data	**Success**
35	Sector ADHK Data	Delete data	**Success**

Based on the results of Black-Box testing, all system functions operated according to the specified requirements, and no functional errors were found during the testing process.

User Testing

The questions in this testing were designed to evaluate user experience for each feature in order to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the dashboard. The following table presents the list of questions used in the testing.

Data collection in this study involved 50 respondents with the aim of evaluating the system's usability using the System Usability Scale (SUS) method. The respondents were divided into two groups: 40 employees who regularly use the system in their daily work activities, and 10 internship students from Universitas Sriwijaya, Universitas Bina Darma, and Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya who use the system in an academic context. This respondent composition was intended to obtain usability evaluations from both professional and academic user perspectives.

The SUS score was calculated following the standard procedure proposed by Brooke. The SUS questionnaire consists of ten statements measured using a five-point Likert scale. For positively worded items (odd-numbered statements), the score was calculated by subtracting 1 from the respondent's selected value. For negatively worded items (even-numbered statements), the score was calculated by subtracting the respondent's selected value from 5. The scores of all ten items were then summed and multiplied by a factor of 2.5 to obtain the final SUS score, which ranges from 0 to 100.

The resulting SUS score was subsequently used to assess the overall usability of the system, where higher scores indicate a higher level of perceived ease of use.

Table 2. User Testing

No	Question
1	Is the general PDRB information on the Home page easy to understand and does it provide a clear overview to users?

2	Is the layout and arrangement of the Home page well organized, making the dashboard easy to understand?
3	Are the text presentation and visual elements on the Home page clear and not confusing for users?
4	Are the PDRB charts presented clearly and helpful in understanding Palembang City's economic growth?
5	Is the visualization on the PDRB Components tab easy to understand and does it clearly explain the structure of PDRB formation?
6	Is the visualization on the PDRB Sectors tab clear and helpful in identifying each sector's economic contribution?
7	Is the Detailed Data table easy to read and helpful for exploring data in detail?
8	Is navigation between tabs (PDRB, Components, Sectors, Detailed Data) easy to find and use?
9	Is the information on the Contact menu easy to find and helpful when users need clarification?
10	Is the Contact menu interface clear and does it provide relevant information for users?

The following section presents the results of the questionnaire collected from respondents based on the SUS questions presented above.

No	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Total	Jumla x 2,5
1	4	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	36	90
2	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	32	80
3	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	4	37	92,5
4	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	32	80
5	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	38	95
6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	30	75
7	4	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	36	90
8	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	31	77,5
9	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	38	95
10	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	29	72,5
11	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	32	80
12	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	39	97,5
13	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	37	92,5
14	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	29	72,5
15	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	32	80
16	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	37	92,5
17	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	30	75
18	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	33	82,5
19	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	39	97,5
20	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	4	35	87,5
21	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	31	77,5
22	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	4	3	35	87,5
23	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	29	72,5
24	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	38	95
25	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	33	82,5
26	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	4	35	87,5
27	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	30	75
28	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	37	92,5
29	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	29	72,5
30	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	38	95
31	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	30	75
32	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	33	82,5
33	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	34	85
34	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	30	75
35	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	39	97,5
36	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	31	77,5
37	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	38	95
38	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	29	72,5
39	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	37	92,5
40	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	33	82,5
41	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	37	92,5
42	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	30	75
43	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	38	95
44	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	30	75
45	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	37	92,5
46	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	31	77,5
47	4	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	37	92,5
48	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	29	72,5
49	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	39	97,5
50	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	37	92,5
Total Rata - Rata (Total Skor SUS)												84,8

Figure 21. SUM Score SUS

Based on the System Usability Scale (SUS) results, the system achieved a score of 84.8, which falls into the Excellent category. This score is above the average SUS benchmark of 68, indicating that the system is easy to use, effective, and provides high user satisfaction. Therefore, the system meets a very good usability standard and is suitable for implementation, although minor improvements may still be considered (Welda, Putra, & Dirgayusari, 2020).
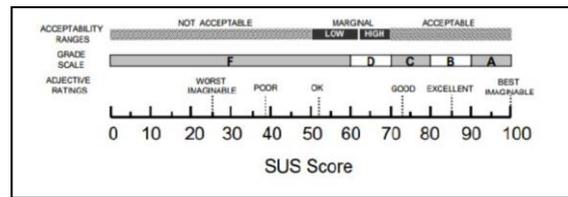

Figure 22. Skor SuS

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

The Economic Growth Data Visualization Dashboard for Palembang City was successfully developed to present GRDP data in an interactive and user-friendly format. Black-box testing confirmed that all features functioned properly, and usability testing using the System Usability Scale (SUS) with 50 respondents resulted in a score of 84.8 (Excellent), indicating high user acceptance and system feasibility.

Theoretically, this study contributes to the application of user-centered design and Agile Development in developing web-based statistical data visualization at the regional level. However, the system is limited to GRDP data for Palembang City and does not yet support real-time integration or inter-regional comparison.

Future improvements should include API-based data integration, comparative regional analysis features, and performance optimization. It is recommended that Badan Pusat Statistik adopt this dashboard as a complementary platform to enhance public access to regional economic data and support data-driven decision-making.

Suggestion

Future research may enhance the system by adding more interactive visualizations, additional economic indicators, and broader evaluation methods to improve system quality and usability.

Accredited rank 4 (SINTA 4), excerpts from the decision of the DITJEN DIKTIRISTEK No. 230/E/KPT/2023

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