

Eighth meeting of the Expert Group on the Integration of Statistical and Geospatial Information jointly with the seventh meeting of the Working Group on Geospatial Information of the IAEG-SDGs.

UNON Conference Centre, Nairobi, Kenya

Mapping SDGs indicators to the village level in Indonesia

Diah Retno Minarni Badan Informasi Geospasial - Indonesia



Background

The aggregation of statistical data into small geographical units which is related to the principle of Leave No One Behind, has become a global issue in the measurement of SDGs indicators.

The statistical spatial integration activity was held to support the provision of SDGs indicator data in village administration units in the Kalimantan, Nusa Tenggara, and Maluku regions



Dokumen-dokumen UN-GGIM terkait integrasi data statistik dan informasi geospasial



Sumber Data

- To obtain data that can be used to compile village-level SDGs indicators, BIG is trying to build cooperation with several related ministries/agencies, one of which is with the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN).
- Family Data Collection activities organized by BKKBN, produce statistical data in household units so that aggregation can be carried out to the village administration level.

Pendataan Keluarga 2021

Pendataan, Awal Perencanaan Keluarga



Unit pengambilan data PK21 yang berupa rumah tangga dalam bentuk titik



Data Processing

- Aggregation of family unit data into data in village, sub-district, district/city, and provincial administrative area units
- The calculation of SDGs Indicators refers to the SDGs Indicator Metadata Book Edition II issued by Bappenas
- Combining statistical data tables with geospatial information of administrative areas at the village, sub-district, district/city, and provincial levels using the Ministry of Home Affairs' PUM code





Indicator 1.2.2 – Percentage of men, women and children of all ages, living in poverty in various dimensions, according to the national definition (percentage of the population aged 0-17 years with a birth certificate and percentage of households without internet access)



Map of the percentage of families aged 0-17 years who do not have a birth certificate in the Kalimantan region





Indicator 1.4.2 - Proportion of adult population who obtain land rights based on legal documents and who have land rights by gender and type of ownership



Map of the Percentage of Families with Freehold Houses in the Maluku Region



1 NO POVERTY

Map of the percentage of families with lease/contract houses in the Maluku region



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Indicator 3.7.1 - Proportion of women of reproductive age (15–49 years) or their spouses who have family planning needs and use modern contraceptives



Map of the proportion of women aged 15-49 with married status who use one type of contraceptive method in the Kalimantan region



Map of the proportion of women aged 15-49 with married status who use one type of modern contraceptive method in the Bali and Nusa Tenggara regions





Indicator 3.8.2. (a) - National Health Insurance Coverage



Map of national health insurance coverage in the Maluku region





Indicator 4.1.2. - Level of completion of education at the elementary/equivalent, junior high/equivalent, and high school/equivalent levels.

ingkat Kabupaten

41.77 - 47.99 📕 51.70 - 55.03 📕 60.88 - 65.37

entere (%



Map of education completion rate at the elementary level/equivalent in the Kalimantan region





Map of education completion rates at the junior high school level/equivalent in the Bali and Nusa Tenggara regions

Indikator 4.1.2 Tingkat penyelesaian pendidikan jenjang

SMP/sederajat di Region Bali & Nusra

Map of the level of completion of education at the high school/equivalent level in the Maluku region



Indicator 4.1.2. (a) - Number of children who do not go to school at the level of PAUD, elementary/equivalent, junior high/equivalent, and high school/equivalent





Map of the number of out-of-school children for elementary level/equivalent in the Bali and Nusa Tenggara regions



Map of the number of out-of-school children for elementary level/equivalent in the Bali and Nusa Tenggara regions



Map of the number of out-of-school children for high school/equivalent level in the Kalimantan region





4 EDUCATION

Indicator 4.3.1. - Participation rates of adolescents and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the last 12 months, by gender



Map of youth participation in formal and non-formal education and training in the Kalimantan region

Map of adult participation in formal and non-formal education and training in the Kalimantan region



Indicator 4.3.1.a - Gross Participation Rate (APK) of Higher Education (University)





Map of pure participation figures at the university level in the Kalimantan region



