

Regional Inequality in Indonesia: Pre and Post Regional Autonomy Analysis¹

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ABSTRACT

The era of reform in Indonesia was initially triggered by the monetary crisis that Indonesia experienced in June 1997, marked by the sharp decline in the value of the rupiah, Indonesia's national currency. In the year 1999, Law No. 22 on regional autonomy was passed, and then Law No 25 on fiscal balance between the central and regional governments. Both of these laws would later serve as an "umbrella" for the implementation of fiscal decentralization in Indonesia. The implementation of regional autonomy in Indonesia was followed by the delegation of a large portion of the central government's affairs to the regional governments. There are 26 mandatory affairs originally handled by the central government that were delegated to and are now implemented by the regional governments. The regional autonomy was enacted formally in 2001. The building up or delegation of authority to the lower levels of government is one way to improve efficiency and effectiveness in the relationship between the government and the people. The question arises, obviously, will Indonesia, with the fundamental change in the country's political setting, be able to reduce inter-regional inequality? This paper attempts to compare the conditions of inter-regional disparity, that is comparing the conditions before (1995 and 2000) and after (2005) the implementation of regional autonomy. Based on the results of calculating disparity among the regions related to per capita government expenditures, I found similar conditions to that of per capita income disparity. One of the positive outcomes of implementing regional autonomy is the decline in educational disparity among regions.

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an archipelagic nation consisting of some 17,504 islands with a total area of 1,904,569 km². Indonesia is the 15th most expansive country in the world. It is estimated that only 6000 of the islands in Indonesia are occupied. Administratively, the Republic of Indonesia is divided into 33 provinces, 497 regencies/municipalities (98 municipalities and 399 regencies or districts), 6,487 sub-districts, and 76,613 villages. East Java is the province with the largest number of regencies/municipalities, namely 38. While Yogyakarta and West Sulawesi are two provinces with the least number of regencies/municipalities, that is only 5 regencies/municipalities, respectively.

The 2010 census indicates that the population of Indonesia has reached 237.6 million, with more than 57 percent of the people living on the island of Java and approximately 21 percent living on the island of Sumatera. Indonesia is the fourth most populous country in the world. Within a period of 80 years (1930 to 2010), the population in Indonesia had increased by fourfold. Between the years 2000 to 2010, the average population growth in Indonesia was around 1.49 percent, this was higher than the target set by the government which was only 1.26 percent per year. It is estimated that there are more than 1100 ethnic groups in Indonesia. Indonesia continues to make serious efforts to improve the quality of her people. The human development index for Indonesia in 2010 is still 108 out of 169 countries of the world.

Regarding the economy, Indonesia's economic growth has been quite stable in the past 5 years. In 2005, economic growth reached 5.6 percent, declining slightly to 5.5 percent in 2006, then rising significantly up to 6.3 percent by 2007. This economic growth in 2007 was the highest since the economic crisis that Indonesia experienced in 1997. In 2008, Indonesia's economic growth faltered a bit, slipping to 6.1 percent. Unfortunately in 2009, Indonesia's economic performance declined even further and the economic growth was only 4.5 percent. This was due to the decline in exports and in the prices of certain major commodities, as a result of the global economic crisis. The economic growth rate in 2009 was able to remain positive mainly because of an increase in the domestic consumption. It cannot be denied, that the general elections of regional heads triggered a high degree of domestic spending to mobilize the national economy. Whereas in 2010, the country's economic growth began to rise again, reaching 6.1 percent.

There are 3 sectors which are the most dominant in Indonesia's economy, having a 'double digit' contribution to the economy. In 2009, around 26.16 percent of Indonesia's economy was supported by industrial and manufacturing activities, followed with contribution from the trade, hotel and restaurant sectors by 16.90 percent, and from the agricultural sector 13.61 percent. In 2010, from approximately 171.02 million people in the working age group (above 15 years old), as many as 116 million were part of the labor force. The majority are males, in a proportion reaching 2/3 of the total labor force in Indonesia. As many as 107.41 million in the labor force are actively working and about 8.59 million are in open unemployment. This means around 7.41 percent of the labor force are unemployed.

Regionally, during the period of 2002-2007, only 8 of 33 provinces in Indonesia had economic growth that was above the national average. The provinces of Riau, Jambi, South Sumatera, East Kalimantan, West Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, and West Papua during that specific period experienced a growth that surpassed the national growth rate. Meaning that the contribution of these 8 provinces to the national economy had increased significantly. The implementation of regional autonomy since 2001 had encouraged several regions outside of Java to grow more rapidly. In this case we must also bear in mind the increased fiscal capacity of each of the regions in financing their own development.

Implementation of Regional Autonomy and Fiscal Decentralization

Indonesia began her era of reform after the downfall of the Soeharto regime on 21 May 1998. The reform movement was initially triggered by the monetary crisis that Indonesia experienced in June 1997, marked by the sharp decline in the value of the *rupiah*, Indonesia's national currency. The crisis developed further to become an economic crisis and the people demanded a change in the powers running the government. They also demanded reform in the governmental system and the desire to enforce a decentralization system in Indonesia grew more intense at this time.

In the year 1999, Law No. 22 on regional autonomy was passed, and then Law No 25 on fiscal balance between the central and regional governments. Both of these laws would later serve as an "umbrella" for the implementation of fiscal decentralization in Indonesia. Law No. 22 of 1999 basically regulates the running of a regional government that prioritizes the principles of decentralization where the regency/municipality acts as a "motor" while the provincial government acts as coordinator. In further developments, a Law No. 32 was passed in 2004 as replacement for the Law No 22 of 1999 as of September 2004. Similarly, Law No. 25/1999 was replaced by Law No. 33 of 2004 as of September 2004. A second revision was made to both laws as a follow-up measure by the government to harmonize these two "umbrella" laws for regional autonomy with the various other related laws and regulations.

The implementation of regional autonomy in Indonesia was followed by the delegation of a large portion of the central government's affairs to the regional governments. There are 26 mandatory affairs originally handled by the central government that were delegated to and are now implemented by the regional governments. Regional autonomy is linked to the delegation of authority from the central government to the regions. This naturally has implications on the financial relationship between central and regional levels, and consequently the implementation of regional autonomy becomes the application of fiscal decentralization.

The main objective of decentralization is to develop the functions of the government to provide better service for the people. Since the people have lived with administrative limitations in the regions, they want to have direct interaction with their local government, a closeness which exceeds that of the central government. The building up or delegation of authority to the lower levels of government is one way to improve efficiency and effectiveness in the relationship between the government and the people. In theory, the regional governments will be able to cut the costs of transaction, and

increase transparency and accountability, and this should encourage more and better dominance of the regional requests. Regional development is expected to become more efficient and effective.

The general objective of regional autonomy is: (a) to promote equitable development; (b) to raise the prosperity of the people; and (c) to improve democratization through local participation. Whereas in implementing fiscal decentralization, there was a change in the pattern of financial relations between the central government and the regions. The financial relationship between governments is based on the principle of fair and responsible distribution, paying special attention to inter-regional equality, and financial adequacy or financing should be in accordance with the authority of the decentralized region. Besides its local own revenues, the regional government also obtains its development funds from transfers made by the central government to the regional governments. The transfer system can be divided into three types of schemes: revenue sharing (tax and natural resources), general transfers (DAU), and specific transfers (DAK). This transfer system has seven main targets, namely :

1. To overcome the vertical fiscal disparity between levels of government (DBH, DAU);
2. To equalize the fiscal capacities of the regional governments to provide public services (DAU);
3. To encourage regional expenditures that are the priority of national development (DAK);
4. To achieve the minimum standard in infrastructures (DAK);
5. Compensation for the benefits/costs of spillover effects in the priority regions (DAK);
6. To stimulate regional commitment (DAK); and
7. To stimulate mobilization of the regional income (DBH, DAU, DAK);

Purpose of this Paper

As demonstrated in many studies on inter-regional inequalities (for example Akita and Alisjahbana, 2002), sharp disparity exists between the eastern regions of Indonesia and Java/Bali region. It is widely known that the eastern part of Indonesia has been the least beneficiary of development during the New-Order regime.

The question arises, obviously, will Indonesia, with the fundamental change in the country's political setting, be able to reduce inter-regional inequality? This question can not be answered immediately. First, decentralization in Indonesia is still searching for its optimal form. Indonesian decentralization is a mega project in any term. Within its ten years of implementation, both the central and regional governments had no adequate experience and knowledge about the subject. Prior to the revision, decentralization implemented at regional level of government had caused the span of management by the central government become extremely large. This, then, caused the central government faced great challenges to direct its progress. The nature of Indonesia itself had helped to amplify the challenge. This country is highly heterogeneous in almost every aspect. So immense the level of diversity so that if decentralization is

something referred to variety of preferences, then what occurred during the first three and a half years of implementation can be thought of as performing a full symphony orchestra with only a single musician.

Decentralization aims at delivering services to a variety of preferences, so that eventually inter-regional disparity can be minimized. Nevertheless, in practice this has also produced a wide range of programs and treatments to deliver public services. With the various different policies applied by the local governments, the rate of development differs from region to region. Nonetheless, the transfers from the central government to the regional governments will at least lessen the inter-regional fiscal capacity gap, and thus the development capacity should be more equitable.

This paper attempts to compare the conditions of inter-regional disparity, that is comparing the conditions before and after the implementation of regional autonomy. This constitutes an effort to measure the success in implementing regional autonomy and fiscal decentralization. As already explained earlier, one of the goals of regional autonomy is to promote equitable development in Indonesia. This paper attempts to measure the inter-regional disparity against 3 variables, namely income per capita, per capita regional fiscal capacity, and years of schooling. The income per capita is used to measure disparity in welfare among the regions. Per capita regional fiscal capacity is used to measure disparity in terms of the capacity to finance public service, whereas years of schooling is used to compare the performance in providing public services before and after the implementation of regional autonomy in Indonesia.

