



Income and Expenditure Data in the context of the 2030 SDGs Agenda

3rd day Training Income and Expenditure Data, Perak 22-23 of March 2018

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 **BADAN PUSAT STATISTIK**

Pelopop
Data Statistik
Terpercaya
Untuk Semua

The Importance of Susenas Data

- Planning and Evaluating National Development Program
- Planning and Evaluating Sectoral Program from Ministry/Institution
- Provides SDGs Indicators



Principal of SDGs

1. *Universality* –

SDGs are implemented by developed countries and developing countries

2. *Integration* – SDGs are implemented in an integrated and interrelated manner in all social, economic and environmental dimensions

3. *No One Left Behind*

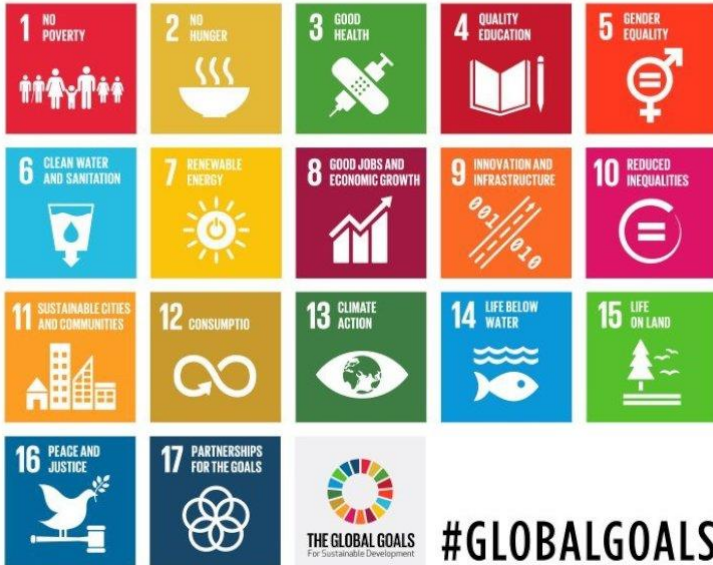
development should benefit for all and involve all interests





SDGs: DIMENSI, GOAL, TARGET, INDIKATOR

THE GLOBAL GOALS For Sustainable Development



- **DIMENTION:** economy, social, environment, and tatakelola
- **17 Goals, 169 target**