Map of pure participation figures at the university level in the Bali and Nusa Tenggara regions





Indicator 4.5.1. - Ratio of Pure Participation Rate (APM) and Gross Participation Rate (APK) ELEMENTARY/SMP/SMA



Map of the ratio between female and male APKs at the elementary level/equivalent in the Bali and Nusa Tenggara regions

Map of the ratio between female and male APKs at the junior high school level/equivalent in the Bali and Nusa Tenggara regions

Map of the ratio between female and male APKs at the high school/equivalent level in the Bali and Nusa Tenggara regions

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5 EQUALITY

Indicator 5.2.1 - Proportion of adult women and girls (aged 15-64 years) who have experienced violence (physical, sexual or emotional) by a partner or former partner in the past 12 month



Map of the proportion of women aged 15-64 years who experience violence by a partner or ex-partner in the Kalimantan region



Map of the proportion of women aged 15-64 years who experience violence by their spouses or ex-partners in the Bali and Nusa Tenggara regions





5 EQUALITY

Indicator 5.3.1 - Proportion of women aged 20 - 24 years who have the first marriage age or the first cohabitation age (a) before the age of 15 and (b) before the age of 15 and (b) the age of 18.



Map of the proportion of women aged 20-24 years who have their first marriage age or the first cohabitation age before the age of 15 in the Bali and Nusa Tenggara regions



Map of the proportion of women aged 20-24 years who have their first marriage age or the first age of cohabitation before the age of 18 in the Bali and Nusa Tenggara regions



Indikator 6.1.1.











SDGs Indicator Metadata:

Pelayanan Air Minum Yang Dikelola Secara Aman



Presentase rumah tangga yang menggunakan layanan air minum yang dikelola secara aman.

INDIKATOR

6.1.1*

Keterangan:

JRTAMSA

PAMSA : P

- Persentase rumah tangga yang menggunakan pelayanan air minum yang dikelola secara aman, berlokasi di dalam atau di halaman rumah, dan air tersedia sepanjang tahun
- : Jumlah rumah tangga yang menggunakan pelayanan air minum yang dikelola secara aman, berlokasi di dalam atau di halaman rumah, dan air tersedia sepanjang tahun

JRT

: Jumlah rumah tangga seluruhnya

BKKBN data: Proportion of families that have access to a decent water source

- Proper sources of drinking water:
- Bottled/refillable water
- Plumber/PAM
- Drilled/pump wells
- Sheltered wells
- Protected springs

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6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

118-00'E

97.04 - 99.44

99.45 - 100.00

Indicator 6.1.1. - Percentage of households that use drinking water services that are managed safely.



Map of the proportion of families with decent drinking water sources in the Bali and Nusa Tenggara regions

Map of the proportion of families with decent drinking water sources in the Kalimantan region

#1 Peta Data Nusantara RADAN INFORMA

Indicator 6.2.1. - Percentage of households using safely managed sanitation services, including handwashing facilities with water and soap



SDGs Indicator Metadata:

INDIKATOR 6.2.1*

Persentase rumah tangga yang menggunakan

lavanan sanitasi

aman, termasuk

dengan air dan

sabun.

Rumus:

- PLSL =Keterangan: yang dikelola secara fasilitas cuci tangan
 - PLSL : Persentase rumah tangga yang memiliki akses terhadap sanitasi layak

JRTSL JRTS x 100

- JRTSL : Jumlah rumah tangga dengan akses terhadap sanitasi layak
- JRTS : Jumlah rumah tangga seluruhnya

Data BKKBN:

Proportion of families who have access to decent sanitation facilities

Proper sanitation facilities:

- Own sanitary facilities with goosenecks and septic tanks/WWTP
- Communal toilet facilities with goosenecks and septic tanks/WWTP

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6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Indicator 6.2.1. - Percentage of households using safely managed sanitation services, including handwashing facilities with water and soap



Map of the proportion of families with their own/communal latrines with a model of gooseneck and septic tank in the Kalimantan region



Map of the proportion of families with their own/communal latrines with gooseneck models and septic tanks in the Bali and Nusa Tenggara regions



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Indicator 7.1.1 – Electrification Ratio



