Table F.11 Number of SLTA
Central Java, 1975

		SLTA					
		SMA (General)	SMEA (Economical)	STM (Technical)	SKKA (Home Economics)	SPG (Teacher Training)	Total
1.	KDY Magelang	4	4	2	1	1	12
2.	KDY Surakarta	22	12	15	5	4	58
3.	KDY Salatiga	3	3	4	1	2	13
4.	KDY Semarang	21	9	9	3	4	46
5.	KDY Pekalongan	6	2	2	1	1	12
6.	KDY Tegal	2	2	2	2	1	9
7.	KB Cilacap	4	4	4	-	1	13
8.	KB Banyumas	5	7	7	2	2	23
9.	KB Purbalingga	1	2	1	-	-	4
10.	KB Banjarnegara	1	2	2	-	1	6
11.	KB Kebumen	4	7	5	1	1	18
12.	KB Purworejo	7	9	7	1	2	26
13.	KB Wonosobo	1	1	2	-	1	5
14.	KB Magelang	4	3	5	-	2	14
15.	KB Boyolali	1	7	2	-	2	12
16.	KB Klaten	6	10	11	3	4	34
17.	KB Sukoharjo	2	1	3	-	1	7
18.	KB Wonogiri	1	7	1	1	2	12
19.	KB Karanganyar	1	2	3	-	1	7
20.	KB Sragen	2	3	4	-	3	12
21.	KB Grobogan	3	3	3	-	1	10
22.	KB Blora	4	5	4	1	1	15
23.	KB Rembang	1	2	1	1	1	6
24.	KB Pati	3	3	2	1	1	10
25.	KB Kudus	5	3	4	-	1	13
26.	KB Jepara	2	-	2	-	1	5
27.	KB Demak	1	1	1	-	1	4
28.	KB Semarang	2	2	2	-	1	7
29.	KB Temanggung	3	2	2	-	1	8
30.	KB Kendal	2	2	1	-	-	5
31.	KB Batang	-	1	-	-	-	1
32.	KB Pekalongan	-	-	-	-	-	0
33.	KB Pemalang	2	2	1	-	1	6
34.	KB Tegal	1	3	1	-	1	6
35.	KB Brebes	3	2	-	1	-	6
	Total	130	128	115	25	47	445

Source: Kanwil Pendidikan, Situasi Pendidikan (Dalam Angka), 1975, 1975.

Table F.12 SLTA (SMA, STM, SMEA, SKKA, SPG and SGO) Gross Enrollment Ratio by Kabupaten/Kotamadya, Central Java 1975 and 1976