240 indicators

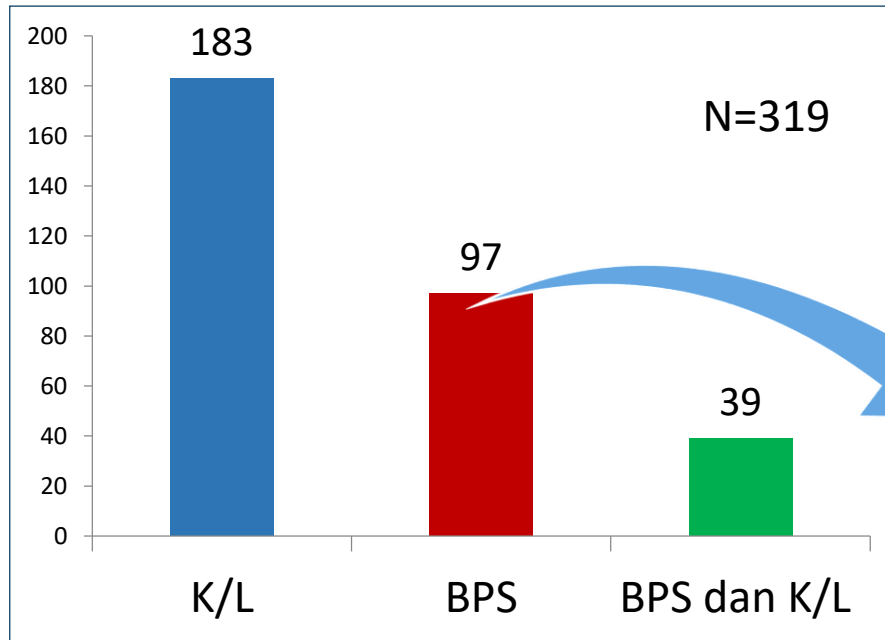


**The backbone of monitoring
SDGs**

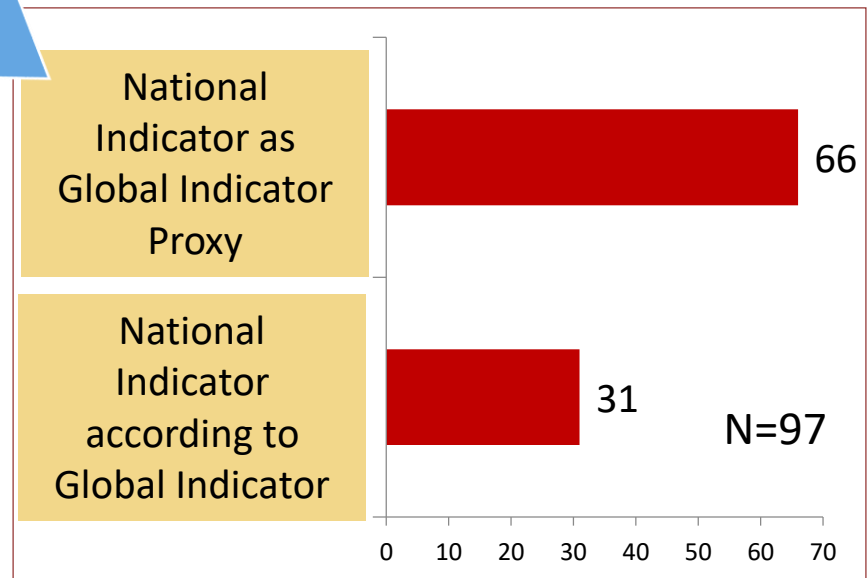


Providing SDGs Indicators in Indonesia

The number of SDGs Indicators based on Data Source



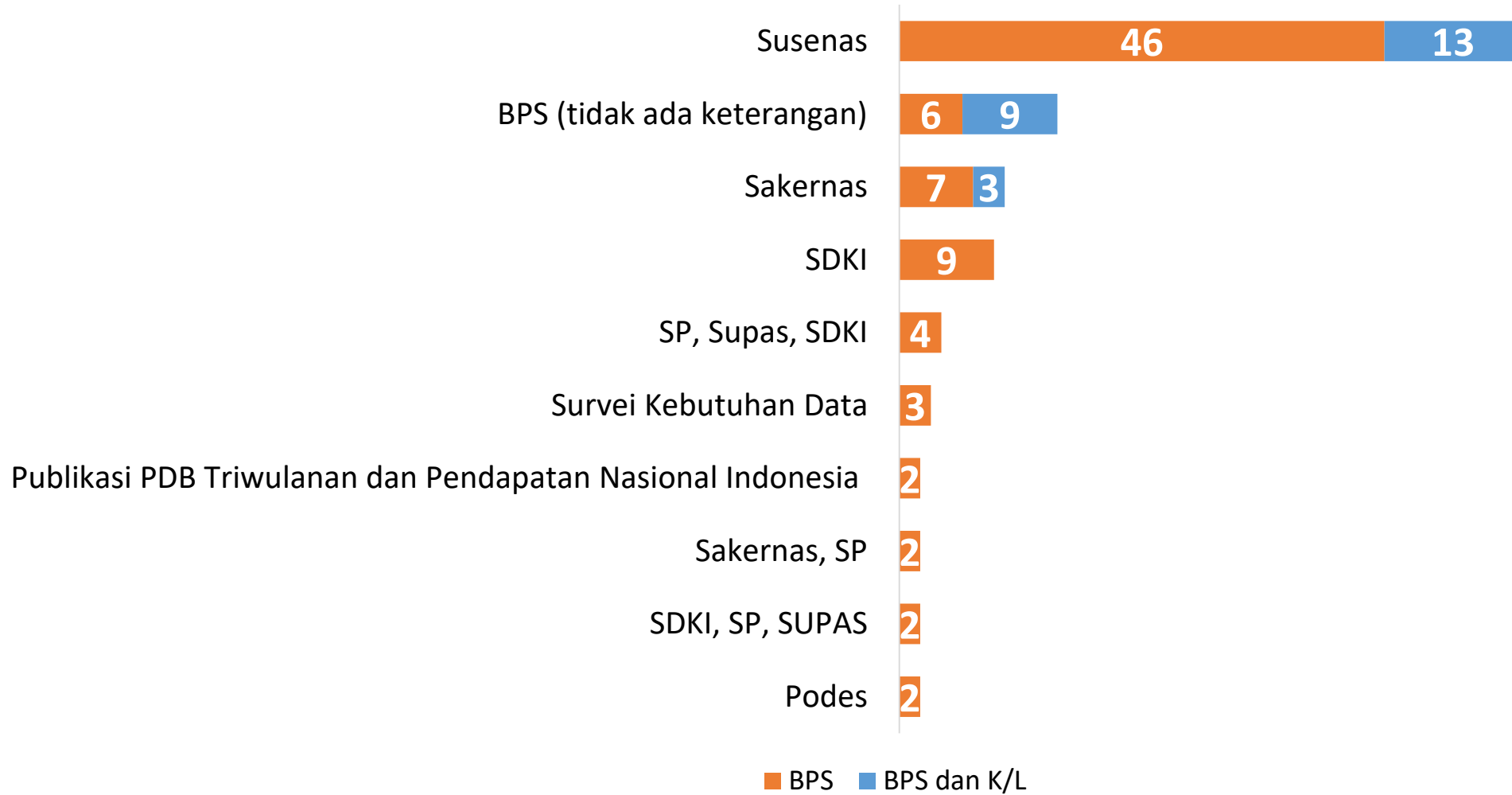
Indonesia SDGs Indicators which will be provided by BPS based on global indicator compatibility