Map of the percentage of households with the main source of electricity in the Kalimantan region



Map of the percentage of households with the main source of electricity in the Bali and Nusa Tenggara regions



Map of the percentage of households with the main source of electricity using electricity in the Maluku region

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Indicator 7.1.2.b – Household gas usage ratio



Map of the percentage of households that use gas as the main fuel in the Kalimantan region



Map of the percentage of households that use gas as the main fuel in the Bali and Nusa Tenggara regions



Map of the percentage of families that use gas as the main fuel in the Maluku region

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Map of the proportion of informal employment in the Kalimantan region



Map of the proportion of informal employment in the Bali and Nusa Tenggara regions



Map of the proportion of informal employment in the Maluku region



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Indicator 8.6.1. - Percentage of young people (15-24) who are not in school, working or attending training (NEET)



Map of the proportion of individuals aged 15-24 who are not working and not going to school in the Kalimantan region



Map of the proportion of individuals aged 15-24 who are not working and not going to school in the Bali and Nusa Tenggara regions



Map of the proportion of individuals aged 15-24 who are not working and not going to school in the Maluku region





Indicator 11.1.1. (a) - The percentage of households that have access to decent and affordable housing.



Map of the proportion of families with decent roofs in the Borneo region



Map of the proportion of families with decent house walls in the Kalimantan region



Map of the proportion of families with decent house floors in the Kalimantan region





17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Map of the proportion of individual families over 5 years old accessing the internet in the Kalimantan region



Map of the proportion of individual families over 5 years old accessing the internet in the Bali and Nusa Tenggara regions



Indicator 17.8.1 - Percentage of internet users.

Map of the proportion of individual families over 5 years old who access the internet in the Maluku region

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Indikator 11.2.1.(a) Proportion of the Population That Gets **Convenient Access to Public Transportation**

Kode Indikator	11.2.1.(a)		Application of the DEGURBA approach to generate comparable
Nama Indikator	Proporsi populasi yang mendapatkan akses yang nyaman pada transportasi publik	Hermatif BOALS	urban data in selected countries
Konsep	Transportasi umum adalah moda angkutan umum massal dan moda perkeretaapian perkotaan yang berjadwal, berute, aman, dan bertarif jelas. Angkutan umum adalah jasa angkutan orang dan/atau barang dengan kendaraan bermotor umum. Sementara, kendaraan bermotor umum adalah setiap kendaraan yang digunakan untuk angkutan barang dan/atau orang dengan dipungut bayaran (UU 22 Tahun 2009 tentang Lalu Lintas dan Angkutan Jalan). Perkeretaapian adalah satu kesatuan sistem dalam penyelenggaraan transportasi kereta api. Dalam penjelasan UU 23 Tahun 2007 tentang Perkeretaapian, perkeretaapian perkotaan adalah penyelenggaraan transportasi kereta api yang melayani perpindahan orang di wilayah perkotaan dan/atau perjalanan ulang-alik, baik dalam satu wilayah administrasi maupun lebih. Apabila transportasi kereta api tersebut berada di wilayah metropolitan, dapat disebut pula kereta api metro. Jenis moda transportasi tergantung tipologi kota. Misalnya, kota metropolitan dan kota besar perlu memiliki sistem transportasi berbasis re- rel kota sedaran antu usitam transportasi tergantung tipologi kota. Misalnya, kota metropolitan dan kota Akese transportasi terganon ruman numang numang numan numang nu		Indicator 11.2.1: Proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transport by sex, age and persons with disabilities lisis Hotel, Bandung City 19/04/2023
	didekati dengan jarak akses dalam radius 0,5 km.Persentase penduduk yang mendapatkan akses yang nyaman pada transportasi publik adalah perbandingan jumlah penduduk dengan jarak rumah ke tempat menunggu kendaraan/angkutan umum dengan rute tertentu terdekat dalam jarak 0,5 km dibandingkan jumlah semua penduduk yang berada di wilayah layanan angkutan umum tersebut.	Sumber: Akun X @UNinIndonesia	Knowledge and Innovation Branch UN-HABITAT UN-HABITAT UN-HABITAT
Metode Perhitungan	Cara perhitungan: Jumlah penduduk yang memiliki akses transportasi umum yang nyaman dibagi dengan jumlah penduduk di wilayah yang dilayani dikali dengan seratus, dinyatakan dengan satuan persen (%). Rumus: $PPTUN = \frac{JPTUN}{JP} \times 100$ Keterangan: PPTUN : Persentase penduduk yang memiliki akses nyaman (jarak 0,5 km) ke transportasi umum JPTUN : Jumlah penduduk yang memiliki akses nyaman (jarak 0,5 km) ke transportasi umum JPTUN : Jumlah penduduk yang memiliki akses nyaman (jarak 0,5 km) ke transportasi umum	<text><text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text></text>	 C. Integrate population data The National statistics office has data at household level that can be aggregated to determine population in the created service areas by total, gender, age, persons with disabilities Gridded population datasets offer option where such lacks – GPWA, GHS-POP, WorldPop, HRSL. You can create population grids at national or city level using available high-quality data and extracted built up areas There is a major challenge of disaggregating the indicator by different groups where high resolution population data is lacking
Manfaat	Memantau penggunaan dan akses penduduk terhadap transportasi umum yang nyaman serta gerakan menurunkan ketergantungan akan penggunaan kendaraan pribadi.	B. Create Service Areas Get data on streets: • City authorities	D. Compute Indicator
Sumber	BPS: Susenas (Modul Ketahanan Sosial).	OSM high capacity systems (use GIS tools) Generate (digitize)	% with access to public transport = 100x City normalation
Disagregasi	 Wilayah administrasi: nasional dan provinsi. Perkotaan dan perdesaan 	Legend a advine a barrier a ba	Data Disaggregation requirements
Frekuensi Sumber: https://sdgs	Tiga (3) tahunan. .bappenas.go.id/metadata-indikator-sdgs/	A merge of both bus stop and high capacity transport	Required Disaggregation Age Gender Indicators of vulnerability and disability Type of transport sytem Collection or provide the system of the sys



