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STATISTIK INDONESIA DALAM INFOGRAFIS *Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia in Infographics* 2023



BADAN PUSAT STATISTIK
BPS-Statistics Indonesia

STATISTIK INDONESIA DALAM INFOGRAFIS

Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia in Infographics

2023





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Statistik Indonesia dalam Infografis 2023 adalah publikasi tahunan BPS sebagai pelengkap dari publikasi Statistik Indonesia 2023 (SI 2023). Pada SI 2023 data disajikan dalam bentuk tabel, sedangkan pada publikasi Statistik Indonesia dalam Infografis, data disajikan secara visual dalam bentuk infografis.

Tujuan disusunnya Statistik Indonesia dalam Infografis 2023 sebagai upaya meningkatkan literasi pengguna terhadap data statistik. Topik dipilih berdasarkan isu terkini atau fakta menarik dari data SI 2023. Dengan visualisasi yang menarik, diharapkan pengguna lebih tertarik dan mudah memahami data yang disajikan.

Publikasi ini terwujud berkat kerja sama dan partisipasi dari berbagai pihak. Untuk itu kami sampaikan penghargaan dan terima kasih. Dalam rangka meningkatkan kualitas publikasi Statistik Indonesia dalam Infografis 2023 dan pelayanan kepada pengguna, kami mengharapkan saran dan kritik yang konstruktif untuk penyempurnaan pada edisi berikutnya.

Jakarta, September 2023
Plt. Kepala Badan Pusat Statistik

Amalia Adininggar Widyasanti

Preface



The Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia in Infographics 2023 is an annual BPS publication as a complementary to the Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia 2023 (SI 2023). In SI 2023 the data is presented in tabular format, while the data in the Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia in Infographics is presented visually in infographic format.

The aim of preparing the Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia in Infographics 2023 is to increase user literacy regarding statistical data. Topics are chosen based on current issues or interesting facts from SI 2023 data. With attractive visualization, it is expected that users are more interested in and easier to understand the data presented.

This publication was prepared with the cooperation and support of various parties. Therefore, we express our highest appreciation and gratitude to them. In order to improve the quality and services of the Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia in Infographics 2023 to users, we are willing to accept valuable inputs and suggestions from users for the improvement of the next edition.

Jakarta, September 2023
Acting Chief Statistician

A stylized black ink signature of Amalia Adininggar Widyasanti.

Amalia Adininggar Widyasanti

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BAB
CHAPTER

01

GEOGRAFI DAN IKLIM
GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE



Pulau di Indonesia

Island in Indonesia

2022

Pulau merupakan salah satu unsur rupabumi di permukaan laut. Menurut Undang-undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2014 tentang Kelautan, pulau adalah wilayah daratan yang terbentuk secara alamiah yang dikelilingi air dan berada di atas permukaan air pada waktu air pasang.

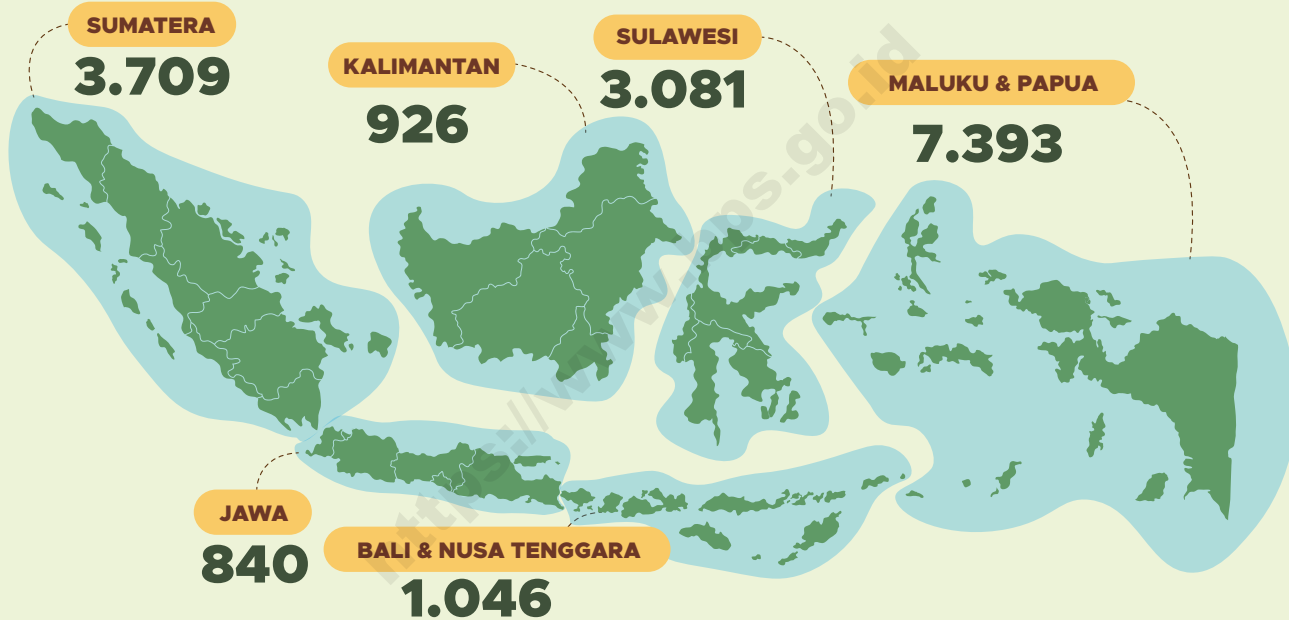
The island is one of the topographical elements on the sea surface. According to Law Number 32 of 2014 concerning Marine Affairs, an island is a naturally formed land area surrounded by water and above the water's surface during high tide.

17.001

jumlah pulau¹ di Indonesia
the number of islands¹ in Indonesia

Jumlah Pulau di Indonesia Menurut Kelompok Pulau

Number of Islands in Indonesia by Island Group



3 Provinsi dengan jumlah pulau terbanyak

Provinces with the highest number of islands

Papua Barat

4.520 (26,60%)

Kepulauan Riau

2.028 (11,93%)

Sulawesi Tengah

1.572 (9,25%)

3 Provinsi dengan jumlah pulau tersedikit

Provinces with the least number of islands

Bengkulu

9 (0,05%)

Jambi

14 (0,08%)

Sumatera Selatan

24 (0,14%)

Catatan/Note:

Sumber/Source:

¹ Jumlah pulau termasuk 6 pulau besar (Sumatera, Jawa, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Timor, dan Papua)
Including 6 islands (Sumatera, Jawa, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Timor, and Papua)

Kementerian Dalam Negeri, Keputusan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 100.1.1-6117 Tahun 2022
tanggal 9 November 2022

Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministerial Decree of Home Affairs Number 100.1.1-6117, 9 November 2022

Bengawan Solo

Sungai Terpanjang di Pulau Jawa

The Longest River in Jawa Islands

Mengalir
melewati
Provinsi Jawa
Tengah dan
Jawa Timur

*Flows through Jawa
Tengah Province and
Jawa Timur Province*

Laut Jawa

Jawa Sea

Jawa Tengah

Pegunungan Sewu

Sewu Mountains

Jawa Timur

Kondisi Daerah Aliran Sungai Bengawan Solo

The condition of The Bengawan Solo river basin

2021

	Kota Surakarta <i>Surakarta Municipality</i>	Kabupaten Bojonegoro <i>Bojonegoro Regency</i>
Luas Daerah Aliran Sungai (km ²) <i>River Basin Area (sq.km)</i>	3.568,0	11.885,0
Debit Ekstrem Sesaat Terbesar (m ³ /det) <i>Maximum Momentary Extreme Debit (m³/sec)</i>	872,0	1.309,0
Debit Ekstrem Sesaat Terkecil (m ³ /det) <i>Minimum Momentary Extreme Debit (m³/sec)</i>	16,5	0,0
Rata-Rata Besarnya Aliran (m ³ /det) <i>Average of Water Flow (m³/sec)</i>	139,0	278,0
Rata-Rata Aliran (lt/det/km ²) <i>Average of Flow (lt/sec/sq.km)</i>	38,9	23,4
Tinggi Aliran (mm) <i>Depth of Water (mm)</i>	1.227,0	738,0
Volume Air (juta m ³) <i>Water Volume (million m³)</i>	4.379,0	8.770,0

Status Mutu Air Sungai Bengawan Solo Memburuk

The Bengawan Solo River water quality deteriorated

■ **2021¹** Cemar Ringan
Mild Smear ■ **2022²** Cemar Ringan–Cemar Sedang
Mild Smear–Medium Polluted

Catatan/Note:

¹ Kisaran status mutu air sungai berdasarkan kriteria mutu air Peraturan Pemerintah 82/2001 Kelas II
Range of river water quality status pursuant to water quality criteria Regulation Government 82/2001 Class II

² Kisaran status mutu air sungai berdasarkan kriteria mutu air Peraturan Pemerintah 22/2021 Kelas II
Range of river water quality status pursuant to water quality criteria Regulation Government 22/2021 Class II

Sumber/Source:

1. Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat (Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sumber Daya Air)
Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (Research and Development Center of Water Resources)
2. Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan/Ministry of Environment and Forestry



Status Mutu Air Sungai di Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat

The Water Quality Status of River in Nusa Tenggara Barat Province

2022



Sungai/River Ancar

- **2021** Cemar Sedang–Cemar Berat
Medium Polluted–Heavily Polluted
- **2022** Cemar Sedang
Medium Polluted

Sungai/River Dodongan

- **2021** Cemar Ringan–Cemar Sedang
Mild Smear–Medium Polluted
- **2022** Cemar Ringan
Mild Smear

Sungai/River Babak

- **2021** Memenuhi Baku Mutu–Cemar Ringan
Meets Quality Standards–Mild Smear
- **2022** Cemar Sedang
Medium Polluted

Sungai/River Meninting

- **2021** Cemar Ringan
Mild Smear
- **2022** Cemar Ringan
Mild Smear

Sungai/River Moyo

- **2021** Cemar Ringan
Mild Smear
- **2022** Cemar Ringan
Mild Smear

Sungai/River Brangbiji

- **2021** Cemar Ringan–Cemar Sedang
Mild Smear–Medium Polluted
- **2022** Cemar Sedang
Medium Polluted

Sungai/River Jangkok

- **2021** Cemar Ringan
Mild Smear
- **2022** Cemar Ringan–Cemar Sedang
Mild Smear–Medium Polluted

- **Mengalami Peningkatan Status Air**
Improved Water Quality Status
- **Tidak Mengalami Perubahan Status Air**
Remained Water Quality Status
- **Mengalami Penurunan Status Air**
Decreased Water Quality Status

Catatan/Note:

1. Pada 2021, kisaran status mutu air sungai berdasarkan kriteria mutu air Peraturan Pemerintah 82/2001 Kelas II
In 2021, range of river water quality status pursuant to water quality criteria Regulation Government 82/2001 Class II
2. Pada 2022, kisaran status mutu air sungai berdasarkan kriteria mutu air Peraturan Pemerintah 22/2021 Kelas II
In 2022, range of river water quality status pursuant to water quality criteria Regulation Government 22/2021 Class II

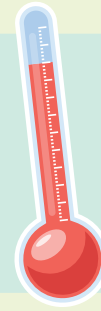
Sumber/Source:

Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan
Ministry of Environment and Forestry

Kondisi Suhu Udara di Indonesia

Air Temperature Conditions in Indonesia

2022



Suhu Rata-Rata (°C)
Average Temperature (°C)

- 28,71–29,41
- 27,76–28,71
- 26,14–27,76
- 24,99–26,14

Suhu Rata-Rata Tertinggi
The Highest Average Temperature

Klimatologi Sumatera Selatan
29,41 °C

Suhu Maksimum Tertinggi
The Highest Maximum Temperature

Klimatologi Lampung
37,00 °C

Suhu Rata-Rata Terendah
The Lowest Average Temperature

Klimatologi Jawa Timur
24,99 °C

Suasana gerah secara meteorologis disebabkan suhu udara yang panas disertai dengan kelembapan udara yang tinggi.

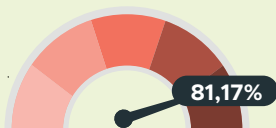
Meteorologically, the atmosphere is stifling due to hot air temperatures accompanied by high air humidity.

— Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika, 2020
Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysical Agency, 2020

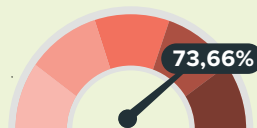


Kelembaban Rata-Rata 3 Provinsi dengan Suhu Rata-rata Tertinggi

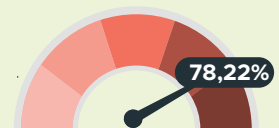
Average humidity of 3 provinces with the highest average temperature



Klimatologi
Sumatera Selatan



Klimatologi
Nusa Tenggara Timur



Klimatologi
Banten

Catatan/Note:

Sumber/Source:

Setiap provinsi diwakili oleh satu stasiun pengamatan
Each province is represented by one observation station
Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika
The Agency for Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics

Kondisi Konsentrasi Partikel Terlarut Udara

Suspended Particulate Matter Condition 2022



Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) merupakan salah satu zat pencemar udara berupa partikel berbentuk padat dan cair dengan diameter mulai dari <1 mikron sampai dengan 100 mikron dan lebih besar.

Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) is a type of air pollution that consists of solid and liquid particles with diameters ranging from <1 micron to 100 microns and larger.

(<https://ejournal3.undip.ac.id/index.php/jkm/article/view/22163/20380>)

SPM dapat menimbulkan gangguan kesehatan berupa infeksi saluran pernapasan akut bagian atas dan asma.

SPM can cause upper acute respiratory infections and asthma.

Stasiun Sampali-Sumatera Utara *The Sampali station-Sumatera Utara*

Mencatat rata-rata tahunan nilai maksimum konsentrasi partikel terlarut udara melebihi ambang batas¹.

Recorded an annual average maximum value of suspended particulate matter exceeding the threshold¹.

242,25 $\mu\text{gr}/\text{m}^3$



3 Stasiun dengan rata-rata konsentrasi partikel terlarut udara tertinggi di Indonesia

Stations with the highest average of value of suspended particulate matter in Indonesia

1 Semarang-Jawa Tengah

166,69 $\mu\text{gr}/\text{m}^3$

2 Sampali-Sumatera Utara

165,88 $\mu\text{gr}/\text{m}^3$

3 Termindung-Kalimantan Timur

162,05 $\mu\text{gr}/\text{m}^3$

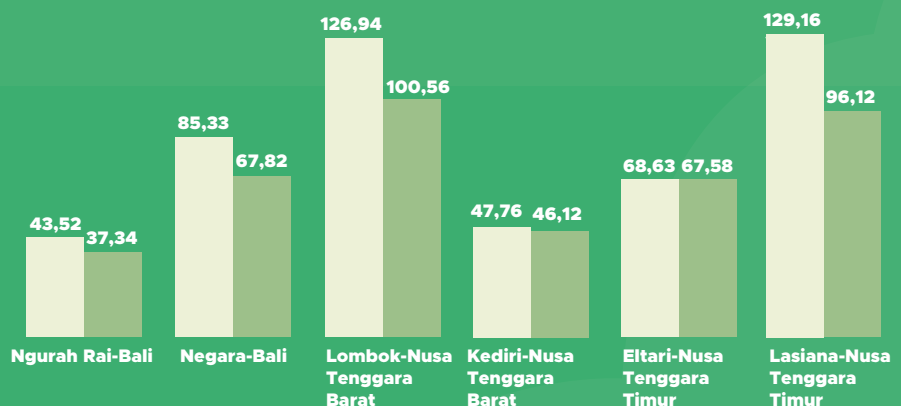
Rata-Rata Tahunan Nilai Rata-Rata Konsentrasi Partikel Terlarut Udara di Pulau Bali dan Nusa Tenggara Menurut Stasiun ($\mu\text{gr}/\text{m}^3$)

Annually Average of The Average Value of Suspended Particulate Matter in Bali and Nusa Tenggara Island by Station ($\mu\text{gr}/\text{m}^3$)

2021 2022

Pulau Bali dan Nusa Tenggara menjadi satu-satunya pulau besar di Indonesia yang mengalami penurunan rata-rata tahunan nilai rata-rata konsentrasi partikel terlarut udara.

Bali and Nusa Tenggara Island is the only major island in Indonesia that has experienced a decrease in the annual average of the average value of suspended particulate matter.



Catatan/Note:

¹ Berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 22 Tahun 2021, nilai baku mutu dari Konsentrasi Partikel Terlarut Udara sebesar $230 \mu\text{gr}/\text{m}^3/24$ jam
Based on Government Regulation Number 22 of 2021, the quality standard value of Suspended Particulate Matter is $230 \mu\text{gr}/\text{m}^3/24$ hours

Sumber/Source:

Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika
The Agency for Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics

Konsumsi Beberapa Senyawa Kimia Bahan Perusak Ozon di Indonesia Meningkat

Some Chemical Compound Consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances in Indonesia Increased



Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan indikator 12.4.1.(b) Persentase penurunan tingkat konsumsi perusak ozon dari baseline.

Sustainable Development Goals indicator 12.4.1.(b) Percentage reduction in consumption levels of ozone depleting substances from baseline.

Bahan Kimia yang Tergolong Bahan Perusak Ozon
Chemicals classified as ozone depleting substances

- Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)
- Halon
- Carbon tetrachloride (CTC)
- Methyl chloroform (1,1,1-trichloroethane/TCA)
- Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)
- Hydrobromofluorocarbons (HBFCs)
- Bromochloromethane
- Methyl bromide

Setelah sempat menurun pada 2020

konsumsi Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22) dan Methyl Bromide meningkat pada 2021.

After declining in 2020, consumption of Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22) and Methyl Bromide increased in 2021.

Sedangkan

konsumsi Dichlorotrifluoroethanes (HCFC-123) dan Diclorofluoroethanes (HCFC-141b) mengalami penurunan lebih dari 50% di 2021.

Meanwhile, the consumption of Dichlorotrifluoroethanes (HCFC-123) and Diclorofluoroethanes (HCFC-141b) decreased by more than 50% in 2021.



Perkembangan Konsumsi Beberapa Bahan Perusak Ozon di Indonesia Menurut Senyawa Kimia (metrik ton)

Development Consumption of Some Ozone Depleting Substances in Indonesia by Chemical Compounds (metric tons)

2019–2021



Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22)

adalah senyawa yang biasa digunakan sebagai bahan pendingin, salah satunya pada air conditioner.

Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22) is a compound commonly used as a refrigerant, one of which is in air conditioners.

Methyl Bromide

adalah gas tidak berbau dan tidak berwarna yang digunakan untuk pembasmi hama di bidang pertanian dan pengiriman.

Methyl Bromide is an odorless and colorless gas used as a pest control in agriculture and shipping.

BAB
CHAPTER

02

PEMERINTAHAN
GOVERNMENT

Realisasi Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara (APBN) 2022

Actual State Budget

Pengeluaran Negara
Government Expenditures

3.169.125

miliar rupiah
billion rupiahs



Pendapatan Negara
Government Expenditures

2.436.878

miliar rupiah
billion rupiahs

Realisasi APBN tercatat mengalami defisit sebesar **Rp732.247** miliar.

Actual state budget deficit stood at 732,247 billion rupiahs.



Pendapatan terbesar

pemerintah Indonesia berasal dari penerimaan pajak dalam negeri sebesar **1.832.328** miliar rupiah.

The Indonesian government's largest revenue came from domestic tax revenues: 1,832,328 billion rupiahs.



Pengeluaran terbesar

pemerintah Indonesia adalah belanja non kementerian dan lembaga sebesar **1.337.545** miliar rupiah, berbeda dengan tahun-tahun sebelumnya yang mana pengeluaran terbesar pemerintah bersumber dari belanja kementerian.

The largest expenditure for the Indonesian government was non-ministries/government agencies spending of 1,337,545 billion rupiahs, in contrast to previous years where the government's largest spending came from ministry spending.



Sumber daya alam penyumbang pendapatan terbesar adalah **minyak bumi** sebesar **100.428** miliar rupiah.

The largest natural resource contributor to revenue was oil, amounting to 100,428 billion rupiahs.



Belanja non kementerian dan lembaga **meningkat 470.013** miliar rupiah dibanding tahun 2021, **naik 54,18%**.

Non-ministries/government agencies spending increased by 470,013 billion rupiahs compared to 2021, up 54.18%.

Catatan/Note: Realisasi berdasarkan Angka Outlook
Realization based on Outlook Figures

Sumber/Source: Kementerian Keuangan, Buku II Nota Keuangan Beserta APBN TA 2023
Ministry of Finance, Book II Financial Notes and State Budget for 2023

APBN 2023

State Budget

Setelah Indonesia melewati kondisi pandemi Covid-19, penyusunan APBN sudah tidak difokuskan pada penanggulangan dampak Covid-19. APBN tahun 2023 difokuskan untuk peningkatan kualitas Sumber Daya Manusia (SDM), melanjutkan pembangunan infrastruktur prioritas, reformasi birokrasi, revitalisasi industri, serta pembangunan dan pengembangan ekonomi hijau¹.

After the Covid-19 pandemic, Indonesia no longer focused the State Budget on overcoming the impact of Covid-19. The focus of the 2023 State Budget is on improving the quality of human resources, continuing the development of priority infrastructure, reforming the bureaucracy, revitalizing the industry, and building and developing a green economy¹.



Anggaran Pendapatan Negara 2023

The Budget of Government Revenues 2023

2.463.025 miliar rupiah
billion rupiahs

▲ 33,42%

dibanding tahun sebelumnya
compared to the previous year



Anggaran Belanja Negara 2023

The Budget of Government Expenditures 2023

3.061.176 miliar rupiah
billion rupiahs

▲ 12,79%

dibanding tahun sebelumnya
compared to the previous year



Pada 2023, anggaran belanja pemerintah pusat di bidang kesehatan turun, sebaliknya anggaran belanja di bidang ekonomi dan pendidikan meningkat.

In 2023, the central government's health budget decreased while the economy and education budget increased.



Anggaran belanja pemerintah pusat di **bidang kesehatan** turun

The central government's health budget decreased by

30,74%

dibanding tahun sebelumnya
compared to the previous year



Anggaran belanja pemerintah pusat di **bidang ekonomi** naik

The central government's economy budget increased by

58,55%

dibanding tahun sebelumnya
compared to the previous year



Anggaran belanja pemerintah pusat di **bidang pendidikan** naik

The central government's education budget increased by

38,33%

dibanding tahun sebelumnya
compared to the previous year

Catatan/Note: ¹Dikutip dari Kementerian Keuangan, Buku Informasi APBN 2023: Peningkatan Produktivitas untuk Transformasi Ekonomi yang Inklusif dan Berkelanjutan
Cited from Ministry of Finance, The Information on the 2023 State Budget Book: Increasing Productivity for Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Transformation

Sumber/Source: Kementerian Keuangan, Buku II Nota Keuangan Beserta APBN TA 2023
Ministry of Finance, The Financial Notes and State Budget for 2023 Volume II

Indeks Demokrasi Indonesia 2021

Indonesia Democracy Index 2021 (New Method) (Metode Baru)

Capaian Nasional
Indeks Demokrasi Indonesia (IDI) = 78,12

Indonesia Democracy Index (IDI) = 78.12



Aspek yang mendapat capaian **tertinggi** adalah aspek **Kebebasan**.

The aspect that received the highest achievement was Freedom Aspect.

Sementara, aspek dengan capaian **terendah** adalah **Kapasitas Lembaga Demokrasi**.

Meanwhile, the aspect with the lowest achievement was Capacity of Democracy Institution Aspect.



Tingkat demokrasi di pusat lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan tingkat demokrasi di **provinsi**.

The level of central democracy was higher than in the provinces.

Capaian IDI Pusat sebesar **81,33**, termasuk dalam kategori **Baik (>80)**.

The Central IDI reached 81.33, which falls into the Good category (>80).

Capaian IDI Provinsi sebesar **76,08**, masih dalam kategori **Sedang (60–80)**.

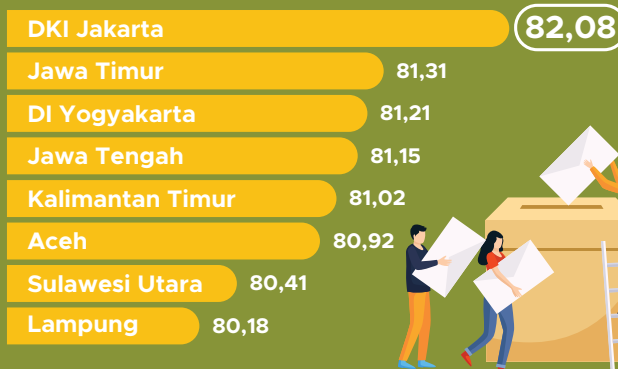
The Provincial IDI achievement was 76.08, still in the Medium category (60–80).

DKI Jakarta, memiliki **Indeks Demokrasi tertinggi**.

DKI Jakarta, has the highest Democracy Index.

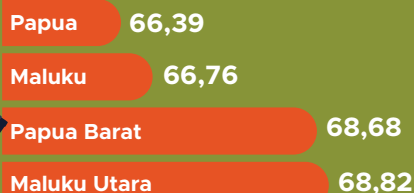
Ada **8 provinsi** yang mencapai Indeks Demokrasi dengan **kategori Baik**, lebih banyak dibandingkan tahun sebelumnya.

Eight provinces achieved the Democracy Index in the Good category, which increased compared to the previous year.



4 provinsi dengan Indeks Demokrasi terendah berasal dari Wilayah Indonesia Timur.

The 4 provinces with the lowest Democracy Index came from the Eastern Indonesia Region.



Catatan/Note: - Indeks Demokrasi Indonesia (IDI) Provinsi merupakan agregasi dari nilai 34 Provinsi
Provincial Indonesian Democracy Index (IDI) is an aggregation of 34 provinces
- Indeks Demokrasi Indonesia (IDI) Nasional merupakan agregasi dari IDI Provinsi dan IDI Pusat
National Indonesian Democracy Index (IDI) is an aggregation of the Provincial IDI and Central/Capital IDI

Sumber/Source: Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Indeks Demokrasi Indonesia
BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Indonesia Democracy Index Survey

Kondisi Wilayah Administratif Indonesia 2018–2022

Indonesian Territory in 2018–2022



Terdapat penambahan provinsi di 2022

3

There were 3 additional provinces in 2022

Tiga provinsi tersebut merupakan pemekaran dari wilayah **Provinsi Papua**.

