

## A6. SOCIO-ECONOMY

### A6.1 Administration

The Republic of Indonesia consists of six island groups: (1) Sumatera, (2) Jawa, (3) Bali Nusa Tenggara, (4) Kalimantan, (5) Sulawesi and (6) Maluku and Irian Jaya. The Republic of Indonesia is administratively divided into propinsi (provinces). The propinsi is divided into kabupaten (regencies) or kota (municipalities). Both the kabupaten and the kota are furthermore divided into kecamatan (districts), and the kecamatan into desa (villages in rural areas) or kelurahan (township in urban areas). As of the end of 2000\*, she had 26 propinsi, 268 kabupaten, 73 kota, 4,049 kecamatan and 69,050 desa or kelurahan.

The study area, Limboto-Bolango-Bone (LBB) Basin, is located in a northeastern part of Sulawesi Island. Administratively, it used to extend in Propinsi Sulawesi Utara (North Sulawesi Province). After an enforcement of the Government Regulation No.84/2000, Propinsi Gorontalo was administratively separated from Propinsi Sulawesi Utara in 2001. Thus, the study area extends presently over both Gorontalo and Sulawesi Utara Provinces. Incidentally, Propinsi Gorontalo comprises Kota Gorontalo, Kabupaten Gorontalo and Kabupaten Boalemo at present.

In terms of administrative subordinate level, the LBB basin extends over Kabupaten Gorontalo and Kota Gorontalo in Propinsi Gorontalo and Kabupaten Bolaang-Mongondow in Propinsi Sulawesi Utara. The basin is furthermore divided into 14 kecamatan. They are composed of eight kecamatan in Kabupaten Gorontalo, three kecamatan in Kota Gorontalo, and three kecamatan in Kabupaten Bolaang-Mongondow. They are tabulated in the table below.

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\* According to the administrative information in December 2001, Indonesia has 33 Propinsi 262 Kabupaten and 83 Kota.

Propinsi	Kabupaten/ Kota	Kecamatan	Administrative Area		LBB basin	
			Land Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Number of Desa/ Kelurahan	Land Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Number of Desa/ Kelurahan
Gorontalo	Kabupaten Gorontalo	Batudaa	298	22	298	22
		Tibawa	401	19	361	17
		Limboto	253	20	253	20
		Telaga	169	28	165	26
		Kwandang	561	21	19	2
		Tapa	340	15	340	15
		Kabila	357	20	339	19
		Suwawa	772	14	772	14
	Kota Gorontalo	Kota Barat	19	11	19	11
		Kota Selatan	29	20	29	20
Kota Utara		17	14	17	14	
Sulawesi Utara	Kabupaten Bolaang- Mongondow	Bolang Uki	1,122	16	51	2
		Sang				
		Tombolang	1,344	13	20	1
		Dumoga	1,279	35	19	1
<b>Total</b>			<b>6,961</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>184</b>

The LBB Basin area is estimated at 2,700 km<sup>2</sup> in total, accounting for 39% of the administrative territories (6,961 km<sup>2</sup>). The basin area is divided into 2,544 km<sup>2</sup> or 94% in Kabupaten Gorontalo, 65 km<sup>2</sup> or 2% in Kota Gorontalo and 109 km<sup>2</sup> or 4% in Kabupaten Bolaang-Mongondow. Since the administrative territory of Kabupaten Gorontalo is 6,739 km<sup>2</sup>, 38% of the territory is included in the LBB Basin. Most of the developed areas of Kabupaten Gorontalo are included in the basin. Kota Gorontalo is completely included in the basin. These structures of administrative components are figured out in Figure A6.1.1.

## A6.2 Population

### A6.2.1 Basin Population

According to the 2000 census, Indonesia has a population of 203 million, as shown in Table A6.2.1. This population increased by 24 million as compared with the 1990 census. During the 1980's, the average growth rate was 1.98% per annum. During the 1990's, it was calmed down to 1.27% per annum.

In the LBB Basin, the population was estimated at 442,000 or 0.21% of the national population in the census year 2000. The average growth rate during the 1980's was 1.44% per annum. During the 1990's, it furthermore slowed down to 1.22%. The basin population was summarized as follows. The population by kecamatan was broken down in Table A6.2.2.

(Unit: 1000)

Province	Kabupaten/Kota	1980	1990	2000
Gorontalo	Kota Gorontalo	97	121	135
	Kabupaten Gorontalo	240	268	304
Sulawesi Utara	Bolaang-Mongondow	2	2	3
Total		339	391	442

In the basin, Kota Gorontalo is the largest town in terms of population, and functions as a center of the basin as well as Propinsi Gorontalo. Its census population was 135,000 in 2000. The growth rate during the 1990's was 1.08% per annum on average, which was lower than that of the basin and also lower than that of the province. Among 14 kecamatan, the highest growth rate of 2.12% during the same period was recorded in Kota Barat in the kota. The lowest rate of 0.50% was in Kota Selatan also in the kota.

An urban population in the LBB Basin was estimated at 205,000 in 2000, comprising 120,000 in Kota Gorontalo and 85,000 in Kabupaten Gorontalo. It accounted for 46% of the basin population.

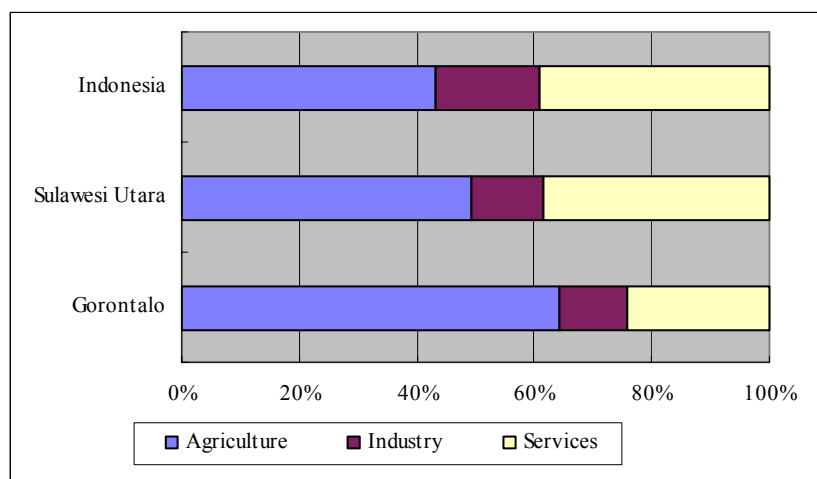
A population density of the basin was 164 persons/km<sup>2</sup> in 2000. The density of the respective kecamatan was ranged from the largest of 2,500 persons/km<sup>2</sup> in Kota Utara in the kota to the smallest of 12 persons/km<sup>2</sup> in Sang Tombolang in Kabupaten Bolaang-Mongondow, as shown in Table A6.2.3. The kecamatan, which exceeded the density of 1,000 persons/km<sup>2</sup>, were the following three kecamatan in the Kota: Kota Utara, Kota Selatan and Kota Barat, in order of the density.

The average family size was 3.9 persons per household in Propinsi Gorontalo in 2000, as shown in the table below. In the kecamatan, the largest family size was recorded at 4.0 persons per household in Kecamatan Tibawa. The smallest was 3.8 persons per household in Kecamatan Tapa.

Province Kabupaten/Kota	Population (1000)	Number of Household (1000)	Family size (persons per HH)
Propinsi Gorontalo	830.2	214.2	3.9
Kota Gorontalo	134.9	34.6	3.9
Kabupaten Gorontalo	511.2	131.1	3.9
Propinsi Sulawesi Utara	1,951.3	453.8	4.3
Kab. Bolaang-Mongondow	128.3	100.1	4.3

### A6.2.2 Labor Force

In 1999, a population of Kabupaten Gorontalo was estimated at 675,000 as shown in Table A6.2.1. In the same year, a population of 15 years old and over in the kabupaten was estimated at 448,000, accounting for 66% of the total population. Of the population of 15 years old and over, it is said that around 65% or 290,000 people participated in labor force market as economically active people, once its labor participation rate was set at 65% which was the same rate as that in Propinsi Sulawesi Utara. Since the number of employed people was estimated at 265,000 in 1999, an employment rate was 91%. Thus, an unemployment rate was estimated at 9% in the kabupaten in 1999.



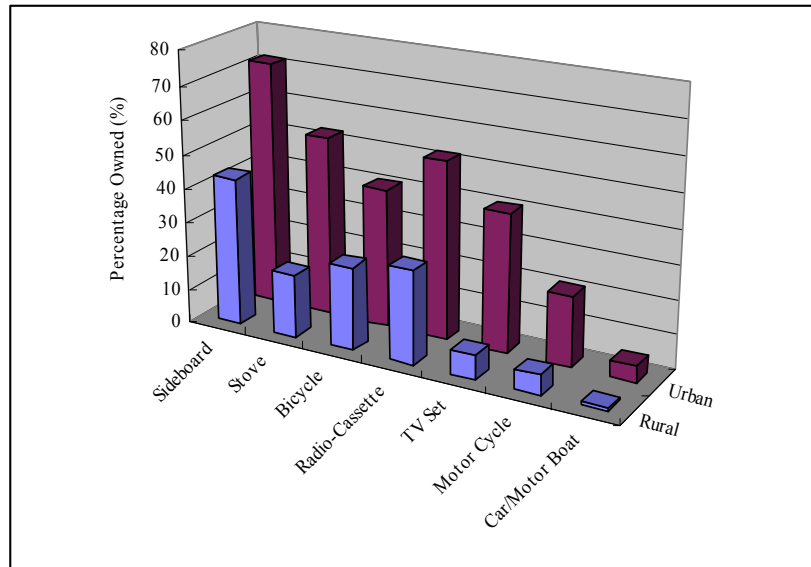
Note: Sulawesi Utara above includes the labor force in Gorontalo.

In the labor force market, it was recorded that 265,000 people were employed in Kabupaten Gorontalo in 1999, as shown in Table A6.2.4. Among the major economic sectors, the agriculture sector absorbed 168,000 or 64% of the total employed. 24% was employed in the services sector. The industrial sector absorbed 12% only. This labor structure is quite different from the national one, i.e., 43% in agriculture, 18% in industry and 39% in services, as shown in the figure above. Thus, Propinsi Gorontalo is said to specialize in agricultural production.

### A6.2.3 Housing Conditions

According to the 1990 census, there were 149,700 housing units in Propinsi Gorontalo, comprising 124,100 units in Kabupaten Gorontalo including Kabupaten Boalemo and 25,600 units in Kota Gorontalo as of 1990's administrative

condition, as shown in Table A6.2.5. Of the total houses, 146,900 units or 98% were single unit houses, and the others are two dwelling unit houses (1.4%) and more than two dwelling unit houses (0.6%).



Their average floor area was calculated at 44m<sup>2</sup> in the province. The floor area in urban and rural areas was estimated at 60m<sup>2</sup> and 40m<sup>2</sup> on average respectively, as shown in the table. Thus, the houses in urban areas had 50% more floor area than those in rural areas. Of the total houses, however, 60% had the floor area of less than 40 m<sup>2</sup>.

The 1990 census also reported conditions of durable assets held by the families in the kabupaten and kota. Nearly 50% of the houses held a sideboard. In urban areas, more than 70% of the houses held a sideboard, although in rural areas around 40% only held the one. Of the total houses, 13% held TV sets in 1990. More than 40% in urban areas held TV sets, but in rural areas only 7%. Other holding conditions of durable assets are shown in the figures above and also in Table A6.2.5.

In terms of drinking water, 76% of the total houses obtained through wells as of the 1990 census, as shown in Table A6.2.6. In rural areas, 79% of the total houses relied drinking water on wells. Even in urban areas, 63% got through wells. Piped water systems covered only 8% in the province in 1990. The rest houses obtained drinking water through spring, river, rain, etc.

In terms of fuel for cooking, 93% of the total houses depended on wood as of the 1990 census, as shown in Table A6.2.7. In rural areas, 98% of the total houses relied on wood. Even in urban areas, 70% got energy with wood. In terms of lighting, however, energy sources are different between urban and rural. In urban areas, 78% of the total houses relied on electric power, as shown in the table. In rural areas, 68% used kerosene. The number of houses relying on electric power in rural areas was 21% only.

#### **A6.2.4 Poverty Conditions**

Owing to the poverty eradication program in Indonesia, the number of people below poverty line in 1996 was 34.5 million or 17.7% of the total population. It was broken down to 9.6 million or 13.6% in urban areas and 24.9 million or 19.9% in rural areas, as shown in Table A6.2.8. Yet, economic crisis in 1997 increased the number of poor people in the country. In September 1999, the number of poor people was 48.4 million or 23.5% of the total population. It was reported afterwards that the incidence of poverty decreased to 37.5 million or 18.2% in August 1999 due to the decline in prices, which has lowered the poverty lines.

In provincial level, the poverty line was adjusted on the basis of local consumption patterns. In Propinsi Sulawesi Utara, the number of people below its poverty line was 476,200 or 17.9% of the provincial total population in 1996. It was broken down to 85,300 or 12.0% in urban areas and 390,900 or 20.0% in rural areas. Thus, 82.1% of the poor people lived in rural areas. In 1999, the incidence of poverty slightly increased to 18.2% from 17.9% in 1996 in the province, as shown in Table A6.2.8. The influence of the economic crisis seemed to have minor effects on the poverty incidence in the province as compared in the national level.

In the 2000 population census, an index of poverty level was reported in the census report. The index of poor conditions was classified applying a category of “welfare family” into (1) “pre welfare family” and (2) “first degree of welfare family”. They are defined applying a degree whether a family fulfills the following conditions: (a) having meal two times or more in a day; (b) having a different cloth for different event; (c) floor area is not land based; and (d) having awareness to sending children to doctor/paramedic. Pre welfare family is defined as a family which has not one or more some of these requirements. First degree of welfare family is defined as a family which has achieved these requirements. Table A6.2.9 shows the number of welfare

families classified into these two categories in kabupaten and kota in the LBB basin. In Kabupaten Gorontalo, a half of the total households were included in these degrees. In Kota Gorontalo, however, around one-third of the total households were counted in these degrees.

#### **A6.2.5 Ethnic Groups**

In Indonesia, it is said that there are more than 300 different ethnic groups. They have 250 distinct languages, and practice most of the major world religions in addition to indigenous ones. Most of the people are of Malay ancestry, speak languages of Austonesian base, and profess Moslem.

Table A6.2.10 shows distribution of ethnic group in the LBB basin in the 2000 census year. Ethnic group is one form of the social complexity found in most contemporary societies. It is set apart and bound together by common ties of race, language, nationality, or culture. In the basin, Gorontalo group occupies 94.2% of the total population in eleven kecamatan related to the basin. Following Gorontalo group, Minahasa and Jawa groups account for 0.6% and 0.5%, respectively. The people belonging to other groups account for less than 5% only.

There are three dialects in Propinsi Gorontalo. They are dialects of Gorontalo, Suwawa and Atinggola. Gorontalo dialect is the most popular language in the province. Suwawa dialect is spoken in eastern parts of the province. The people in northern parts of the province speak Atinggola dialect.