In Total, BPS will contribute to 136 Indonesia SDGs indicators



Top 10 of BPS, BPS and K/L SDGs Indicators Data Sources





Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (E/CN.3/2016/2/Rev.1)

Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by :

income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics,

in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (General Assembly resolution 68/261)



BADAN PUSAT STATISTIK

Pelopori
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Terpercaya
Untuk Semua

Implementation Income/expenditure data for SDGs indicators





Goals 1. No Poverty

The trend of Percentage Poor People in Indonesia, March 2011 – September 2017



Percentage of Poor people in September 2017
Was 10,12 persen, **declined 0,52 percent point** from
March 2017 (10,64 percent).

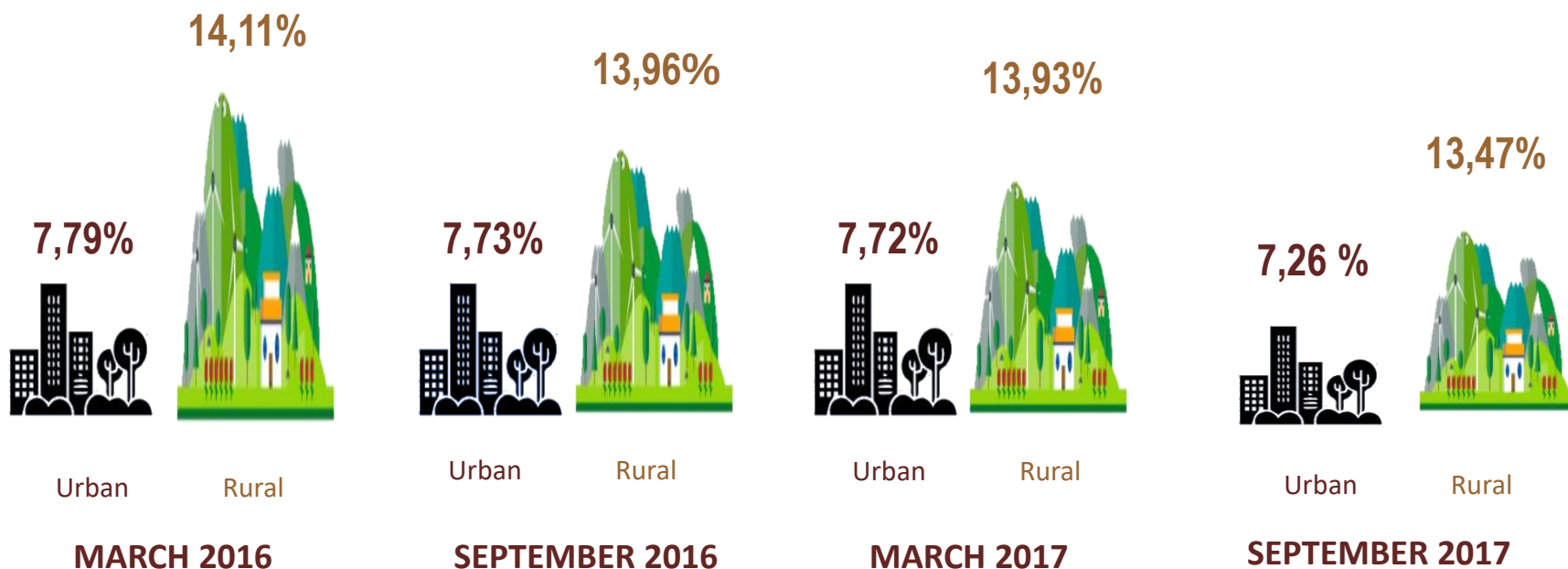
Percentage of poor
people

0,52 % point





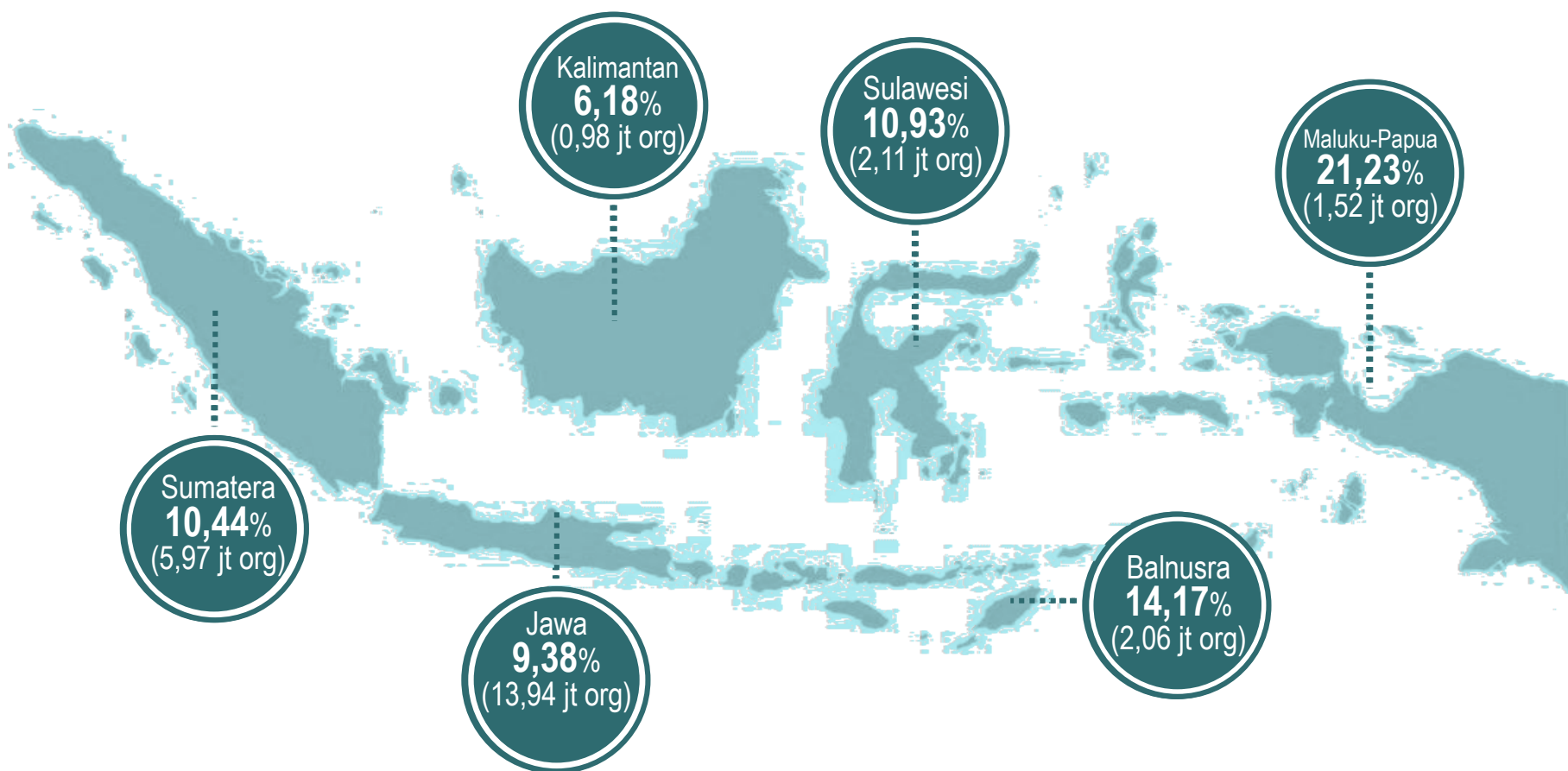
Percentage Poor People by Urban Rural in Indonesia, March 2016–September 2017