The three new provinces came from the Papua Province segmentation.



- Papua Tengah
- Papua Pegunungan
- Papua Selatan

Tidak ada penambahan jumlah kabupaten/kota di Indonesia dalam rentang tahun 2018–2022.

There were no additional number of regencies/municipalities in Indonesia in the 2018–2022 period.



Jumlah kota

The number of municipalities

98



Jumlah kabupaten

The number of regencies

416



Jumlah kecamatan di Indonesia bertambah sebanyak

The number of subdistricts in Indonesia has increased by

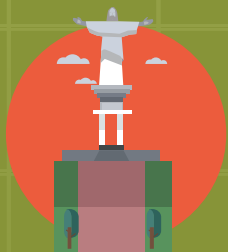
41



Jumlah desa/kelurahan di Indonesia bertambah sebanyak

The number of villages/kelurahan in Indonesia has increased by

88



Provinsi Papua Barat mengalami **penambahan** jumlah desa/kelurahan sebanyak **109** **desa/kelurahan**, terbanyak dibandingkan provinsi lain di Indonesia.

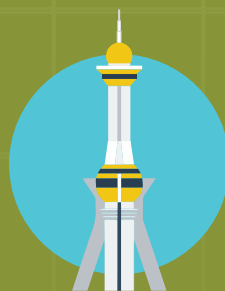
Papua Barat underwent an increase in the number of villages/kelurahan by 109, the highest compared to other provinces in Indonesia.

Di sisi lain,

On the other side,

Jumlah desa/kelurahan di Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara justru **berkurang** sebanyak **47** **desa/kelurahan**.

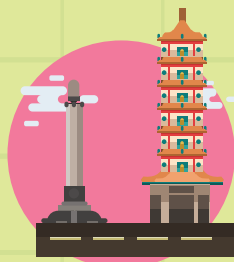
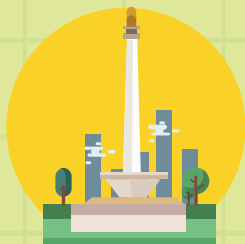
The number of villages/kelurahan Sulawesi Tenggara Province actually decreased by 47 villages/kelurahan.



Provinsi dengan jumlah desa/kelurahan terbanyak adalah **Jawa Tengah**, yaitu sebanyak

The province with the highest number of villages/kelurahan was Jawa Tengah, with

8.562 **desa/kelurahan** *villages/kelurahan*



Provinsi dengan jumlah desa/kelurahan paling sedikit adalah **DKI Jakarta**, yaitu sebanyak

The province with the least number of villages/kelurahan was DKI Jakarta

267 **desa/kelurahan** *villages/kelurahan*

Catatan/Note: Desa termasuk Unit Permukiman Transmigrasi (UPT)
Villages include Transmigration Settlement Unit

Sumber/Source: 1. Data jumlah provinsi, kabupaten, dan kota bersumber dari Kementerian Dalam Negeri, Keputusan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 100.1.1-6117 Tahun 2022 tanggal 9 November 2022 dan Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 137 Tahun 2017 tanggal 29 Desember 2017
Number of province, regencies, and municipalities cited from Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministerial Decree of Home Affairs Number 100.1.1-6117, 9 November 2022 and Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 137/2017, 29 December 2017

2. Data jumlah kecamatan, desa, dan kelurahan bersumber dari Badan Pusat Statistik, Kegiatan Pemutakhiran Kerangka Geospasial Sensus Pertanian 2023 (Semester 1-2022)
Number of subdistricts, villages, and kelurahan cited from BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Updating Geospatial of 2023 Agricultural Census (First Semester of 2022)

Pegawai Negeri Sipil (PNS) Perempuan di Indonesia

Female Civil Servant

2022

53% PNS di Indonesia adalah perempuan
of civil servants in Indonesia were female

Tingkat pendidikan PNS perempuan di Indonesia cukup tinggi

The level of education for female civil servants in Indonesia was relatively high



Sebanyak 71% PNS perempuan berpendidikan sarjana/pasca sarjana/doktor/Ph.D
of female civil servants were undergraduate/graduate/doctor/Ph.D

PNS Golongan III dan IV didominasi oleh perempuan.

Civil Servants Range III and IV were dominated by female.

57% PNS Golongan III adalah perempuan
of Civil Servants Range III were female

54% PNS Golongan IV adalah perempuan
of Civil Servants Range IV were female

Sebaliknya, PNS Golongan I dan II didominasi oleh laki-laki.

In contrast, Civil Servants Range I and II were dominated by male.

90% PNS Golongan I adalah laki-laki
of Civil Servants Range I were male

59% PNS Golongan II adalah laki-laki
of Civil Servants Range II were male

Meskipun PNS perempuan mendominasi Golongan III dan IV, tetapi masih terlihat **ketimpangan perempuan dalam birokrasi**. Jumlah PNS perempuan yang menduduki jabatan eselon **jauh lebih sedikit** dibandingkan PNS laki-laki, yakni hanya sebesar **34 persen**.

Even though female civil servants dominated Range III and IV, there was still an inequality of female in the bureaucracy. The number of female civil servants holding echelon positions was far less than that of male civil servants, with only 34 percent.

Sumber/Source: Badan Kepegawaian Negara (BKN)
National Civil Service Agency

BAB
CHAPTER

03

**PENDUDUK DAN
KETENAGAKERJAAN**

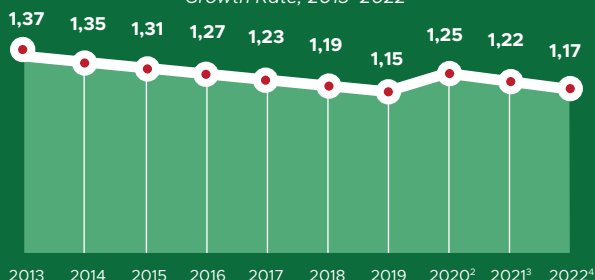
*POPULATION AND
EMPLOYMENT*

Laju Pertumbuhan Penduduk Indonesia

Indonesian Population Growth Rate

Perkembangan Laju Pertumbuhan Penduduk Indonesia, 2013–2022¹

Development of Indonesia's Population Growth Rate, 2013–2022¹



Pertumbuhan penduduk adalah perubahan (penambahan atau pengurangan) jumlah penduduk yang dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor, seperti kelahiran, kematian, dan migrasi.

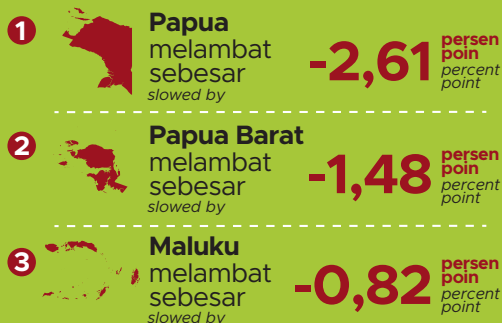
Population growth is a change (addition or reduction) in the number of population influenced by several factors, such as births, deaths, and migration.

Selama **10 tahun terakhir**, laju pertumbuhan penduduk Indonesia cenderung melambat.

Over the past 10 years, Indonesia's population growth rate has tended to slow down.

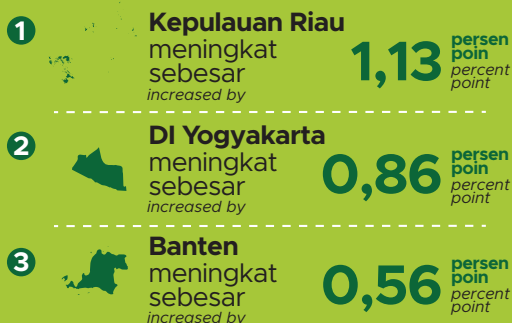
3 provinsi dengan perlambatan laju pertumbuhan penduduk tertinggi pada periode 2020–2022⁴ dibanding periode 2010–2020²

The 3 provinces with the highest population growth slowdown in the 2020–2022⁴ period compared to the 2010–2020² period



3 provinsi dengan peningkatan laju pertumbuhan penduduk tertinggi pada periode 2020–2022⁴ dibanding periode 2010–2020²

The 3 provinces with the highest increase in population growth rates in the 2020–2022⁴ period compared to the 2010–2020² period



Catatan/Note: ¹ Hasil proyeksi penduduk Indonesia 2010–2035 (pertengahan tahun/Juni)/The result of Indonesia population projection 2010–2035 (mid year/June)

² Laju pertumbuhan penduduk dihitung berdasarkan penduduk tahun 2010 (Mei) dibandingkan dengan penduduk tahun 2020 (September)/The growth rate refers to the change of the population in 2010 (May) to the population in 2020 (September)

³ Laju pertumbuhan penduduk dihitung berdasarkan penduduk tahun 2020 (September) dibandingkan dengan penduduk tahun 2021 (Juni)/The growth rate refers to the change of the population in 2020 (September) to the population in 2021 (June)

⁴ Laju pertumbuhan penduduk dihitung berdasarkan penduduk tahun 2020 (September) dibandingkan dengan penduduk tahun 2022 (Juni)/The growth rate refers to the change of the population in 2020 (September) to the population in 2022 (June)

Sumber/Source: Badan Pusat Statistik/BPS-Statistics Indonesia

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

adalah jumlah anak rata-rata yang akan dilahirkan oleh seorang perempuan pada akhir masa reproduksinya apabila perempuan tersebut mengikuti pola fertilitas pada saat TFR dihitung.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children a woman will give birth to at the end of her reproductive period if the woman follows the fertility pattern at the time TFR is calculated.

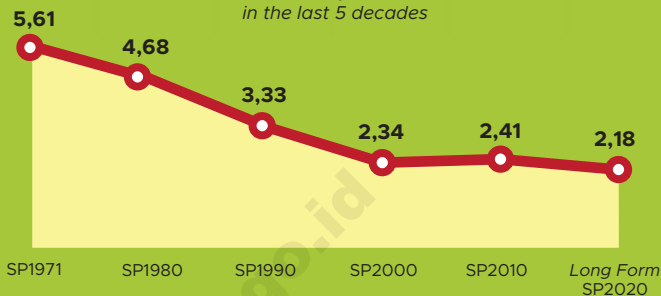
TFR Indonesia

Hasil Long Form SP2020: Menuju Replacement Level

TFR Indonesia Results of Long Form SP2020: Towards Replacement Level

Fertilitas Indonesia menurun dalam 5 dekade terakhir

Indonesia's fertility has decreased in the last 5 decades



Sensus Penduduk 1971 mencatat angka TFR: 5,61, artinya seorang perempuan melahirkan sekitar

5-6

anak selama masa reproduksinya.

The 1971 Population Census recorded TFR: 5.61, meaning that a woman gave birth to around 5-6 children during her reproductive period.

Sementara, **Long Form SP2020 mencatat TFR sebesar 2,18**, artinya hanya sekitar

2

anak yang dilahirkan perempuan selama masa reproduksinya.

Meanwhile, the Long Form SP2020 recorded a TFR of 2.18, meaning that only about 2 children were born to women during their reproductive period.

Angka ini **semakin mendekati tingkat Replacement Level (2,1)**, artinya setiap wanita digantikan oleh satu anak perempuannya untuk menjaga kelangsungan pergantian generasi.

This figure is getting closer to the Replacement Level (2.1), meaning that each woman is replaced by one daughter to maintain the continuity of the generational change.



Replacement level fertility adalah tingkat kesuburan wanita yang menyebabkan suatu negara mengalami pertumbuhan penduduk 0 atau stagnan, bahkan akan mengalami penurunan penduduk apabila terjadi kematian atau angka harapan hidup yang kurang ideal.

The replacement level of fertility is the level of female fertility that causes a country to experience population growth of 0 or stagnate and will even share a population decline in the event of death or life expectancy that is less than ideal.

Migrasi Seumur Hidup

Antarprovinsi di Indonesia

Lifetime Migration between Provinces in Indonesia

2022



Migrasi seumur hidup merupakan perpindahan penduduk keluar dari provinsi tempat lahir untuk tinggal di provinsi lain.

Lifetime migration is the movement of people out of the province of birth to live in another.



Migrasi sangat memengaruhi perubahan jumlah penduduk di suatu wilayah.

Migration greatly affects changes in the number of residents in an area.



Migrasi neto adalah banyaknya migran yang masuk ke suatu wilayah dikurangi migran yang keluar dari wilayah tersebut.

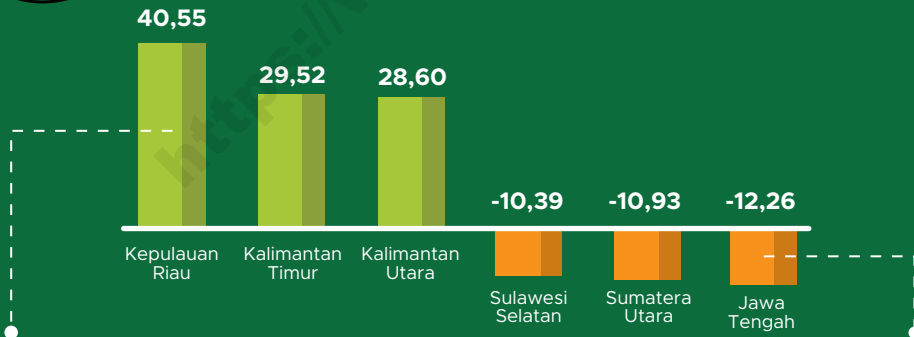
Net migration is the number of migrants entering an area minus migrants leaving the area.