In Propinsi Gorontalo, 793,000 people or 98% of the total population in the province profess Moslem. In Kabupaten Gorontalo, 99% of the total population believes Moslem. In Kota Gorontalo, 97% embraces Moslem, as shown in Table A6.2.11. The people professing Protestant account for 11,000 or 1.4% of the total population in the province. Other religions, such as Hinduism, Catholic and Buddhism are not popular in the province, as shown in the table.

## A6.3 National and Regional Accounts

### A6.3.1 Macro Economy

#### (1) National Accounts

Gross domestic product (GDP) in Indonesia was Rp.1,290 trillion in 2000, as shown in Table A6.3.1. It was broken down into gross value added (GVA) of main economic sectors as shown in the table. They were summarized as follows: Rp.218 trillion in the agriculture sector or 16.9% of GDP, Rp.610 trillion in the industry sector or 47.3%, and Rp.462 trillion in the services sector or 35.8%, which are broken down to sub-sectors in the table.

Gross regional domestic product (GRDP) of Propinsi Sulawesi Utara in 1999 was Rp.10.8 trillion, as shown in Table A6.3.1, accounting for 1.0% of GDP. Propinsi Sulawesi Utara used to include Propinsi Gorontalo, as Kabupaten Gorontalo and Kota Gorontalo. Thus, the figures of GRDP in the table included those regional GRDP. GVA of main three economic sectors in the Propinsi Sulawesi Utara were shown in Tables A6.3.1 and A6.3.2 and their percentage share to GRDP was tabulated in Table A6.3.3. They are broken down: Rp.2.60 trillion in the agriculture sector or 41.6% of GRDP, Rp.3.23 trillion in the industry sector or 29.9%, and Rp.4.95 trillion or 45.9%. The above figures are summarized as follows.

Item	Indonesia	Propinsi Sulawesi Utara <sup>*1</sup>
Agriculture	16.9%	24.1%
Industry	47.3%	29.9%
Services	35.8%	45.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Note: \*1 Figures in 1999

In 2000, per capita GDP was Rp.6.34 million in the country, equivalent to approximately US\$666, as shown in Table A6.3.4. Per capita GRDP in Propinsi Sulawesi Utara was Rp.3.91 million in 1999 (approximately US\$551), as shown in Table A6.3.4. It was 71% of the national per capita GDP (Rp.5.50 million in 1999). Tables A6.3.5 and A6.3.6 shows GDP by economic sector at 1993 constant prices between 1994 and 2000. For seven years, GDP increased from Rp.354 trillion to Rp.398 trillion in real terms, i.e., average growth rate of 1.93% per annum. GRDP in



Propinsi Sulawesi Utara grew at a rate of 5.29% per annum on average for five years between 1994 and 1999, which was more than the growth rate of the country. Then, the share of the province in the country increased for this period. The real growth of the main economic sectors for the respective areas was calculated in Table A6.3.7. Furthermore, Table A6.3.8 shows per capita GDP and GRDP of the respective areas. The average annual real growth rates during 1995 to 2000 were summarized in the below.

Item	Indonesia	Sulawesi Utara Province <sup>*1</sup>
Agriculture	1.91%	4.74%
Industry	2.93%	8.11%
Services	0.91%	4.14%
G(R)DP	1.93%	5.29%
Per capita G(R)DP	0.91%	4.20%

Note: \*1 Figures were averages for five years between 1994 and 1999.

In terms of average annual growth, both GDP and per capita value of the respective areas were calculated respectively as: 1.93% and 0.91% of the country between 1994 and 2000; and 5.29% and 4.20% of the province between 1994 and 1999. The national economic condition has grown at slow pace for the past six years. On the other hand, the provincial economic condition was improved at moderate speed, although the economy has fluctuated for the period. As shown in Table A6.3.7, those in 1998 were resulted in serious negative growth in particular in all areas except Kota Gorontalo. In the following years, those recovered to the 1997 level in consequence of the real growth.

## (2) Regional Accounts

A regional account covering the LBB Basin is not available. The regional account for the respective administrative regions is presented by Statistics Indonesia (BPS, Badan Pusat Statistik). As mentioned before, the basin mainly extends Kabupaten Gorontalo and Kota Gorontalo. Then, the economic condition in these regions would rather be considered as representing that of the basin.

Per capita GRDPs of Kabupaten Gorontalo and Kota Gorontalo are considerably lower than that of the country, as shown in Table A6.3.4. In 2000, they were estimated at Rp.1.16 million and Rp.2.39 million (equivalent to US\$122 and US\$251), respectively.

It accounted for only 18% and 38% of the national average (Rp.6.34 million), as shown in the table below. In 1996, however, it accounted for 30% and 55%, respectively. Against the national economic growth, thus, the economic status of these regions has deteriorated for a few years, as shown in Table A6.3.7.

Region	GRDP in 2000 (Rp. billion)	Per capita GRDP in 2000		Ratio to national GDP per capita (%)
		(Rp.1000)	(US\$ equiv.)	
Indonesia	1,290,684	6,344	666	100
Kab. Gorontalo	806	1,160	122	18
Kota Gorontalo	322	2,388	251	38

The GRDP of Kabupaten Gorontalo and Kota Gorontalo amounted to Rp.806 billion and Rp.322 billion in 2000 respectively, as shown in Table A6.3.2. They accounted for 0.06% and 0.03% respectively of GDP in the country. A structural proportion of major economic sectors in the kabupaten was 37% of agriculture, 25% of industry and 38% of services. In the kota, that was 12% of agriculture, 12% of industry and 76% of services. They are different from the national structure of 17%, 47% and 36%, respectively. Thus, the economy of the kabupaten is said to specialize in agricultural production. On the other hand, the kota specializes in services in particular.

Table A6.3.6 shows GRDP of Kabupaten Gorontalo and Kota Gorontalo by economic sector at 1993 constant prices between 1994 and 2000. In the kabupaten, GRDP increased from Rp.437 billion to Rp.481 billion in real terms, i.e., average growth rate of 2.39% per annum. GRDP in the kota grew at a rate of 6.09% per annum on average for six years between 1994 and 2000, which was more than the growth rate of the country.

The national economy performed a steady growth till 1997, as shown in Table A6.3.7. In 1998, however, the national economy resulted in a large negative growth of -13.1%, because of monetary crisis in most of Asian countries. All major economic sectors showed a negative growth. In regional economy, Propinsi Sulawesi Utara and Kabupaten Gorontalo experienced also a negative growth of -2.4% and -2.6%, respectively. Kota Gorontalo, however, performed a positive growth of 2.7%. For the year 1999, the national and regional economies were better than those in 1998. As shown in the table, the respective performance of the national and regional economies resulted in the positive performance in the following years.

## A6.3.2 Balance of Payment

### (1) Foreign Trade

The Indonesia's external trade has kept the balance in black as shown in the table below. The petroleum and gas exports have contributed to the national trading performance for long time. After 1997, the balance is kept in black, even if the petroleum and gas exports are excluded in the trade balance. Although those exports are still the main prop of the international trade, its contribution has gradually fallen well below that of manufactures. As shown in Table A6.3.9, these phenomena are gathered from the figures in the table. It was said that these phenomena came from uplift of price competitiveness due to rupiah devaluation and steady move toward deregulation and liberalization. In 2000, the mineral fuels was still the top amount of export in terms of money accounting US\$15.7 billion or 25% of the total export, the amount of exports in the groups of manufactured goods and machinery/transport equipment steadily increased as shown in the Table A6.3.9.

(Unit: US\$ billion)						
Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Merchandise export*	45.4	49.8	53.4	48.8	48.7	62.1
Merchandise import*	40.6	42.9	41.7	27.3	24.0	33.5
Trade balance	4.8	6.9	11.7	21.5	24.7	28.6

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia, June 2001, BPS

Note: \* Figures in FOB for export and CIF for import

The largest share of imports in major types of goods were machinery and transport equipment, as shown in Table A6.3.9. These groups consist of mainly capital goods, and raw materials and auxiliary goods. In the capital goods of US\$4.78 billion in 2000, machinery excluding transport equipment accounted US\$4.28 billion or nearly 90%. In the raw materials and auxiliary goods of US\$26.0 billion, raw materials for industry accounted for the largest amount of US\$14.4 billion or 56%.

Major trading partners for export in 2000 were Japan, USA and Singapore. Following them, Malaysia, Netherlands, Hong Kong, Australia, United Kingdom, Germany and Thailand recorded an annual export amount of more than US\$1.0 billion, as shown in Table A6.3.10. The trade with these ten countries accounted for US\$37.5 billion or 60% of the total export of US\$62.1 billion in 2000. Japan has been the most important partner for Indonesia, which kept the largest share for long time as shown in the table.

The exports for Japan are composed of mainly petroleum and gas. In addition, they consists of wood products such as plywood, sawn wood and furniture, food like shrimp, tobacco and coffee, mineral materials like copper.

In terms of imports, Japan has also kept the top position until 2000, as shown in Table A6.3.10. USA and Singapore have kept the following positions till 2000. After them, Australia, Germany, Malaysia and Thailand recorded an annual import amount of more than US\$1.0 billion. The imports from these seven countries accounted for US\$17.8 billion or 53% of the total import of US\$33.5 billion in 2000. The imports from Japan were mainly capital goods such as machinery such as internal combustion engine, processing machines and construction equipment, and spare parts for capital goods and transport equipment.

## **(2) Balance of Payment**

Indonesia has traditionally run a deficit until 1997/1998 but moved toward surplus after 1989/1999 on its current account, as shown in Table A6.3.11. As discussed in the previous section, the merchandise trade recorded to keep the balance in black for long time. In particular, since the foreign imports abruptly decreased because of economic recession in the domestic market after 1998, trade balance increased drastically after 1998/99. On the other hand, services balance has recorded the high level deficit as shown in the table. As a result, however, the over-all current account balance moved into surplus after 1998/99.

Since consumption and investment in the domestic market went into moderate after 1998, it marked that the savings account exceeded the investment account in the domestic market. In other word, the domestic market stands in surplus of capital. These excess capitals run out from the country, and the private capital balance dropped into deficit. In recent years, the internal disorder made net capital inflow decrease, so foreign investors decreased capital inflow into the country. However, since official capital balance kept the black after 1998, the over-all capital account balance fluctuated between surplus and deficit as shown in the table.

### A6.3.3 External Debt and Outstanding

#### (1) Foreign Assistance

Gross receipts of official development assistance (ODA) from OECD, Arab countries and multilateral agencies aggregated to US\$39.3 billion for the recent five years and averaged US\$7.86 billion per year between 1995 and 1999. The receipts fluctuate year by year, as shown in Table A6.3.12.

An average annual receipt of ODA accounted for approximately 6.3% of GDP in 1999. The percentage of this rate was around 4% until 1997, but it abruptly increase more than 6% after 1998. It would critically be caused by rupiah devaluation. The receipt accounted for 25.9% of an annual expenditure of the central government on average in the same period. For the recent five years, its average rate was around 25%. It ranged from maximum 19.2% in 1996 and minimum 28.7% in 1997 as shown in the table below.

	(Unit: US\$ billion)				
Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Receipt of ODA	7.89	7.94	7.90	6.63	8.95
GDP	202.13	227.37	215.75	95.45	141.31
Expenditure of Central Government	34.32	41.34	27.52	26.86	34.61
Share of ODA (%)					
To GDP	3.9	3.5	3.7	6.9	6.3
To Expenditure of Central Government	23.0	19.2	28.7	24.7	25.9

#### (2) External Debt and Outstanding

In 1999, the total external debt was US\$150 billion as shown in Table A6.3.13, accounting for 106% of GDP (approximately US\$141 billion as shown in the table above). In 1999, the outstanding of long-term debt was US\$120 billion. The total debt-service was US\$17.8 billion, comprising US\$11.7 billion of principal repayment and US\$6.1 billion of interest payment. The table below shows the trend of total debt service between 1995 and 1999.

(Unit: US\$ billion)

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Debt outstanding of long-term debt	98.4	96.7	100.3	121.7	119.8
Total debt service	16.4	21.5	19.7	18.3	17.8
Principal repayment	10.2	14.9	13.0	11.2	11.7
Interest payment	6.2	6.6	6.7	7.1	6.1
Exports of goods and services	54.9	58.8	65.8	57.7	58.8
Debt service ratio (DSR)*1	29.9	36.6	30.0	31.7	30.3

(Note) \*1: A ratio of total debt service over exports of goods and services.

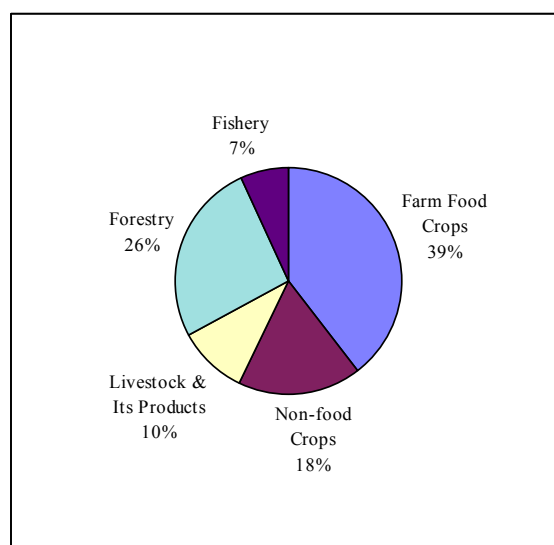
The debt-service ratio (DSR), a kind of country risk assessment factors, has been at almost the same condition, i.e., from 30.7% in 1994 to 30.3% in 1999. Thus, the DSR has kept a critical position in terms of external debt problem, because those were always beyond the level of 20%, critical level of DSR.

## A6.4 Economic Profiles

### A6.4.1 Agriculture Sector

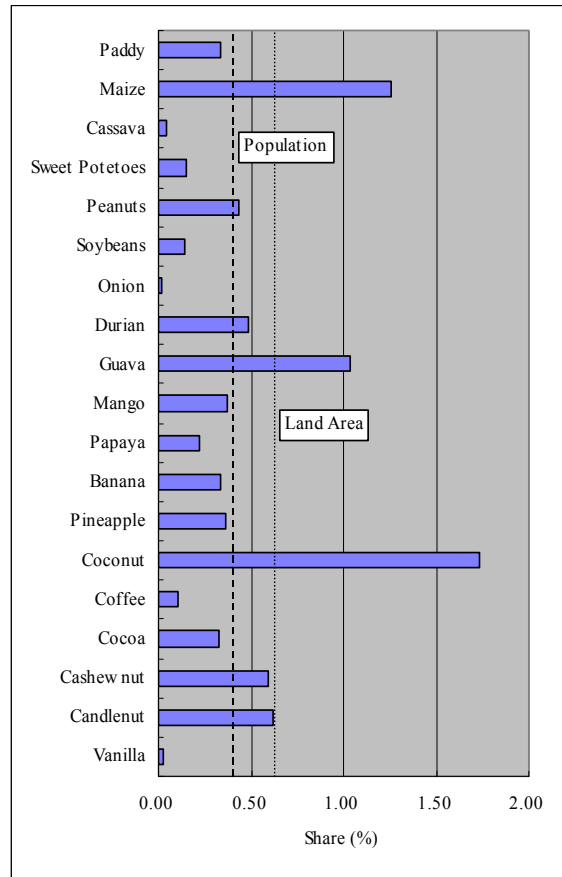
#### (1) Crop Production

The economy of Kabupaten Gorontalo relies mainly on agriculture, as discussed in the economic structure in regional accounts. Among agriculture sub-sectors, crop production is the leading sub-sector, accounting for 57% of the agriculture's total GVA in the kabupaten in 2000. It comprised 39% of farm food crops and 18% of non-food crops, as illustrated in the figure right. Following the crop production, forestry occupied 26% in the agriculture GVA. Livestock sub-sector accounted for 10% and fishery, 7%.