	1975				1976			
	School Age Population	Number of Students	G.E. Ratio	Rank	School Age Population	Number of Students	G.E. Ratio	Rank
1. KDY Magelang	5,668	5,816	102.6	1	6,353	6,250	98.4	1
2. KDY Surakarta	25,161	14,661	58.3	3	26,505	20,418	77.0	3
3. KDY Salatiga	4,359	3,641	83.5	2	4,349	4,059	93.3	2
4. KDY Semarang	32,696	16,284	49.8	5	36,547	18,132	49.6	5
5. KDY Pekalongan	6,830	3,720	54.5	4	6,943	4,189	60.3	4
6. KDY Tegal *	-	3,361	-	-	-	3,789	-	-
7. KDY Cilacap	69,452	1,792	2.6	28	70,429	3,293	4.7	24
8. KDY Banyumas	58,443	6,934	11.9	11	60,126	9,507	15.8	9
9. KB Purbalingga	34,995	1,889	5.4	21	35,585	2,361	6.6	19
10. KB Banjarnegara	32,732	1,599	4.9	23	33,658	1,764	5.2	22
11. KB Kebumen	69,051	6,875	9.9	12	70,284	7,350	10.5	13
12. KB Burworejo	32,608	9,742	29.9	6	34,916	11,434	32.7	6
13. KB Wonosobo	29,851	1,279	4.3	24	29,942	1,698	5.7	21
14. KB Magelang	49,314	2,662	5.4	19	53,361	2,701	5.1	23
15. KB Boyolali	39,031	2,179	5.6	18	40,391	3,435	8.5	16
16. KB Klaten	54,506	8,908	16.3	7	55,907	9,340	16.7	8
17. KB Sukoharjo	27,675	1,560	5.6	17	28,662	1,427	8.5	15
18. KB Wonogiri	44,303	3,904	8.8	14	45,424	4,930	10.9	12
19. KB Karanganyar	28,012	1,448	5.2	22	28,556	1,715	6.0	20
20. KB Sragen	35,719	5,053	14.1	9	36,815	4,266	11.6	11
21. KB Grobogan	50,073	1,561	3.1	27	51,766	2,141	4.1	26
22. KB Blora	33,453	3,046	9.1	13	35,155	4,451	12.7	10
23. KB Rembang	19,461	2,463	12.7	10	19,541	1,597	8.2	17
24. KB Pati	51,968	3,115	6.0	16	53,242	4,115	7.7	18
25. KB Kudus	23,882	3,527	14.8	8	22,960	3,945	17.2	7
26. KB Jepara	29,637	1,589	5.4	20	29,398	1,039	3.5	28
27. KB Demak	34,685	652	1.9	29	36,316	1,041	2.9	29
28. KB Semarang	41,205	1,563	3.8	26	43,624	1,624	3.7	27
29. KB Temanggung	26,733	1,858	7.0	15	28,328	2,571	9.1	14
30. KB Kendal *	-	751	-	-	-	1,504	-	-
31. KB Batang *	-	200	-	-	-	336	-	-
32. KB Pekalongan *	-	-	-	-	-	247	-	-
33. KB Pemalang *	-	1,766	-	-	-	2,122	-	-
34. KB Tegal *	-	2,008	-	-	-	2,093	-	-
35. KB Brebes	49,226	2,006	4.1	25	56,422	2,537	4.5	25
Total Except 6 KB/KDYs With Asterisk (*)	1,040,619	121,326	11.7		1,081,505	144,330	13.3	
Total Jateng	1,369,711	130,314	9.5		1,446,834	154,421	10.7	

Source: 1. BAPPEDA, Jawa Tengah Selayang Pandang 1975 for the population.
2. KANWIL Education for the student data.

F.4 Higher Education

F.012 Table F.13 presents geographic distribution of higher educational institutions in Central Java in 1975. There are 4 national universities and 6 private universities in Central Java. They all are located in KDYs except for one national university in Purworkerto.

Table F.13 Numbers of Academy, University, Technical Institute, IKIP and IAIN
Central Java, 1973

	Academy			University			Technical Institute	IKIP			IAIN
	National	Private	Total	National	Private	Total		National	Private	Total	
1. KDY Magelang	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-
2. KDY Surakarta	-	6	6	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
3. KDY Salatiga	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
4. KDY Semarang	3	7	10	1	3	4	2	1	1	2	1
5. KDY Pekalongan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. KDY Tegal	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
7. KB Cilacap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. KB Banyumas	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	-
9. KB Purbalingga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. KB Banjarnegara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. KB Kebumen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. KB Purworejo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. KB Wonosobo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. KB Magelang	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. KB Boyolali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
16. KB Klaten	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
17. KB Sukoharjo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
18. KB Wonogiri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. KB Karanganyar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
20. KB Sragen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. KB Grobogan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22. KB Blora	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. KB Rembang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. KB Pati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. KB Kudus	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. KB Jepara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. KB Demak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. KB Semarang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. KB Temanggung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
30. KB Kendal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. KB Batang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. KB Pekalongan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33. KB Pemalang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34. KB Tegal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35. KB Brebes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	17	21	4	5	9	2	1	12	13	1

Source: Kanwil Pendidikan, Situasi Pendidikan (Dalam Angka), 1975, 1975

APPENDIX G

THE INTERRELATIONSHIP OF CENTRAL JAVA
WITH OTHER AREAS IN THE NATION

APPENDIX G

THE INTERRELATIONSHIP OF CENTRAL JAVA WITH OTHER AREAS IN THE NATION

G.1 Administration

G.001 For national administration, Jakarta is the capital and Central Java is a province which is under the direction of the central authority located in Jakarta, as any other province. The administrative unit as a province influences greatly on the spatial linkages among different parts within the nation. To a certain extent, Central Java has been made more self-contained than otherwise by the delineation of the area as a province.

G.2 Finance

G.2.1 Public Finance

G.002 As stated in Chapter XIII, a large portion of public resources come from the Central Government. In this sense, the Province and lower levels of governments are directly tied to Jakarta. On the other hand, a significant portion of tax payments within the Province is collected by the Central Government. In this sense too, the relationship with the Center is significant. However, the lower levels of governments are linked with Semarang with flows of resources to and from the Provincial Government.