3

Provinsi dengan Angka Migrasi Neto Seumur Hidup Tertinggi dan Terendah (per 100 Penduduk), 2022

The 3 Provinces with the Highest and Lowest Lifetime Net Migration Rates (per 100 Population), 2022



Kepulauan Riau

Provinsi dengan **angka migrasi neto seumur hidup tertinggi dan bernilai positif**

Province with the highest lifetime net migration rate and positive value



menunjukkan kontribusi positif terhadap pertumbuhan penduduk di provinsi tersebut

shows a positive contribution to population growth in the province

Jawa Tengah

Provinsi dengan **angka migrasi neto seumur hidup terendah dan bernilai negatif**

Province with the lowest lifetime net migration rate and negative value



menunjukkan bahwa lebih banyak migran seumur hidup yang berpindah keluar daripada yang masuk ke provinsi tersebut

indicates that more lifetime migrants are moving out than into this province

Peta

Ketenagakerjaan di Indonesia

Map of Employment in Indonesia

2022



Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja (TPAK)
Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR)



Jumlah penduduk Indonesia
Indonesian population

275.773,8
ribu orang
thousand people



Tenaga kerja/penduduk usia kerja
Labor/working age population

209.420,4 ribu orang
(75,94%)
thousand people



Bukan tenaga kerja/penduduk bukan usia kerja
Not labor/not working age population

65.353,4 ribu orang
(24,06%)
thousand people



Angkatan kerja
Economically active

143.722,6 ribu orang
(68,63%)
thousand people



Bukan angkatan kerja
Not economically active

65.697,7 ribu orang
(31,37%)
thousand people



Bekerja
Working

135.296,7
ribu orang
(94,14%)
thousand people



Pengangguran
Unemployment

8.425,9
ribu orang
(5,86%)
thousand people



Sekolah
Attending School

15.609,5
ribu orang
(23,76%)
thousand people



Mengurus rumah tangga
Housekeeping

41.250,0
ribu orang
(62,79%)
thousand people



Lainnya
Others

8.838,2
ribu orang
(13,45%)
thousand people

Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka (TPT)
Unemployment Rate (UR)

Beberapa Fakta tentang *Ketenagakerjaan* di Indonesia

Facts about Employment
in Indonesia
2022



Berdasarkan lapangan usahanya,

jumlah penduduk usia 15 tahun ke atas yang bekerja di **sektor Real Estat** mengalami peningkatan terbesar dibanding tahun lalu yakni sebesar **26,42%**

Based on main industry, the population aged 15 years and over who worked in the real estate sector experienced the largest increase compared to last year, which was 26.42%.



49,13%

penganggur merupakan penduduk usia 15 tahun ke atas

dengan **pendidikan tertinggi yang ditamatkan adalah SMA.**

49.13% of the unemployed were population aged 15 years and over with the highest level of education being Senior High School.

2 sektor lapangan usaha yang menyerap tenaga kerja terbesar

28,61%

Pertanian, Kehutanan, dan Perikanan

19,36%

Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran; Reparasi Mobil dan Sepeda Motor

The 2 business sectors that absorb the largest number of workers are Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery (28.61%) as well as Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles (19.36%).



1 dari 10

penduduk usia 15–19 tahun

yang termasuk dalam bukan angkatan kerja melakukan **pekerjaan mengurus rumah tangga.**

1 out of 10 people aged 15–19 who are not in the economically active do housekeeping.

Catatan/Note:

- Kegiatan yang dilakukan oleh penduduk angkatan kerja dan bukan angkatan kerja mengacu pada kegiatan seminggu yang lalu pada saat pencacahan/Activities carried out by residents of the economically active and not economically active refer to activities a week ago during the enumeration
- Penduduk usia kerja adalah penduduk yang berumur 15 tahun ke atas/The working age population is persons 15 years and over
- Angkatan kerja adalah penduduk usia kerja (15 tahun ke atas) yang bekerja, punya pekerjaan namun sementara tidak bekerja, dan pengangguran/Labor force or economically active are persons of 15 years and over who, in the previous week were working, having jobs but temporarily absent from work, and unemployed

Sumber/Source: Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Angkatan Kerja Nasional (Sakernas) Agustus/BPS-Statistics Indonesia, August National Labor Force Survey

Rata-Rata Upah/ *Gaji Bersih* Sebulan Buruh/ Karyawan/Pegawai

Average of Net Wage/
Salary per Month
of Employee

2022



37,65%

penduduk usia 15 tahun ke atas yang bekerja seminggu lalu memiliki pekerjaan utama sebagai **buruh/karyawan/pegawai**.

37.65% of the population aged 15 years and over who worked last week have their main job as employees.



Rata-rata upah/gaji bersihnya tercatat mengalami **peningkatan signifikan sebesar 12,21%** dibanding 2021, menjadi

Rp3.070.756

The average net wage/salary compared to 2021 recorded a significant increase of 12.21% to Rp3,070,756.

9 dari 17 sektor lapangan usaha utama dengan pendapatan lebih besar

daripada rata-rata upah pegawai nasional
9 out of 17 main industries with incomes higher than the national average wage for employees

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 |  Rp5.180.248
Jasa Keuangan dan Asuransi
<i>Financial and Insurance Activities</i> | 6 |  Rp3.930.138
Jasa Perusahaan
<i>Business Services</i> |
| 2 |  Rp5.045.211
Informasi dan Komunikasi
<i>Information and Communication</i> | 7 |  Rp3.846.814
Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan, dan Jaminan Sosial Wajib
<i>Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security</i> |
| 3 |  Rp4.808.936
Pertambangan dan Penggalian
<i>Mining and Quarrying</i> | 8 |  Rp3.622.683
Jasa Kesehatan dan Kegiatan Sosial
<i>Human Health and Social Work Activities</i> |
| 4 |  Rp4.493.532
Pengadaan Listrik dan Gas
<i>Electricity and Gas Supply</i> | 9 |  Rp3.604.572
Transportasi dan Pergudangan
<i>Transportation and Storage</i> |
| 5 |  Rp4.415.609
Real Estat
<i>Real Estate Activities</i> | | |

BAB
CHAPTER

04

**SOSIAL DAN
KESEJAHTERAAN
RAKYAT**
SOCIAL AND WELFARE

PERSENTASE PENDUDUK MISKIN DI INDONESIA 2015-2022

Percentage of Poor People in Indonesia 2015-2022



Kemiskinan menjadi masalah multidimensi yang dihadapi di semua negara di dunia. Sehingga “Mengakhiri Kemiskinan dalam Segala Bentuk di Mana pun” menjadi tujuan utama dari 17 Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (TPB/SDGs) 2030.

Poverty is a multidimensional problem faced in all countries in the world. So that “End Poverty in All Its Forms Everywhere” is the main goal of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030.

Kemiskinan DI INDONESIA 2022

Poverty in Indonesia

KEMISKINAN DI INDONESIA cenderung mengalami penurunan dari tahun 2015 hingga 2022. Namun, kegiatan ekonomi yang terhambat akibat pandemi Covid-19 berdampak pada bertambahnya jumlah penduduk miskin di tahun 2020. Penduduk miskin meningkat sebesar 11,13 persen (bertambah sebanyak 2,76 juta orang dibanding 2019).

Poverty in Indonesia tended to decrease from 2015 to 2022. However, hampered economic activity due to the Covid-19 pandemic had an impact on the increase in the number of poor people in 2020. The percentage of poor people increased by 11.13 percent (increased by 2.76 million people compared to 2019).

Setelah memasuki tahun kedua pandemi Covid-19, persentase penduduk miskin kembali mengalami penurunan di tahun 2021 dan 2022.

After entering the second year of the Covid-19 pandemic, the percentage of poor people decreased again in 2021 and 2022.

Pada 2022, **9,57 persen penduduk Indonesia** adalah penduduk miskin.

In 2022, 9.57 percent of Indonesia's population was poor.

5 Provinsi dengan Persentase Penduduk Miskin Tertinggi

5 Provinces with the Highest Percentage of Poor People

1



Papua

26,80%

2



Papua Barat

21,43%

3



Nusa Tenggara Timur

20,23%

4



Maluku

16,23%

5



Gorontalo

15,51%



Kesehatan

PENDUDUK INDONESIA

The Health of Indonesian People

2022



"Menjamin Kehidupan yang Sehat dan Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Seluruh Penduduk Semua Usia" menjadi tujuan ke-tiga dari 17 Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (TPB/SDGs) 2030. Adanya pandemi Covid-19 menjadi tantangan yang cukup berat untuk ketercapaian tujuan ini.

"Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-being for All at All Ages" is the third goal of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030. The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic has become quite a challenge for the achievement of this goal.

Kasus Kumulatif COVID-19¹ COVID-19 Cumulative Cases¹

6.719.815
Kasus konfirmasi
Confirmed case

6.549.332

Kasus sembuh
Recovery case

Angka kesembuhan
Recovery rate

97,46%

160.612

Kasus meninggal
Case fatality

Angka kematian
Case fatality rate

2,39%

Provinsi dengan kasus
konfirmasi terbanyak
Province with **the most**
confirmed cases

DKI Jakarta 1.536.131

Provinsi dengan kasus
konfirmasi terkecil
Province with **the smallest**
confirmed cases

Gorontalo 14.078

Provinsi dengan angka
kematian tertinggi
Province with **the highest**
case fatality rate

Lampung 5,44%

Provinsi dengan angka
kematian terendah
Province with **the lowest**
case fatality rate

Banten 0,82%

95,79% Perempuan Pernah Kawin (PPK) umur 15–49 tahun yang melahirkan Anak Lahir Hidup (ALH) dalam dua tahun terakhir ditolong oleh tenaga kesehatan terlatih² dalam proses persalinan yang terakhir.

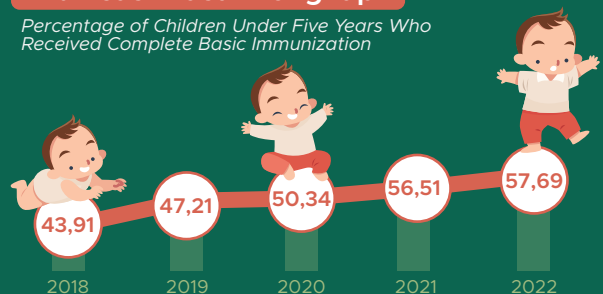
95.79% of Ever-Married Women (PPK) aged 15–49 who Had Live Births within the last two years were assisted by trained medical personnel² in the delivery of the last birth.

Kualitas kesehatan
Indonesia semakin
membaik.

The quality of
Indonesian health
is getting better.

Persentase Balita yang Menerima Imunisasi Dasar Lengkap

Percentage of Children Under Five Years Who
Received Complete Basic Immunization



Cakupan balita yang pernah menerima imunisasi dasar lengkap meningkat dari tahun 2018–2022.

The coverage of children under five years old who received complete basic immunization has increased from 2018–2022.

Catatan/Note:

¹ Kasus merupakan akumulasi sejak kasus COVID-19 masuk ke Indonesia sampai dengan Desember 2022
Case are accumulation since COVID-19 cases struck Indonesia up to December 2022

² Tenaga Kesehatan Terlatih mencakup dokter, bidan, perawat, dan tenaga kesehatan lainnya
Trained Medical Personnel include doctors, midwives, nurses, and other medical personnel

Sumber/Source:

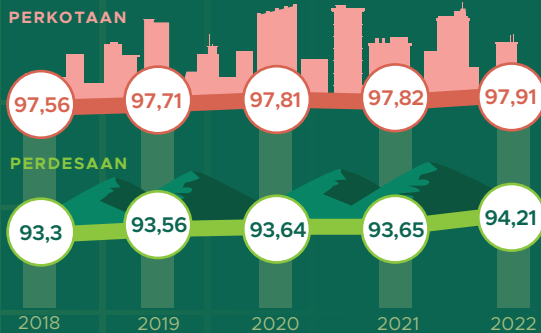
- Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (Susenas) BPS-Statistics Indonesia, National Socioeconomic Survey
- Kementerian Kesehatan/Ministry of Health

Angka Melek Huruf

Penduduk Usia 15 Tahun ke Atas

Literacy Rate for Population Aged 15 and Over

2018–2022 (persen/percent)



Angka melek huruf di daerah perdesaan lebih rendah dibandingkan daerah perkotaan. Masih perlunya pemerataan pendidikan di setiap wilayah di Indonesia.

The literacy rate in rural areas was lower than in urban areas. Education equity is needed in every region in Indonesia.

“

Angka Melek Huruf di Indonesia terus meningkat, **semakin banyak penduduk yang terbebas dari buta huruf.**

The Literacy Rate in Indonesia continued to increase, more and more people were free from illiteracy.

”



Pendidikan

DI INDONESIA 2022

Education on Indonesian People

Salah satu faktor utama dan terpenting dalam pembangunan berkelanjutan yaitu pendidikan. “Menjamin Kualitas Pendidikan yang Inklusif dan Merata serta Meningkatkan Kesempatan Belajar Sepanjang Hayat untuk Semua” menjadi tujuan keempat dari 17 Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (TPB/SDGs) 2030.