DATA AND METHODS

1. Data and Sources

The data used for the analysis of inequality between region included the periods before and after the implementation of regional autonomy or decentralization law. The regional autonomy was enacted in 2001. The data used in analysis are as followed:

- (1) Per capita GRDP at constant price at the level of Regency/Municipality in 1995, 2000 and 2005. The availability of GRDP data had been lagged behind, so the latest data available for analysis was GRDP at 2005. It is difficult to collect so many regency data level from about 298 regencies in 1998 to become about 440 regencies in 2008. Data of GRDP and population was collected from the several CBS's publication.
- (2) Regional Fiscal or Government Revenue at Province and Regency/Municipality in 1995, 2000 and 2005. The source of fiscal to finance the public services in a province was come from the provincial and regency/municipality government budget. The sum of two sources of budget in a province was used to calculate the inequality indices between province. To calculate disparity between regency/municipality in a province we used the regency budget, and neglected the provincial budget. The Fiscal Data were collected from Directorate General for Financial Balancing, Ministry of Finance, Republic of Indonesia.
- (3) Years of schooling by Province and Regency/Municipality in 1995, 2000,2005 and 2008. The data was disseminated from database Sakernas (National Survey on Labor Force) in 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2008, that conducted by CBS.

2. Methods to Measure Inequality

2.1 Theil Index

Regencies or municipalities are grouped into provinces mutual exclusive and collectively exhaustive. Theil indices (TI), as a measure of inequality, are defined as

$$T = \sum_i \sum_j \left(\frac{Y_{ij}}{Y} \right) \log \left(\frac{Y_{ij}/Y}{n_{ij}/n} \right) \quad (1)$$

where

Y_{ij} = total Regional Revenue or GRDP in regency j in province i,

Y = the total Regional Revenue of all region nationally ($\sum \sum Y_{ij}$),

n_{ij} = the total number of regency or municipality in regency j at province i, and

n = total number of regency or municipality in Indonesia.

According Anand (1983), the Theil indices given in equation (1) can be decomposed into within-group and between group component as follows:

$$T = \sum_i \left(\frac{Y_i}{Y} \right) T_i \sum_i \left(\frac{Y_i}{Y} \right) \log \left(\frac{Y_i/Y}{n_i/n} \right) = T_w + T_B \quad (2)$$

Where

$$T_i = \sum_j \left(\frac{Y_{ij}}{Y_i} \right) \log \left(\frac{Y_{ij}/Y_i}{n_{ij}/n_i} \right)$$

The smaller TI or closer to 0, the smaller regional inequality, or the higher TI the higher regional inequality.

2.1 Williamson Index

Regional Index (WI) can be applied as a measure of regional inequality, following the formula

$$WI = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_i (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2 n_i / n}{\bar{Y}}} \quad (3)$$

where

Y_i = GRDP, Revenue per capita, or Years Schooling in region i

Y = GRDP or Revenue per capita or Years Schooling in national level

n_i = number of population in region i

n = number of population overall region or in national level

From the point of view of statistics, WI is merely a coefficient of variations, that is the standard deviation divided by mean. The smaller WI or closer to 0, the smaller regional inequality. In other word the higher WI the higher regional inequality.

3. Descriptive Statistics

GRDP is the aggregate revenue of a regional economy and can be used as an indicator of the local population's degree of welfare, although it is still far from accurate. It is considered far from accurate since not the entire regional GRDP is used for the benefit of

the local population. For regions whose economy is based on mining, most of the GRDP would more probably be enjoyed by people outside of the particular region. The company holding the mining concession, its management, and the workers –are generally from outside the region– and they will enjoy the income from mining in a far larger portion. Likewise, the central government which receives royalty and corporate income tax, will receive a higher revenue than the regional government concerned.

Table 1. Population and GRDP per capita at Constant Price 2000, by Province

No.	Province	GRDP (Billion IDR)			Population (th person)			GRDP per capita (million IDR)		
		1995	2000	2005	1995	2000	2005	1995	2000	2005
1	Aceh	43,969	35,883	36,288	3,848	3,929	4,032	11.43	9.13	9.00
2	North Sumatera	62,639	69,154	87,898	11,115	11,642	12,451	5.64	5.94	7.06
3	West Sumatera	20,521	22,890	29,159	4,323	4,249	4,566	4.75	5.39	6.39
4	Riau	82,275	94,758	79,288	3,901	4,948	4,579	21.09	19.15	17.31
5	Riau Island			30,382			1,275			23.83
6	Jambi	8,247	9,569	12,620	2,370	2,407	2,636	3.48	3.98	4.79
7	South Sumatera	43,002	41,318	49,634	7,208	6,211	6,782	5.97	6.65	7.32
8	Bangka Belitung island		5,761	8,707		900	1,043		6.40	8.34
9	Bengkulu	4,458	4,868	6,239	1,409	1,456	1,549	3.16	3.34	4.03
10	Lampung	20,770	23,265	29,397	6,658	6,731	7,116	3.12	3.46	4.13
11	DKI Jakarta	231,568	227,924	295,271	9,113	8,361	8,860	25.41	27.26	33.32
12	West Java	219,777	195,753	242,884	39,207	35,724	38,965	5.61	5.48	6.23
13	Banten		45,312	58,107		8,098	9,029		5.60	6.44
14	Central Java	109,301	114,701	143,051	29,653	31,223	31,978	3.69	3.67	4.47
15	DI Yogyakarta	12,727	13,481	16,911	2,917	3,121	3,344	4.36	4.32	5.06
16	East Java	203,486	202,830	256,375	33,844	34,766	36,294	6.01	5.83	7.06
17	Bali	15,158	17,268	21,072	2,896	3,150	3,384	5.23	5.48	6.23
18	West Nusatenggara	8,226	12,182	15,184	3,646	4,009	4,184	2.26	3.04	3.63
19	East Nusatenggara	6,598	7,851	9,867	3,577	3,823	4,260	1.84	2.05	2.32
20	West Kalimantan	16,101	19,319	23,538	3,636	4,016	4,052	4.43	4.81	5.81
21	Central Kalimantan	9,682	10,981	14,035	1,627	1,855	1,915	5.95	5.92	7.33
22	South Kalimantan	14,516	17,215	23,473	2,893	2,984	3,282	5.02	5.77	7.15
23	East Kalimantan	67,813	82,447	93,938	2,314	2,452	2,849	29.30	33.63	32.97
24	North Sulawesi	10,733	10,565	12,689	2,649	2,001	2,129	4.05	5.28	5.96
25	Gorontalo		1,473	2,028		833	922		1.77	2.20
26	Central Sulawesi	7,411	8,649	11,752	1,938	2,176	2,295	3.82	3.97	5.12
27	South Sulawesi	26,670	30,763	36,422	7,558	8,051	8,129	3.53	3.82	4.48
28	South East Sulawesi	5,085	5,775	8,027	1,587	1,820	1,963	3.20	3.17	4.09
29	Maluku	5,939	2,769	3,259	2,087	1,166	1,252	2.85	2.37	2.60
30	North Maluku		1,880	2,237		815	884		2.31	2.53
31	West Papua			5,307		530	643		0.00	8.25
32	Papua	16,390	22,283	22,209	1,943	1,684	1,875	8.44	13.23	11.84
	Total	1,273,063	1,358,887	1,687,248	193,915	205,132	218,518	6.57	6.62	7.72

Table 2. Government Revenue per capita at Current Price 2000, by Province

No.	Province	Government Revenue (Million IDR)			Government Revenue per capita (million IDR)		
		1995	2000	2005	1995	2000	2005
1	Nanggro Aceh Darussalam	503	1,443	7,978	0.13	0.37	1.98
2	North Sumatera	1,182	2,272	7,949	0.11	0.20	0.64
3	West Sumatera	521	1,021	4,298	0.12	0.24	0.94
4	Riau	634	1,888	11,180	0.16	0.38	2.44
5	Riau Island			1,162			0.91
6	Jambi	356	663	2,551	0.15	0.28	0.97
7	South Sumatera	780	1,401	5,935	0.11	0.23	0.88
8	Bangka Belitung island	211	395	1,064		0.44	1.02
9	Bengkulu	522	858	3,740	0.37	0.59	2.41
10	Lampung			1,200			0.17
11	DKI Jakarta	2,717		13,477	0.30		1.52
12	West Java	3,100	5,564	17,967	0.08	0.16	0.46
13	Banten			5,086			0.56

14	Central Java	2,371	4,399	17,210	0.08	0.14	0.54
15	DI Yogyakarta	360	726	2,713	0.12	0.23	0.81
16	East Java	2,633	4,934	20,423	0.08	0.14	0.56
17	Bali	550	1,488	3,993	0.19	0.47	1.18
18	West Nusatenggara	335	856	2,901	0.09	0.21	0.69
19	East Nusatenggara	482	979	3,439	0.13	0.26	0.81
20	West Kalimantan	466	1,563	3,543	0.13	0.39	0.87
21	Central Kalimantan	424	778	3,030	0.26	0.42	1.58
22	South Kalimantan	473	1,098	3,881	0.16	0.37	1.18
23	East Kalimantan	714	1,110	12,045	0.31	0.45	4.23
24	North Sulawesi	378	669	1,779	0.14	0.33	0.84
25	Gorontalo			945			1.02
26	Central Sulawesi	367	704	1,314	0.19	0.32	0.57
27	South Sulawesi	852	1,717	6,983	0.11	0.21	0.86
28	South East Sulawesi	245	578	1,322	0.15	0.32	0.67
29	Maluku	328	406	1,958	0.16	0.35	1.56
30	North Maluku			1,163			1.32
31	West Papua			2,110			3.28
32	Papua	714	1,755	5,670	0.37	1.04	3.02
	Total	22,218	39,263	180,008	0.11	0.19	0.82