G.2.2 Private Finance

G.003 There are a large number of significant private investment projects at certain locations such as Cilacap and Semarang. They must be largely financed by outside capital, especially from Jakarta. As for foreign investment, which account for about 37 percent of total approved private investment in Central Java from 1969 to 1974 (see Table 6.12), Central Java attracted only 6 percent of the total value of approved foreign investment to the entire Java Island from 1968 to 1975. It suggest that foreign investors are reluctant to invest in Central Java, but the Central Government appears to have taken steps in changing tendency and is giving advise to investors to locate in Central Java (see Paragraph 06.046) particularly at Cilacap.

G.3 *Transportation*

G.3.1 Commodity Flows

G.004 Figure G.1 presents daily commodity flows by railways in Central and East Java in 1969. It shows that there is a continuous flow of commodity from Jakarta to Surabaya but with a reduced amount between Semarang and Surabaya. Table G.1 shows the freight tonnage per annum handled at each port in the Java Island in 1972. In terms of total tonnage handled including both interisland and foreign import and export, Tanjung Priok (or Jakarta) accounts for 50 percent, followed by Tanjung Perak with 22.8 percent, Cilacap with 7.1 percent, Sunda Kelapa with 5.5 percent, Semarang with 4.9 percent, and Cirebon with 4.4 percent, covering 94.7 percent of total by these six ports. Thus, Tanjung Priok dominates the entire Java Island and Central Java has a minor role in sea-borne commodity flows. In addition, the amount of import almost equals to the amount of export at Tanjung Priok and Tanjung Perak, whereas the amount of import exceeds export significantly at Cilacap and Semarang, suggesting that Central Java is an importing province.

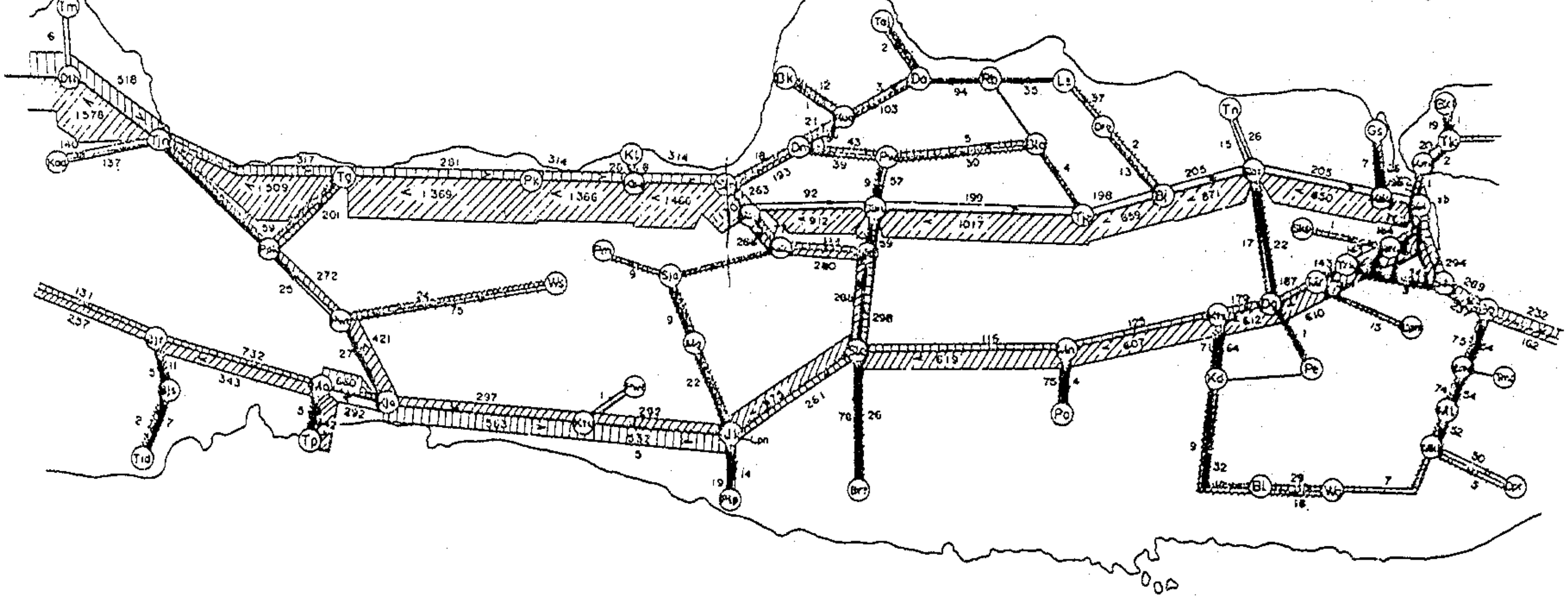
G.005 As for incoming commodities at each port, which is discussed in Section 8.4.2 (c), major commodities of foreign import at the Semarang port have been fertilizer, rice, sugar, paper, asphalt, cotton, yarn, cement, machinery and electrical equipment; and those at Cilacap have been rice, fertilizer, asphalt and cotton yarn. Major commodities of interisland inflows at the Semarang port have been fertilizer, wood, rice and copra, and those at Cilacap have been predominantly petroleum products such as benzine and kerosene and to some extent fertilizer, cement and asphalt.