One of the main and most important factors in sustainable development is education. “Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Promote Lifelong Learning Opportunities for All” is the fourth goal of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030.

Partisipasi penduduk untuk bersekolah tahun 2022 cukup tinggi, daya serap sistem **pendidikan** Indonesia terhadap penduduk usia sekolah **semakin baik.**

Population participation in going to school in 2022 was quite high, the absorption capacity of the Indonesian Education System for the school-age population was getting better.



7 dari 10
penduduk usia 7–24 tahun
masih sekolah

7 out of 10 people aged 7–24 years
were attending school

97,88%
penduduk usia SD (7–12 tahun)
masih bersekolah SD/MI/ sederajat

97.88 percent of the primary school
age population (aged 7–12 years)
still attended primary school

80,89%
penduduk usia SMP (13–15 tahun)
masih bersekolah SMP/Mts/ sederajat

80.89 percent of the lower
secondary school age population
(aged 13–15 years) still attended
lower secondary school

61,97%
penduduk usia SMA (16–18 tahun)
masih bersekolah SMA/MA/ sederajat

61.97 percent of the upper
secondary school age population
(aged 16–18 years) still attended
upper secondary school

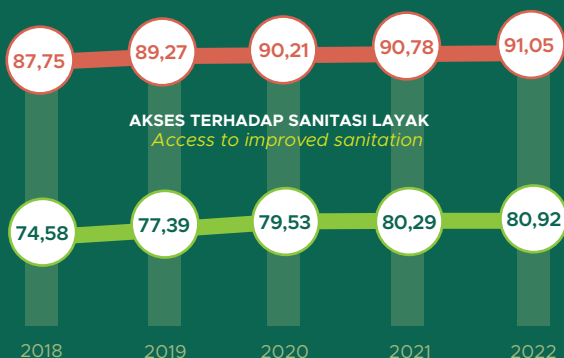
"Menjamin Ketersediaan serta Pengelolaan Air Bersih dan Sanitasi yang Berkelanjutan untuk Semua" menjadi tujuan ke-enam dari 17 Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (TPB/SDGs) 2030.

"Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for All" is the sixth goal of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030.

Persentase Rumah Tangga yang Memiliki Akses Terhadap Air Minum Layak dan Sanitasi Layak Terus Meningkat

The percentage of households having access to improved drinking water and improved sanitation continues to increase

AKSES TERHADAP AIR MINUM LAYAK
Access to improved drinking water



AKSES TERHADAP SANITASI LAYAK
Access to improved sanitation



Air Minum Layak

dan Sanitasi Layak di Indonesia 2022

Improved Drinking Water and Improved Sanitation in Indonesia 2022

9 dari 10 rumah tangga di Indonesia memiliki akses terhadap air minum layak

9 out of 10 households in Indonesia had access to improved drinking water

8 dari 10 rumah tangga di Indonesia memiliki akses terhadap sanitasi layak

8 out of 10 households in Indonesia had access to improved sanitation

Meskipun demikian, masih terdapat daerah yang memiliki akses terhadap air minum layak dan sanitasi layak yang rendah.

However, there was still areas that had low access to improved drinking water and improved sanitation.

Di Papua, hanya 6 dari 10 rumah tangga yang memiliki akses terhadap air minum layak.

In Papua, only 6 out of 10 households had access to improved drinking water.

Di Papua, hanya 4 dari 10 rumah tangga yang memiliki akses terhadap sanitasi layak.

In Papua, only 4 out of 10 households had access to improved sanitation.

Catatan/Note:

Data menggunakan konsep air minum layak dan konsep sanitasi layak terbaru berdasarkan surat Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/Bappenas Nomor 661/Dt.2.4/01/2019/Using the latest concept of improved drinking water and improved sanitation based on the letter from Ministry of National Development Planning Number 661/Dt.2.4/01/2019

Sumber/Source:

Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (Susenas) BPS-Statistics Indonesia, National Socioeconomic Survey

Kriminalitas di INDONESIA

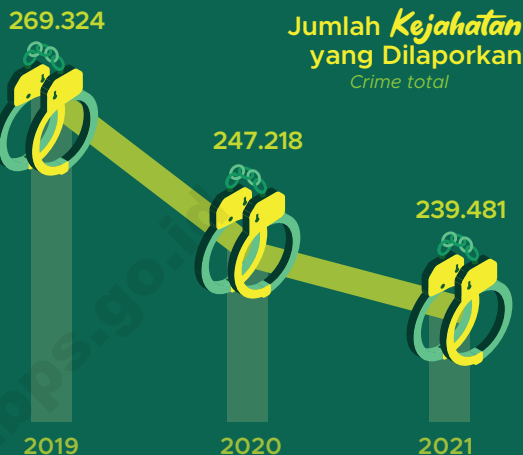
Crime in Indonesia

"Menguatkan Masyarakat yang Inklusif dan Damai untuk Pembangunan Berkelanjutan, Menyediakan Akses Keadilan untuk Semua, dan Membangun Kelembagaan yang Efektif, Akuntabel, dan Inklusif di Semua Tingkat" menjadi tujuan ke-enam belas dari 17 Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (TPB/SDGs) 2030.

"Promote Peaceful and Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development, Provide Access to Justice for All and Build Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at All Levels" is the sixteenth goal of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030.

JUMLAH
**Kejahatan
yang Dilaporkan**
CENDERUNG TURUN,
Indonesia
SEMAKIN AMAN

*Crime total tends to decrease,
Indonesia more save*



Tahun 2021

Jumlah kejahatan yang dilaporkan **239.481 kasus**, turun **3,13%** dibandingkan 2020.

Crime total were 239,481 cases, decreased by 3.13% compared to 2020.

90 dari **100.000** penduduk berisiko terkena kejahatan, lebih rendah **4,26%** dibandingkan 2020.

90 out of 100,000 population were at risk of crime, 4.26% lower than in 2020.

Tindak kejahatan terjadi setiap **2 menit 11 detik** sekali, lebih lama dibandingkan 2020.

A crime occurred every 2 minutes and 11 seconds, longer than 2020.

7 dari **10** kasus kejahatan berhasil diselesaikan oleh **pihak kepolisian**, meningkat dibandingkan 2020.

7 out of 10 crime cases were successfully resolved by the police, increased compared to 2020.

MINIM
**Kejahatan,
Jawa Barat**
JADI
**PROVINSI
TERAMAN
DI INDONESIA**

With minimal crime, Jawa Barat became the safest province in Indonesia

Hanya **15** dari **100.000** penduduk Jawa Barat berisiko terkena kejahatan pada 2021.
Only 15 out of 100,000 population of Jawa Barat were at risk of crime in 2021.

Sebaliknya, **Papua Barat** jadi provinsi paling rawan kriminalitas di Indonesia. Sebanyak **289** dari **100.000** penduduk Papua Barat berisiko terkena kejahatan pada 2021.

On the other hand, Papua Barat was the most crime-prone province in Indonesia. As many as 289 out of 100,000 population of Papua Barat were at risk of crime in 2021.

Perceraian¹ di INDONESIA

Divorce¹ in Indonesia

2022

Perceraian menyebabkan terhambatnya upaya bersama dalam mencapai Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (TPB/SDGs) 2030, sebagaimana SDGs yang tidak menginginkan seorangpun tertinggal dalam pencapaian 17 SDGs (*Journal of Sustainable Development Issues: Dimensi Pembangunan Berkelanjutan dalam Mencegah Dampak Perceraian terhadap Psikologi Anak*, 2022).

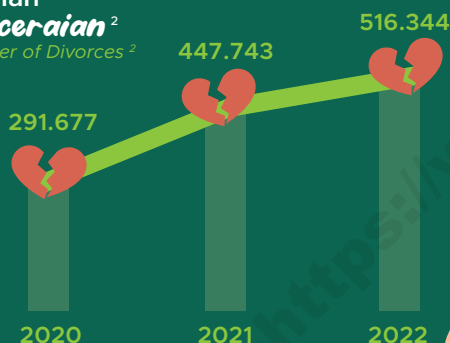
Divorce causes obstacles to joint efforts in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030, as the SDGs don't want anyone to be left behind in achieving the 17 SDGs (*Journal of Sustainable Development Issues: Dimensions of Sustainable Development in Preventing the Impact of Divorce on Children's Psychology*, 2022).

JUMLAH Perceraian DI INDONESIA Terus Meningkat

DARI 2020 SAMPAI 2022

The number of divorces in Indonesia continues to increase from 2020 to 2022

Jumlah
Perceraian²
Number of Divorces²



Pengajuan
Perceraian²
Divorce² Filing

Perempuan
LEBIH BANYAK
Minta Bercerai
DIBANDING LAKI-LAKI

Female ask for
divorce more
than male

Angka perceraian di Indonesia menunjukkan angka yang memprihatinkan. Pada 2022, jumlah perceraian meningkat 15,32 persen dibandingkan 2021.

The divorce rate in Indonesia showed an alarming number. In 2022, the number of divorces increased by 15.32 percent compared to 2021.

Sebanyak 25% perceraian adalah **cerai talak**, yang gugatannya diajukan oleh suami.

25% of divorces were divorced by talak, where the lawsuit was filed by the husband.

Sedangkan 75% perceraian adalah **cerai gugat**, yang gugatannya diajukan oleh istri.

75% of divorces were divorced by petition, where the lawsuit was filed by the wife.

25%
CERAI
TALAK
Divorced
by Talak

75%
CERAI
GUGAT
Divorced
by Petition

3 Faktor Utama PENYEBAB Perceraian³

3 Main Factors Causing Divorce³

Perselisihan dan pertengkaran terus menerus
Constant Arguing

284.169
kasus/cases

Faktor ekonomi
Financial Problems

110.939
kasus/cases

Karena meninggalkan salah satu pihak
Spousal Abandonment

39.359
kasus/cases

Catatan/Note:

¹ Data perceraian hanya untuk yang beragama Islam/ Applies only for moslem

² Data perceraian yang telah diputus oleh Pengadilan tetapi akta cerainya belum tercatat

³ Data yang akta cerainya sudah tercatat/Data for which the divorce certificate has been printed

Sumber/Source:

Mahkamah Agung (Dirjen Badan Peradilan Agama) per 1 Februari 2023

The Supreme Court (Directorate General of Religious Justice Affairs) per 1 February 2023

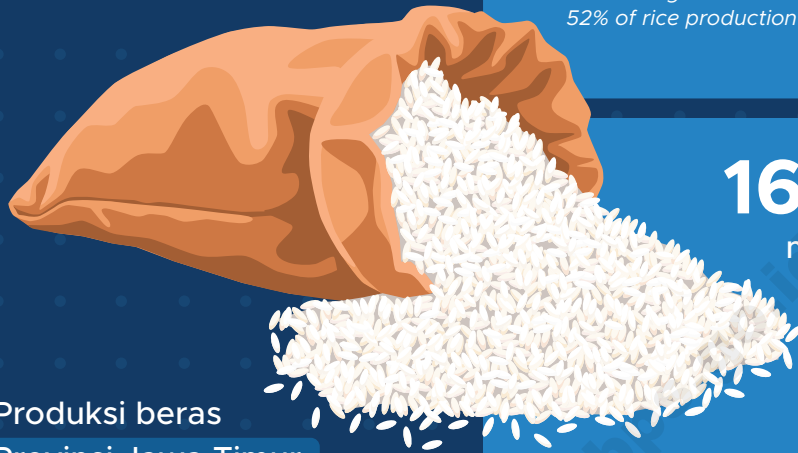
BAB
CHAPTER

05

**PERTANIAN, KEHUTANAN,
PETERNAKAN,
DAN PERIKANAN**

*AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY,
LIVESTOCK, AND FISHERY*

PRODUKSI
Beras
DI INDONESIA
Rice Production in Indonesia
2022^{x,1}



Produksi beras
Provinsi Jawa Timur
mencapai lebih dari
5,5 juta
ton
cukup untuk
konsumsi² setahun
bagi
69 juta
orang

Rice production in Jawa Timur Province reaching more than 5.5 million tons, enough for a year's consumption² for 69 million people.



Catatan/Note:

Sumber/Source:

Provinsi Jawa Timur,
Jawa Barat, dan Jawa Tengah
total menyumbang hampir

52% produksi beras Indonesia

Jawa Timur Province, Jawa Barat Province, and Jawa Tengah Province total accounted for nearly 52% of rice production in Indonesia.

16 Provinsi
mengalami penurunan
produksi beras
dibanding tahun
sebelumnya.

Penurunan
paling besar adalah

Provinsi Kalimantan Selatan
yaitu hampir **85** ribu
ton

16 Provinces had a decrease in rice production compared to the previous year, the largest decreased was in Kalimantan Selatan Province, which amounted to nearly 85 thousand tons.

Provinsi Jawa Barat mengalami
peningkatan produksi beras lebih dari
292 ribu
ton dibanding tahun sebelumnya

Jawa Barat Province had an increase in rice production of more than 292 thousand tons compared to the previous year.

^x Angka sementara/Preliminary figures

¹ Produksi September–Desember 2022 dihitung berdasarkan rata-rata produktivitas September–Desember 2018–2021, luas panen realisasi September 2022, dan angka potensi luas panen Oktober–Desember 2022/Production in September–December 2022 is calculated based on the average of productivity (yield of paddy) in September–December 2018–2021, the realized harvested area in September 2022, and the potential figures of harvested area for October–December 2022.