In the crop production, the kabupaten recorded comparatively a large share of the following crops in the country in 1999: coconut, maize and guava. The kabupaten occupies 0.64% of the land area in the country. The population in the kabupaten

accounted for 0.40% of the national population. Against these shares in the country, the kabupaten produced 1.73% of coconut in the national total production, 1.25% of maize and 1.03% of guava. Thus, these shares are said to be considerably large in the country. Following to these crops, the kabupaten turned out comparative large amount of candlenut, cashew nut, durian and peanuts in 1999, as shown in the figure right. In addition to these crops, the following crops were popularly produced in the kabupaten: paddy, mango, banana, pineapple and cocoa, which accounted for more than 0.3% of the national production. The production of these crops mentioned above in the kecamatan related to the LBB Basin was enumerated in Table A6.4.1 to A6.4.3.



**(2) Inland Fishery Production**

In Gorontalo Province, there are 250 ha of potential fishponds as of 2001, according to Fishery Department of Gorontalo Provincial Government. They have a potential for fresh water fish production of 618 ton per year. However, only 20% of the potential areas or 50 ha of fishpond was utilized for fish production at present. The fish production of fishponds was recorded by the Fishery Department as follows.

Item	1999	2000	2001
Volume (ton/year)	37.5	38.6	39.2
Amount (Rp. million/year)	350	386	392
Average value (Rp.1000/kg)	9.3	10.0	10.0

The species of fishes in these fishponds were mainly ikan mas (golden fish) and ikan nila (tilapia). As shown in the table above, unit value of fresh fish was Rp.10,000 per kg in 2001. An average production of fishpond is around 2.5 tons per ha. Then, gross income from fishpond is expected as Rp.25 million per ha.

On the other hand, an annual production cost of fishpond was reported at Rp.14.5

million per ha, according to Fishery Department. It was segregated as follows.

Cost item	Amount (Rp. million)
1) Fry (20,000 fries X @Rp.200)	4.0
2) Feed (1,500 kb X @Rp.4000)	6.0
3) Pesticide	1.0
4) Wage for hired labor	2.0
5) Rehabilitation of fishpond	1.5
Total	14.5

Accordingly, the net annual income from fishpond production was estimated at Rp.10.5 million per ha, i.e., gross income of Rp.25 million minus production cost of Rp.14.5 million.

#### **A6.4.2 Industry Sector**

Among the industry sector in Kabupaten Gorontalo, manufacturing industry is the leading sub-sector, in terms of GVA. It accounted for 47% of the industry sector's GVA, and 12% of the total GRDP. In the kabupaten, there were 16,900 manufacturing establishments in 1999. In the kecamatan related to the LBB Basin in the kabupaten, there were around 10,000 establishments in the same year. They are distributed as tabulated in Table A6.4.4. The most populous industrial type was a manufacturing of wood, wooden products and furniture, which accounted for 3,390 establishment or 20% of the total number. Succeedingly, the following two types were popular in the basin: manufacturing of food, beverage and tobacco, and manufacturing of non-metallic products. Among the kecamatan, Kecamatan Telaga had the largest number of manufacturing establishments, 3,100 establishments, as shown in the table.

The average number of employees was estimated at 2.1 persons per establishment. The average amount of annual production per establishment was Rp.14.4 million. Their gross profit rate, i.e., a rate of gross profit (production minus raw material) to production, was calculated was 46.8%, as shown in the table.

In 2000, there were 2.60 million industrial establishments in Indonesia, as shown in Table A6.4.5. Among them, 23,000 establishments or around 1% of the total were classified in large and medium scale industry, which was defined as employing more than 20 workers. They performed Rp.583 trillion of production and Rp.222 trillion of



value added (VA) in the same year, corresponding 92% of the total production and 92% of the total VA in the country in 2000. An average production was calculated at Rp.25.5 billion and an average VA, Rp.9.7 billion. Then, their VA ratio was 38%. They employed 4.37 million workers or 40% of the total workers in the industrial sector. Their average wage was calculated at Rp.8.26 million per annum.

In the country, there were 257,000 small-scale industrial establishments and 2,320,000 home industrial establishments in 2000. They accounted for 10% and 89% of the total number of establishments, respectively. They performed Rp.35.4 billion and Rp.24.7 billion of production. Then, their average annual production was calculated at Rp.98.9 million and Rp.10.7 million. Also, their average VA was calculated at Rp.32.6 million and Rp.4.2 million. Accordingly, their VA ratios were 33% and 39%, respectively. They employed 2.0 million and 4.5 million workers or 18% and 41% of the total workers in the industrial sector. Their average wages were calculated at Rp.1.56 million in small-scale industry and Rp.0.28 million in home industry, respectively.

According to “2000 Annual Manufacturing Survey” by BPS Sulawesi Utara, the asset holdings of large and medium scale industrial establishments were reported as follows. There were 99 establishments in 2000. Through the analysis of the survey, their asset holdings were estimated on average as of the end of 1999 as Rp.1.39 million of lands, Rp.5.21 million of buildings, Rp.12.62 million of equipment and other fixed assets, and Rp.10.00 million of inventory assets such as products and raw materials. These assets were segregated as shown in the Table A6.4.6.

In Propinsi Gorontalo, there were 10,952 industrial establishments in 1996, according to “1996 Economic Census, Sulawesi Utara” by BPS Sulawesi Utara. They are segregated as shown in the table below. The large and medium scale establishments accounted for only 36 establishments or 0.3% of the total establishments. The small and home industrial establishments accounted for 8.0% and 91.7%, respectively.

Area	Large/med.	Small	Home	Total
Kab. Gorontalo & Boalemo	18	698	8,511	9,227
Kota Gorontalo	18	175	1,532	1,725
Total	36	873	10,043	10,952

Note: Industrial scale was defined as follows:

Large/med. industry: more than 20 employees

Small industry: the number of employees between 5 and 19

Home industry: less than 4 employees

In addition to manufacturing establishments, there were 1,640 mining and quarrying establishments, 52 establishments servicing electricity, gas and water supply, and 2,912 construction companies in Propinsi Gorontalo in the 1996 census year. The total number of these establishments was 4,604, accounting for 30% of the total establishments (15,556) in the industrial sector. Thus, the manufacturing sub-sector occupied 70% of this sector in 1996.

#### A6.4.3 Services Sector

In Gorontalo Province, there were 41,446 servicing establishments in 1996, according to the report of “1996 Economic Survey”. They are segregated into four sub-sectors in the report, as shown in the table below. Among these sub-sectors, wholesale and retail trade, hotel and restaurant sub-sector accounted the largest share of 77% of the total establishments.

Area	Trade, hotel & restaurant	Transport & communication	Financial institution	Other services	Total
Kab. Gorontalo & Boalemo	24,812	3,274	150	2,857	31,093
Kota Gorontalo	7,198	1,696	76	1,383	10,353
Total	32,010	4,970	226	4,240	41,446

32,010 establishments of trading, hotel and restaurants sub-sector were furthermore classified into three scales based on the number of employees. The definition of classification is the same as the manufacturing industry. Their percentage distribution was as follows: 0.1% of large and medium scale, 1.3% of small scale and 98.6% of home industry. In this sub-sector, 45,360 workers were employed by these establishments in 1996. Then, an establishment employed 1.4 workers on average.

Area	Large/med.	Small	Home	Total
Kab. Gorontalo & Boalemo	13	211	24,588	24,812
Kota Gorontalo	22	211	6,965	7,198
Total	35	422	31,553	32,010

According to the handbooks of the kecamatan related to the flood prone areas, there were around 6,000 establishments of trade, hotel and restaurants sub-sector in their

administrative territories. Their distribution is tabulated in Table A6.4.7.

#### **A6.4.4 Family Income and Expenditure**

Living conditions may be sketchily derived from household expenditure. In Propinsi Sulawesi Utara, monthly household expenditure was estimated at Rp.134,000 per capita on average in 1999. The average monthly expenditure was broken down to Rp.184,000 in urban areas and Rp.122,000 in rural areas. These expenditures are segregated into expenditure items in Table A6.4.8.

The monthly expenditure for food consumed at home was Rp.92,500 per capita on average in 1999. If they had their food stock for a week as foodstuff for daily use, it could amount to Rp.21,600 per capita, i.e., Rp.84,200 per family because an average family size is estimated at 3.9 persons. Besides, they also stock cloths and wears in their house. They expense Rp.9,200 per month per capita on average. If they stocked these materials, value of which are equivalent to half-year expenditure, its value could be estimated at Rp.215,300 in their house. Accordingly, an average family might stock Rp.300,000 of foodstuff and cloths in the province. In the same manner, the movable stock of an average family was segregated into Rp.371,000 in urban areas and Rp.272,000 in rural areas. In addition, its durable assets such as furniture and electric appliances are installed in the house. These stocks and assets might be damaged in case of flood occurrence.

Engel coefficient, which is a rate of food expenditure to total income, is said to characterize destitute living condition. The lower income family shows the higher coefficient. If a total income is equal to the total expenditure because of no information regarding total family income, the Engel coefficient was 66%. This coefficient seems to be considerably high as compared with that in developing countries. For instance, those in the Philippines were around 50% in rural area and 44% for the national average in 1997.

#### **A6.4.5 Price Indices**

Table A6.4.9 shows price indices from the year 1993 to 2001 covering not only consumer prices but wholesale prices. The consumer price index (CPI) in Indonesia increased to 291 (base: 1996=100) in December 2001. Then, the CPI increased 291% during the past five years. During the same period, the wholesale price index (WPI) in

Indonesia increased from 258 in 1996 (base: 1993=100) to 420 in November 2001. It increased 163% during the past five years. In terms of construction materials, their price index increased from 261 in 1996 (base: 1993=100) to 300 in November 2001. Then, it increased 115% during the past five years.

In Manado City, the CPI increased to 269 (base: 1996=100) in December 2001, as shown in the table. Then, the CPI increased 269% during the past five years.

Inflation recorded a serious rate of 77.6% in 1998. After 1999, inflation kept moderate rates as shown in Table A6.4.9. In Indonesia, the annual inflation rate was 9.4% in 2000 and 12.4% in 2001, as shown in the table. In 2001, it seems to be accelerated as its monthly rate was -0.3% in January and 4.8% in November. In Manado City, the inflation in 2000 was the same rate of 12.4% as that in the national average.

#### **A6.4.6 Foreign Exchange Rate**

Table A6.4.10 shows the foreign exchange rate of Rupiah per US\$ from 1993 to 2001 at the end of each period and the annual average. The value of Rupiah dropped down from Rp.2,118 per US\$ as annual average in 1993 to Rp.8,785 in May 2002.

### **A6.5 Infrastructures**

#### **A6.5.1 Educational Facility**

Education system in Indonesia is the same 6-3-3 school year system as Japan. This education system has been supported by Departmen Pendidikan Nasional (Department of Education and Culture). After 2001, the education system under junior high school is transfer to kabupaten government and senior high school is transferred to provincial government. Beside this education system, Islamic education system is common in Indonesia, under jurisdiction of Departmen Agama (Department of Religion). In any case, there are elementary, junior high and senior high schools. As of school year 2000, these educational facilities were counted in kota and kabupaten related to LBB Basin as shown in the table below.

Level	Kota	Kecamatan	Total
Kindergarten	55	190	245
Elementary	142	499	641
Junior high school	19	60	79
Senior high school	18	13	31
Total	234	762	996

Table A6.5.1 shows the detailed distribution of these facilities. The table shows also the number of enrollments in the same year. The average number of students per school was as follows: 32 pupils in kindergarten, 137 pupils in elementary school, 290 students in junior high school and 411 students in senior high school. The entire average was 135 students per school. In Indonesia, a class size is set as 40 students as standard. In addition to them, there are two state universities in Gorontalo, named as Institut Kejuruan Ilmu Pendidikan (IKIP, University of Education) and Gorontalo State University in Kecamatan Limboto.

#### A6.5.2 Medical Facility

Table A6.5.2 shows the distribution of medical facilities such as hospitals, health centers, clinics and pharmacy in Kota Gorontalo and Kabupaten Gorontalo. They are summarized below.

Facility	Kota Gorontalo	Kab. Gorontalo	Total
Hospital	6	0	6
Health center	39	125	164
Public health center	6	17	23
Semi-public health center	33	108	141
Family planning	89	160	249
Clinic	12	33	45
Post	75	127	202
Pharmacy	25	5	30

Although hospitals are managed by both public and private entities, other facilities such as health center, family planning units and pharmacy fall under the jurisdiction of local governments in general. A public health center is principally located in every 30,000 people. In the LBB basin, there are six public hospitals and three private hospitals. Public health centers are usually located in a center of major kecamatan. Semi-public

health centers are located in a center of major desa or kelurahan.

### **A6.5.3 Road**

As of 1999, the existing road was 7,440 km in total length in Propinsi Sulawesi Utara. In Kota Gorontalo in 2000, there were 90 km of roads, as shown in Table A6.5.3. In Kabupaten Gorontalo in 2000, there were 760 km of roads in five kecamatan related to the LBB Basin. Thus, there were 850 km of roads in kota and kecamatan related in the LBB Basin as of 2000. The road density in these areas, i.e., the total length of road to the total land area, was 551 m/km<sup>2</sup>.

The length of asphalt surface type in the areas was 386 km or 45% of the total length (850 km) in 2000. In Kota Gorontalo, 78 km or 20% of this length was finished up with asphalt. In Kabupaten Gorontalo, 308 km or 80% was made of asphalt. However, asphalt surface road is vulnerable to flood, so that is not desirable in frequently flooding areas. Gravel road accounted for 135 km or 16% of the total length. Earth type road was 329 km or 39%.

### **A6.5.4 Water Supply**

In Propinsi Gorontalo, the coverage of households served by piped water systems was 11,500 or 8% only in the census year 1990, as shown in Table A6.2.6. In the kota and kabupaten, this rate was 30% and 3%, respectively. The majority of residents in the province obtain drinking water from wells, accounting for 114,500 households or 76%. That was segregated into 63% in kota and 79% in kabupaten. Other people get drinking water from spring, river, pump, etc.

