The implementation of regional autonomy in Indonesia has brought various changes, from changes in the government system to regional proliferation. Although proliferation is supposed to enhance regional economic development, the real reason is due more to political interest than anything else, which would lead to conflict between the parent region and the new autonomous region. Meanwhile, discourse on proliferation of new districts/cities continues, without any evidence whether proliferation has brought solid economic development or not. In this paper we aim to provide this evidence by analyzing economic development of districts/cities in West Java from before to after the regional autonomy and proliferation are implemented. To achieve this objective, we conducted a quantitative study with analytical techniques such as Klassen Typology, shift share, and descriptive analyses to the period before and after the regional autonomy to see the shift pattern. The result of analysis shows that proliferation can improve the economic growth of new autonomous regions, but it has not been entirely successful due to the downward trend in public welfare. Meanwhile, in areas that do not proliferate, economic growth is only concentrated around the metropolitan areas and the welfare in this region has decreased.