Table 3. Years of Schooling By Province

No.	Province	1995	2000	2005	2008
1	Nanggro Aceh Darussalam	7.5	-	-	8.6
2	North Sumatera	8.2	8.2	8.8	8.8
3	West Sumatera	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.6
4	Riau	7.6	7.9	8.3	8.8
5	Jambi	7.0	7.3	7.8	7.9
6	South Sumatera	6.9	7.3	7.9	7.8
7	Bengkulu	7.1	7.4	8.0	8.2
8	Lampung	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.5
9	Bangka Belitung island	-	-	6.9	7.7
10	Riau Island	-	-	9.3	8.3
11	DKI Jakarta	10.3	9.9	10.2	10.3
12	West Java	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.7
13	Central Java	6.2	6.6	6.6	7.1
14	DI Yogyakarta	8.2	7.8	8.6	9.0
15	East Java	6.1	6.6	7.0	7.2
16	Banten			7.9	8.0
17	Bali	6.8	7.4	7.7	8.0
18	West Nusatenggara	5.4	6.0	5.6	6.8
19	East Nusatenggara	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.8
20	Timor Timur	3.9	-	-	-
21	West Kalimantan	5.8	6.4	6.9	6.9
22	Central Kalimantan	7.3	7.6	8.0	8.0
23	South Kalimantan	6.8	7.0	7.6	7.8
24	East Kalimantan	8.1	8.1	8.9	8.9
25	North Sulawesi	8.2	8.1	9.0	9.0
26	Central Sulawesi	7.4	7.4	7.6	8.1
27	South Sulawesi	6.8	6.9	7.3	7.6
28	South East Sulawesi	7.2	7.5	7.5	8.1
29	Maluku	7.8	-	8.5	8.8
30	North Maluku	-	-	8.2	8.3
31	West Papua	-	-	-	8.0
32	Papua	5.8	5.6	6.4	6.5
	National	6.92	7.17	7.53	7.80

RESULT AND ANALYSIS

1. Gross Regional Domestic Product Per capita (GRDP)

In this section we shall analyze the changes in disparity index between the regions based on GRDP per capita over a period of 10 years, namely in 1995 and 2005, by using the Williamson Index dan Theil Index.

1.1 Williamson Indices (WI)

The WI illustrates the regional disparity based on GRDP per capita, namely between the provinces as well as between the regencies/municipalities as presented in Table 1 and Figure 1. The regional disparity between-provinces during the period of regional autonomy was in fact higher than the WI before regional autonomy was implemented. This means the policies on regional autonomy that had been applied for 5 years (since 2001) still had not succeeded in reducing the imbalance in revenues between the regions, at the provincial level.

Similarly, if we look at the WI between-regency, it is evident that the WI during the period of regional autonomy was higher than during the period before implementation of regional autonomy. Meaning that the disparity in income per capita between-regency/municipality tended to rise during the period of implementing regional autonomy (2005) compared to the period before regional autonomy (1995).

It can therefore be concluded that the inter-regional disparity grew increasingly higher during the period of regional autonomy when compared to earlier periods. Furthermore, the disparity in income per capita between regency/municipality was higher than the disparity between provinces.

Table 1. Williamson Index Based on GRDP per capita

	1995	2000	2005
Between Province	0.716	0.799	0.889
Between Regency/Municipality Across Nation	1.080	1.215	1.414

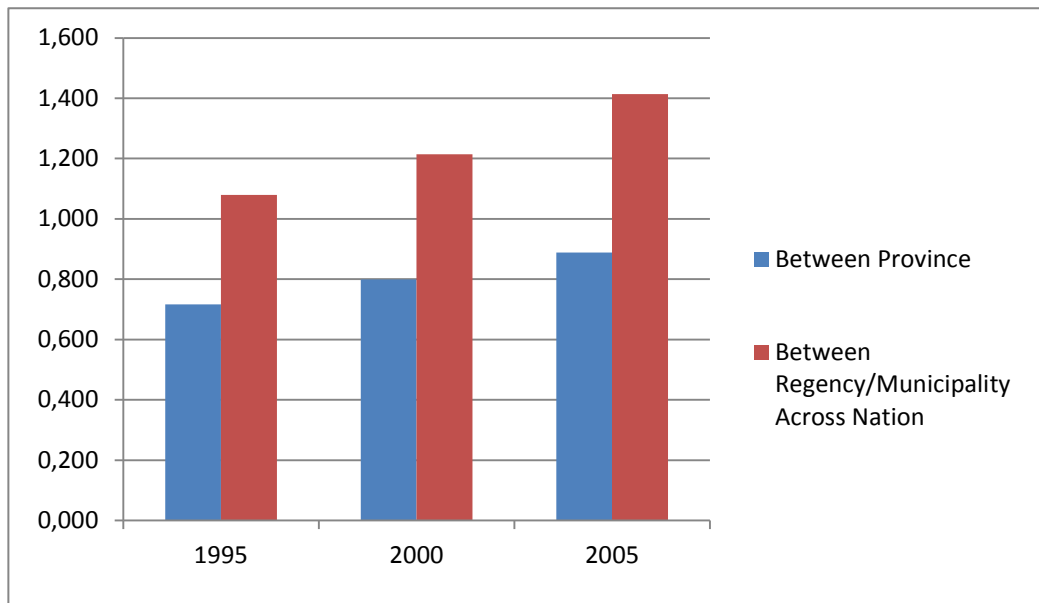


Figure 1. Williamson Index Based On GRDP per Capita

It must be mentioned that both before and after implementing regional autonomy, some provinces were split in order to create several new provinces, for example Riau Islands was created by splitting the Riau province; Bangka-Belitung Islands was split from the South Sumatera province; Banten was formerly part of the West Java province; Gorontalo was from the North Sulawesi province; North Maluku was from the Maluku province; and West Papua was split from the Papua province. On the other hand, the 27th province, namely Timor Timur, became an independent country, based on the results of a *referendum* held in 1999.

The WI indices which illustrate the disparity between-regency/municipality within a province is presented in full in Appendice A1, and similar WI figures are presented in Figure 2. From Figure 2 we can see that the disparity in PDRB per capita between-regency/municipality in some provinces does not show any significant change. This is the case in most of the provinces, such as in the provinces of Aceh, North Sumatera, Jambi, Lampung, Central Java, Yogyakarta, East Java, Bali, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, North Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, and Southeast Sulawesi.

On the other hand, some provinces have indicated a pattern where the disparity between regencies/municipalities experienced an increase from the year 1995 up to 2005. This was the case in the provinces of Riau, South Sumatera, DKI Jakarta, West Java, West Nusatenggara, East Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, and Papua. This growing disparity among regions occurred in the provinces with rich mining resources, particularly in Riau, South Sumatera, East Kalimantan, West Nusatenggara, South Sulawesi, and Papua.

An explanation on the increased disparity between regencies/municipalities could be as follows: prior to regional autonomy in this group of provinces, the size of each regency was quite large. Consequently the income per capita from mining must be distributed to a broader area and a larger population. After the splitting of provinces, some of the new regencies had mining resources, while others did not. Any regency that was fortunate to have mining resources would receive a much higher PDRB per capita compared to the other regencies/municipalities. This process of splitting and creating a

regency is a source of disparity in PDRB per capita between the regencies in this group of provinces.

Meanwhile, the rising disparity between the province of DKI Jakarta, and West Java is more the result of differences or unequal growth of industries in the regions. A regency/municipality which is the center of manufacturing industries and center of growth will have a higher rate of growth in PDRB, which implies a higher PDRB per capita. Whereas in the other regencies/municipalities, the growth of industries and growth of economy are generally lower, therefore the PDRB per capita will also be much lower.

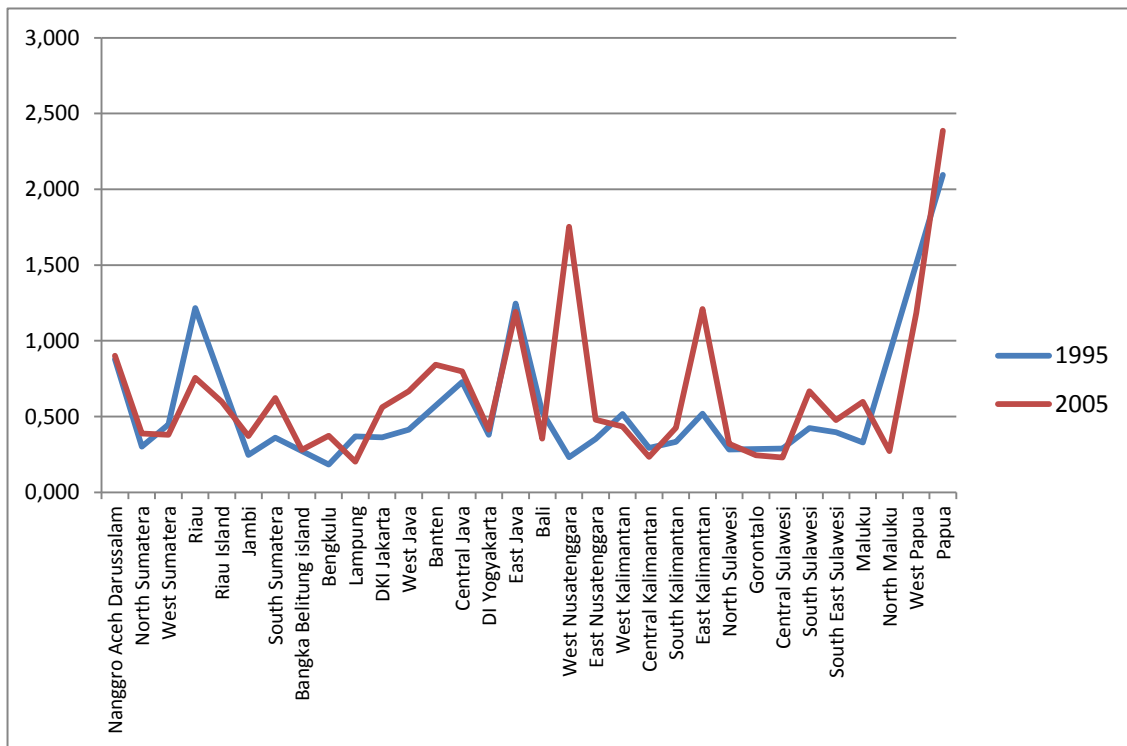


Figure 2. Comparison of Williamson Index between Regency/Municipality, in 1995 and 2005