systems service areas helps identify the total population

with access to different public transport mode

UN-Habitat, etc

Sumber: Slide Presentasi Daniel Githira UN-HABITAT



Pengukuran Indikator 11.2.1.(a)

Perform the calculation of the 11.2.1 indicator. (a) Percentage of the population with convenient access to public transportation as a follow-up to the UN-HABITAT Workshop

METODE PERHITUNGAN

Cara perhitungan:

Jumlah penduduk yang memiliki akses transportasi umum yang nyaman dibagi dengan jumlah penduduk di wilayah yang dilayani dikali dengan serratus, dinyatakan dengan satuan persen (%).

Rumus:

$$PPTUN = \frac{JPTUN}{JP} \times 100$$

Keterangan:

- PPTUN : Persentase penduduk yang memiliki akses nyaman (jarak 0,5 km) ke transportasi umum
- JPTUN : Jumlah penduduk yang yang memiliki akses nyaman (jarak 0,5 km) ke transportasi umum
- JP : Jumlah penduduk di wilayah yang dilayani

Data Processing Methods





Indicator Measurement Data Processing Method 11.2.1. (a)



Distribusi Populasi Worldpop



Land Built 2020



Population Distribution Adjusts BPS Data and Built Land





Buffer 500 meters from Node or Public Transport Route

EADAM INFORMASI GEOSPASIAL #1 Peta Data Nusantara 555 th Stu Peta Stu Data Stu Data

Results of IGT Activities of Spatial-Statistical Integration Related to Statistical and Geospatial Data Analysis

Perform the calculation of the 11.2.1 indicator. (a) Percentage of the population with convenient access to public transportation



No	City	Popula tion	Number of Population Served	Percentage of Population Served
1	Kota Banjarbaru	253440	94.977	37,48
2	Kota Banjarmasin	657660	558.305	84,89
3	Kota Pontianak	658685	573.514	87,07
4	Kota Singkawang	235064	143.637	61,11
5	Kota Palangkaraya	293457	126597	43,14
6	Kota Bontang	178900	93985	52,53
7	Kota Samarinda	828000	412147	49,78
8	Kota Balikpapan	688300	420568	61,10
9	Kota Tarakan	242800	193.874	79,85