² Rata-rata kebutuhan konsumsi beras penduduk Indonesia adalah 1,55 kg/minggu/orang atau 80,6 kg/tahun/orang
The average need for rice consumption of the Indonesian population is 1.55 kg/week/person or 80.6 kg/year/person

- Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Kerangka Sampel Area (KSA) & Survei Ubinan/BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Area Sampling Frame (ASF) Survey & Crop-Cutting Survey

- Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional Maret 2021 dan Maret 2022/BPS-Statistics Indonesia, National Socioeconomic Survey March 2021 and March 2022

PRODUKSI
Bawang Putih
INDONESIA

tahun 2022
hanya
34%
dari produksi
tahun 2019

*Indonesia's garlic
production in 2022
is only 34% of 2019
production.*



PROVINSI
Jawa Tengah

menghasilkan

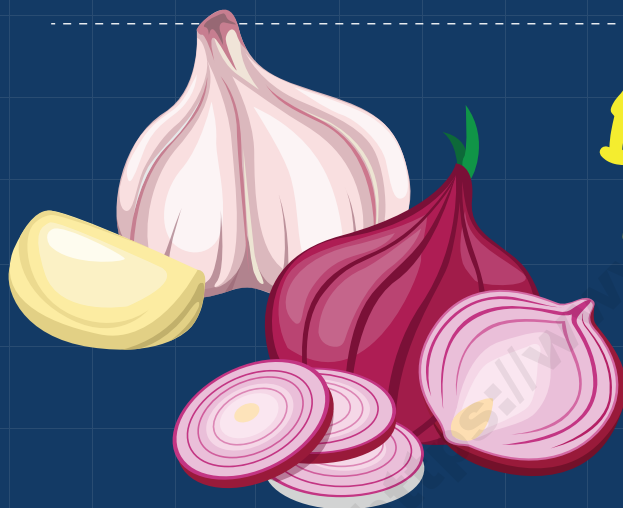
*Jawa Tengah Province
produces*

28% & **71%**
total produksi
bawang merah
di Indonesia

*28% of total shallot
production in Indonesia*

total produksi
bawang putih
di Indonesia

*and 71% of total garlic
production in Indonesia*



**Bawang
Merah dan
Bawang
Putih** **2022^x**

*Shallots and
Garlic, 2022*

PRODUKSI
Bawang Merah

INDONESIA
mencapai

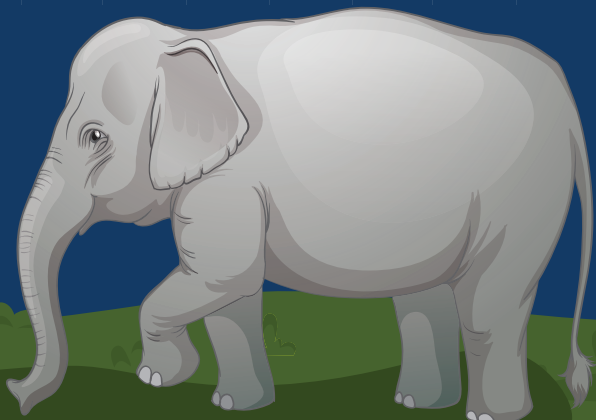
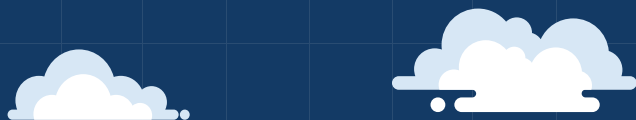
1,9 juta ton

setara
dengan
berat

330 ribu ekor

**Gajah¹
Sumatera**

*Shallot production in Indonesia reaches 1.9 million tons,
equivalent to the weight of 330 thousand Sumatran elephants¹.*



Catatan/Note:

^{*} Angka sementara/Preliminary figures

¹ Berat gajah Sumatera sekitar 6 ton
Sumatera's elephant weight is about 6 tons.

Sumber/Source:

- Badan Pusat Statistik, Statistik Pertanian
Hortikultura SPH-SBS/BPS-Statistics Indonesia,
Agricultural Statistic for Horticulture SPH-SBS
- <https://ksdae.menlhk.go.id/album/1/2.html>

Total produksi

Cabai¹

di Indonesia

meningkat

11%

dibanding tahun
sebelumnya

Total chili¹ production in Indonesia increased 11% compared to the previous year.

**Kamu suka
cabai ga?**

Do you like chilli, don't you?



Cabai

di INDONESIA

2022



Tahun 2022

PRODUKSI

Cabai

di Indonesia

mencapai

3 juta
ton

In 2022, chili production in Indonesia reached 3 million tons.

PROVINSI

**Jawa
Timur**

memproduksi
hampir

1/4 total
produksi

Cabai¹

Jawa Timur Province produces almost 1/4 of Indonesia's total chili¹ production.



Jumlah total

KONSUMSI

**Cabai
Merah
&
Cabai
Rawit**

di Indonesia
tahun 2022

mencapai

1,1 juta
ton

In 2022, total chili and cayenne pepper consumption in Indonesia² reached 1.1 million tons

Catatan/Note:

^{*} Angka sementara/Preliminary figures

¹ Terdiri dari cabai besar/TW/teropong, cabai keriting, dan cabai rawit/Including Chili/Big Chili, Curly Chili, and Cayenne Pepper.

² Jumlah penduduk Indonesia 2022 adalah hasil Proyeksi Penduduk Interim 2020–2023 (Pertengahan tahun/Juni)/2022 Indonesia's population was the result of Interim Population Projection 2020–2023 (mid year/June)

Sumber/Source:

- Badan Pusat Statistik, Statistik Pertanian Hortikultura SPH-SBS/BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Agricultural Statistic for Horticulture SPH-SBS.

- Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional Maret 2021 dan Maret 2022/BPS-Statistics Indonesia, National Socioeconomic Survey March 2021 and March 2022.

- Badan Pusat Statistik dan Kementerian Dalam Negeri/BPS-Statistics Indonesia and Ministry of Home Affairs



Kopi dan Teh

di INDONESIA

Coffee and
Tea in
Indonesia

2022^x

PRODUKSI

Kopi

di Indonesia
mencapai

0,8 juta

ton

Coffee production in
Indonesia reached 0.8
million tons

PROVINSI

Sumatera Selatan

merupakan
penghasil utama kopi
di Indonesia, yaitu

27%

total produksi kopi
di Indonesia

The largest province for coffee production in
Indonesia is Sumatera Selatan Province, responsible
for 27% of the country's total coffee output.

99%

PRODUKSI

Kopi

di Indonesia

berasal dari
**Perkebunan
Rakyat**

99% of coffee production
in Indonesia comes from
smallholder estate crops

LUAS LAHAN

perkebunan kopi
milik **Perusahaan
Perkebunan
Besar**

hanya **2%** dari

LUAS LAHAN

perkebunan kopi
milik **Perkebunan
Rakyat**

The area of coffee plantations owned by large
estate crops is only 2% of the area of coffee
plantations owned by smallholder estate crops.

Aku suka
Kopi

I truly adore
with coffee

eh!

PRODUKSI

Teh

di Indonesia
mencapai

0,1 juta
ton

*Tea production in
Indonesia reached 0.1
million tons*

PROVINSI

Jawa Barat

merupakan
penghasil utama teh
di Indonesia, yaitu

67% total produksi teh
di Indonesia

*The largest province for tea production in
Indonesia is Jawa Barat Province, which makes
up 67% of all the tea produced in the country.*

*Aku suka
Teh*
I really like tea

62%

PRODUKSI

Teh

di Indonesia
berasal dari

Perkebunan Besar

yaitu perkebunan
yang dikelola oleh
perusahaan
berbadan hukum

*62% of tea production in Indonesia
comes from large estate crops,
which are managed by companies
with legal entities*

LUAS LAHAN

perkebunan teh
milik **Perusahaan
Perkebunan
Besar**

memiliki luas hampir
sama (98%) dengan

LUAS LAHAN

perkebunan teh
milik **Perkebunan
Rakyat**

*The area of tea plantations owned by large estate
crops is almost the same (98%) as that of tea
plantations owned by smallholder estate crops.*

Catatan/Note:
Sumber/Source:

*Angka sementara/Preliminary figures

- Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Perusahaan
Perkebunan/BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Estates
Survey
- Kementerian Pertanian (Direktorat Jenderal
Perkebunan)/Ministry of Agriculture
(Directorate General of Estates)



DI INDONESIA
POPULASI
**Ayam
Pedaging**

10
KALI LIPAT
LEBIH
BANYAK

DARI
POPULASI
**Ayam
Kampung**



In Indonesia, broiler's population is 10 times more than the free-range chicken's population.

RATA-RATA
ORANG
INDONESIA

MENGKONSUMSI

7,8 kg
**Daging
Ayam¹**

DALAM
SETAHUN

HAL INI
SETARA
DENGAN

BERAT

**Bola
Bowling²**

*The average Indonesian
consumes 7.8 kg of
chicken meat¹ in a year.
This is equivalent to the
weight of a bowling ball²*



**Ayam
Pedaging
&**

**Ayam
Kampung**

*Free-range
Chicken and
Broiler in
Indonesia,
2022^x*

di INDONESIA

2022^x

19% POPULASI
AYAM
Kampung & Pedaging
DI INDONESIA
ADA DI
PROVINSI
Jawa Tengah

*19% of free-range chicken and broiler chicken
populations in Indonesia are in Jawa Tengah Province*

Catatan/Note:

^x Angka sementara/Preliminary figures

1. Termasuk didalamnya adalah daging ayam ras dan kampung/Including broiler and free-range chicken

2. Berat bola bowling menurut International Bowling Federation adalah 7.3 kg/The weight of bowling ball according to International Bowling Federation is 7.3 kg

Sumber/Source:

- Badan Pusat Statistik, Statistik Pertanian Hortikultura SPH-SBS/BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Agricultural Statistic for Horticulture SPH-SBS

- Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional Maret 2021 dan Maret 2022

BPS-Statistics Indonesia, National Socioeconomic Survey March 2021 and March 2022

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bowling_ball

BAB
CHAPTER

06

**PERTAMBANGAN
DAN ENERGI**
MINING AND ENERGY

Sekilas Tentang Emas di Indonesia Tahun 2021

A Glimpse of Gold in Indonesia in 2021

Harga emas
tahun **2021**
adalah **148%**

dibanding harga emas tahun 2018¹.

The 2021 gold price was 148% compared to the 2018 gold price¹.

Produksi emas di Indonesia

tahun 2021* mencapai

78,9 ton,
atau senilai
64,6 triliun rupiah.

Gold production in Indonesia 2021 has reached 78.9 tons, or a value of 64.6 trillion rupiah.*

Produksi emas tertinggi

antara tahun 2017–2021 adalah produksi tahun

2018 sebesar
132,7 ton.

The highest gold production between 2017–2021 was during 2018 production of 132.7 tons.

Skala Mohs

Mohs Scale

Skala ini digunakan untuk mengetahui kemampuan suatu materi untuk menggores materi lain, dengan nilai antara 1 (sangat lunak) hingga 10 (paling keras).

This scale is used to determine the ability of a material to scratch other materials, with a value ranging from 1 (very soft) to 10 (hardest).

Emas memiliki tingkat kekerasan antara 2,5–3 dalam skala Mohs yang berarti dapat digores oleh kuku jari. Sementara intan memiliki nilai 10 yang berarti hanya bisa digores oleh materi intan juga.

Gold has a hardness of 2.5–3 on the Mohs scale, which means it can be scratched by a fingernail. While diamond has a value of 10 which means it can only be scratched by diamond material as well.

Catatan/Note: * Angka sementara/Preliminary figures

¹ Harga emas kualitas 24 Karat (Data dari Badan Pusat Statistik)/24 carat quality gold (Data from BPS-Statistics Indonesia)

Sumber/Source: - Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Perusahaan Migas dan Nonmigas/BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Oil and Gas & Non-Oil and Gas Company Survey

- Bank Indonesia, Statistik Ekonomi Keuangan Indonesia Desember 2022/Bank Indonesia, Indonesian Economic and Financial Statistics December 2022

Perusahaan **Air Bersih** di Indonesia Water Supply Establishment in Indonesia **2021**

Volume air

yang disalurkan perusahaan air
bersih di Indonesia selama 2021^x

4,4 triliun liter

atau sebesar

1,7 kali

kapasitas aktif **Waduk Jatiluhur**¹.

The volume of water distributed by Water Supply Establishment in Indonesia during 2021^x is 4.4 trillion liters, or 1.7 times the active capacity of the Jatiluhur Reservoir¹.



Perusahaan

air bersih di Indonesia
berpotensi memproduksi

7,9 triliun liter

air bersih dalam setahun.

Water Supply Establishment in Indonesia have the potential to produce 7.9 trillion liters of clean water in a year.

Selama tahun 2021^x hanya

55%

dari seluruh produksi
potensial perusahaan

air bersih

di Indonesia yang berhasil
tersalurkan.

During 2021^x, only 55% of the total potential production of water supply establishment in Indonesia that has been channeled.

Catatan/Note: ^x Angka sementara/Preliminary figures

¹ Kapasitas waduk jatiluhur 2,4 km³/Jatiluhur reservoir capacity is 2.4 km³

² Leding meteran dan leding eceran/Metered piped and retail piped tap



Hanya
8,8%
rumah tangga di Indonesia

sumber air minum

utamanya berasal dari air leding ².