For bathing and washing purposes, the coverage of piped water system was 6% only in the province. 67% of the total households obtains the water from wells. 17% gets from river, as shown in Table A6.2.6.

### **A6.5.5 Electrification**

The number of households using electricity for lighting was 46,200 or 31% of the total households in Gorontalo Province in the 1990 census, as shown in Table A6.2.7. Then, the electrification ratio in the province was considered to be 31% in the province in 1990. In Kota Gorontalo, 78% of the total households enjoy the electrification, but in

Kabupaten Gorontalo only 21% of the households gets electricity for lighting. The majority of the kabupaten households get energy for lighting from kerosene.

### **A6.5.6 Communications**

Telephone service penetration in the province was quite backward from expected levels. The number of households installing telephone was 3,840 or only 3.8% of the total households in kota and kecamatan related to the flood prone areas in 2000, as shown in Table A6.5.4. Public telephone was installed by 58 sets only in the same administrative areas. Wartel (private telephone firm) set up 26 shops in the same areas.

In terms of communication apparatus, the diffusion rates of the major ones were in the said areas in 2000 as follows: 15,300 or 15% of the total households as to television, 2,270 or 2% as to satellite broadcasting, and 10,200 or 10% as to radio. Since only 8% of the total households was possessed of television in Gorontalo in the 1990 census year as shown in Table A6.2.5, almost the double number of families has possessed TV sets for the 10 years. In Kabupaten Gorontalo in the flood prone areas, there were only 3 post offices in 2000.

## **A6.6 Public Finance**

### **A6.6.1 National Revenue and Expenditure**

The national government has recorded almost balanced financial performance. Table A6.6.1 shows revenue and expenditure of the national government for the recent five years. For 1999/2000, the government had a rise in tax receipt to Rp.145 trillion and also a wide rise in oil and gas revenue of Rp.56 trillion, as routine revenue. However, the fiscal expenditure was Rp.245 trillion in total, so the balance resulted in deficit of Rp.44 trillion. This deficit was financed with financial sources from inside and outside the country, amounting to Rp.44 trillion. As a result, it gave a small surplus of Rp.0.23 trillion, although the deficit was recorded in previous fiscal years, as shown in the table.

The total expenditure of the national government has nominally increased from Rp.79 trillion in 1995/96 to Rp.245 trillion in 1999/2000. On the other hand, the ratio of this expenditure to GDP has gradually increased from 17% in 1995/96 to 22% in 1999/2000 as shown in the table below. In 1998/99, the ratio was the largest percentage of 23%.

This ratio was around 20% on average for these five years. The ratio of around 20% is not considered to be high in developing countries.

(Unit: Rp. trillion)

Item	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000
GDP*1	455	532	628	1,002	1,107
Expenditure	79	99	128	216	245
Percentage (%)	17	18	20	23	22

(Note) \*1: In the case of a fiscal year 1995/96, GDP in 1995 was applied in this table.

In expenditure of economic development services, the water resources and irrigation sub-sector including flood control schemes is the right expenditure item related to this current project. According to the budget base of the national government, the total amount for the sub-sector rose from Rp.2.04 trillion in 1995/96 to Rp.3.47 trillion in 1999/2000, as shown in Table A6.6.2. Since 1995/96, it has gradually increased year by year in proportion to the increase of the total expenditure of the national government. However, since its increasing pace was slightly lower than that of the total expenditure, the budget for the sub-sector resulted in nominally small amount. As a result, the share of this sub-sector to the total expenditure dropped from 6.6% in 1995/96 to less than 4.2% in 1999/2000.

#### **A6.6.2 Provincial Revenue and Expenditure**

In Propinsi Sulawesi Utara, the national government invested Rp.666 billion for development projects in the fiscal year 1999/2000. The details of this budget were tabulated in Table A6.6.3. Of this total amount, Rp.121 billion or 18% was allotted to projects of public works. Among the projects of public works, water resources development division accounted for Rp.46.3 billion or 7% of the total amount for the public works. Of this total for the water resources development, flood control projects accounted for 4.1 billion or 9% of Rp.46.3 billion.

In the recent years, the expenditure for flood control in the province was recorded as follows: Rp.7.8 billion in 1996/97, Rp.8.0 billion in 1997/98, Rp.3.9 billion in 1998/99, Rp.4.1 billion in 1999/2000 and Rp.1.2 billion in 2000. The details of these expenditures are enumerated in Table A6.6.4. Among these expenditures, development expenditure for flood control schemes was: Rp.4.4 billion or 57% of the total flood control expenditure in the fiscal year 1996/97, Rp.3.3 billion or 85% in 1998/99, Rp.2.5 billion or 61% in 1999/2000 and Rp.0.6 billion or 51% in the fiscal



year 2000.

Table A6.6.5 shows development expenditure for flood control schemes in Gorontalo. The expenditures were focused into the LBB Basin. As shown in the table below, these expenditures accounted for 0.0037% of the national total development expenditure on average.

Item	1995/96	1996/97	1998/97	1998/99	1999/00	Average
National expenditure for development (Rp. trillion)	28.8	36.0	38.4	67.9	78.3	-
Expenditure for flood control in Gorontalo (Rp. billion)	0.81	2.73	1.25	2.21	1.15	-
Share (%)	0.0028	0.0076	0.0032	0.0032	0.0015	0.0037

### A6.6.3 Revenue and Expenditure of Local Governments

Public finances of the local governments in Propinsi Sulawesi Utara were enumerated in the fiscal year 1997/98 in Table A6.6.6. Expenditure structure of these local governments was summarized in the table below. Development expenditure of these local governments accounted for Rp.64 billion or 47% of the total expenditure (Rp.137 billion) in Propinsi Sulawesi Utara, Rp.30 billion or 37% in Kabupaten Gorontalo and Rp.8 billion or 29% in Kota Gorontalo. These expenditure amounts cover various public fields. These amounts were too scarce to face flood control problem.

(Unit: Rp. billion)

Items	Pr. Sulawesi Utara	Kab. Gorontalo	Kab. Minahasa	Kota Gorontalo	Kota Bitung
Total expenditure	137.4	80.9	115.4	28.6	21.8
Routine exp.	63.3	43.7	78.0	17.3	13.3
Personnel exp.	26.5	37.7	65.7	14.3	9.1
Other exp.	36.8	6.0	12.3	3.0	4.2
Development exp.	64.1	30.0	24.2	8.4	6.8
Other exp.	10.0	7.2	13.2	2.9	1.7

Table A6.6.7 shows the financial statement of Kabupaten Gorontalo government between 1995/96 and 1999/2000. The total expenditure that this local government has disbursed from its treasury increased from Rp.58 billion in 1995/96 to Rp.104 billion in

1999/2000. The ratio of these expenditures to the national ones has reduced from 0.073% in 1995/96 to 0.042% in 1999/2000. The local government has expended a small amount of its budget on flood control projects so far, in spite of the fact that the people in the basin experienced serious flood disasters in the past. The local government has played an important role for relief and evacuation to victims by flood disaster. Under the decentralization policy of the national government, the provincial government and other local governments must play an important role in providing sufficient infrastructures including flood control in the near future.

#### A6.6.4 National Expenditure for Flood Control Project

The table below shows various stages of development expenditures in the national government for the recent five fiscal years. The table concentrated into expenditure on flood control schemes in Propinsi Sulawesi Utara (including Propinsi Gorontalo during these years).

(Unit: Rp. trillion)

Item	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00
(1) Total expenditure	79.2	98.5	128.0	215.6	245.2
(2) Development exp.	28.8	35.9	38.4	67.9	78.3
(3) Dev. expenditure on water resource & irrigation*1	2.0	2.3	2.6	4.8	3.5
(4) Dev. expenditure for Propinsi Sulawesi Utara	-	-	-	-	0.7
(5) Dev. exp. on flood control in Prop. Sulawesi Utara*2	-	7.8	8.0	3.9	4.1
(6) Dev. exp. on flood control in Gorontalo*2	0.8	2.7	1.2	2.2	1.1
Share of (5) to (2) (%)	-	0.0217	0.0210	0.0057	0.0052
Share of (6) to (2) (%)	0.0028	0.0076	0.0032	0.0032	0.0015

(Note) \*1: Figures based on budget \*2: Unit in Rp. billion

The expenditure on flood control schemes in Sulawesi Utara Province accounted for 0.0217% of the development expenditure of the national government in 1995/96, 0.0210% in 1996/97, 0.0057% in 1998/99 and 0.0052% in 1999/2000. Thus, that was calculated at 0.0134% on average. For Gorontalo, the expenditure of the national government accounted for 0.0037%, as discussed in the previous sub-section.

## A6.7 Development Plans

### A6.7.1 National Development Plan

As of 2002, Indonesia's development operations are under the "National Development Program (PROPENAS) of 2000-2004". The PROPENAS was established as a five-year development plan to elaborate the State Policy Guidelines (GBHN, Garis Besar Haluan Negara) for 1999-2004. The PROPENAS is based on decentralization policy in all aspects of national development, which is quite different from the past development plans.

Among various aspects of national development, economic development policy was directed in the macro-economic framework. The framework was composed of the following prospects.

- 1) To accelerate economic rescue and recovery so as to enable the real sector to recover,
- 2) To attain a reasonable level of interest rates, inflation under control, and to attain a stable and realistic exchange rate,
- 3) To restructure the state budget, by reducing budget deficits, gradually reducing subsidies and foreign loans, to make the tax structure progressive and equitable, and to economize expenditures,
- 4) To accelerate banking recapitalization and to restructure corporate debt,
- 5) In coordination with other policy efforts, to reduce poverty and unemployment, and
- 6) To support the development of the people oriented grassroots' economy.

By means of making the framework definite forms, the plan brings forward the economic recovery, and sustainable and equitable development in the future. The plan proposes the following macro-economic growth indicators in the planning period.

Indicator	1999	Projection				
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Economic growth (%)	0.3	4.0-5.0	4.5-5.5	5.0-6.0	6.0-7.0	6.0-7.0
GDP per capita						
• Nominal (US\$)	691	760	912	1,011	1,196	1,312
• Real (Rp.1000) <sup>*1</sup>	4,785	4,929	5,111	5,328	5,583	5,873
State budget balance/GDP (%)	-3.9	-3.4	-3.7	-2.2	-0.7	1.5

Indicator	1999	Projection				
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
GDP growth						
• Agriculture	2.1	1.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.9
• Manufacturing	2.6	4.8	6.4	7.3	8.4	9.2
• Non-oil & natural gas	2.2	5.5	6.9	7.9	9.2	10.0
• Others	-1.2	5.3	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.4

(Note) \*1: At 1998 constant prices

### A6.7.2 Long-Term Development Plan

In 1994, the “Second Long-Term National Development Program (PJP-II, Program Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Tahap ke-II), 1994-2019” was announced by the government as national guidelines for development. It was based on policy directions for the governmental operations which were laid down by People’s Consultative Council (MPR) in 1993. During the planning period 1969-1994 of the first PJP (PJP-I), the national economy attained a remarkable economic growth, an average GDP growth of nearly 7% per annum. The PJP-II was expected to attain the same prospects as carried out in the PJP-I, but it was baffled after the collapse of the Soeharto administration. In the PJP-II, the long-term physical frames were projected as shown in the table below.

Indicator	1993	Five-year planning period				
		Sixth '95-'99	Seventh '00-'04	Eighth '05-'09	Ninth '10-'14	Tenth '15-'19
Population						
• National population <sup>*1</sup> (10 <sup>6</sup> )	189.1	204.4	219.4	233.6	246.5	258.1
• Average growth rate (%)	1.66	1.51	1.37	1.20	1.01	0.88
• Birthrate (per 1000)	24.5	22.6	20.9	19.0	17.2	16.1
• Mortality (per 1000)	7.9	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.4
Labor force	78.8	91.4	105.2	119.7	132.9	147.9
GDP						
• GDP Growth (%) <sup>*2</sup>	6.6	6.2	6.6	7.1	7.8	8.7
• GDP per Capita						
(Rp.1000) <sup>*3</sup>	1,188	1,487	1,908	5,525	3,483	5,046
(US\$)	676	775	995	1,317	1,816	2,631

(Note) \*1: The total population at the end of the planning period

\*2: Average rate for the respective five-year planning periods

\*3: At the 1989 constant prices

## **A6.8 Projection of Future Socio-Economic Framework**

### **A6.8.1 Population Projection**

The BPS provides population projections for the country and for its subdivisions down to provincial level during the period 1995 to 2005 in the publication called "Proyeksi Penduduk Indonesia per Propinsi 1995-2005 (Projection of Indonesian Population by Province)" in February 1997. These projections were based on the results of the 1990 census. In addition, Program Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Tahap ke-II (PJP-II) proposed the long-term development program during 25 years from 1995 to 2019. It includes a population projection during the same period. This population projection was based on the projection report above by BPS in addition to the following surveys: (1) Survei Prevalensi Kontrasepsi Indonesia 1987/SPI 87 (Indonesian Contraceptive Survey), and (2) Survei Demografi dan Kesehatan Indonesia/SDKI tahun 1991 dan 1994 (Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey).

In this study, the future population is projected on the basis of the BPS projection and PJP-II. Table A6.8.1 shows the population projected up to the year 2020 at 5-year intervals. The future population was projected in the following procedure.

- 1) The base for projection was set up with figures in the 2000 population census.
- 2) Until the year 2005, a population in Gorontalo was assumed to grow at the same rate of Propinsi Sulawesi Utara in the BPS projection.
- 3) Beyond 2005, the population in Propinsi Sulawesi Utara was assumed to grow at the rate that was estimated on the basis of both factors of (1) the relation between the province and the country in the BPS projection and (2) the growth rate of the national population projected in PJP-II.
- 4) The populations in Kabupaten Gorontalo and Kota Gorontalo were assumed to grow at the same rate as that of Propinsi Sulawesi Utara, estimated in the item-3).
- 5) The population in the LBB Basin was a sum of the populations of the respective administrative areas in Kabupaten Gorontalo and Kota Gorontalo.

The projected populations of the respective administrative territories were enumerated in Table A6.8.1. The future populations were summarized in the table below.

(Unit: 1000)

Area	2000	2020
Kab. Gorontalo*1	695	876
Kota. Gorontalo	135	158
LBB basin	442	531

Note: \*1 Including Kabupaten Boalemo

### A6.8.2 GDP and GRDP Projection

The long-term projection of GRDP is indispensable for formulating the future framework of the socio-economic structure in the project sites. Official economic projection in the National Development Plan (PROPENAS) 2000-2004 was described in the previous sub-section. The plan, however, present the projections only to the year 2004. After the year 2004, no official projection scenarios are suggested in any of the officially effective development plans. In this study, then, GRDP in the future is estimated on the following assumptions.