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Indicator 11.3.1. (a) Ratio of the rate of expansion of built land to the rate of population growth

KEMENTERIAN PERENCANAAN PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL/ BADAN PERENCANAAN PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL REPUBLIK INDONESIA

DIREKTORAT PEMBANGUNAN DAERAH

NOTA DINAS NOMOR 200/PP.10.01/02/2023

- Yth. : (Daftar Terlampir)
- Dari : Direktur Pembangunan Daerah selaku Ketua Sub Pokja Tujuan 11 SDGs Hal : Permohonan Data Sektoral Capaian SDGs 2022 untuk Penyusunan Laporan Tahunan Pelaksanaan TPB/SDGs 2022

Tanggal : 15 Februari 2023

Lampiran : 3 (tiga) berkas

Lampiran III Nota Dinas Nomor : 200/PP.10.01/02/2023 Tanggal : 15 Februari 2023

Daftar Indikator TPB/SDGs 2022 untuk Tujuan 11. Kota dan Permukiman yang Berkelanjutan

No	Kode	Nama Indikator SDGs	Tahun		Disregrasi	Sumber Data	Keterangan					
	Indikator				Wilayah							
11.3	11.3 Pada tahun 2030, memperkuat urbanisasi yang inklusif dan berkelanjutan serta kapasitas partisipasi, perencanaan Penanganan											
perr	nukiman yar	ng berkelanjutan dan terinte	grasi di s	emu	a negara.							
1	11.3.1.(a)	Rasio laju perluasan	2015 -	•	Nasional	Badan Informasi	Dit. Tata Ruang, Pertanahan,					
	**	lahan terbangun	2022	•	Provinsi	Geospasial (BIG)	dan Penanggulangan Bencana					
		terhadap laju		•	Kabupaten/Kota							
		pertumbuhan penduduk										
11.4	Mempromo	sikan dan menjaga warisar	budaya (duni	a dan warisan alar	n dunia.						



CALCULATION METHOD

The rate of land expansion built in a certain period of time is divided by the rate of population growth in the same period

Formula

RLTPP = LPLT

Information

mormut		
RLTPP	:	Ratio of the rate of land expansion built up to the rate of population growth
LPLT	:	The rate of land expansion was built in the period XXXX-YYYY
LPP	:	Population growth rate in the period XXXX-YYYY

BENEFIT

Monitoring the effect of population growth on urban land conversion as a way to see whether land use is carried out efficiently or not

DATA SOURCES

Badan Informasi Geospasial.

DISAGREGATION

- 1. Administrative area: national, provincial and regency/city.
- 2. Land cover map 1:50k scale Java, Bali, Nusa Tenggara, Sulawesi, Maluku, Papua

FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION

Every 5 years



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Sumber: https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/metadata-indikator-sdgs/



Analysis of the Built Land Expansion Map using:

- 1. Landsat (NASA & USGS)
- 2. Sentinel-1 (Copernicus)
- 3. Coastline Map (BIG)
- 4. Administrative Area Boundaries Map (Ministry of Home Affairs and BIG)
- 5. Basic Map of Indonesia's Terrain (BIG)

PETA PERLUASAN LAHAN TERBANGUN

KALIMANTAN BARAT



PETA PERLUASAN LAHAN TERBANGUN BALI



PETA PERLUASAN LAHAN TERBANGUN NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR





Indicator 11.3.1. (a) The ratio of the rate of expansion of built land to the rate of population growth