*Only 8.8% of households in Indonesia,
the main source of drinking water
comes from pipe water ².*

Pada 2021^x,
perusahaan air bersih di
Provinsi Papua

mampu memproduksi 59
miliar liter air. Namun yang
tersalurkan hanya

1/3
nya saja.

*In 2021^x, water supply
establishment in Papua Province
able to produce 59 billion liters of
water. However, only 1/3 of it is
channeled.*

Di Provinsi Papua hanya

64,9%

rumah tangga yang
memiliki akses

air minum layak.

dan hanya **3,4%**

rumah tangga yang
menggunakan air
leding sebagai sumber
air minumnya.

*In Papua Province, only
64.9% of households
have access to improved
drinking water, and only
3.4% of households use
piped water as a source
of drinking water.*

Produksi batubara di Indonesia

mencapai

614 juta ton

Coal production in Indonesia reached 614 million tons.



56%

produksi batubara Indonesia adalah untuk

ekspor.

Ekspor batubara di Indonesia di tahun 2021 sebanyak

345 juta ton,

atau senilai **26 miliar US\$.**

56% of Indonesia's coal production is for export. Indonesia coal exports in 2021 amount to 345 million tons, or US\$26 billion.



Batubara di Indonesia

Coal in Indonesia 2021



Tujuan ekspor

terbesar batubara adalah

Tiongkok

sebesar

108 juta ton,

senilai **9 miliar US\$.**

The largest export destination for coal was to China, which amounted to 108 million tons, US\$ 9 billion.

Catatan/Note:

¹ Data Industri Besar Sedang tahun 2021 merupakan angka sementara/2021 Medium and Large Establishment data was a preliminary figures

² PDB Menurut Harga Berlaku menurut Lapangan Usaha, data tahun 2021 merupakan angka sementara/GDP at Current Market Prices by Industry, 2021 data was a preliminary figures.



Tahun 2021¹, terdapat
128 perusahaan
di **Industri Besar Sedang**

yang membuat produk dari batubara dan
pengilangan minyak bumi. Industri ini menyerap
28 ribu tenaga kerja

In 2021¹, there was 128 companies in the Medium and Large Establishment that made products from coal and petroleum refineries. This industry absorbed 28 thousand workers.



18%

produksi batubara
Indonesia tahun 2021
digunakan untuk

**bahan bakar
perusahaan
listrik** dalam negeri,
yaitu sebesar

112 juta ton.

18% of Indonesia's coal production in 2021 was used to fuel domestic power companies, amounting to 112 million tons.



Pertambangan batu bara dan
lignit menghasilkan

**Produk Domestik
Bruto (PDB)** sebesar
603 triliun rupiah

atau hampir **4%** dari total PDB
Indonesia selama tahun 2021².

The coal and lignite mining industry produces Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of 603 trillion rupiahs or almost 4% of Indonesia's total GDP in 2021².

Sumber/Source: - Kementerian Keuangan (Ditjen Bea dan Cukai), Dokumen PEB dan PIB/Ministry of Finance (Directorate General of Customs and Excise), Exports and Imports Declaration Document
- Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Tahunan Perusahaan Industri Manufaktur/BPS-Statistics Indonesia, The Annual Large and Medium Manufacturing Establishment Survey
- Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Perusahaan Migas dan Nonmigas/BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Oil and Gas & Non-Oil and Gas Company Survey
- Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Tahunan Perusahaan Listrik/BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Annual Survey on Electricity Companies
- Badan Pusat Statistik, berbagai sensus, survei dan sumber lain/BPS-Statistics Indonesia, various census, survey, and other sources

Listrik di Indonesia

Electricity in Indonesia 2021

Selama tahun 2021*

jumlah listrik

yang dbangkitkan mencapai **289.474,49 GWh**, dengan

89%

disalurkan ke seluruh wilayah Indonesia

During 2021 the amount of electricity generated reaches 289,474.49 GWh, with 89% distributed throughout Indonesia.*



Sebanyak **97%** rumah tangga di Indonesia

telah menggunakan **listrik PLN** sebagai **sumber penerangan utama**.

97% of households in Indonesia already have used PLN electricity as the main source of lighting.



21% rumah tangga di **provinsi Papua** masih menggunakan **sumber penerangan bukan listrik**.

21% of households in Papua province still use non-electric lighting sources.

Di Provinsi **Jawa Barat** dan **DKI Jakarta**, jumlah listrik yang dibangkitkannya **jauh dibawah jumlah listrik yang didistribusikan**.

In Jawa Barat and DKI Jakarta Provinces, the amount of electricity they generate is far below the amount of electricity distributed.

Listrik yang dibangkitkan
Electricity Generated

Jawa Barat
34 ribu
thousand
GWh

DKI Jakarta
18 ribu
thousand
GWh

Listrik yang didistribusikan
Electricity Distributed

53 ribu
thousand
GWh

32 ribu
thousand
GWh

Selisih
Difference

-19 ribu
thousand
GWh

-14 ribu
thousand
GWh

Catatan/Note: * Angka sementara/Preliminary figures

Sumber/Source: - Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Perusahaan Listrik/BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Electricity Company Survey
- Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (Susenas)/BPS-Statistics Indonesia, National Socioeconomic Survey

BAB
CHAPTER

07

**INDUSTRI
MANUFAKTUR**
*MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRY*

Perkembangan Industri Manufaktur di Indonesia

Manufacturing Industry
Development in Indonesia

2021^x



Jumlah Usaha dan Perusahaan Industri Manufaktur Menurut Skala Usaha (unit)

Number of Manufacturing Industry Establishments by Scale (unit)

2021^x

- Jumlah perusahaan industri besar dan sedang hanya sekitar 1% dari jumlah keseluruhan usaha dan perusahaan industri di Indonesia.

The number of large and medium establishments is only about 1% of the total number of manufacturing industry establishments in Indonesia.

- Jumlah perusahaan industri besar dan sedang pada tahun 2021^x dibanding 2020, bertambah sebanyak 1.313 perusahaan sementara jumlah usaha mikro bertambah 46.365 usaha, namun jumlah usaha kecil berkurang 93.494 usaha.

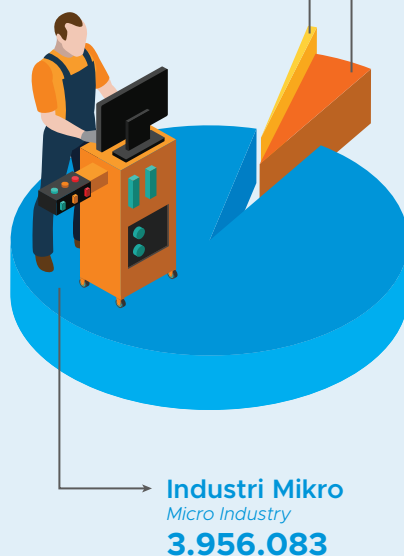
The number of large and medium manufacturing industry establishments in 2021^x compared to 2020, increased by 1,313 establishments while the number of micro establishments increased by 46,365 establishments, however, the number of small establishments decreased by 93,494 establishments.

- Perusahaan industri besar, sedang, dan mikro didominasi oleh lapangan usaha makanan, sementara perusahaan industri kecil didominasi oleh lapangan usaha pengolahan tembakau.

Large, medium, and micro manufacturing industry establishments are dominated by the food industry while small ones are dominated by manufacture of tobacco products.

Industri Besar dan Sedang
Large & Medium Industry
30.676

Industri Kecil
Small Industry
206.605



Industri Mikro
Micro Industry
3.956.083

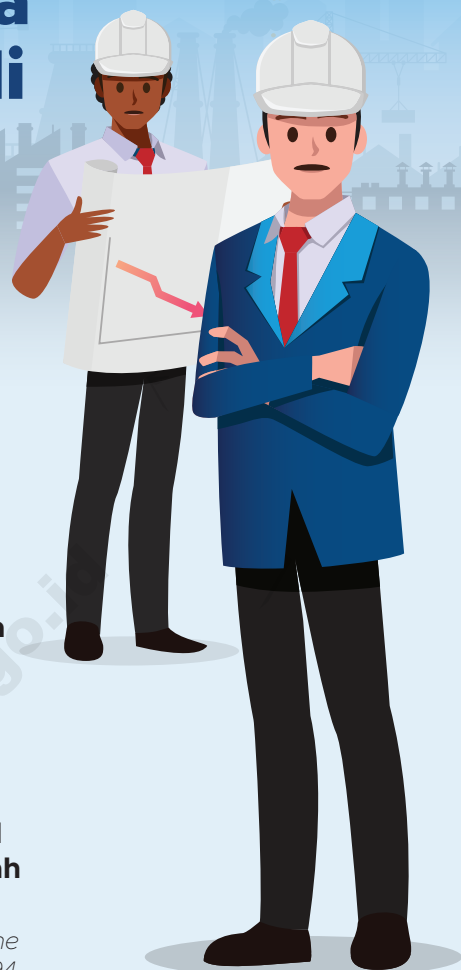
Catatan/Note: ^x Angka sementara/preliminary figures

Sumber/Source: Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Tahunan Perusahaan Industri Manufaktur
BPS-Statistics Indonesia, The Annual Large and Medium Manufacturing Establishment Survey
Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Industri Mikro dan Kecil Tahunan
BPS-Statistics Indonesia, The Annual Micro and Small Manufacturing Industry Survey

Keadaan Tenaga Kerja Industri Manufaktur di Indonesia

The State of Manufacturing Industry Workers Engaged in Indonesia

2021^x



- **1 dari 10 pekerja industri besar dan sedang bekerja di lapangan usaha makanan.**

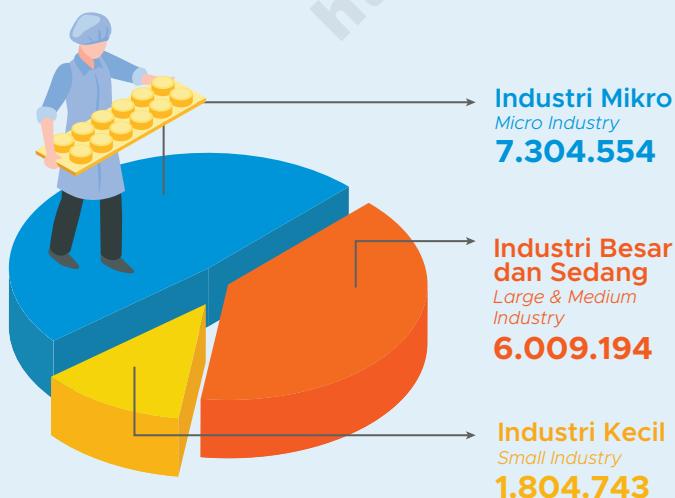
1 of 10 large and medium manufacturing industry workers are working in the food industry.

- **Meskipun jumlah perusahaan industri besar dan sedang hanya 1%, namun dapat menyerap tenaga kerja hampir 40% dari total tenaga kerja industri.**

Even though the number of large and medium manufacturing industry is only 1%, they can absorb almost 40% of the total industrial workforce.

- **Hampir satu juta orang tenaga kerja industri kecil kehilangan pekerjaan karena berkurangnya jumlah usaha industri kecil sebanyak 93.494 usaha.**

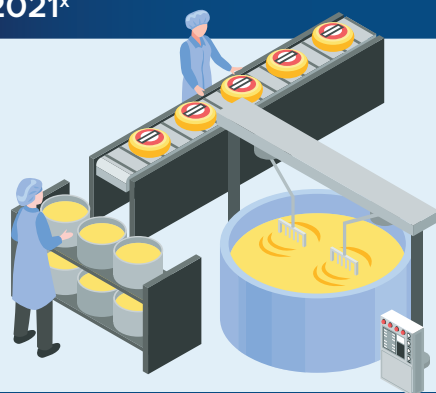
Nearly one million small industry workers lost their jobs due to the reduced number of small industrial businesses as many as 93,494 businesses.



Jumlah Tenaga Kerja Industri Manufaktur Menurut Skala Usaha (orang)

Number of Manufacturing Industry Workers Engaged by Business Scale (people)

2021^x



Catatan/Note: ^x Angka sementara/Preliminary figures

Sumber/Source: Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Tahunan Perusahaan Industri Manufaktur
BPS-Statistics Indonesia, The Annual Large and Medium Manufacturing Establishment Survey
Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Industri Mikro dan Kecil Tahunan
BPS-Statistics Indonesia, The Annual Micro and Small Manufacturing Industry Survey

Keadaan Industri Besar dan Sedang

State of Large and Medium Manufacturing Industry

2021^x

Jumlah Perusahaan/
Unit Usaha

Number of Establishments

30.676

unit/units

Tenaga Kerja

Workers Engaged

6.009.194

orang/people

Pengeluaran untuk
Tenaga Kerja

Labour Cost

333.469

miliar rupiah/billion rupiahs



Nilai Tambah (Harga Pasar)

Value Added (Market Price)

3.215.208

miliar rupiah
billion rupiahs



Nilai Input

Input Cost

4.735.656

miliar rupiah
billion rupiahs



Nilai Output

Value Gross Output

7.950.864

miliar rupiah
billion rupiahs

Catatan/Note: * Angka sementara/Preliminary figures

Sumber/Source: Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Tahunan Perusahaan Industri Manufaktur
BPS-Statistics Indonesia, The Annual Large and Medium Manufacturing
Establishment Survey

Biaya Input & Nilai Output Industri Besar dan Sedang

Input Costs and Value of Gross Output of Large and Medium Manufacturing Industry

2021^x

84% biaya input yang dikeluarkan dalam proses industri di tahun 2021^x digunakan untuk belanja bahan baku.