- 1) Until the year 2004, GDP was based on the projection in PROPENAS.
- 2) Beyond 2004, GDP was assumed to grow at an average rate between 1998 and 2004. Between 1998 and 2000, the actual GDP was applied for an average estimate. Between 2001 and 2004, the growth rates proposed in PROPENAS 2000-2004 were applied for average estimation. As a result, the average growth rate was estimated as 5.0% per annum.
- 3) Economic growth rates of the respective administrative areas are set in proportion to the ratios of the average growth rates between 1994 and 2000 in Table A6.3.7. The average growth rates were as follows: 4.13% in the country, 5.38% in Propinsi Sulawesi Utara, 4.63% in Kabupaten Gorontalo and 6.12% in Kota Gorontalo. Applying these rates, the growth rates beyond 2005 in the future were assumed as follows: 5.0% in Indonesia as assumed in (2); 6.9% in Propinsi Sulawesi Utara; 5.6% in Kabupaten Gorontalo; and 7.4% in Kota Gorontalo.
- 4) GRDP per capita for the respective administrative areas was calculated applying GRDP estimated in (3) above and population projected in the previous section.

GRDP projected under the above assumptions are shown in Table A6.8.1. By 2020, GRDPs of the areas related to LBB Basin were projected as shown in the table below. The GRDP values were estimated at 1998 constant prices.

Area	GRDP (Rp. billion)		GRDP per capita (Rp.1000)	
	2000	2020	2000	2020
Indonesia	1,010,000	2,770,000	4,960	11,260
Kab. Gorontalo	1,030	3,080	1,490	3,520
Kota. Gorontalo	290	1,200	2,120	7,540
LBB basin	740	2,500	1,680	4,720

As shown in the table above, GRDP per capita in 2020 was calculated at Rp.11.3 million (equivalent to US\$1,400) for the national average. In the same manner, those in the areas related to the LBB Basin was calculated as follow: Rp.3.52 million (equivalent to US\$440) or 31% of the national average in Kabupaten Gorontalo, Rp.7.54 million (US\$940) or 67% in Kota Gorontalo and Rp.4.72 million (US\$590) or 42% in the LBB Basin.

### A6.8.3 Public Expenditure for Flood Control

Inadequate public finance is said as one of the most serious constraints for project implementation in developing countries. In formulation of projects in this study, this is also considered to play a serious role. Investment ceiling of public finance for projects is laid out by the government policy. In this context, the policy is the most important decisive factor for project formulation, which declared in the development plans and is usually piled on top of the accumulation of the past capital formation.

A public expenditure for development by the national government is estimated in the following assumptions and procedure:

- 1) The total expenditure by the national government increases in proportion to the GDP growth. Its rate is assumed to be 20%, referring to the past records between 1995/96 and 1999/2000.
- 2) The development expenditure is assumed to be one-third of the total expenditure, referring to the past share of the national government financial statement between 1995/96 and 1999/2000.
- 3) 0.037% of the total expenditure is appropriated for the capital investment of flood control schemes in Gorontalo (LBB), referring to the past records.

Table A6.8.2 shows the trend projection of public expenditure estimated applying the above assumptions. The public expenditure on flood control schemes for Gorontalo Province is expected to amount to Rp.3.3 billion in the year 2005, Rp.4.2 billion in 2010, Rp.5.4 billion in 2015 and Rp.6.8 billion in 2020. In terms of five-year

development plan period, the total amount accumulated will be Rp.18 billion by 2009 for the eighth planning period, Rp.23 billion by 2014 for the ninth planning period and Rp.30 billion by 2019 for the tenth planning period. For the entire period of these three planning periods, the total investment amount was estimated Rp.71 billion by 2019.



**Table A6.2.1 CENSUS POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE IN INDONESIA,  
PROPINSI SULAWESI UTARA, KABUPATEN GORONTALO  
AND KOTA GORONTALO: 1980, 1990 AND 2000**

Item	Census Population (1000)			Percentage Distribution (%)			Average Annual Growth Rate (%)	
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	'80-'90	'90-'00
<b>Indonesia</b>								
01. Population	146,776	179,379	203,456	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.03	1.27
02. Urban	32,846	-	-	22.4	-	-	-	-
03. Rural	113,931	-	-	77.6	-	-	-	-
04. 15 Years & Over	86,734	113,541	141,171	59.1	63.3	69.4	2.73	2.20
05. Labor Force	50,435	75,352	95,651	34.4	42.0	47.0	4.10	2.41
06. Labor Participation Rate	58.1%	66.4%	67.8%	-	-	-	-	-
07. Employed	49,627	73,437	89,838	33.8	40.9	44.2	4.00	2.04
08. Employment Rate	98.4%	97.5%	93.9%	-	-	-	-	-
09. Unemployment	808	1,915	5,813	0.6	1.1	2.9	9.02	11.75
10. Unemployment Rate	1.6%	2.5%	6.1%	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Propinsi Sulawesi Utara*1</b>								
01. Population	2,115	2,478	2,804	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.60	1.24
02. Urban	356	565	923	16.8	22.8	32.9	4.73	-
03. Rural	1,759	1,913	1,880	83.2	77.2	67.1	0.84	-
04. 15 Years & Over	1,223	1,644	1,987	57.8	66.3	70.9	-	-
05. Labor Force	-	966	1,292	-	39.0	46.1	-	-
06. Labor Participation Rate	-	58.8%	65.0%	-	-	-	-	-
07. Employed	-	940	1,195	-	38.0	42.6	-	2.42
08. Employment Rate	-	97.3%	92.5%	-	-	-	-	-
09. Unemployed	-	26	98 *3	-	1.0	3.5	-	-
10. Unemployment Rate	-	2.7%	7.5%	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Kabupaten Gorontalo*1</b>								
01. Population	503	596	675 *3	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.72	1.26
02. Urban	5	23	-	0.9	3.9	-	17.37	-
03. Rural	498	572	-	99.1	96.1	-	1.40	-
04. 15 Years & Over	265	387	448 *3	52.8	65.0	66.3	-	-
05. Labor Force	-	229	-	-	38.4	-	-	-
06. Labor Participation Rate	-	59.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-
07. Employed	-	-	265 *3	-	-	39.2	-	-
08. Employment Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09. Unemployed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Unemployment Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Kota Gorontalo*2</b>								
01. Population	98	121	135	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.19	1.08
02. Urban	64	94	120	77.6	77.7	88.7	4.00	2.44
03. Rural	34	26	15	21.2	21.2	11.3	-2.78	-5.07
04. 15 Years & Over	59	83	-	68.4	68.4	-	-	-
05. Labor Force	-	44	-	36.2	36.3	-	-	-
06. Labor Participation Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07. Employed	-	-	50	-	-	37.3	-	-
08. Employment Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09. Unemployed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Unemployment Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: (1) 1980, 1990 and 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Indonesia

(2) 1980, 1990 and 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Sulawesi Utara

Note: \*1 Kabupaten Gorontalo was included in Propinsi Sulawesi Utara until March 2001.

\*2 Kotamadya Gorontalo is included in Propinsi Sulawesi Utara but not included in Kabupaten Gorontalo.

\*3 In 1999

**Table A6.2.2 POPULATION GROWTH BY KECAMATAN RELATED TO LBB BASIN: 1980, 1990 and 2000**

Nation, Province Regency/Municipality District	Census Population			Municipal Area Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	in Basin (%)	Area in Basin (km <sup>2</sup> )			Basin Population		Average Annual Growth Rate of Basin Population (%)		Population Density in 2000 (Pers./km <sup>2</sup> )
	1980	1990	2000			1980	1990	2000	80/90	90/2000			
Indonesia	147,490,000	179,379,000	203,456,000	1,922,570	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106
Gorontalo Province	600,323	717,091	830,184	12,215	21	2,611	337,593	388,967	439,207	1.43	1.22	1.71	168
Sulawesi Utara Province	1,515,061	1,760,098	1,951,322	15,273	1	90	1,550	2,122	2,513	3.19	1.71	1.71	28
Limbotto-Bolango-Bone Basih	-	-	-	20,573.5	13	2,701	339,144	391,090	441,720	1.44	1.22	1.22	164
Kota Gorontalo	97,628	121,214	134,931	64.8	100	65	97,628	121,214	134,931	2.19	1.08	1.08	2,083
1. Kota Barat	19,351	23,011	28,390	19.3	100 *	19	19,351	23,011	28,390	1.75	2.12	2.12	1,474
2. Kota Selatan	53,187	61,596	64,768	28.8	100 *	29	53,187	61,596	64,768	1.48	0.50	0.50	2,247
3. Kota Utara	25,090	36,607	41,773	16.7	100 *	17	25,090	36,607	41,773	3.85	1.33	1.33	2,500
Kabupaten Gorontalo	502,695	595,877	695,253	12,150.7	21	2,547	239,965	267,753	304,276	1.10	1.29	1.29	119
1. Batudaa	44,920	51,690	56,974	298.1	100 *	298	44,920	51,690	56,974	1.41	0.98	0.98	191
2. Tibawa	40,690	49,855	55,003	400.8	90 *	361	36,621	44,870	49,503	2.05	0.99	0.99	137
3. Limboto	44,815	49,607	55,512	253.2	100 *	253	44,815	49,607	55,512	1.02	1.13	1.13	219
4. Telaga	46,175	49,769	57,501	168.8	98 *	165	45,252	48,774	56,351	0.75	1.45	1.45	341
5. Kwandang	33,335	38,045	46,493	560.8	3	19	1,133	1,294	1,581	1.33	2.03	2.03	83
6. Tapa	22,827	23,028	26,633	339.6	100 *	340	22,827	23,028	26,633	0.09	1.47	1.47	78
7. Kabila	29,404	31,826	37,068	356.8	95 *	339	27,934	30,235	35,215	0.79	1.54	1.54	104
8. Suwawa	16,464	18,257	22,508	771.6	100 *	772	16,464	18,257	22,508	1.04	2.12	2.12	29
Kab. Bolaang-Mongondow	299,696	372,353	427,958	8,358.0	1	90	1,550	2,122	2,513	3.19	1.71	1.71	28
1. Bolang Uki	15,343	23,318	28,549	1,122.4	5	51	690	1,049	1,285	4.27	2.04	2.04	25
2. Sang Tombolang	9,664	13,664	15,476	1,344.2	2	20	145	205	232	3.52	1.25	1.25	12
3. Dumoga	47,647	57,870	66,430	1,279.6	2	19	715	868	996	1.96	1.39	1.39	52

Sources: (1) 1980 and 1990 Census Population, BPS

(2) 2000 Census of Population, 2001, BPS

(3) 2000 Census Maps, BPS

Note: \*1 "\*" mark means that an urban area of the municipality is included in the basin

\*2 Since urban populations were not identified in the 2000 census, the population ratio in the river basin was applied that in the 1990 census to estimate the basin population in 1990.

\*3 A percentage of basin area to the total municipal territory was estimated on the basis of the administrative boundary map delineated applying the census maps of BF by the JICA study team.

\*4 Census populations of Kabupaten Gorontalo were estimated as the population of Kabupaten Gorontalo as a part of Propinsi Sulawesi Utara.

\*5 The italic figures were calculated on the total figures estimated

**Table A6.2.3 POPULATION DENSITY AND AVERAGE FAMILY SIZE  
IN LBB BASIN: 2000**

Propinsi Kabupaten/Kotamadya Kecamatan	2000 Census Population	Land Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Density (Persons per km <sup>2</sup> )	Number of Households (HH)	Family Size (Persons /HH)
Propinsi Gorontalo	830,184	12,215.4	66	214,151	3.88
Kota Gorontalo	134,931	64.8	2,083	34,605	3.90
- Kota Barat	28,390	19.3	1,474	7,225	3.93
- Kota Selatan	64,768	28.8	2,247	16,409	3.95
- Kota Utara	41,773	16.7	2,500	10,971	3.81
Kabupaten Gorontalo	511,210	5,411.4	91	131,112	3.90
- Batudaa	56,974	298.1	191	14,452	3.94
- Tibawa	55,003	400.8	137	13,817	3.98
- Limboto	55,512	253.2	219	14,358	3.87
- Telaga	57,501	168.8	341	14,879	3.86
- Kwandang	46,493	560.8	83	12,160	3.82
- Tapa	26,633	339.6	78	7,002	3.80
- Kabila	37,068	356.8	104	9,517	3.89
- Suwawa	22,508	771.6	29	5,709	3.94
- Kecamatan out of Basin	153,518	2,261.7	68	39,218	3.91
Propinsi Sulawesi Utara	1,951,322	15,272.2	128	453,774	4.30
Kab. Bolaang-Mongondow	428,332	8,358.0	51	100,074	4.28
- Bolang Uki	27,512	1,122.4	25	6,127	4.49
- Sang Tomبولang	16,095	1,344.2	12	3,885	4.14
- Dumoga	70,717	1,279.6	55	14,889	4.75
- Kecamatan out of Basin	314,008	4,611.9	68	75,173	4.18

Source: (1) Kota Gorontalo Dalam Angka, Tahun 2000, BPS Kota Gorontalo  
(2) Kabupaten Gorontalo Dalam Angka 2000, May 2001, BPS Kabupaten Gorontalo  
(3) Bolaang Mongondow Dalam Angka 2000, June 2001, BPS Bolaang Mongondow  
(4) Statistik Potensi Desa Propinsi Sulawesi Utara, Tahun 2000, Sensus Penduduk 2000, BPS Sulawesi Utara  
(5) Statistik Potensi Desa Kabupaten di Sulawesi Utara, Tahun 2000, Sensus Penduduk 2000, BPS Sulawesi Utara  
(6) Statistik Potensi Desa Kotamadya di Sulawesi Utara, Tahun 2000, Sensus Penduduk 2000, BPS Sulawesi Utara

**Table A6.2.4 NUMBER OF GAINFUL WORKERS IN 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER  
BY SECTOR: 1990 AND 1999**

Item	Gainful Workers (1000)		Percentage Distribution (%)		Ave. Growth Rate(%) '90-'99
	1990	1999	1990	1999	
Indonesia	75,723	88,817	100.0	100.0	1.8
1. Agriculture	42,378	38,378	56.0	43.2	-1.1
2. Industry	10,416	15,845	13.8	17.8	4.8
- Mining & Quarrying	528	726	0.7	0.8	3.6
- Manufacturing	7,693	11,516	10.2	13.0	4.6
- Electricity, Gas & Water	135	188	0.2	0.2	3.8
- Construction	2,060	3,415	2.7	3.8	5.8
3. Services	22,929	34,594	30.3	38.9	4.7
- Trading	11,067	17,529	14.6	19.7	5.2
- Transport. & Communication	2,312	4,206	3.1	4.7	6.9
- Financing & Other Services	478	634	0.6	0.7	3.2
- Public Services	9,070	12,225	12.0	13.8	3.4
4. Not Described	128	-	-	-	-
Propinsi Sulawesi Utara*2	1,037	1,092 *1	100.0	100.0	0.7
1. Agriculture	660	538	63.7	49.2	-2.5
2. Industry	111	133	10.7	12.2	2.3
- Mining & Quarrying	10	12	1.0	1.1	2.6
- Manufacturing	76	68	7.3	6.2	-1.4
- Electricity, Gas & Water	1	5	0.1	0.5	30.8
- Construction	24	48	2.3	4.4	8.9
3. Services	266	421	25.7	38.6	5.9
- Trading	103	174	9.9	15.9	6.8
- Transport. & Communication	26	51	2.5	4.7	8.6
- Financing & Other Services	1	14	0.1	1.3	34.4
- Public Services	136	182	13.1	16.7	3.8
4. Not Described	1	-	-	-	-
Kabupaten Gorontalo	-	265	-	100.0	-
1. Agriculture	-	168	-	63.3	-
2. Industry	-	30	-	11.2	-
- Mining & Quarrying	-	2	-	0.8	-
- Manufacturing	-	24	-	9.0	-
- Construction	-	1	-	0.2	-
- Electricity, Gas & Water	-	3	-	1.2	-
3. Services	-	63	-	23.8	-
- Trading	-	24	-	9.0	-
- Transport. & Communication	-	6	-	2.2	-
- Financing & Other Services	-	1	-	0.3	-
- Public Services	-	33	-	12.3	-
4. Not Described	-	4	-	-	-

Source: (1) Statistik Indonesia 1999, June 2000, BPS

Statistical Year Book of Indonesia, June 2000, BPS

(2) Sulawesi Utara Dalam Angka, August 2000, BPS Sulawesi Utara

Sulawesi Utara in Figures 1999, August 2000, BPS North Sulawesi

(3) Kabupaten Gorontalo Dalam Angka 2000, April 2000, GPS Kab. Gorontalo

Statistical Year Book of Gorontalo Regency, June 2000, BPS Gorontalo Regency

Note: \*1 Data in 1998

\*2 Including Kabupaten Gorontalo.