There is high disparity of Poverty
between rural and urban



Number and Percentage of Poor People by Island, September 2017





73,35%
Food Poverty line

26,65%
Non Food Poverty Line



- ✓ During March 2017 – September 2017, PL increased 3,39 percent, from Rp 374,478,- per capita per month in March 2017 to Rp 387,160,- per capita per month in September 2017.
- ✓ Share from food expenditure bigger than share of non-food exp. Pada September 2017, komoditi makanan menyumbang sebesar 73,35 persen pada garis kemiskinan.

Year	Poverty Line (Rp/Kap/Bulan)			Share of PL (%)		
	Food	NonFood	Total	Food	NonFood	Total
September 2016	264 941	97 050	361 990	73,19	26,81	100,00
March 2017	274 544	99 933	374 478	73,31	26,69	100,00
September 2017	283 964	103 196	387 160	73,35	26,65	100,00
Diff Sep16-Sep17 (%)	7,18	6,33	6,95	-	-	-
Diff Mar17-Sep17 (%)	3,43	3,26	3,39	-	-	-

Note: Inflation on March - September 2017 is 1,45 percent.



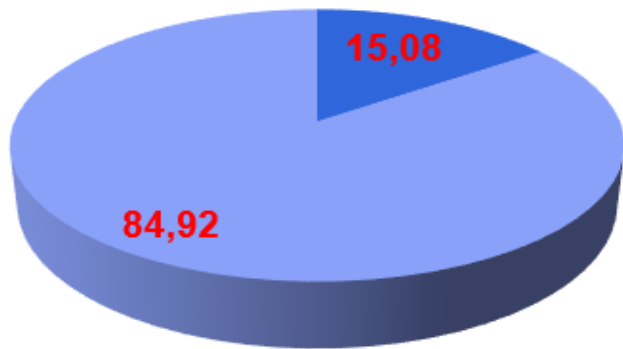
Share PL by Comodity (March 2017 vs September 2017)

Jenis Komoditi	Maret 2017		September 2017	
	Perkotaan (%)	Perdesaan (%)	Perkotaan (%)	Perdesaan (%)
KOMODITI MAKANAN				
Beras	20,11	26,46	18,80	24,52
Rokok	11,79	11,53	9,98	10,70
Daging sapi	0,24	0,16	5,71	2,83
Telur ayam ras	3,69	3,13	3,63	3,18
Daging ayam ras	3,61	2,23	3,36	2,22
Mie instan	2,59	2,31	2,24	2,11
Gula pasir	2,27	3,04	2,17	2,95
Kopi bubuk& kopi instant	1,74	1,68	1,72	1,70
Roti	1,53	1,67	1,63	1,75
Kue Basah	1,51	1,57	1,58	1,74
KOMODITI BUKAN MAKANAN				
Perumahan	9,01	7,30	8,79	7,36
Listrik	3,26	1,66	3,85	2,04
Bensin	3,84	2,80	4,24	3,18
Pendidikan	2,41	1,45	2,14	1,24
Perlengkapan mandi	1,13	0,96	1,30	1,11

PoU D.PathWays

From Susenas March 2015

Goal 2



By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

2.1 PoU March 2015 is 15,08 percent

There are 15,08 percent people who consume under the minimum calorie standard needed for healthy and active life

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3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services

TARGET 3.8



INDIKATOR 3.8.1

Unmet need in health service is the number of people who has illness symptom but not access a cure