G.006 With respect to outgoing commodities, major items of foreign export at the Semarang port have been fodder, wood, rubber, coffee, tobacco, groundnut and animal hide, and those at Cilacap have been iron sand, dried cassava, wood and fodder. Major items of interisland outflows at the Semarang port have been sugar and rice, and those at Cilacap have been iron sand. Thus, Central Java is exporting products of primary industries including iron sand to foreign countries and other islands of Indonesia, and importing processed inputs to agriculture, construction materials and daily necessities from them. Even within the national context, Central Java economy shows a sign of lesser development.

Figure G.1 Daily Commodity Flows,

Central and East Java, 1969

(Unit: Tons/Day)



Source: Japan International Cooperation Agency, Feasibility Study Report on HIghway Improvement in Central and East Java, The Republic of Indonesia, 1976, Figure IV-5.

Table G.1 Freight Tonnage per Annum by Ports in the Java Island, 1972

(Unit: Tons)

Port	Import Interisland	Import Foreign	Import Total	Export Interisland	Export Foreign	Export Total
1. Tg. Priok	2,282,606	3,079,876	5,362,482	279,015	236,062	515,077
2. Kali-Baru	64,553		64,553	10,542		10,542
3. Sunda Kelapa	443,668		443,668	208,776		208,776
4. Merak	238		238	2,746		2,746
5. Cirebon	216,452	204,334	420,786	12,085	87,618	99,703
6. Tegal	2,734	11,587	14,321	684	69,257	69,941
7. Pekalongan	1,790		1,790	20		20
8. Semarang	71,475	324,278	395,753	74,599	113,852	188,451
9. Cilacap	462,952	45,784	508,736	2,000	332,498	334,498
10. Tg. Perak	371,011	873,404	1,244,415	725,804	720,636	1,446,440
11. Gresik	181,956	44,645	226,601	22,146		22,146
10+11 Surabaya	552,967	918,049	1,471,016	747,950	720,636	1,468,586
12. Pasuruan	29,284		29,284	840		840
13. Purbalingga	2,356		2,356	35,251	36,536	71,787
14. Panarukan	1,973		1,973	1,375	10,967	12,342
15. Banyuwangi	2,276	2,763	5,039	27,130	9,126	36,256
16. Kalianget	21,244		21,244	48,149		48,149
17. Bawean/ Sangkopura	1,906		1,906	700		700
18. Sepekan	3		3	31		31
Total	4,158,478	4,586,671	8,745,149	1,451,893	1,616,552	3,068,445

Source: As in Figure G.1, Table IV.9.

G.3.2 Highway Traffic and Railway Passenger Flows

G.007 Figure G.2 presents daily highway traffic in Java Island in 1974, and Figure G.3 presents daily passenger traffic by railway in 1969. These indicate that there are three major activity areas: Jakarta, Surabaya and Semarang/Yogyakarta. The Jakarta zone extends to Bandung in the east, and the Surabaya zone extends to Malang and Jombang to the west. The Semarang/Yogyakarta zone comprises Surakarta, Maglang and Salatiga. In addition, there is a minor activity center in the western part of Central Java, from Pekalongan to Cirebon through Tegal. On the other hand, there are definite troughs near the boundaries of West and Central Java and Central and East Java, indicating that Central Java is relatively independent in terms of highway traffics.