Further, based on statistical testing using data coupled with the WI of 1995 and 2005 it can be concluded that the WI of 2005 is significantly higher compared to 1995, at the actual rate of 5%. The conclusion is that the degree of disparity between-regency viewed in terms of PDRB per capita in 2005 is higher than in 1995. This means the policies on regional autonomy have not succeeded in overcoming the regional inequality, in terms of PDRB per capita.

1.2 Theil Indices (TI)

The advantage of Theil indices in measuring the disparity between regions is that the TI can differentiate the sources of disparity into two components, that is the disparity from Between Region and from Within Region. Between-region is defined here as Between Province, while Within Region is the disparity between regencies/municipalities in the province.

The calculation of TI based on the GRDP per capita of Province and Regency in the year 1995 (before regional autonomy), in 2000 and in 2005 (after regional

autonomy) shows increasingly higher figures (Table 3 and Figure 3). Both the TI Between and the TI Within have increased, but the increase in TI Between is higher than TI Within. This indicates that the disparity between-province has increased and such finding matches the WI Between-Province figures. Similarly, the disparity between regencies in the province has increased, and the findings are in line with the WI figures.

Table 2.
Regional Disparity Index (Theil Index)

	1995	2000	2005
Total	0.345	0.407	0.466
Within	0.173	0.194	0.221
Between	0.172	0.213	0.245

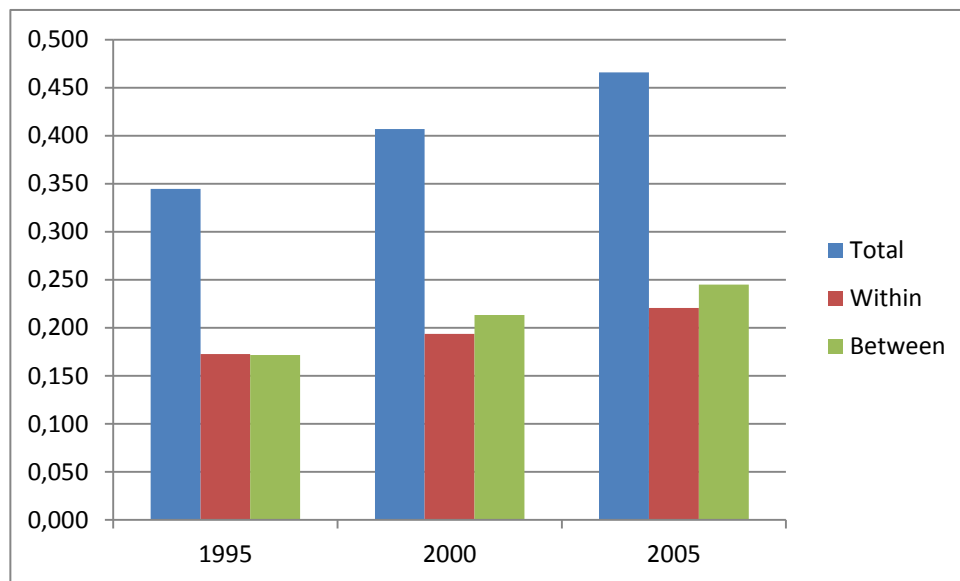


Figure 3. Theil Index Between and Within Province

Table 4 presents the figures of Theil Indices Between Regency/Municipality in a province, where it can be seen that during the period of 1995 to 2005 the figures tended to rise. Some of the provinces that experienced a rise in TI figures are: South Sumatera, DKI Jakarta, West Java, West Nusatenggara, East Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, Maluku and Papua. In fact, statistically, there was a significant increase by 5% in the WI between-regency/municipality from 1995 up to 2005.

An explanation on the increased disparity in this case is the same as the explanation for increased disparity between-province, using the WI figures.

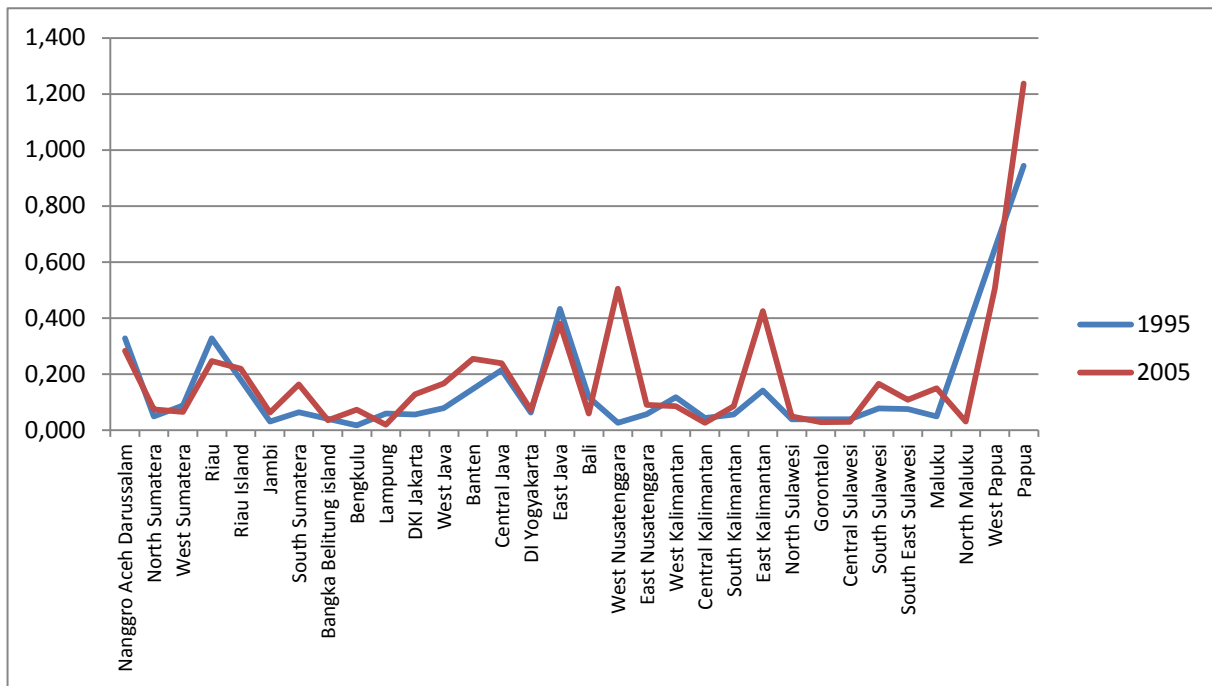


Figure 4. Comparison of Disparity Index between Regency/Municipality in Province Level

2. Disparity of Fiscal Revenue per Capita

Before discussing the WI as indicator of disparity, we shall first present an explanation regarding regional fiscal revenue. The transfer of a larger amount of funds from the central government to the regions during the era of regional autonomy as implication of the delegation of central government functions to the regions to be carried out by the regional government. The provision of such funds was, in addition to lessening the fiscal-gap of the regional government, was also an effort to accelerate more equitable development between the regions. These between-government transfers were in the form of General Allocation Funds (DAU), Special Allocation Funds (DAK), and Profit-Sharing Funds (DBH).

2.1 Williamson Indices

The results of calculating WI figures are provided in Table 5 and in Figure 5, which indicate that the WI between-province based on the Total Fiscal Revenue of the regional government have become higher from year to year since 1995 up to 2005. Thus there is an indication that the application of regional autonomy has not yet been able to improve equitable development between the provinces for the provision of public services. The inequality is apparently caused by the high government revenue per capita in the provinces of Papua, East Kalimantan, and Timor Timur in 1995.

Table 3.
Disparity of Fiscal Revenue (Williamson Index)

	1995	2000	2005
Between Province due to Sum of Province & Regency Revenue ^{*)}	0.453	0.591	0.830

Between Province due to Sum of Regency's Revenue	0.602	0.529	0.790
Between Regency's Revenue Across National	0.888	0.780	0.998

Note: *) exclude DKI Jakarta (extremely outliers)

Meanwhile in 2005, that is during the era of implementing regional autonomy, the disparity between-province was due to the extremely high government revenue per capita in the provinces with rich mining resources, such as East Kalimantan, Papua, West Irian Jaya, and Riau. In addition, extreme revenue per capita occurred in provinces with a small population but large area, or where the area is geographically a cluster of islands, such as the provinces of Central Kalimantan, Maluku, North Maluku, Riau Islands, Jambi, and Bangka Belitung Islands. Among those having a very high revenue per capita is the Province of DKI Jakarta.