TABEL 3.4

UNMET NEED PELAYANAN KESEHATAN, 2015-2016

Karakteristik	2015	2016
(1)	(2)	(3)
Daerah Tempat Tinggal		
Perkotaan	4,24	3,92
Perdesaan	5,09	4,76
Jenis Kelamin		
Laki-laki	4,83	4,39
Perempuan	4,49	4,27
Kelompok Pendapatan (Pengeluaran)		
Kuintil 1	5,32	4,73
Kuintil 2	4,80	4,52
Kuintil 3	4,60	4,38
Kuintil 4	4,41	4,22
Kuintil 5	3,98	3,63

Kelompok Umur		
0-4	4,96	5,02
5-9	5,40	5,22
10-14	4,24	3,84
15-19	3,11	3,02
20-24	3,01	2,67
25-29	3,48	3,04
30-34	3,96	3,39
35-39	4,14	3,59
40-44	4,48	4,17
45-49	4,93	4,52
50-54	5,51	4,98
55-59	5,94	5,76
60-64	6,61	6,14
65+	8,81	8,26
Indonesia	4,66	4,33

Sumber: Badan Pusat Statistik

Global Targets

Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Promote Lifelong Learning Opportunities for All

GOAL 4

4 QUALITY
EDUCATION



National Indicators

- ✓ Literacy Rate
- ✓ Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Early Childhood Care and Education Programs

DATA DISSAGREGATION

LITERACY RATE, 2017

	15 years old & above	15-24 years old	15-59 years old
Urban	97,57	99,91	99,13
Rural	93,11	99,36	96,51
Male	97,25	99,67	98,59
Female	93,76	99,65	97,27
40% bottom	92,57	99,47	96,64
20% upper	98,66	99,80	99,29
Migrant Recent	99,16	99,95	99,53
Non Migrant	95,32	99,64	97,84
Total	95,50	99,66	97,93

GER IN EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS (3-6 YEARS OLD), 2017

Urban	36,43
Rural	31,08
Male	33,21
Female	34,50
40% bottom	30,17
20% upper	42,53
Total	33,84