G.4 Tourism

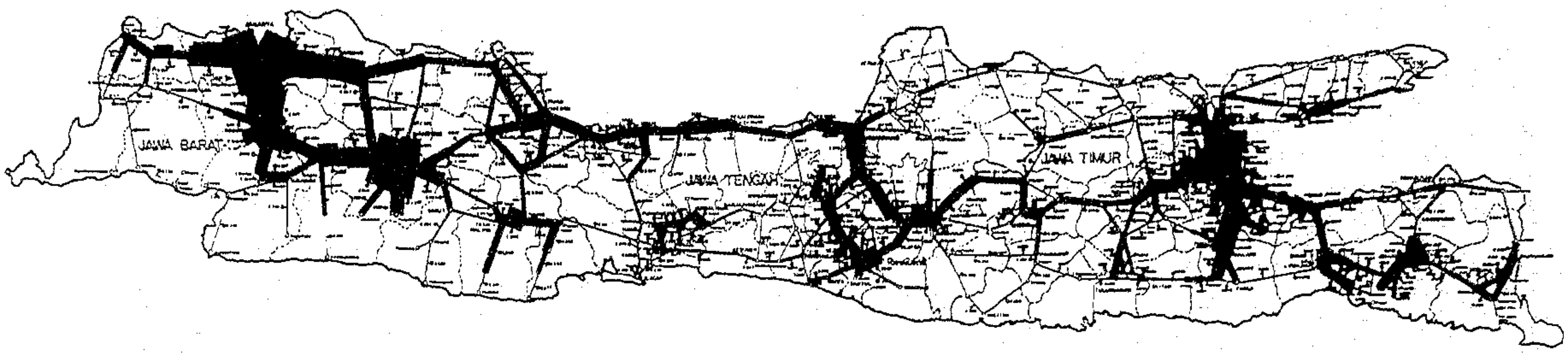
G.008 Tourism activities in Central Java are closely connected to those in Yogyakarta. There are, as stated in Section 7.5, two aspects of this relationship; competition and mutual benefit. In the competition side, tourists tend to stop over in Yogyakarta and make day-trips to surrounding tourism attractions such as Borobudur and Prambanan which administratively belong to Central Java. As for benefit side, Central Java has been a benefitiary of spill-over effects originating at Yogyakarta. Without tourism development in Yogyakarta, most of the tourism attractions in Central Java would remain unknown. Central Java has to develop hand in hand with Yogyakarta in this regard.

G.5 Water Resources

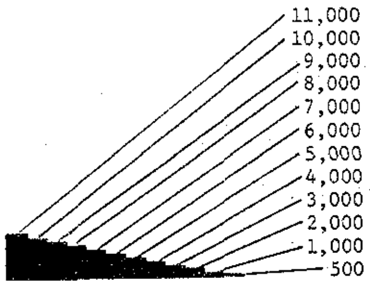
G.009 In general, rivers in Central Java are small and contained within the Province. One major exception is the Solo River. It originates within Central Java and flows out to East Java. The development projects being undertaken in Wonogiri will benefit mainly within Central Java, but also benefit East Java through regulation of water flows. More importantly, the Jipang dam envisaged on the border of East and Central Java will provide benefits solely to East Java. However, as its aggregate benefits would exceed the aggregate costs, the people presently living in the area to be submerged should be compensated adequately with funds from the Central Government. Another exception is the Progo River which originate in Central Java but flows into D.I. Yogyakarta. It provides irrigation water, but also is causing occasional flood damages to D.I.Y. Also, the Citanduy River is located in West Java but is providing water to irrigation systems in Kabupaten Cilacap.

G.010 In sum, some of the rivers in the Province are affecting neighboring areas outside of the Province. Water resources, therefore, should not be planned on the basis of political boundaries.