On the other hand, disparity also occurred due to low government revenue per capita, as was the case in provinces with a large population, that are generally located on the island of Java and in several provinces outside of Java, such as North Sumatera, Lampung and West Nusatenggara.

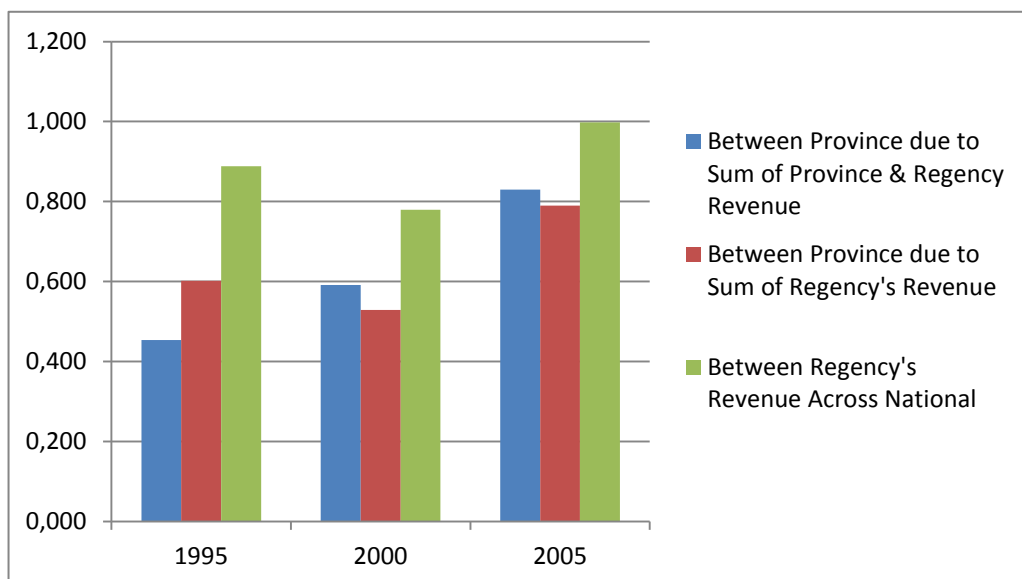


Figure 5. Disparity of Fiscal Revenue (Williamson Index)

Likewise, the disparity in government revenue or budget per capita during the era of regional autonomy (2005) was a bit higher than in the previous era (1995), and this once again indicates that the legal basis for implementation of regional autonomy has not been able to produce more equitable regional revenue.

The inequality between regencies/municipalities within a province has shown some improvement in the period after application of regional autonomy (2005) compared to pre autonomy periods (Table 6 & Figure 6). However, the reduction in disparity between-regency within a province is not yet significant, and can only be recognized as significant statistically if the level of significance is 8%.

A lessening or reduction of the disparity between the regencies in the province from 1995 up to 2005 did not happen equally throughout the province. Instead, in some parts of the province the disparity in fiscal revenue per capita between-regency showed

a tendency to rise. This increased disparity occurred in the provinces of Nanggro Aceh Darussalam, Riau, South Sumatera, West Nusatenggara, East Kalimantan, and South Sulawesi. The disparity was related to the fact that some regencies in the province receive revenue as a result of profit-sharing from mining activities in their area. Regencies that receive revenue from profit-sharing will receive a larger portion than the other surrounding regencies in the province.

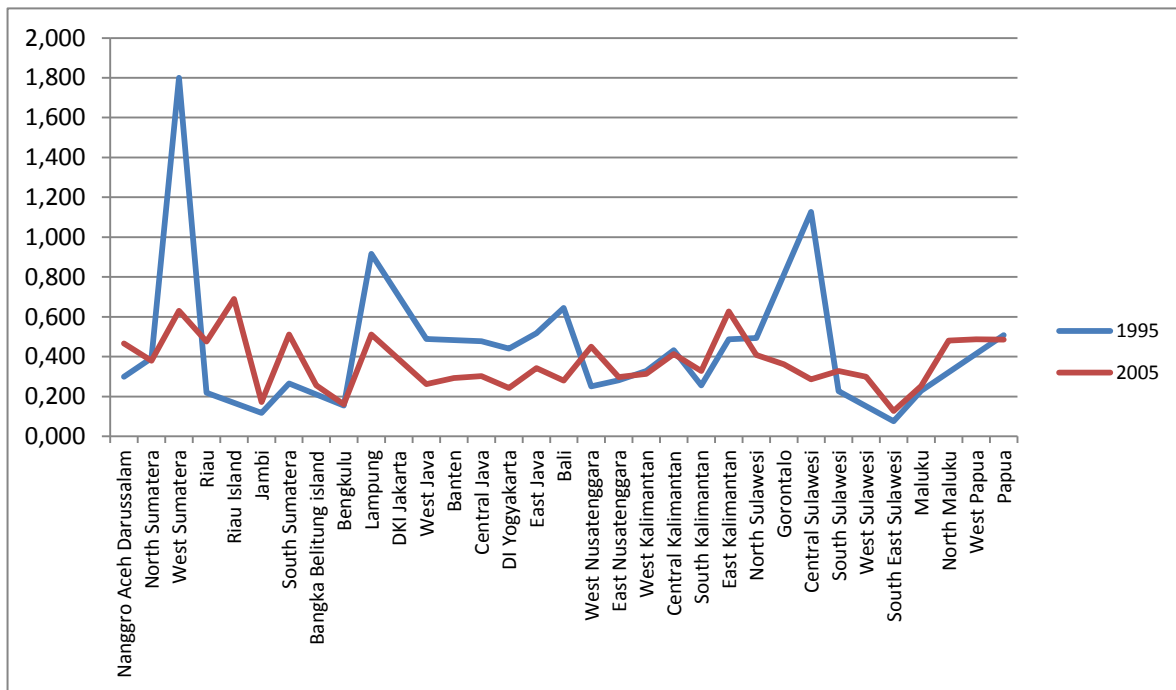


Figure 6. Williamson Index, as Disparity Measure of Fiscal Revenue Between Regency/Municipality

2.2 Theil Indices

The calculation of Theil Indices uses data on the Realized Regional Budget (APBD) of the regency/municipality, and does not include the Realized Regional Budget (APBD) of the Province. The exclusion of the province is required in order to meet the technical requirements for calculation of the index. Based on the Theil Indices Total we find that the disparity in revenue of the regional government per capita can be considered unchanged or the same as the conditions in 1995 up to 2005 (Table 7 and Figure 7).

If the Theil Indices are decomposed into only two components, namely *between-province* and *within-province* we can see a pattern, indicating that the disparity between-province has increased since the pre autonomy period (1995) to the post autonomy period (2005). The meaning of this index is similar to the Williamson Index discussed in the previous section. As explained earlier, the increased disparity is due to fiscal revenue per capita that is much higher in provinces that have rich deposits of mining materials, compared to other provinces.

Table 4 . Decomposition of Theil Indices Based on APBD per Capita

	1995	2000	2005
Total	0.241	0.197	0.266

Within	0.095	0.087	0.069
Between	0.145	0.110	0.197

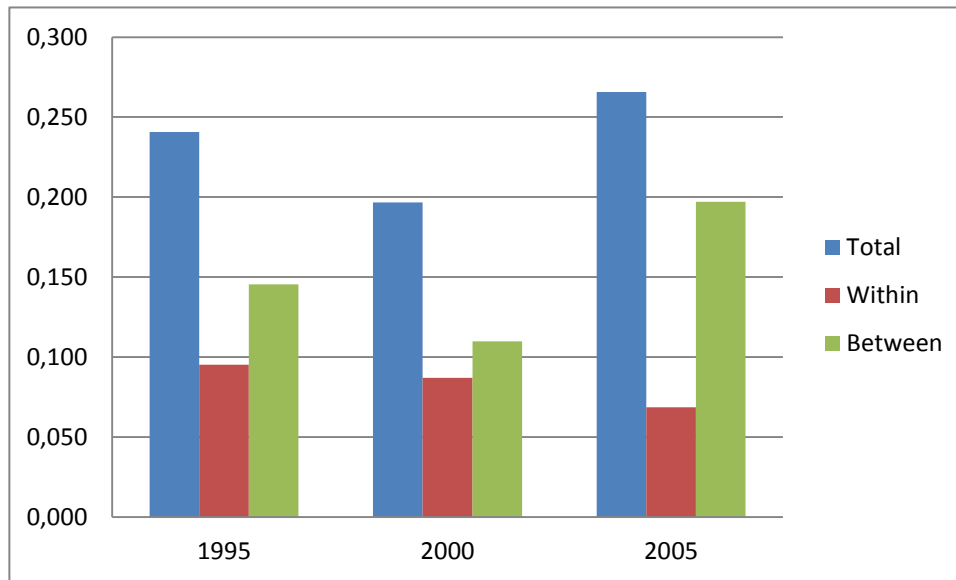


Figure 7. Decomposition of Theil Indices Based on GRDP per Capita

Conversely, the disparity *within-province* or disparity between regencies/municipalities in a province shows a declining pattern from the period before regional autonomy (1995) to the period of regional autonomy (2005). However, the decline in disparity between-regencies in a province during the above two periods is not significant statistically at a level of 5%, and is only significant at alpha 7%.

However, we still find between-regency fiscal disparity per capita that has grown worse in several provinces, namely the provinces that are rich in mining materials such as in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Riau, South Sumatera, West Nusatenggara, East Kalimantan and South Sulawesi.