**Table A6.2.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING UNIT IN GORONTALO: 1990 CENSUS**

Type of Physical Structure	Kabupaten Gorontalo			Kota Gorontalo			Total			
	Urban	Rural	Total % Share	Urban	Rural	Total % Share	Urban	Rural	Total % Share	
	1. Single Unit	4,956	117,440	122,396	19,052	5,409	24,461	24,008	122,849	146,857
2. Two Dwelling Units	36	1,506	1,542	458	49	507	494	1,555	2,049	1
3. More Than Two Units	-	204	204	588	18	606	588	222	810	1
4. Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4,992	119,150	124,142	20,098	5,476	25,574	25,090	124,626	149,716	100
<b>Distribution of Floor Area (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>										
1. Less than 20	126	20,919	21,045	1,302	1,008	2,310	1,428	21,927	23,355	16
2. 20 - 29	747	28,095	28,842	2,792	1,421	4,213	3,539	29,516	33,055	22
3. 30 - 39	956	27,704	28,660	3,753	1,058	4,811	4,709	28,762	33,471	22
4. 40 - 49	929	16,680	17,609	3,467	654	4,121	4,396	17,334	21,730	15
5. 50 - 69	890	14,328	15,218	3,305	722	4,027	4,195	15,050	19,245	13
6. 70 - 99	717	7,218	7,935	3,431	396	3,827	4,148	7,614	11,762	8
7. 100 - 149	465	2,530	2,995	1,394	154	1,548	1,859	2,684	4,543	3
8. 150 - 199	72	884	956	337	49	386	409	933	1,342	1
9. 200 - 299	72	312	384	200	4	204	272	316	588	0
10. More than 300	18	368	386	117	5	122	135	373	508	0
11. Not Stated	-	112	112	-	5	5	-	117	117	0
Total	4,992	119,150	124,142	20,098	5,476	25,574	25,090	124,626	149,716	100
Average Floor Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	61	40	41	59	40	55	60	40	44	-
<b>Holdings of Durable Assets</b>										
1. Sideboard	3,323	51,095	54,418	14,750	2,971	17,721	18,073	54,066	72,139	48
2. Stove	1,988	20,527	22,515	11,384	2,260	13,644	13,372	22,787	36,159	24
3. Bicycle	2,430	28,703	31,133	7,830	1,848	9,678	10,260	30,551	40,811	27
4. Radio-Cassette	2,520	32,350	34,870	10,597	2,036	12,633	13,117	34,386	47,503	32
5. TV Set	1,342	7,643	8,985	8,877	1,147	10,024	10,219	8,790	19,009	13
6. Motor Cycle	733	6,710	7,443	4,472	508	4,980	5,205	7,218	12,423	8
7. Car/Motor Boat	252	1,108	1,360	952	85	1,037	1,204	1,193	2,397	2
Total of Household	4,992	119,150	124,142	20,098	5,476	25,574	25,090	124,626	149,716	100

Source: Penduduk Sulawesi Utara, Hasil Sensus Penduduk 1990 Seri: S2.22, September 1992, BPS  
 Population of North Sulawesi, Results of the 1990 Population Census, Series: S2.22, September 1992, BPS

**Table A6.2.6 SANITARY CONDITIONS OF HOUSING UNIT IN GORONTALO: 1990 CENSUS**

	Kabupaten Gorontalo			Kota Gorontalo			Total				
	Urban	Rural	Total % Share	Urban	Rural	Total % Share	Urban	Rural	Total % Share		
<b>Source of Drinking Water</b>											
1. Piped Water	340	3,551	3,891	5,999	1,661	7,660	30	6,339	5,212	11,551	8
2. Pump	36	2,015	2,051	1,183	270	1,453	6	1,219	2,285	3,504	2
3. Well	4,508	93,758	98,266	12,699	3,498	16,197	63	17,207	97,256	114,463	76
4. Spring	18	12,641	12,659	117	47	164	1	135	12,688	12,823	9
5. River	-	6,698	6,698	34	-	34	0	34	6,698	6,732	4
6. Rain	-	18	18	-	-	0	0	-	18	18	0
7. Others	90	450	540	66	-	66	0	156	450	606	0
8. Not Stated	-	19	19	-	-	0	0	-	19	19	0
Total	4,992	119,150	124,142	20,098	5,476	25,574	100	25,090	124,626	149,716	100
<b>Source of Bathing/Washing</b>											
1. Piped Water	340	2,443	2,783	5,136	1,221	6,357	25	5,476	3,664	9,140	6
2. Pump	18	1,938	1,956	1,165	300	1,465	6	1,183	2,238	3,421	2
3. Well	4,274	79,254	83,528	13,155	3,664	16,819	66	17,429	82,918	100,347	67
4. Spring	-	10,487	10,487	133	68	201	1	133	10,555	10,688	7
5. River	288	23,889	24,177	425	223	648	3	713	24,112	24,825	17
6. Rain	-	19	19	-	-	0	0	-	19	19	0
7. Others	72	1,101	1,173	84	-	84	0	156	1,101	1,257	1
8. Not Stated	-	19	19	-	-	0	0	-	19	19	0
Total	4,992	119,150	124,142	20,098	5,476	25,574	100	25,090	124,626	149,716	100
<b>Toilet Facility</b>											
1. Septic Tank	1,431	7,398	8,829	7,389	780	8,169	32	8,820	8,178	16,998	11
2. Without Septic Tank	1,132	7,285	8,417	3,163	236	3,399	13	4,295	7,521	11,816	8
3. Public	1,322	19,369	20,691	6,134	1,528	7,662	30	7,456	20,897	28,353	19
4. Others	1,107	85,022	86,129	3,396	2,932	6,328	25	4,503	87,954	92,457	62
5. Not Stated	-	76	76	16	-	16	0	16	76	92	0
Total	4,992	119,150	124,142	20,098	5,476	25,574	100	25,090	124,626	149,716	100

Source: Penduduk Sulawesi Utara, Hasil Sensus Penduduk 1990 Seri: S2.22, September 1992, BPS  
 Population of North Sulawesi, Results of the 1990 Population Census, Series: S2.22, September 1992, BPS

**Table A6.2.7 ENERGY CONDITIONS OF HOUSING UNIT IN GORONTALO: 1990 CENSUS**

	Kabupaten Gorontalo			Kota Gorontalo			Total			
	Urban	Rural	Total % Share	Urban	Rural	Total % Share	Urban	Rural	Total % Share	
<b>Type of Fuel for Cooking</b>										
Electricity	-	555	0	331	39	370	1	331	594	925
Gas	-	169	0	32	14	46	0	32	183	215
Kerosene	321	1,247	1	6,155	770	6,925	27	6,476	2,017	8,493
Wood	4,671	116,880	98	13,564	4,356	17,920	70	18,235	121,236	139,471
Charcoal	-	187	0	-	9	9	0	-	196	196
Others	-	18	0	-	288	288	1	-	306	306
Not Stated	-	94	0	16	-	16	0	16	94	110
Total	4,992	119,150	124,142	20,098	5,476	25,574	100	25,090	124,626	149,716
<b>Type of Fuel for Lighting</b>										
Electricity	3,446	22,837	26,283	16,529	3,411	19,940	78	19,975	26,248	46,223
Gas	18	585	603	66	-	66	0	84	585	669
Pumped Lamp	419	11,612	12,031	946	908	1,854	7	1,365	12,520	13,885
Kerosene	1,109	83,025	84,134	2,506	1,122	3,628	14	3,615	84,147	87,762
Others	-	1,035	1,035	34	30	64	0	34	1,065	1,099
Not Stated	-	56	56	17	5	22	0	17	61	78
Total	4,992	119,150	124,142	20,098	5,476	25,574	100	25,090	124,626	149,716

Source: Penduduk Sulawesi Utara, Hasil Sensus Penduduk 1990 Seri: S2.22, September 1992, BPS  
 Population of North Sulawesi, Results of the 1990 Population Census, Series: S2.22, September 1992, BPS

**Table A6.2.8 POVERTY CONDITIONS IN SULAWESI UTARA AND INDONESIA : 1996 AND 1999**

Item	Unit	1996			1999		
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>I. Poverty Situation by Region</b>							
1. Poverty Line	Rp./Capita/Month	42,032	31,366	-	92,409	74,272	-
2. Number of Population below Poverty Line							
(1) Indonesia	Million	9.6	24.9	34.5	15.7	32.7	48.4
(2) Sulawesi Island	Million	0.5	2.1	2.6	0.7	2.3	3.0
(3) Sulawesi Utara	1,000	-	-	476.2	-	-	504.6
3. Percentage of Population below Poverty Line							
(1) Indonesia	%	13.6	19.9	17.7	15.7	32.7	23.5
(2) Sulawesi Island	%	17.2	21.0	19.2	17.6	22.5	21.1
(3) Sulawesi Utara	%	-	-	17.9	-	-	18.2
<b>II. Poverty Situation of Sulawesi Utara</b>							
1. Poverty Line	Rp./Capita/Month	41,943	31,581	-	90,979	75,903	-
2. Number of Population below Poverty Line							
(1) Sulawesi Utara	1,000	85.3	390.9	476.2	102.9	401.8	504.7
3. Percentage of Population below Poverty Line							
(1) Sulawesi Utara	%	12.0	20.0	17.9	12.9	20.3	18.2

Source: Statistical Year Book of Indonesia, June 2000, BPS



**Table A6.2.9 WELFARE FAMILY OF LOWER DEGREE IN LBB BASIN: 2000**

Propinsi Kabupaten/Kotamadya Kecamatan	Welfare Family *1 in 2000 Census	Number of Households (HH)	Percentage of Welfare Family (%)
Propinsi Gorontalo	78,355	214,151	36.6
Kota Gorontalo	12,699	34,605	36.7
(1) Kota Barat	2,400	7,225	33.2
(2) Kota Selatan	6,358	16,409	38.7
(3) Kota Utara	3,941	10,971	35.9
Kabupaten Gorontalo	65,656	131,112	50.1
(1) Batudaa	8,281	14,452	57.3
(2) Tibawa	6,864	13,817	49.7
(3) Limboto	6,196	14,358	43.2
(4) Telaga	4,830	14,879	32.5
(5) Kwandang	8,956	12,160	73.7
(6) Tapa	3,490	7,002	49.8
(7) Kabila	4,687	9,517	49.2
(8) Suwawa	1,095	5,709	19.2
- Kecamatan out of Basin	21,257	39,218	54.2
Propinsi Sulawesi Utara	184,954	453,774	40.8
Kab. Bolaang-Mongondow	38,241	100,074	38.2

Source: (1) Statistik Potensi Desa Propinsi Sulawesi Utara, Tahun 2000, Sensus Penduduk 2000, BPS Sulawesi Utara  
(2) Statistik Potensi Desa Kabupaten di Sulawesi Utara, Tahun 2000, Sensus Penduduk 2000, BPS Sulawesi Utara  
(3) Statistik Potensi Desa Kotamadya di Sulawesi Utara, Tahun 2000, Sensus Penduduk 2000, BPS Sulawesi Utara

Notel: Lower degree welfare family including pre welfare family and first degree welfare family is defined as follows:

- (1) Pre welfare family (Pra KS) is a family which has not one or more some of the following requirements.
- (2) First degree of welfare family (KS I) is a family which has achieved the following requirements.
  - (a) Having meal two times or more in a day
  - (b) Having a different cloth for different event
  - (c) Floor area is not land based
  - (d) Having awareness to sending children to doctor/paramedic

**Table A6.2.10 POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP IN LBB BASIN: 2000**

Kabupaten Kotamadya Kecamatan	Gorontalo	Jawa	Minahasa	Antinggola	Sangir	Bugis	Lainnya Others	Total
11 Kecamatan Related to LBB Basin	463,690	2,668	2,748	25	1,701	1,293	20,326	492,451
Kota Gorontalo	122,036	2,098	1,777	-	592	1,293	6,971	134,767
(1) Kota Barat	26,874	365	268	-	49	158	666	28,380
(2) Kota Selatan	57,256	1,115	995	-	381	708	4,182	64,637
(3) Kota Utara	37,906	618	514	-	162	427	2,123	41,750
Kabupaten Gorontalo	341,654	570	971	25	1,109	-	13,355	357,684
(1) Batudaa	56,196	8	27	1	7	-	735	56,974
(2) Tibawa	53,476	27	153	2	19	-	1,326	55,003
(3) Limboto	50,629	228	136	1	77	-	4,439	55,510
(4) Telaga	55,069	124	130	4	74	-	2,100	57,501
(5) Kwandang	42,394	87	422	5	891	-	2,691	46,490
(6) Tapa	25,956	64	39	12	10	-	552	26,633
(7) Kabila	36,054	8	19	0	26	-	959	37,066
(8) Suwawa	21,880	24	45	0	5	-	553	22,507
Reference								
Kabupaten Gorontalo (13 Kabupaten)	474,553	9,709	1,318	3,776	2,200	-	19,602	511,158

Source: (1) Penduduk Kabupaten Gorontalo, Hasil Sensus Penduduk 2000, Seri: L2.01, November 2001, BPS  
(2) Penduduk Kot Gorontalo, Hasil Sensus Penduduk 2000, Seri: L2.01, November 2001, BPS  
(Population of Gorontalo City, Result of the 2000 Population Census, Series: L2.01)