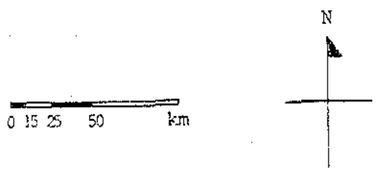
Figure G.2 Daily Highway Traffic, Java Island, 1974



Legend



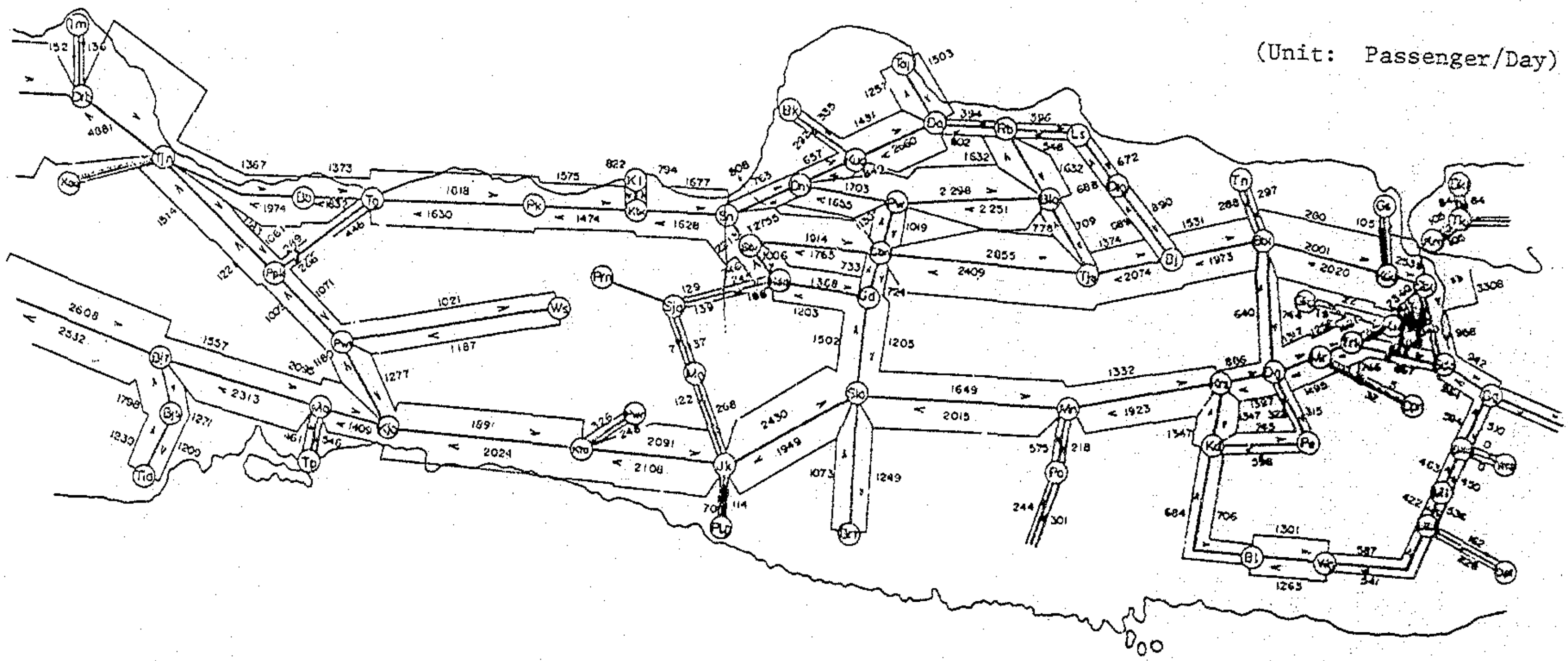
(Unit: Traffic/Day)



Source: As in Figure G.1, Figure IV.3.

Figure G.3 Daily Passenger Traffic by Railways, Central and East Java, 1969

(Unit: Passenger/Day)



Source: As in Figure G.1, Figure IV-4.

G.6 Position of Central Java in the Java Island in Terms of Industrial Development

G.011 As discussed in the chapter for manufacturing, East and West Java including city of Jakarta already have substantial amounts of technologically advanced industries. They will continue to further expand large-scale industries in the future. Central Java, although Cilacap has started to build up large and capital-intensive industries, is a late-starter and will not be able to become competitive soon with the above two early starters.

G.012 However, there will be some prospects. As those two areas reach a saturation point and with improvement of the Semarang port and the further development of Cilacap, Central Java will be able to attract more investors. Thus, the Semarang and Cilacap areas may be able to become secondary growth centers in the Java Island. Their major functions will remain for the time being to be importing, processing and distributing commodities to the Province and its neighboring areas. With these activities, Central Java will remain economically dependent upon other areas. One way to become economically more independent would be to develop export industries based on abundant labor resources available in the Province.