On the other hand, disparity that has improved is indicated by the lower Between-Regency Theil Indices (Table 8). The highest cases of reduced disparity occurred in several regions, namely the provinces of West Sumatera, Lampung, Bali, East Java, West Java, DI Yogyakarta and Central Java. These regions are not rich in mining materials (oil, gas and minerals), their economy is based on agriculture, manufacturing industries, services; and are more densely populated.

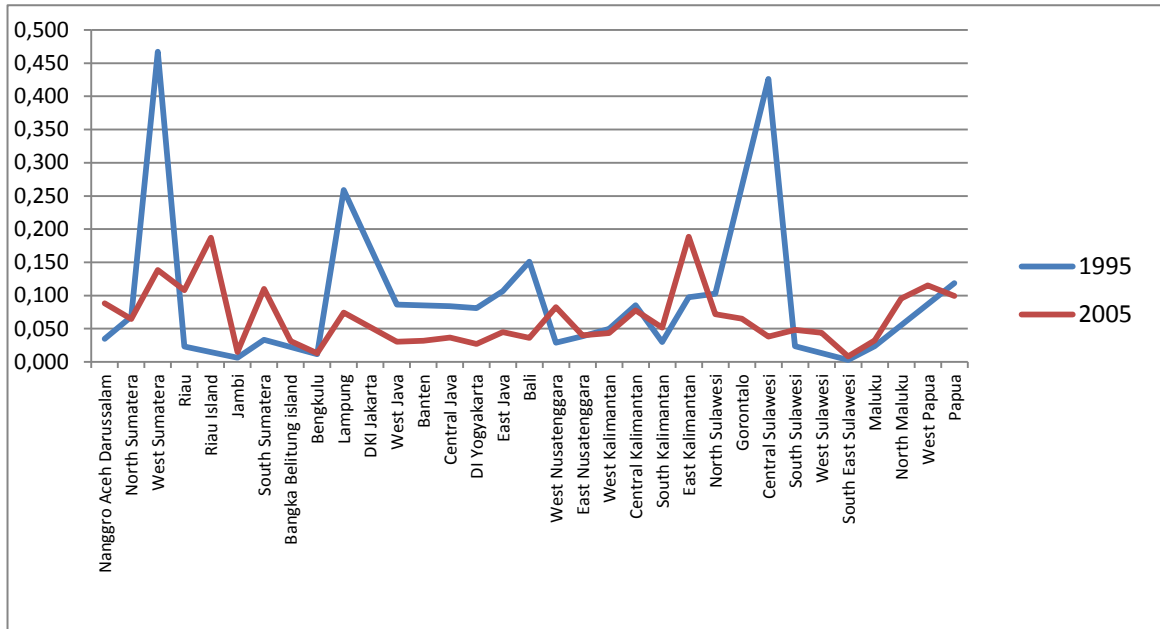


Figure 8. Within-Province Theil Indices Based on APBD per Capita

3. Years of Schooling

Statistical data indicates that the Years of Schooling (YOS) on a national scale has increased gradually over a period of 13 years, from 1995 to 2008 (Figure 9 and Table 5). The graph shows us the rise in YOS figures becomes larger year by year. During the pre regional autonomy period (1995 to 2000) the rise in YOS was on average 0.05 per year (0.26/5). Then at the beginning of the regional autonomy period, from 2000-2005, the YOS increased by 0.07 per year (0.36/5) and during 2005-2008 it rose higher up to 0.09 per year (0.37/3). The progressively higher rise in YOS during the period of regional autonomy is an early indication of the increasingly intense efforts to manage school education in the regions. These efforts are in line with the higher amount of fiscal revenue per capita of the regions.

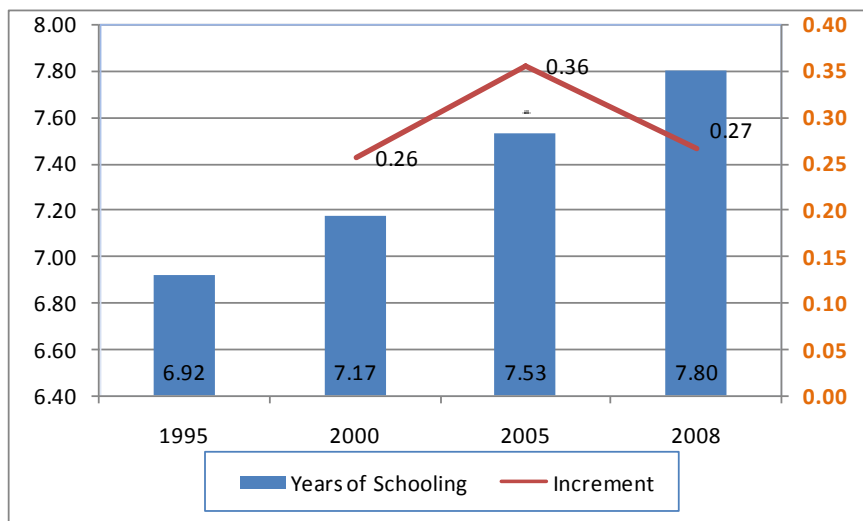


Figure 9. Years of Schooling at National Level

The rise in YOS apparently varied or was not equally distributed between the regions (Figure 10), likewise the level of YOS varied between the regions, due to the different levels of progress of the regions. The highest YOS prior to the era of regional autonomy occurred in Java and Bali, followed by Sumatera, and the lowest YOS was found in Eastern Indonesia (Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Maluku, Papua and Nusatenggara). After implementation of the regional autonomy, the YOS in Sumatera became higher than in Java & Bali, but Eastern Indonesia remained the lowest. Complete data on YOS can be seen in Appendix A5.

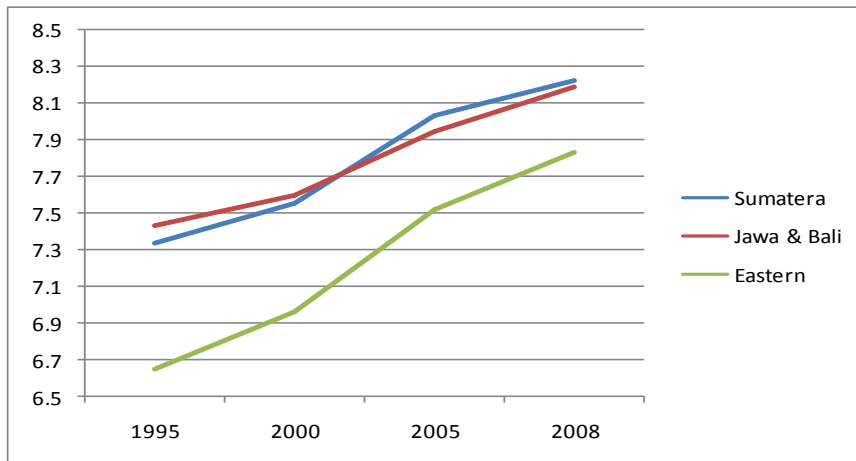


Figure 10. Years of Schooling by Island Group

Figure 10 clearly indicates the development and different YOS between the regions, particularly between Eastern Indonesia and the other regions. This disparity continues to decline however, so that the disparity between regions in 2008 is lower than in the previous years. Evidence that the disparity in YOS has become reduced is supported by the Williamson Index (Table 5 and Figure 11), namely that the indices show a trend of declining from 1995 through 2008, meaning that the disparity has lessened. From Table 5 and Figure 11 it can be seen that the disparity in YOS between province is always lower than the disparity between-regency/municipality on a national scale. And the movement of the Williamson Index between-province runs parallel with the index between-regency/municipality. Therefore it can be concluded that the era of regional autonomy has helped to accelerate the decline in disparity in YOS between regions.

Table 5.

Williamson Index Between-Province Based on Years of Schooling

	1995	2000	2005	2008
Between Province	0.15	0.11	0.12	0.10
Between Regency/Municipality Across National Level	0.25	0.21	0.21	0.20

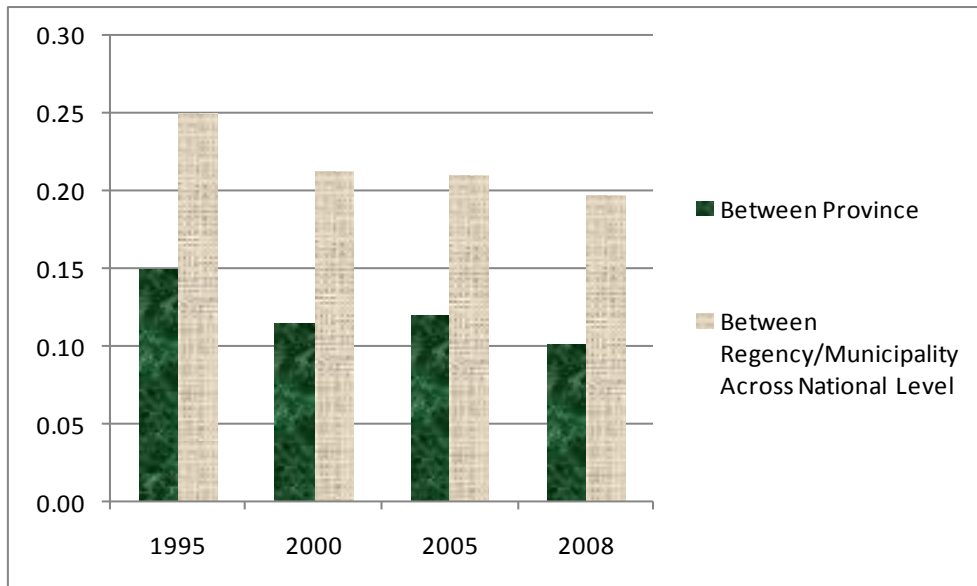


Figure 11. Williamson Index on Years of Schooling

The Williamson Index which involves all the regencies/municipalities in the country lies in the range of 0.20-0.25, while the indices that indicate the disparity between-regency as calculated for each province varies from 0.05 to 0.45 (Figure 12). In general the index of 2008 is lower than the same index in the year 1995. This means that the disparity in YOS between-regency/municipality in the province had improved or became reduced during that period of time. However, the decline in index was not the same for all provinces. In fact, an anomaly occurred in the provinces of South East Sulawesi and Papua, where the index in 2008 was higher than in 1995. In other words, both provinces experienced a rise in the disparity in YOS between-regency during that period. On the other hand, a sharp decline in disparity in YOS between-regency occurred in the provinces of Bengkulu and South Sulawesi.