Mean Year Schooling

GAMBAR 4.6

RATA-RATA LAMA SEKOLAH PENDUDUK UMUR ≥ 15 TAHUN (TAHUN), 2015 DAN 2016

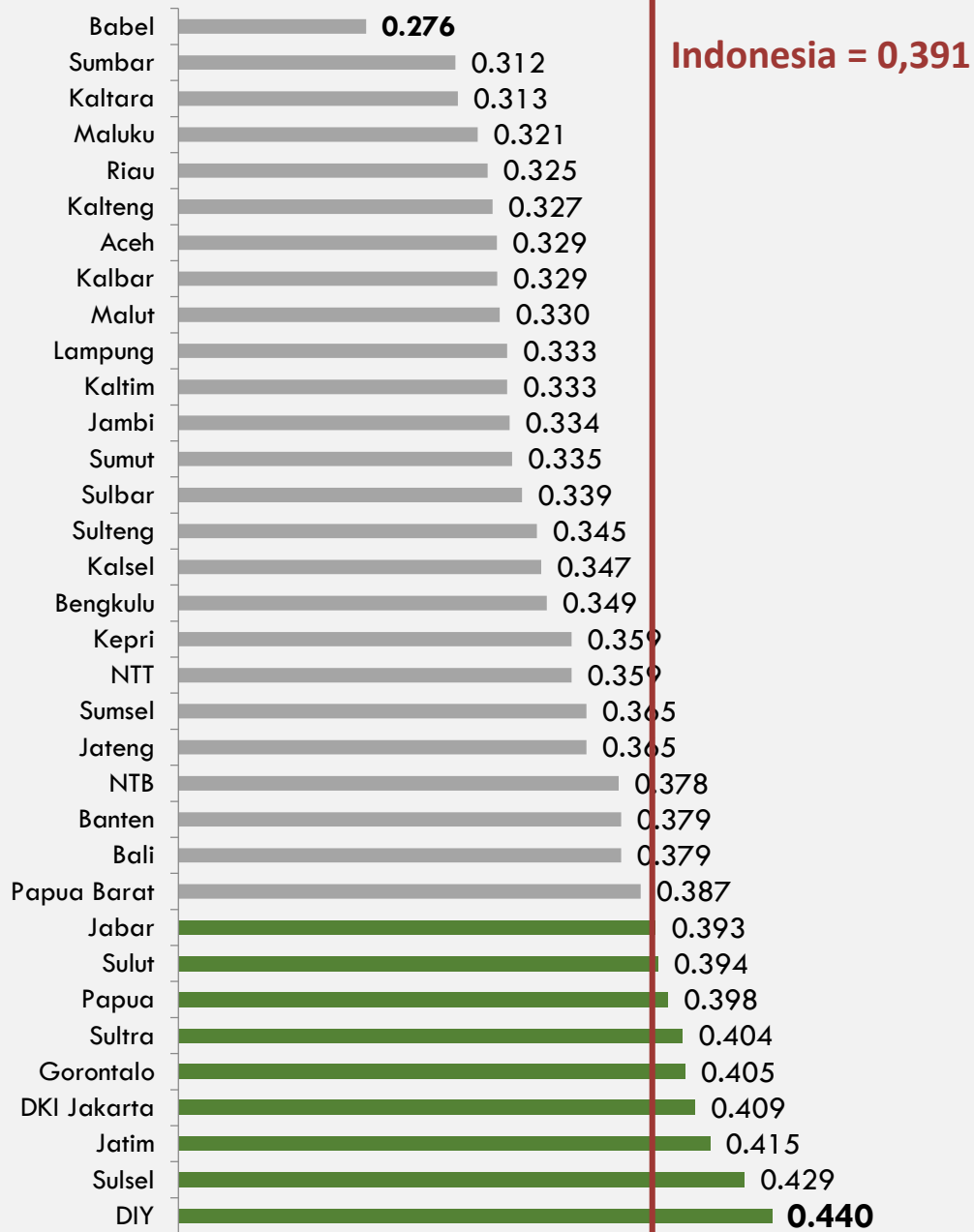


Sumber: Susenas KOR, BPS



Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Daerah	Susenas	Population Groups			Gini Ratio
		40% Low Income	40% Middle Income	20% High Income	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Perkotaan	September 2016	16,02	36,67	47,31	0,409
	Maret 2017	16,04	36,89	47,07	0,407
	September 2017	16,33	36,74	46,93	0,404
Perdesaan	September 2016	20,52	39,82	39,66	0,316
	Maret 2017	20,36	39,65	39,99	0,320
	September 2017	20,25	40,04	39,71	0,320
Perkotaan dan Perdesaan	September 2016	17,11	36,33	46,56	0,394
	Maret 2017	17,12	36,47	46,41	0,393
	September 2017	17,22	36,66	46,12	0,391



Gini Ratio by Province, March 2017

✓ There is 9 province who has *Gini Ratio* were higher than *Gini Ratio* Indonesia

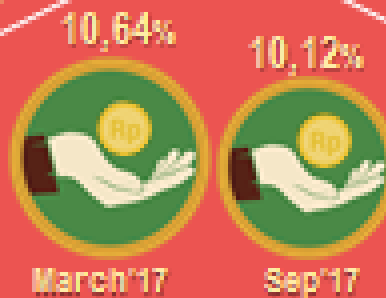
✓ The highest *Gini Ratio* was Province

DI Yogyakarta 0,440

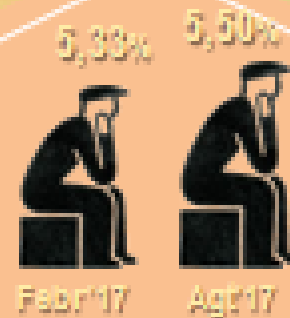
✓ The Lowest *Gini Ratio* was Province **Bangka**

Belitung 0,276

Indonesia Socio Economic Portait



Poverty

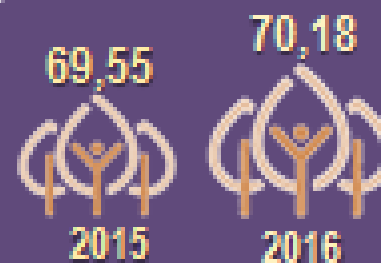


Unemployment

3 out of **4**
national
development
goals are from
Susenas data



Gini Ratio



HDI



www.odi.org
SDG SCORECARD 2030
RESULTS



TERIMA KASIH

Moving toward the last mile

Slow gains mean falling short

Changes in direction are needed