G.7 Zones of Influences and Implications to Development Strategy

G.013 As described above, there are a multitude of zones of influence encompassing Central Java. Some, such as administrative, are more or less totally independent of spatial relationship and are not considered to affect the choice of development strategy for the Province.

G.014 More important ones are physical relationships such as traffic flows. As the highway traffic flows indicate, there are high degrees of interactions within the Semarang-Yogyakarta area and this activity zone is considered to continue to Cirebon in West Java. This area or belt fits very well the concept of the Development Belt presented in this report. A main qualification to be made here is that the Development Belt does not terminate at the borders of the Provincial boundaries. Instead, it extends to west and east. One significant implication is that the Special District of Yogyakarta should be considered as an integral part of the Development Belt and also, it should be considered as an integral part of the Priority Development Area I. As for Cilacap, it will be a sort of independent development center and might be influenced by Bandung but it will principally remain to be a distribution and processing center for Central Java.

G.015 As to economic relationships, Central Java needs to strengthen its economic base. In addition to agricultural and agro-industrial development, emphasis should also be placed on the development in the future of labor intensive export-oriented industires.

APPENDIX H

AN ESTIMATION OF CAPITAL-OUTPUT RATIO
FOR CENTRAL JAVA AND INDONESIA

APPENDIX H

AN ESTIMATION OF CAPITAL-OUTPUT RATIO
FOR CENTRAL JAVA AND INDONESIA

H.1 General

H.001 The capital-output ratio is the ratio of total capital stock existing in an economy to the total output produced with the capital stock. In practice, an incremental capital-output ratio (ICOR) is often used, instead of the overall capital-output ratio. There are two reasons. One is a purely mechanical one: it is not easy to estimate the total stock of capital. The other is a policy implication. The overall capital-output ratio does not necessarily represent the additional capital required for increasing a unit of output, which is an important parameter of the economy, but ICOR is considered to indicate this crucial parameter.

H.002 Therefore, generally a greater value of ICOR represents lower productivity of investment and a smaller one higher productivity of investment, although to be precise, several qualifications are necessary for comparison. These include equality in the wage share in the factor payments and profits and equality in the rate of capital depreciation.

H.2 Capital-Output Ratios of Indonesian and Central Java Economies

H.003 Gross domestic product (GDP), public investment and private investment for Indonesian and Central Java economies during Repelita I are listed in Table H.1 and H.2, respectively. To calculate ICORs of the two economies, let us assume that the investments in preceding years contribute to increase in the present year's GDP or GRDP, but the present year's investments do not affect GDP or GRDP of this year. Based on this assumption, ICOR can be defined as follows:

Table H.1 GDP and Development Expenditure by Government and Private Enterprises in Indonesia 1970/71-1973/74

(Unit: Rp. Billion in Current Prices)

	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	Total
GDP 4/	3,340	3,672	4,564	6,753	18,329
Major Public Expenditures					
By Central Gvt. 3/	170	196	298	451	1,110
By Provinces & Local Gov'ts 1/	64	75	98	148	385
Private Investment 1/					
Foreign (US$ Million)	113 (299)	152 (362)	208 (495)	215 (510)	688 (1,666)
Domestic 2/	153	370	667	1,237	2,427

Notes: 1/ Estimated figures by the Study Team.

2/ Estimated figures based on the approved domestic investment project.

3/ Source: Biro Pusat Statistik, Statistik Indonesia 1974/1975, Jakarta, December 31, 1975

4/ Source: The Ministry of Finance.

Table H.2 GRDP and Development Expenditures by Governments and Private Business in Central Java

(Unit: Rp. Million in Current Prices)

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	Total During Repelita I
GRDP 1/	359,637.2	441,670.4	473,509.2	565,448.1	654,472.0 1/	2,494,736.9
Major Public Expenditures						
Central Government Projects (APBN)	8,595.7	9,148.4	9,231.7	11,499.9	16,335.7	54,811.4
Central Java Projects (APBD)	861.8	683.5	1,340.3	2,003.6	1,628.1	6,517.3
KB/KDY & INPRES	1,497.0	2,780.0	3,848.0	6,508.0	11,350.0	25,983.0
Major Private Investments 2/						
Domestic	6,566.1	8,965.7	13,481.2	47,477.8	31,442.7	107,933.5
Foreign	630.0	743.0	5,355.0	11,248.3	12,750.0	30,726.3
(US$ Thousand)	(1,500.0)	(1,950.0)	(12,750.0)	(26,781.7)	(30,358.0)	(73,339.7)

Notes: 1/ GNP figure in 1973/74 was estimated by the Study Team.
2/ Private investments listed here are those larger than Rp.50 million for domestic cases and US$300,000 for foreign cases.