**Table A6.2.11 POPULATION BY RELIGION IN LBB BASIN: 1999**

Propinsi Kabupaten/Kotamadya Kecamatan	Moslem	Protestant	Catholic	Hinduism	Buddhism	Total
Propinsi Gorontalo	793,176	10,960	2,769	3,375	956	811,236
Kota Gorontalo	131,905	2,511	735	18	874	136,043
(1) Kota Barat	26,366	148	36	-	14	26,564
(2) Kota Selatan	65,562	1,963	337	11	835	68,708
(3) Kota Utara	39,977	400	362	7	25	40,771
Kabupaten Gorontalo	485,318	4,343	1,559	22	70	491,312
(1) Batudaa	55,617	28	-	-	-	55,645
(2) Tibawa	52,421	255	241	-	9	52,926
(3) Limboto	53,047	328	12	9	5	53,401
(4) Telaga	52,662	179	9	4	-	52,854
(5) Kwandang	43,038	533	1,143	5	-	44,719
(6) Tapa	25,634	19	-	-	-	25,653
(7) Kabila	35,289	-	31	-	-	35,320
(8) Suwawa	20,578	89	-	-	-	20,667
- Kecamatan out of Basin	147,032	2,912	123	4	56	150,127
Propinsi Sulawesi Utara	463,917	1,883,889	141,474	15,737	6,220	2,511,237
Kab. Bolaang-Mongondow	248,707	141,353	8,716	14,995	478	414,249

Source: (1) Kota Gorontalo Dalam Angka, Tahun 2000, BPS Kota Gorontalo  
(2) Kabupaten Gorontalo Dalam Angka 2000, May 2001, BPS Kabupaten Gorontalo  
(3) Sulawesi Utara in Figures 1999, August 2000, GPS Sulawesi Utara

**Table A6.3.1 GROSS REGIONAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT  
BY ECONOMIC SECTOR AT CURRENT PRICES: 1994-2000  
IN INDONESIA AND SULAWESI UTARA**

	(Unit: Rp. Billion)						
Economic Sector	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Gross Domestic Product in Indonesia</b>							
1. Agriculture	66,072	77,896	88,792	101,010	172,828	216,914	218,398
1) Farm Food Crops	34,941	42,200	47,622	52,189	91,346	115,135	110,641
2) Non-food Crops	10,587	12,667	14,435	16,447	33,290	36,692	34,785
3) Livestock & Its Products	7,102	8,079	9,524	11,688	15,744	23,939	27,507
4) Forestry	6,897	7,390	8,171	9,807	11,701	13,840	15,078
5) Fishery	6,544	7,561	9,041	10,878	20,748	27,308	30,388
2. Industry	155,342	189,991	231,431	278,251	432,270	485,602	609,865
1) Mining & Quarrying	33,507	40,195	46,088	55,562	120,329	109,974	166,563
2) Manufacturing	89,241	109,689	136,426	168,178	238,897	287,703	336,053
3) Construction	28,017	34,452	42,025	46,679	61,762	74,496	92,176
4) Elec. Gas & Water	4,577	5,655	6,893	7,832	11,283	13,429	15,072
3. Services	160,806	186,627	212,345	248,435	350,656	407,464	462,422
1) Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	63,859	75,640	87,137	99,582	146,740	176,664	196,050
2) Transport & Communication	27,353	30,795	34,926	38,531	51,937	55,190	64,550
3) Financial & Business	34,506	39,510	43,982	54,360	69,892	70,642	80,047
4) Other Services	35,089	40,682	46,299	55,962	82,087	104,969	121,775
4. Total	382,220	454,514	532,568	627,696	955,754	1,109,980	1,290,684
<b>Gross Regional Domestic Product in Sulawesi Utara</b>							
1. Agriculture	877	1,035	1,245	1,466	2,324	2,599	-
1) Farm Food Crops	332	376	441	510	697	793	-
2) Non-food Crops	296	356	412	495	806	776	-
3) Livestock & Its Products	69	87	113	128	144	189	-
4) Forestry	79	95	122	157	320	340	-
5) Fishery	101	122	157	176	357	500	-
2. Industry	747	910	1,187	1,384	2,933	3,228	-
1) Mining & Quarrying	115	130	211	250	536	632	-
2) Manufacturing	272	332	416	480	846	932	-
3) Construction	340	423	529	616	1,477	1,578	-
4) Elec. Gas & Water	20	25	31	38	75	85	-
3. Services	1,566	1,847	2,358	2,764	4,192	4,952	-
1) Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	365	459	616	739	1,208	1,355	-
2) Transport & Communication	441	505	594	694	1,114	1,224	-
3) Financial & Business	173	199	240	272	216	310	-
4) Other Services	588	683	908	1,059	1,654	2,063	-
4. Total	3,191	3,792	4,791	5,614	9,449	10,779	-

Source: (1) 1999 Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia, PBS

(2) Sulawesi Utara in Figures 1999, August 2000, BPS Sulawesi Utara

Note: Sulawesi Utara values include both values of Kabupaten Gorontalo and Kotamadya Gorontalo.

**Table A6.3.2 GROSS REGIONAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT  
BY ECONOMIC SECTOR AT CURRENT PRICES: 1994-2000  
IN KABUPATEN / KOTA GORONTALO**

	(Unit: Rp. Billion)						
Economic Sector	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Gross Regional Domestic Product in Kabupaten Gorontalo</b>							
1. Agriculture	-	-	231	223	277	285	295
1) Farm Food Crops	-	-	97	82	109	113	116
2) Non-food Crops	-	-	58	45	47	52	53
3) Livestock & Its Products	-	-	18	20	27	28	29
4) Forestry	-	-	45	62	70	74	77
5) Fishery	-	-	12	14	23	18	21
2. Industry	-	-	121	131	299	195	206
1) Mining & Quarrying	-	-	17	18	38	34	37
2) Manufacturing	-	-	61	64	119	93	97
3) Construction	-	-	42	47	140	65	67
4) Elec. Gas & Water	-	-	2	2	3	4	4
3. Services	-	-	162	219	382	288	305
1) Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	-	-	40	64	127	87	91
2) Transport & Communication	-	-	19	25	40	37	42
3) Financial & Business	-	-	29	31	30	39	39
4) Other Services	-	-	75	100	186	125	133
4. Total	-	-	515	573	958	768	806
<b>Gross Regional Domestic Product in Kota Gorontalo</b>							
1. Agriculture	8	11	14	17	27	35	38
1) Farm Food Crops	3	5	7	7	10	11	12
2) Non-food Crops	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
3) Livestock & Its Products	3	3	4	4	6	8	10
4) Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5) Fishery	2	2	3	6	10	15	16
2. Industry	17	19	22	25	31	35	38
1) Mining & Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2) Manufacturing	10	11	12	13	20	22	22
3) Construction	6	7	7	9	7	9	10
4) Elec. Gas & Water	1	2	2	2	3	4	5
3. Services	123	136	156	164	202	219	246
1) Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	47	53	59	60	100	98	98
2) Transport & Communication	31	34	45	46	50	50	52
3) Financial & Business	8	8	11	12	2	10	17
4) Other Services	37	40	42	47	50	61	79
4. Total	148	167	191	206	261	289	322

Source: (1) Produk Domestik Regional Brito, Kabupaten Gorontalo 2000, February 2000, BPS Kabupaten Gorontalo  
(2) Produk Domestik Regional Brito, Kotamadya Gorontalo 2000, July 2000, BPS Kotamadya Gorontalo

**Table A6.3.3 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GRDP  
BY ECONOMIC SECTOR: 1994-2000**

Economic Sector	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Indonesia</b>							
1. Agriculture	17.3	17.1	16.7	16.1	18.1	19.5	16.9
2. Industry	40.6	41.8	43.5	44.3	45.2	43.7	47.3
- Manufacturing	23.3	24.1	25.6	26.8	25.0	25.9	26.0
3. Services	42.1	41.1	39.9	39.6	36.7	36.7	35.8
- Trading & Catering	16.7	16.6	16.4	15.9	15.4	15.9	15.2
4. Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Sulawesi Utara</b>							
1. Agriculture	27.5	27.3	26.0	26.1	24.6	24.1	-
2. Industry	23.4	24.0	24.8	24.6	31.0	29.9	-
- Manufacturing	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.6	9.0	8.6	-
3. Services	49.1	48.7	49.2	49.2	44.4	45.9	-
- Trading & Catering	11.4	12.1	12.9	13.2	12.8	12.6	-
4. Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
<b>Kabupaten Gorontalo</b>							
1. Agriculture	-	-	44.9	38.9	28.9	37.1	36.6
2. Industry	-	-	23.6	22.8	31.2	25.5	25.5
- Manufacturing	-	-	11.9	11.2	12.4	12.1	12.1
3. Services	-	-	31.6	38.3	39.9	37.5	37.9
- Trading & Catering	-	-	7.7	11.2	13.2	11.3	11.3
4. Total	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Kota Gorontalo</b>							
1. Agriculture	5.6	6.6	7.4	8.4	10.5	12.1	11.7
2. Industry	11.5	11.7	11.3	12.1	11.8	12.1	11.9
- Manufacturing	6.6	6.4	6.1	6.2	7.7	7.5	6.9
3. Services	82.9	81.7	81.3	79.5	77.7	75.8	76.5
- Trading & Catering	31.7	31.9	30.6	29.2	38.4	34.0	30.4
4. Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Table A6.3.4 GRDP PER CAPITA: 1994-2000**

Item	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>In Rupiah (1000)</b>							
Indonesia	1,995	2,334	2,711	3,167	4,780	5,504	6,344
Sulawesi Utara	1,221	1,432	1,791	2,078	3,464	3,913	-
Kabupaten Gorontalo	-	-	817	887	1,447	1,131	1,160
Kota Gorontalo	1,169	1,302	1,481	1,579	1,973	2,162	2,388
% of Province to Nation	61	61	66	66	72	71	-
% of Kabupaten to Nation	-	-	30	28	30	21	18
% of Kotamadya to Nation	59	56	55	50	41	39	38
<b>In US\$ Equivalent</b>							
Indonesia	907	1,011	1,138	681	596	775	666
Sulawesi Utara	555	620	752	447	432	551	-
Kabupaten Gorontalo	-	-	343	191	180	159	122
Kota Gorontalo	531	564	622	340	246	305	251

**Table A6.3.5 GROSS REGIONAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT  
BY ECONOMIC SECTOR AT 1993 CONSTANT PRICES: 1994-2000  
IN INDONESIA AND SULAWESI UTALA**

(Unit: Rp. Billion)							
Economic Sector	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Gross Domestic Product in Indonesia</b>							
1. Agriculture	59,291	61,885	63,828	64,468	63,610	65,339	66,432
1) Farm Food Crops	31,408	32,952	33,647	32,688	33,350	33,970	34,302
2) Non-food Crops	9,472	9,912	10,355	10,497	10,502	10,741	10,909
3) Livestock & Its Products	6,451	6,790	7,133	7,483	6,440	6,869	7,060
4) Forestry	6,301	6,304	6,444	7,190	6,581	6,299	6,411
5) Fishery	5,660	5,928	6,249	6,610	6,737	7,460	7,750
2. Industry	145,471	160,629	177,800	186,994	160,906	163,920	172,947
1) Mining & Quarrying	33,262	35,502	37,739	38,538	37,474	36,572	37,423
2) Manufacturing	82,649	91,637	102,260	107,630	95,321	98,949	105,085
3) Construction	25,858	29,198	32,924	35,346	22,465	22,286	23,789
4) Elec. Gas & Water	3,703	4,292	4,877	5,480	5,646	6,113	6,650
3. Services	149,879	161,278	172,171	181,784	151,860	150,299	158,288
1) Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	59,504	64,231	69,475	73,524	60,131	60,195	63,621
2) Transport & Communication	25,189	27,329	29,701	31,783	26,975	26,772	29,284
3) Financial & Business	30,901	34,313	36,384	38,543	28,279	26,148	27,374
4) Other Services	34,285	35,406	36,610	37,935	36,475	37,184	38,010
4. Total	354,641	383,792	413,798	433,246	376,375	379,558	397,666
<b>Gross Regional Domestic Product in Sulawesi Utara</b>							
1. Agriculture	830	902	974	1,006	1,005	1,046	-
1) Farm Food Crops	320	338	357	347	326	343	-
2) Non-food Crops	277	303	324	344	366	359	-
3) Livestock & Its Products	60	73	81	84	75	75	-
4) Forestry	74	81	91	103	105	103	-
5) Fishery	98	108	122	127	133	167	-
2. Industry	710	778	921	988	976	1,049	-
1) Mining & Quarrying	112	120	179	192	229	279	-
2) Manufacturing	260	287	316	336	354	371	-
3) Construction	332	365	401	432	363	367	-
4) Elec. Gas & Water	6	7	25	28	29	31	-
3. Services	1,465	1,577	1,679	1,772	1,697	1,795	-
1) Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	337	378	412	435	462	488	-
2) Transport & Communication	414	456	493	527	540	562	-
3) Financial & Business	165	177	191	201	87	121	-
4) Other Services	549	566	584	610	608	623	-
4. Total	3,005	3,257	3,575	3,767	3,678	3,890	-

Source: (1) 1999 Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia, PBS

(2) Sulawesi Utara in Figures 1999, August 2000, BPS Sulawesi Utara

Note: Sulawesi Utara values include both values of Kabupaten Gorontalo and Kotamadya Gorontalo.