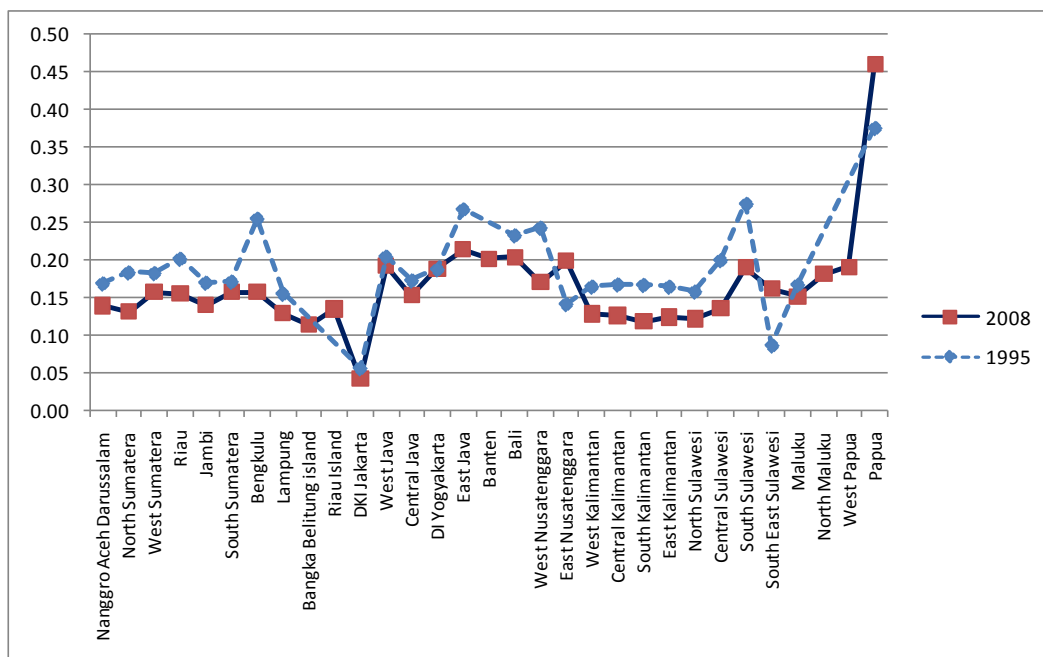


Figure 12. Williamson Index on Years of Schooling Across Regency in Province

CONCLUDING REMARK

Through calculation of the Williamson index as well as the Theil index it is found that during the period after implementation of regional autonomy, per capita income disparity between provinces became more pronounced. Disparity in income per capita between regency/municipality nation-wide also increased and even more drastically. This is not surprising if we bear in mind the extremely varied conditions between one regency/municipality and another in Indonesia. Meanwhile the conditions of intra-province per capita income disparity (between regency/municipality within a province) are also very varied. There are several provinces that internally suffered a per capita income disparity that grew worse, namely the provinces of South Sumatera, DKI Jakarta, West Java, East Kalimantan, NTB, South Sulawesi, Maluku, and Papua. Whereas other provinces such as Riau, Lampung, and Bali on the other hand experienced a sharp decline in regional income disparity. However, there are 12 other provinces whose conditions of per capita income disparity remained the same during the period between 1995 (pre regional autonomy) to 2005 (post regional autonomy).

Something quite significant after the implementation of regional autonomy was the tendency that between-province per capita income disparity played a dominant role in causing a rise in disparity on a national scale. Whereas disparity within-province played a smaller role in increasing the per capita income disparity between the regions in Indonesia.

Before the implementation of regional autonomy, there were differences among the regions related to the achievement of development goals. Western Indonesia (includes Java, Bali, and Sumatera) experienced a faster economic growth compared to Eastern Indonesia. After application of the regional autonomy, each of the regions strived to boost their economic development. And each region carried out its development with different strategies and policies. Consequently there were some regions that succeeded with the application of a 'perfect' strategy while others failed to achieve any improvement in their welfare. During the period of establishing regional autonomy, many heads of regions had to be imprisoned for cases of corruption. The lavish flow of money transferred by the central government to the regions created many opportunities for corruption. As a result of the differing development conditions between the regions, it is not surprising that the per capita income disparity between regions became sharper.

Based on the results of calculating disparity among the regions related to per capita government expenditures, I find similar conditions to that of per capita income disparity. Regions with abundant natural resources, particularly mining resources, and regions that are a center for manufacturing industries, will receive the larger portion in revenue sharing. As a result, the development budget of these regions is plentiful and can be used to accelerate the regional economic growth. Thus, based on the data, we know that regions which are rich in mining resources and are industrial centers will tend to experience a higher rate of economic growth, higher than the national average rate. The different rates of economic growth trigger a rise in the per capita income disparity between the regions.

One of the positive outcomes of implementing regional autonomy is the decline in educational disparity between the regions. This is reflected in the decreasing gap between regions for years of schooling (YOS). In the post autonomy period, both elementary and secondary education were the full responsibility of the regional government. The regional governments tend to use the same strategy to encourage education among the people. In many areas in fact, the regional government provides free education for elementary and secondary levels. In various campaigns for the election of regional heads, each of the candidates would usually present a theme on education and health.

In general, descriptive statistics indicate that the years of schooling has increased more rapidly after the application of regional autonomy. This is one of the indications that improvement has been made in the basic services, particularly in the area of education. Development is no longer "Java-centered". Prior to regional autonomy, the increase in YOS was most rapid in Java and Bali. After the regional autonomy, the best YOS was found in Sumatera, and the YOS of the Sumatera population was even better than the YOS in Java and Bali. Whereas for the eastern part of Indonesia (outside Java, Bali and Sumatera), although the YOS continues to rise, it has not yet been able to catch up with the regions in Western Indonesia. A promising matter is that after regional autonomy there has been a tendency for the YOS disparity between-region to decline. This appears to be a sign that regional autonomy stimulates more equality in the provision of basic services, in particular, education. Whereas the result of calculating YOS disparity between-regency/municipality within a province also shows us the same tendency. It is only in South-east Sulawesi and Papua that the YOS disparity between regencies has increased.

Regional autonomy in Indonesia is at the level of regencies/municipalities. Each regency or municipality has acquired more authority in development than before the implementation of regional autonomy. This stimulates each region to formulate its own development policy in accordance with its own characteristics and needs. The different policies and strategies used by each region naturally produces different economic development. From an economic viewpoint, the per capita income disparity between regions tends to rise. This matches the finding that fiscal capacity disparity has also increased. Regional autonomy can still be enjoyed by regions that are rich in natural resources, particularly mining resources. These mining regions will receive the majority of natural resources revenue sharing, while regions with little or no natural resources and have a dense population as well tend to have a slow economic growth. They require a strategy to overcome this unequal revenue sharing. The DAU (General Allocation Funds) which take into consideration the size of the population and the number of poor people, has evidently not yet been able to create a more balanced fiscal capacity

It has been a decade since the implementation of regional autonomy in Indonesia. But some regional governments have yet to be able to perform their role satisfactorily. Corruption has spread from the central level to the regions. Many heads of regions have been found to be involved in corruption cases and were imprisoned. Consequently, the regional development has never been optimal. It is this fact that leads to the different

degrees of success in development among the regions, and causes disparity. Nevertheless, the direct election of regional heads gives the people a choice and opportunity to choose the best leaders. If these elected leaders fail in their leadership, they most certainly will not be elected again.

Although Indonesia has experienced drastic changes in the relationship between the central government and the regions, it is a fact that there has never been any major problem to cause political unsettlement and ill competition between the regions. Regional autonomy has at least succeeded in encouraging equitable development in providing basic services for the people, despite being still unable to create equal economic growth among the regions.