Sources:
1. Propinsi D.T. I Jateng, Realisasi Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja PEMBANGUNAN, Semarang, Indonesia.
2. B.K.M.P. D.T. I Jateng, Laporan BKPM-Daerah TK I Jawa Tengah 1974, Semarang, Indonesia.
3. Propinsi D.T. I Jawa Tengah, Rencana Pembangunan Daerah/Modernisasi Desa Tahap II, 1974/75-1978/79, Semarang, Indonesia, November 15, 1974.

$$ICOR = \frac{GDP_t - GDP_{to}}{\sum_{i=to}^{t-1} I_i}$$

where ICOR = incremental capital-output ratio
GDP = gross domestic product
I = total public & private investments
t = the last year in which GDP/GRDP is available
to = the first year in which GDP/GRDP is available.

Using the above equation, we calculate ICORs for both economies from 1970 to 1973. Table H.3 and H.4 show GDP/GRDPs, public and private investments at the 1973 constant prices by deflating figures shown in Table H.1 and H.2 by respective GDP/GRDP deflators.

H.004 As Table H.3 indicates, the numerator of the formula is Rp.1,366 billion and its denominator is Rp.2,747 billion for Indonesian economy. So Indonesia's ICOR is 2.01. For Central Java economy, the numerator is Rp.79.7 billion, whereas the denominator is Rp.135.6 billion, as shown in Table H.4. Then the two figures define that Central Java's ICOR is 1.70.

H.005 An indication of the above two ICORs is that an additional billion rupiah increase in GDP/GRDP requires Rp.2.01 billion and Rp.1.70 billion investments for Indonesian economy and Central Java economy, respectively.

Table H.3 Current and Deflated GDPs and Investments in Indonesia

(Unit: Rp. Billion)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	GDP 1973- GDP 1970	$\sum_{i=1970}^{1972} I_i$	ICOR
GDP	3,340 (5,387)	3,672 (5,564)	4,564 (6,085)	6,753 (6,753)	(1,366)		
Major Public Expenditures							
By Central Gov't	170 (274)	196 (297)	298 (397)			(968)	
By Provinces & Local Gov'ts	64 (103)	75 (114)	98 (131)			(348)	
Private Investments							
Foreign	113 (182)	152 (230)	208 (277)			(413)*	
Domestic	153 (247)	370 (560)	667 (889)			(1,018)*	
GDP Deflator	0.62	0.66	0.75	1.00			
Total					1,366	2,747	2.01

Notes: 1. The figures in parentheses are deflated ones at the 1973 GDP deflator.

2. * indicates 60 percent of the approved investments.

Table H.4 Current and Deflated GRDPs and Investments in Central Java

(Unit: Rp. Billion)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	GDP 1973- GDP 1970	$\sum_{i=1970}^{1972} I_i$	ICOR
GRDP	420.2 (627.2)	483.1 (652.8)	517.0 (689.3)	706.9 (706.9)	(79.7)		
Major Public Expenditures							
Central Government Projects	9.1 (13.6)	9.2 (12.4)	11.5 (15.3)			(41.3)	
Central Java Projects							
by Province	0.7 (1.0)	1.3 (1.8)	2.0 (2.7)			(5.5)	
by KB/KDY & INPRES	2.8 (4.2)	3.8 (5.1)	6.5 (8.7)			(18.0)	
Major Private Investments							
Domestic	9.0 (13.4)	13.5 (18.2)	47.5 (63.3)			(56.9)*	
Foreign	0.7 (1.0)	5.3 (7.2)	11.2 (14.9)			(13.9)*	
GRDP Deflator	0.67	0.74	0.75	1.00			
Total					79.7	135.6	1.70

Notes: 1. The figures in palentheses are deflated ones at the 1973 GRDP deflator.

2. * indicates 60 percent of the approved investments.