**Table A6.3.6 GROSS REGIONAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT  
BY ECONOMIC SECTOR AT 1993 CONSTANT PRICES: 1994-2000  
IN KABUPATEN / KOTA GORONTALO**

(Unit: Rp. Billion)

Economic Sector	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Gross Regional Domestic Product in Kabupaten Gorontalo</b>							
1. Agriculture	-	-	197	173	171	174	178
1) Farm Food Crops	-	-	90	58	75	76	76
2) Non-food Crops	-	-	46	31	29	30	31
3) Livestock & Its Products	-	-	16	16	15	17	17
4) Forestry	-	-	36	58	43	40	41
5) Fishery	-	-	10	11	9	12	14
2. Industry	-	-	101	113	107	113	118
1) Mining & Quarrying	-	-	16	16	16	18	19
2) Manufacturing	-	-	50	54	53	55	58
3) Construction	-	-	33	42	36	37	38
4) Elec. Gas & Water	-	-	2	2	2	2	3
3. Services	-	-	139	171	168	174	184
1) Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	-	-	32	46	48	49	52
2) Transport & Communication	-	-	15	20	20	22	25
3) Financial & Business	-	-	27	28	23	25	25
4) Other Services	-	-	66	78	77	78	82
4. Total	-	-	437	458	446	460	481
<b>Gross Regional Domestic Product in Kota Gorontalo</b>							
1. Agriculture	8	9	10	12	12	12	13
1) Farm Food Crops	3	4	5	5	5	6	6
2) Non-food Crops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3) Livestock & Its Products	2	3	3	3	3	2	3
4) Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5) Fishery	2	2	3	4	4	4	4
2. Industry	16	18	20	22	24	25	26
1) Mining & Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2) Manufacturing	10	10	11	12	16	16	16
3) Construction	6	6	7	8	6	7	7
4) Elec. Gas & Water	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
3. Services	120	130	143	149	151	158	166
1) Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	46	50	55	57	69	70	69
2) Transport & Communication	31	34	39	41	39	41	44
3) Financial & Business	8	8	10	11	1	5	9
4) Other Services	35	38	39	39	41	42	44
4. Total	144	157	172	182	187	194	205

Source: (1) Produk Domestik Regional Bruto, Kabupaten Gorontalo 2000, February 2000, BPS Kabupaten Gorontalo  
(2) Produk Domestik Regional Bruto, Kotamadya Gorontalo 2000, July 2000, BPS Kotamadya Gorontalo



**Table A6.3.7 REAL GROWTH OF GRDP BY ECONOMIC SECTOR:  
1994-2000**

Economic Sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	'95/2000
<b>Indonesia</b>							
1. Agriculture	4.38	3.14	1.00	-1.33	2.72	1.67	1.91
2. Industry	10.42	10.69	5.17	-13.95	1.87	5.51	2.93
- Manufacturing	10.88	11.59	5.25	-11.44	3.81	6.20	4.08
3. Services	7.61	6.75	5.58	-16.46	-1.03	5.32	0.91
- Trading & Catering	7.94	8.16	5.83	-18.22	0.11	5.69	1.12
4. Total	8.22	7.82	4.70	-13.13	0.85	4.77	1.93
<b>Sulawesi Utara</b>							
							'95/'99
1. Agriculture	8.70	8.01	3.26	-0.11	4.10	-	4.74
2. Industry	9.53	18.40	7.30	-1.30	7.51	-	8.11
- Manufacturing	10.12	10.10	6.47	5.22	4.90	-	7.34
3. Services	7.62	6.50	5.55	-4.24	5.73	-	4.14
- Trading & Catering	12.11	8.85	5.72	6.05	5.81	-	7.68
4. Total	8.37	9.76	5.38	-2.37	5.76	-	5.29
<b>Kabupaten Gorontalo</b>							
							'97/2000
1. Agriculture	-	-	-12.23	-1.25	1.51	2.85	-2.47
2. Industry	-	-	12.25	-5.38	4.99	5.10	4.05
- Manufacturing	-	-	7.30	-1.18	4.68	5.42	4.01
3. Services	-	-	22.97	-2.08	3.95	5.53	7.21
- Trading & Catering	-	-	42.21	5.16	2.87	5.84	12.96
4. Total	-	-	4.62	-2.58	3.26	4.42	2.39
<b>Kota Gorontalo</b>							
1. Agriculture	23.71	9.69	13.66	4.10	-1.88	12.40	9.99
2. Industry	9.09	8.80	10.08	10.49	3.00	4.61	7.64
- Manufacturing	7.60	9.06	7.66	32.51	-1.70	2.83	9.16
3. Services	8.00	10.06	4.19	1.47	4.79	5.24	5.59
- Trading & Catering	8.71	9.67	3.77	22.00	0.17	-0.60	7.02
4. Total	8.95	9.89	5.43	2.70	4.13	5.60	6.09

**Table A6.3.8 REAL GROWTH OF GRDP PER CAPITA: 1994-2000**

Item	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Per Capita Value at 1993 Constant Prices (Rp.1000)</b>							
Indonesia	1,851	1,971	2,106	2,186	1,883	1,882	1,955
Sulawesi Utara	1,150	1,229	1,336	1,395	1,348	1,412	-
Kabupaten Gorontalo	-	-	694	708	673	679	691
Kota Gorontalo	1,138	1,226	1,333	1,391	1,413	1,456	1,521
<b>Annual Growth Rate (%)</b>							
Indonesia	6.45	6.88	3.79	-13.88	-0.03	3.86	0.91
Sulawesi Utara	6.93	8.69	4.36	-3.31	4.73	-	4.20
Kabupaten Gorontalo	-	-	2.09	-4.94	0.76	1.89	-0.09
Kota Gorontalo	7.79	8.72	4.30	1.61	3.01	4.47	4.95

Note: Figures italic are averages for five years for Sulawesi Utara and for four years for Kab. Gorontalo.

**Table A6.3.9 EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY MAJOR COMMODITY GROUP: 1996-2000**

<b>Exports (FOB Value)</b>	(Unit: US\$ Million)				
Commodity Group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
0. Foodstuff & Live Animals	3,768	3,533	3,718	3,647	3,503
1. Beverages & Tobacco	229	252	258	227	235
2. Raw Materials, Inedible	5,082	4,358	3,720	3,397	4,317
3. Mineral Fuels, Lubricants & Related Materials	12,861	13,154	9,429	11,191	15,683
4. Animal & Vegetable Oils & Fats	1,577	2,283	1,521	1,826	1,772
5. Chemicals	1,726	1,876	2,092	2,381	3,167
6. Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Materials	10,795	9,702	8,773	11,030	12,339
7. Machinery & Transport Equipment	4,999	4,624	4,656	5,293	10,769
8. Miscellaneous Manufactured Commodities & Transactions	8,689	6,942	6,659	8,223	9,948
9. Not further Specified	88	6,719	8,023	1,452	392
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,815</b>	<b>53,444</b>	<b>48,848</b>	<b>48,665</b>	<b>62,124</b>

<b>Imports (CIF Value)</b>	(Unit: US\$ Million)				
Commodity Group	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
0. Foodstuff & Live Animals	3,931	2,983	2,612	3,237	2,782
1. Beverages & Tobacco	220	250	93	154	180
2. Raw Materials, Inedible	3,478	2,979	2,364	2,500	3,304
3. Mineral Fuels, Lubricants & Related Materials	3,670	4,047	2,686	3,726	6,071
4. Animal & Vegetable Oils & Fats	102	116	47	33	48
5. Chemicals	6,031	5,913	4,125	4,497	5,893
6. Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Materials	6,630	6,491	4,541	3,451	5,041
7. Machinery & Transport Equipment	17,497	17,573	9,932	5,710	9,212
8. Miscellaneous Manufactured Commodities & Transactions	1,366	1,324	934	695	977
9. Not further Specified	3	4	1	2	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,929</b>	<b>41,680</b>	<b>27,337</b>	<b>24,003</b>	<b>33,515</b>

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia 2000, June 2001, BPS

**Table A6.3.10 EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY: 1996-2000**

Country	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
<b>Asian Countries</b>	31,712	22,313	33,999	22,024	29,590	14,096	30,356	13,877	40,204	21,419
<b>1. ASEAN Countries</b>	7,610	5,091	8,967	5,393	9,178	4,497	8,202	4,764	10,828	6,462
1) Malaysia	1,110	824	1,357	865	1,359	627	1,336	606	1,972	1,129
2) Thailand	823	1,095	848	867	743	842	813	933	1,027	1,109
3) Philippines	688	90	794	127	707	65	695	56	820	115
4) Singapore	4,564	2,875	5,468	3,411	5,718	2,543	4,931	2,526	5,262	3,789
5) Others	424	207	500	124	651	421	428	644	1,748	320
2. Hong Kong	1,625	262	1,785	325	1,865	264	1,330	228	1,544	342
3. Japan	12,885	8,504	12,485	8,252	9,116	4,292	10,397	2,913	14,415	5,397
4. Rest of Asian Countries	9,593	8,456	10,761	8,053	9,431	5,042	10,427	5,972	13,417	9,218
<b>American Countries</b>	7,939	6,935	8,502	7,051	8,370	4,537	8,080	3,844	9,954	4,625
1. USA	6,795	5,060	7,148	5,441	7,031	3,517	6,897	2,839	8,475	3,390
2. Canada	368	786	400	682	412	504	354	421	404	638
3. Rest of American Countries	777	1,089	954	927	927	515	830	584	1,075	597
<b>Oceania Countries</b>	1,320	2,780	1,632	2,661	1,663	1,927	1,627	1,578	1,694	1,960
1. Australia	1,202	2,535	1,517	2,427	1,534	1,761	1,485	1,460	1,519	1,694
2. Rest of Oceania Countries	119	245	114	234	130	166	142	117	175	266
<b>African Countries</b>	639	643	775	685	937	430	1,063	573	1,099	825
<b>European Countries</b>	8,204	10,258	8,537	9,259	8,289	6,348	7,539	4,133	9,174	4,685
<b>1. European Union</b>	6,530	8,116	6,857	7,248	6,623	4,945	5,909	3,290	7,161	3,606
1) Netherlands	1,667	493	1,842	566	1,512	338	1,544	347	1,837	434
2) France	564	1,006	499	1,017	547	568	503	372	718	400
3) Germany	1,489	3,001	1,466	2,629	1,401	2,366	1,234	1,399	1,443	1,245
4) Belgium & Luxembourg	682	394	796	340	877	277	697	178	841	240
5) Italy	744	1,212	826	918	859	480	656	277	758	345
6) Spain	813	345	888	370	869	160	742	206	932	185
7) Rest of EU Countries	573	1,664	540	1,409	558	756	535	512	632	758
2. United Kingdom	1,193	1,118	1,238	1,084	1,143	920	1,176	511	1,508	557
3. Rest of European Countries	480	1,025	442	927	523	483	454	332	504	522
<b>Total</b>	49,815	42,929	53,444	41,679	48,848	27,337	48,665	24,003	62,124	33,515

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia 2000, June 2001, BPS

**Table A6.3.11 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: 1995/1996 - 1999/2000**

(Unit: US\$ Million)					
Item	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	999/2000
<b>I. Current-account Balance</b>	-6,987	-8,069	-1,699	4,609	6,167
1. Trade Balance	6,252	6,219	13,458	17,647	22,867
(1) Merchandise Expor	47,754	52,038	56,162	48,354	55,545
1) Non-Oil/Gas	37,138	39,267	45,924	41,068	43,384
2) Oil/Gas	10,616	12,771	10,238	7,286	12,161
(2) Merchandise Impor	-41,502	-45,819	-42,704	-30,707	-32,678
1) Non-Oil/Gas	-37,597	-41,126	-38,619	-27,870	-28,154
2) Oil/Gas	-3,905	-4,693	-4,085	-2,837	-4,524
2. Services Balance	-13,239	-14,288	-15,157	-13,038	-16,700
1) Non-Oil/Gas	-10,001	-10,747	-10,522	-10,577	-13,138
2) Oil/Gas	-3,238	-3,541	-4,635	-2,461	-3,562
<b>II. Capital-account Balance</b>	11,463	12,668	-7,629	2,917	-5,823
1. Official Capital, Net	-209	-820	4,199	12,562	3,178
Inflow	5,730	5,298	8,294	16,310	7,258
Debt Repayment	-5,939	-6,118	-4,095	-3,748	-4,080
2. Private Capital, Net	11,672	13,488	-11,828	-9,645	-9,001
- Direct Investment	5,357	6,546	1,833	-86	-3,987
- Other Capital	6,315	6,942	-13,661	-9,559	-5,014
<b>III. Total</b>	4,476	4,599	-9,328	7,526	344
<b>IV. Error &amp; Omissions, Net</b>	-1,825	-701	-775	1,707	3,777
<b>V. Overall Balance</b>	2,651	3,898	-10,103	9,233	4,121

Source: Indonesian Financial Statistics, November 2000, Bank of Indonesia  
Monthly Statistical Bulletin, Economic Indicators, August 2001, BPS

**Table A6.3.12 OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE: 1995-1999**

(Unit: US\$ Million)

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
Bilateral	7,263.5	9,128.3	7,894.8	5,294.9	7,105.3	36,686.8
Japan	3,572.2	4,671.6	3,617.8	4,005.0	3,025.3	18,891.9
USA	1,470.0	2,062.0	2,500.0	406.2	3,064.8	9,503.0
Germany	1,040.4	267.0	651.3	772.2	754.0	3,484.9
UK	106.3	192.5	439.1	-21.2	178.2	894.9
Austria	110.8	294.0	189.6	75.3	129.5	799.2
Australia	192.0	183.5	177.8	128.8	88.1	770.2
Netherlands	139.2	340.4	443.9	-77.2	-163.2	683.1
Italy	33.1	-59.9	68.3	34.3	63.6	139.4
Belgium	232.8	335.7	-437.4	-411.5	-227.8	-508.2
Others	366.7	841.5	244.4	383.0	192.8	2,028.4
Multilateral	643.7	-1,170.2	13.6	1,336.8	1,840.7	2,664.6
ADB	412.8	-820.4	182.2	876.1	1,077.2	1,727.9
IBRD	89.8	-503.0	-245.2	479.1	732.7	553.4
Others	141.1	153.2	76.6	-18.4	30.8	383.3
Arab Countries	-14.7	-14.0	-10.2	1.1	0.6	-37.2
Total	7,892.5	7,944.1	7,898.2	6,632.8	8,946.6	39,314.2

Source: Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients, Disbursements Commitments  
Country Indicators 1995-1999, OECD Development Assistance Committee

Note: \*1 Official development assistance is defined as grants and loans, with at least a 25% grant element, administered with the aim of promoting economic or social development. Figures indicate amounts.

**Table A6.3.13 EXTERNAL DEBT: 1994-1999**

(Unit: US\$ Billion)						
Item	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total Debt Stocks	107.8	124.4	128.9	136.2	150.9	150.1
1. Long Term Debt	88.4	98.4	96.7	100.3	121.7	119.8
2. Use of IMF Credit	-	-	-	3.0	9.1	10.2
3. Short Term Debt	19.5	26.0	32.2	32.9	20.1	20.0
Debt Outstanding of Long Term Debt	88.4	98.4	96.7	100.3	121.7	119.8
1. Public and Publicly Guaranteed	63.9	65.3	60.0	55.9	67.0	72.6
a. Official Creditors	50.0	51.3	46.1	42.5	48.7	54.8
- Multilateral	19.2	20.0	17.2	15.8	17.9	19.7
- Bilateral	30.8	31.2	28.9	26.7	30.8	35.1
b. Private Creditors	14.0	14.1	13.9	13.3	18.2	17.7
- Bonds	0.1	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0
- Commercial Banks	7.4	6.7	6.0	5.9	11.0	12.0
- Others	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.3	6.0	4.8
2. Private Non-guaranteed	24.4	33.1	36.7	44.5	54.7	47.3
Total Debt Service	14.3	16.4	21.5	19.7	18.3	17.8
1. Principal Repayment	9.0	10.2	14.9	13.0	11.2	11.7
a. Long Term Debt	9.0	10.2	14.9	13.0	11.2	11.7
b. IMF Repurchases	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Interest Payments	5.3	6.2	6.6	6.7	7.1	6.1
a. Long Term Debt	4.2	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.6	4.8
b. IMF Charges	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.4
c. Short Term Debt	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.0
Ratios (%)						
1. Total Debt Stocks/GNP	62.6	63.4	58.3	65.0	161.5	113.3
2. Debt Service Ratio *1	30.7	29.9	36.6	30.0	31.7	30.3

Source: Global Development Finance, Country Table 2000, World Bank

Note: Long term debt is defined as having original maturity of more than one year.

\*1 Debt service as a percentage of earnings from exports of goods and service