Province	Total Populatio n 2015	Total Populatio n 2020	Population Growth (%)	Built-up Land Area 2015 (km2)	Added Land Built in 2020 (km2)	Land Rate Built(%)	RLTPP	Province	Total Populatio n 2015	Total Population 2020	Population Growth (%)	Built-up Land Area 2015 (km2)	Added Land Built in 2020 (km2)	Land Rate Built(%)	RLTPP
Aceh	5,001,960	5,274,890	5.46	902.54	56.36	6.24	1.14	Maluku	1,686,469	1,848,923	9.63	291.73	17.9 <mark>6</mark>	6.16	0.64
Bali	4,153,800	4,317,404	3.94	838.92	52.27	6.23	1.58	Maluku Utara	1,162,345	1,282,937	10.37	208.52	27.04	12.97	1.25
Banten	11,955,243	11,904,562	-0.42	1110.83	130.57	11.75	-27.73	Nusa Tenggara Barat	4,819,513	5,320,092	10.39	520.15	37.29	7.17	0.69
Bengkulu	1,874,944	2,010,670	7.24	320.56	25.40	7.92	1.09	Nusa Tenggara Timur	5,120,061	5,325,560	4.01	953.06	54.79	5.75	1.43
Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta	3,679,176	3,668,719	-0.28	788.01	99.48	12.62	-44.42	Рариа	794,070	1,008,086	26.95	322.71	41.65	12.91	0.48
DKI Jakarta	10,177,924	10,562,088	3.77	543.74	31.33	5.76	1.53	Papua Barat	425,124	542,999	27.73	119.39	11.10	9.29	0.34
Gorontalo	1,133,237	1,171,681	3.39	204.30	20.11	9.84	2.90	Papua Barat Daya	446,386	578,325	29.56	96.85	7.90	8.16	0.28
Jambi	3,402,053	3,548,400	4.30	736.62	52.34	7.11	1.65	Papua Pegunungan	962,689	1,390,881	44.48	64.90	11.86	18.28	0.41
Jawa Barat	46,709,600	48,274,200	3.35	4782.76	495.57	10.36	3.09	Papua Selatan	460,059	513,617	11.64	141.39	16.32	11.54	0.99
Jawa Tengah	33,774,190	36,516,035	8.12	6264.03	367.43	5.87	0.72	Papua Tengah	932,557	1,391,123	49.17	243.98	38.82	15.91	0.32
Jawa Timur	38,847,567	40,664,000	4.68	6156.53	475.43	7.72	1.65	Riau	6,344,402	6,394,090	0.78	1531.23	190.78	12.46	15.91
Kalimantan Barat	4,395,983	5,414,390	23.17	962.00	66.16	6.88	0.30	Sulawesi Barat	1,282,160	1,419,220	10.69	154.28	11.25	7.29	0.68
Kalimantan Selatan	3,989,800	4,073,600	2.10	724.04	61.34	8.47	4.03	Sulawesi Selatan	8,520,304	9,073,800	6.50	1268.20	106.46	8.39	1.29
Kalimantan Tengah	2,495,035	2,669,969	7.01	484.15	58.69	12.12	1.73	Sulawesi Tengah	2,876,700	2,985,760	3.79	608.58	50.31	8.27	2.18
Kalimantan Timur	3,426,638	3,766,100	9.91	664.91	90.68	13.64	1.38	Sulawesi Tenggara	2,499,540	2,624,875	5.01	492.87	46.66	9.47	1.89
Kalimantan Utara	641,936	701,800	9.33	150.15	28.54	19.01	2.04	Sulawesi Utara	2,412,118	2,621,923	8.70	413.34	64.80	15.68	1.80
Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	1,372,813	1,455,700	6.04	378.23	14.23	3.76	0.62	Sumatera Barat	5,196,289	5,534,472	6.51	831.24	124.03	14.92	2.29
Kepulauan Riau	1,973,043	2,064,560	4.64	353.98	37.63	10.63	2.29	Sumatera Selatan	8,052,315	8,467,432	5.16	1283.24	127.85	9.96	1.93
Lampung	8,117,268	9,007,880	10.97	1852.66	90.28	4.87	0.44	Sumatera Utara	13,937,797	14,799,361	6.18	1949.54	153.11	7.85	1.27

National	Total Populatio n 2015	Total Population 2020	Population Growth (%)	Built-up Land Area 2015(km2)	Added Land Built in 2020 (km2)	Land Rate Built(%)	RLTPP
Indonesia	255,053,108	270,190,124	5.93	39,714.16	3,393.81	8.55	1.44

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Subsequent Spatial-Statistical Integration?





Terima Kasih

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