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APPENDICES

Table Appendices A1.
Williamson Index Between-Regency/Municipality in Province Based on GRDP per
Capita

No.	Province	1995	2000	2005
1	Nanggro Aceh Darussalam	0.878	0.646	0.901
2	North Sumatera	0.301	0.368	0.388
3	West Sumatera	0.448	0.423	0.380
4	Riau	1.216	0.698	0.756
5	Riau Island			0.597
6	Jambi	0.246	0.377	0.372
7	South Sumatera	0.362	0.398	0.623
8	Bangka Belitung island			0.282
9	Bengkulu	0.184	0.367	0.374
10	Lampung	0.368	0.470	0.202
11	DKI Jakarta	0.363	0.523	0.563
12	West Java	0.414	0.642	0.668
13	Banten			0.842
14	Central Java	0.728	0.729	0.799
15	DI Yogyakarta	0.379	0.384	0.414
16	East Java	1.246	1.225	1.191
17	Bali	0.531	0.410	0.355
18	West Nusatenggara	0.231	0.773	1.754
19	East Nusatenggara	0.352	0.398	0.480
20	West Kalimantan	0.518	0.414	0.435
21	Central Kalimantan	0.294	0.347	0.235
22	South Kalimantan	0.334	0.399	0.427
23	East Kalimantan	0.519	0.577	1.209
24	North Sulawesi	0.282	0.640	0.320
25	Gorontalo			0.244
26	Central Sulawesi	0.289	0.404	0.231
27	South Sulawesi	0.423	0.407	0.668
28	South East Sulawesi	0.397	0.398	0.477
29	Maluku	0.329	0.630	0.598
30	North Maluku			0.272
31	West Papua			1.185
32	Papua	2.094	2.212	2.386

Source: PDRB Regency/Municipality, BPS, 1995,2000 and 2005

Table Appendices A2.
Theil Index Between-Regency/Municipality in Province Based on GRDP per Capita

No.	Province Name	1995	2000	2005
1	Nanggro Aceh Darussalam	0.327	0.185	0.283
2	North Sumatera	0.049	0.071	0.074
3	West Sumatera	0.088	0.079	0.065
4	Riau	0.328	0.242	0.246
5	Riau Island			0.219
6	Jambi	0.030	0.077	0.063
7	South Sumatera	0.063	0.080	0.163
8	Bangka Belitung island			0.035
9	Bengkulu	0.017	0.068	0.073
10	Lampung	0.059	0.107	0.020
11	DKI Jakarta	0.055	0.113	0.128
12	West Java	0.078	0.154	0.167
13	Banten			0.254
14	Central Java	0.214	0.205	0.239
15	DI Yogyakarta	0.063	0.062	0.071
16	East Java	0.433	0.378	0.380
17	Bali	0.118	0.071	0.059
18	West Nusatenggara	0.026	0.214	0.504
19	East Nusatenggara	0.057	0.063	0.090
20	West Kalimantan	0.117	0.085	0.085
21	Central Kalimantan	0.043	0.056	0.026
22	South Kalimantan	0.055	0.083	0.085
23	East Kalimantan	0.141	0.192	0.424
24	North Sulawesi	0.038	0.221	0.049
25	Gorontalo			0.029
26	Central Sulawesi	0.039	0.074	0.029
27	South Sulawesi	0.078	0.081	0.165
28	South East Sulawesi	0.075	0.072	0.109
29	Maluku	0.049	0.219	0.150
30	North Maluku			0.030
31	West Papua			0.506
32	Papua	0.943	1.093	1.237

Table Appendices A3.
Williamson Index Between-Regency/Municipality in Province Based on APBD per
Capita

No.	Province Name	1995	2000	2005
1	Nanggro Aceh Darussalam	0.299	0.396	0.466
2	North Sumatera	0.393	0.423	0.380
3	West Sumatera	1.800	0.457	0.631
4	Riau	0.219	0.319	0.476
5	Riau Island			0.689
6	Jambi	0.118	0.440	0.172
7	South Sumatera	0.265	0.287	0.511
8	Bangka Belitung island			0.256
9	Bengkulu	0.155	0.129	0.161
10	Lampung	0.916	0.233	0.511
11	DKI Jakarta			
12	West Java	0.489	0.367	0.262
13	Banten			0.293
14	Central Java	0.478	0.462	0.303
15	DI Yogyakarta	0.440	0.541	0.243
16	East Java	0.518	0.275	0.342
17	Bali	0.645	0.859	0.280
18	West Nusatenggara	0.251	0.311	0.451
19	East Nusatenggara	0.282	0.301	0.298
20	West Kalimantan	0.328	0.986	0.313
21	Central Kalimantan	0.432	0.405	0.413
22	South Kalimantan	0.255	0.325	0.328
23	East Kalimantan	0.487	0.352	0.627
24	North Sulawesi	0.493	0.218	0.408
25	Gorontalo			0.361
26	Central Sulawesi	1.127	0.476	0.287
27	South Sulawesi	0.227	0.441	0.328
28	West Sulawesi			0.299
29	South East Sulawesi	0.076	0.323	0.128
30	Maluku	0.229	0.800	0.252
31	North Maluku			0.480
32	West Papua			0.487
33	Papua	0.507	0.467	0.486

Table Appendices A4.
Theil Index Between-Regency/Municipality in Province Based on APBD per Capita

No.	Province Name	1995	2000	2005
1	Nanggro Aceh Darussalam	0.035	0.057	0.088
2	North Sumatera	0.068	0.072	0.065
3	West Sumatera	0.467	0.076	0.138
4	Riau	0.023	0.057	0.108
5	Riau Island			0.187
6	Jambi	0.007	0.102	0.015
7	South Sumatera	0.033	0.038	0.110
8	Bangka Belitung island			0.031
9	Bengkulu	0.012	0.008	0.013
10	Lampung	0.259	0.029	0.074
11	DKI Jakarta			
12	West Java	0.087	0.055	0.030
13	Banten			0.032
14	Central Java	0.084	0.103	0.037
15	DI Yogyakarta	0.081	0.116	0.027
16	East Java	0.107	0.036	0.045
17	Bali	0.151	0.247	0.036
18	West Nusatenggara	0.029	0.045	0.083
19	East Nusatenggara	0.039	0.046	0.040
20	West Kalimantan	0.050	0.372	0.044
21	Central Kalimantan	0.085	0.075	0.078
22	South Kalimantan	0.030	0.049	0.052
23	East Kalimantan	0.097	0.055	0.189
24	North Sulawesi	0.103	0.023	0.072
25	Gorontalo			0.065
26	Central Sulawesi	0.426	0.085	0.038
27	South Sulawesi	0.024	0.098	0.049
28	West Sulawesi			0.044
29	South East Sulawesi	0.003	0.046	0.008
30	Maluku	0.024	0.282	0.032
31	North Maluku			0.096
32	West Papua			0.115
33	Papua	0.119	0.102	0.099

Table Appendix A5.
Years of Schooling By Province

No.	Province	1995	2000	2005	2008
1	Nanggro Aceh Darussalam	7.5	-	-	8.6
2	North Sumatera	8.2	8.2	8.8	8.8
3	West Sumatera	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.6
4	Riau	7.6	7.9	8.3	8.8
5	Jambi	7.0	7.3	7.8	7.9
6	South Sumatera	6.9	7.3	7.9	7.8
7	Bengkulu	7.1	7.4	8.0	8.2
8	Lampung	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.5
9	Bangka Belitung island	-	-	6.9	7.7
10	Riau Island	-	-	9.3	8.3
11	DKI Jakarta	10.3	9.9	10.2	10.3
12	West Java	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.7
13	Central Java	6.2	6.6	6.6	7.1
14	DI Yogyakarta	8.2	7.8	8.6	9.0
15	East Java	6.1	6.6	7.0	7.2
16	Banten			7.9	8.0
17	Bali	6.8	7.4	7.7	8.0
18	West Nusatenggara	5.4	6.0	5.6	6.8
19	East Nusatenggara	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.8
20	Timor Timur	3.9	-	-	-
21	West Kalimantan	5.8	6.4	6.9	6.9
22	Central Kalimantan	7.3	7.6	8.0	8.0
23	South Kalimantan	6.8	7.0	7.6	7.8
24	East Kalimantan	8.1	8.1	8.9	8.9
25	North Sulawesi	8.2	8.1	9.0	9.0
26	Central Sulawesi	7.4	7.4	7.6	8.1
27	South Sulawesi	6.8	6.9	7.3	7.6
28	South East Sulawesi	7.2	7.5	7.5	8.1
29	Maluku	7.8	-	8.5	8.8
30	North Maluku	-	-	8.2	8.3
31	West Papua	-	-	-	8.0
32	Papua	5.8	5.6	6.4	6.5
	National	6.92	7.17	7.53	7.80

Table Appendices A6.

Williamson Index Between-Regency in Province on Years of Schooling

No.	Province	1995	2000	2005	2008
1	Nanggro Aceh Darussalam	0.169	-	-	0.139
2	North Sumatera	0.183	0.150	0.091	0.131
3	West Sumatera	0.182	0.167	0.178	0.157
4	Riau	0.202	0.166	0.141	0.155
5	Jambi	0.170	0.120	0.149	0.140
6	South Sumatera	0.171	0.149	0.153	0.157
7	Bengkulu	0.255	0.158	0.171	0.157
8	Lampung	0.155	0.139	0.136	0.128
9	Bangka Belitung island			0.132	0.114
10	Riau Island			0.198	0.134
11	DKI Jakarta	0.056	0.057	0.044	0.042
12	West Java	0.204	0.154	0.188	0.193
13	Central Java	0.173	0.119	0.174	0.152
14	DI Yogyakarta	0.188	0.215	0.178	0.189
15	East Java	0.267	0.196	0.214	0.214
16	Banten			0.131	0.201
17	Bali	0.233	0.177	0.172	0.204
18	West Nusatenggara	0.243	0.122	0.245	0.170
19	East Nusatenggara	0.141	0.154	0.197	0.198
20	Timor Timur	0.522		-	-
21	West Kalimantan	0.164	0.135	0.144	0.128
22	Central Kalimantan	0.167	0.105	0.130	0.126
23	South Kalimantan	0.167	0.128	0.140	0.118
24	East Kalimantan	0.164	0.217	0.115	0.123
25	North Sulawesi	0.158	0.236	0.105	0.121
26	Central Sulawesi	0.200	0.171	0.157	0.135
27	South Sulawesi	0.275	0.198	0.201	0.189
28	South East Sulawesi	0.086	0.181	0.203	0.162
29	Maluku	0.167	0.181	0.155	0.152
30	North Maluku			0.134	0.181
31	West Papua			0.209	0.191
32	Papua	0.376	0.341	0.818	0.461