84% of input costs incurred in industrial processes in 2021^x are used for raw material spending.

- **Jika dilihat dari nilai tambah yang dihasilkan, lapangan usaha pengolahan tembakau lebih menguntungkan daripada lapangan usaha lain.**

When viewed from the value added generated, manufacture of tobacco products is more profitable than other industry.

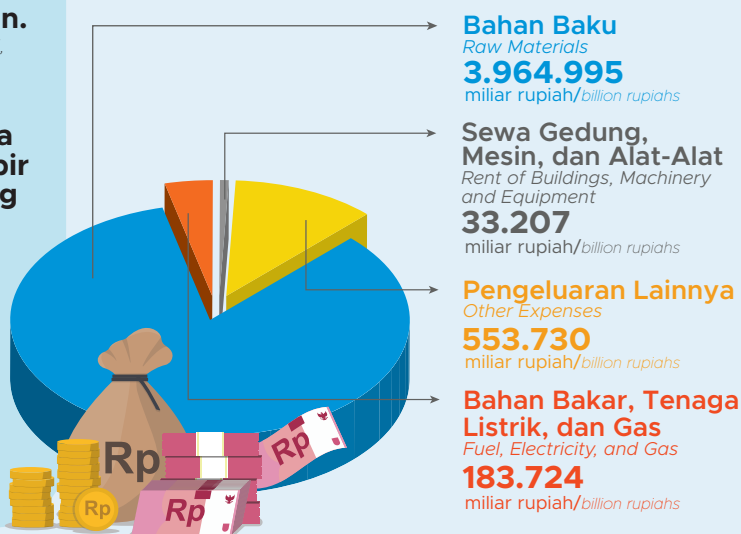
- **Nilai tambah lapangan usaha pengolahan tembakau hampir 2x lipat dari biaya input yang dikeluarkan.**

Value added of the manufacture of tobacco products is almost 2 times the input costs incurred.

- **Sebaliknya, nilai tambah lapangan usaha makanan hanya setengah dari biaya input yang dikeluarkan.**

On the other hand, the value added of food industry is only half of the input costs incurred.

Biaya Input Industri Besar dan Sedang *Input Costs of Large and Medium Manufacturing Industry* 2021^x

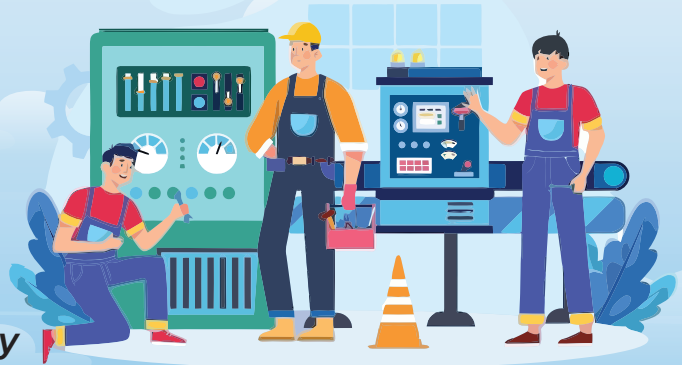


Catatan/Note: * Angka sementara/Preliminary figures

Sumber/Source: Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Tahunan Perusahaan Industri Manufaktur
BPS-Statistics Indonesia, The Annual Large and Medium Manufacturing Establishment Survey

Biaya Input & Nilai Output Industri Mikro dan Kecil

Input Costs and Value of Gross Output of Micro and Small Manufacturing Industry



- Setelah merugi pada tahun 2020, pada 2021* industri kecil Jasa Reparasi dan Pemasangan Mesin dan Peralatan kembali menghasilkan nilai tambah.

After losing money in 2020, in 2021 the Machinery and Equipment Repair and Installation Services small industry returned to generate value added.*



- Di saat industri kecil Jasa Reparasi dan Pemasangan Mesin dan Peralatan merugi pada 2020, industri mikronya justru menghasilkan nilai tambah, yaitu sebanyak 158,40% dari biaya inputnya.

While the small industry for the Repair and Installation of Machinery and Equipment made a loss in 2020, the micro-industry actually generated added value as much as 158.40% of its input costs.

3 Klasifikasi Industri Penyumbang Nilai Tambah Terbesar 2021*

*3 Industry Classifications with The Largest Added Value 2021**

Industri Mikro Micro Industry

- Makanan/Food
- Pakaian Jadi/Wearing Apparel
- Kayu, Barang dari Kayu dan Gabus (Tidak Termasuk Furnitur) dan Barang Anyaman dari Bambu, Rotan dan sejenisnya/Wood, Products of Wood and Cork (Except Furniture), manufacture of Articles of Straw and Plaiting Materials, Bamboo, Rattan and Kinds

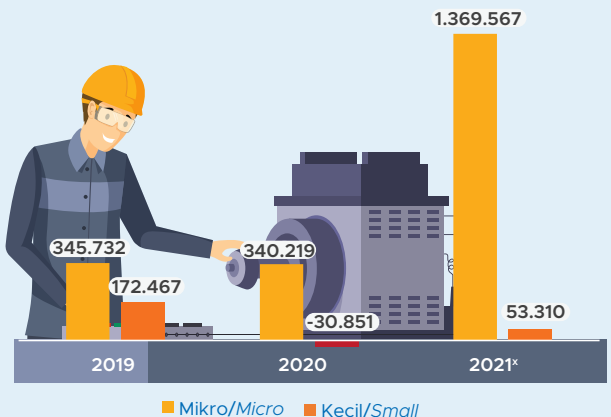
Industri Kecil Small Industry

- Makanan/Food
- Pakaian Jadi/Wearing Apparel
- Barang Galian Bukan Logam/Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products



Nilai Tambah Industri Mikro dan Kecil Jasa Reparasi dan Pemasangan Mesin dan Peralatan (juta rupiah) 2019–2021*

Value Added of Micro and Small Manufacturing Industry of Machinery and Equipment Repair and Installation Services (million rupiahs)



Catatan/Note: * Angka sementara/Preliminary figures

Sumber/Source: Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Industri Mikro dan Kecil Tahunan

BPS-Statistics Indonesia, The Annual Micro and Small Manufacturing Industry Survey

Pertumbuhan Produksi Triwulanan Industri Besar dan Sedang

Quarterly Production Growth of Large and Medium Manufacturing Industry

2021-2022^x

Pada tahun kedua pandemi Covid-19 yakni pada 2021, industri besar dan sedang Farmasi, Produk Obat Kimia dan Obat Tradisional mempunyai pertumbuhan produksi rata-rata paling tinggi di antara klasifikasi industri lainnya.

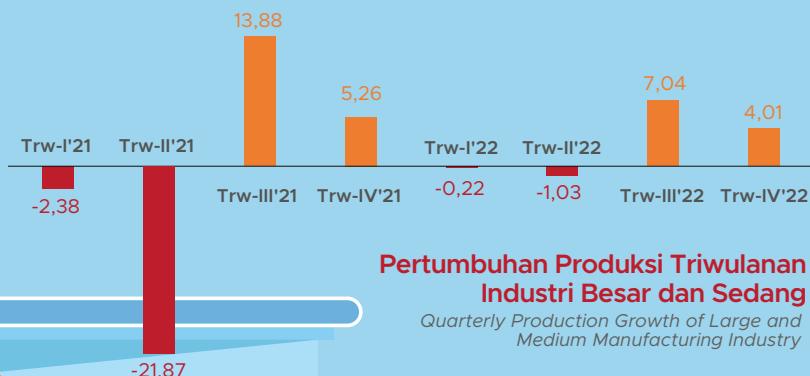
In the second year of the Covid-19 pandemic, namely in 2021, the large and medium industries of Pharmaceuticals, Chemical Medicinal Products and Botanical Products had the highest average production growth among other industry classifications.

Hanya industri Farmasi, Produk Obat Kimia dan Obat Tradisional dan industri Jasa Reparasi dan Pemasangan Mesin dan Peralatan yang mempunyai pertumbuhan produksi rata-rata positif, masing-masing 28,30 dan 1,32.

Only the Pharmaceutical, Chemical Medicinal Products and Botanical Products industries and Machinery and Equipment Repair and Installation Services industries had positive average production growth, respectively 28.30 and 1.32.

Namun pada tahun 2022x, pertumbuhan produksi rata-rata industri Farmasi, Produk Obat Kimia dan Obat Tradisional berbalik turun menjadi -20,12, sementara pertumbuhan produksi rata-rata industri Jasa Reparasi dan Pemasangan Mesin dan Peralatan semakin positif menjadi 24,77.

However, in 2022X, the average production growth for the Pharmaceutical, Chemical Medicinal Products and Botanical Products industries declined to -20.12, while the average production growth for the Repair and Installation of Machinery and Equipment industry become more positive to 24.77.



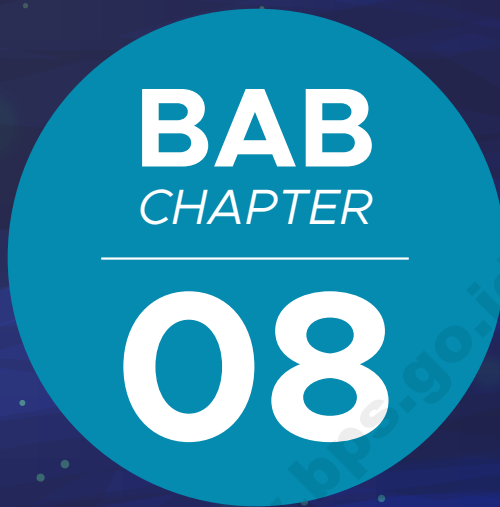
Pertumbuhan Produksi Triwulanan Industri Besar dan Sedang

Quarterly Production Growth of Large and Medium Manufacturing Industry

Catatan/Note: ^x Angka sementara/Preliminary figures

Sumber/Source: Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Industri Besar dan Sedang Bulanan

BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Large and Medium Manufacturing Establishment Monthly Survey



KONSTRUKSI
CONSTRUCTION

KONDISI BIDANG USAHA Konstruksi

DI INDONESIA

Conditions of Construction
Business Sector in Indonesia

2021*

Konstruksi
menyumbang
10,44%
PDB Indonesia

Construction
contributes to 10.44%
of Indonesia's GDP

Jumlah
perusahaan konstruksi¹
berbadan usaha
mencapai
203.403 perusahaan

dan menyerap
Tenaga kerja
sebanyak
1.150.670 orang
baik berstatus tetap/kontrak.

The number of
incorporated construction
establishments reached
203,403 establishments
and absorbed 1,150,670
people as permanent and
contract workers.

Perusahaan Konstruksi¹ menurut

SKALA USAHA

Construction Establishments
by Business Scale

Skala perusahaan ini berdasarkan
Peraturan No. 3 Tahun 2017 Lembaga
Pengembangan Jasa Konstruksi

The business scale classification is based on
Regulation No. 3 Year 2017 Construction
Services Development Board



1%

Besar
Large

Batas nilai satu pekerjaan
0-tak terbatas
Value range of one project
is unlimited

17%

Menengah
Medium

Batas nilai satu pekerjaan
0-50 miliar rupiah
Value range of one project
is 0-Rp50 billion

82%

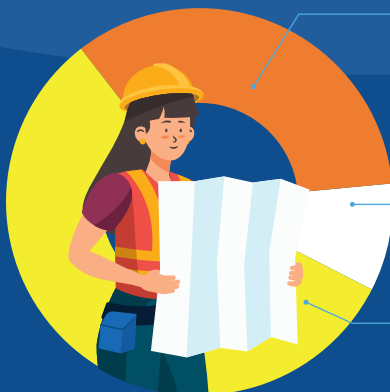
Kecil
Small

Batas nilai satu pekerjaan
0-2,5 miliar rupiah
Value range of one project is
0-Rp2.5 billion

TOTAL Nilai Konstruksi yang diselesaikan sebesar

1.415.568.206
juta rupiah

The total Value of Construction
Works Completed was
1,415,568,206 million rupiahs



34%

Konstruksi Gedung
Construction of Buildings

9%

Konstruksi Khusus
Specialized Construction

57%

Konstruksi Bangunan Sipil
Civil Construction

Catatan/Note:

* Angka sementara/Preliminary figures

¹ Data jumlah perusahaan konstruksi bukan angka sementara

Data on the number of construction companies is not a preliminary figures

Sumber/Source:

- Badan Pusat Statistik, berbagai sensus, survei dan sumber lain
BPS-Statistics Indonesia, various census, survey, and other sources
- Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Perusahaan Konstruksi Tahunan/BPS-Statistics Indonesia,
Annual Construction Establishments Survey
- Badan Pusat Statistik, Updating Direktori Perusahaan Konstruksi/BPS-Statistics
Indonesia, Updating of Construction Establishments Directory



BANYAKNYA PERUSAHAAN Konstruksi BERBADAN USAHA

Number of Incorporated
Construction Establishments

2022



Lebih dari 1/3
perusahaan konstruksi
berada di
Pulau Jawa.

*More than 1/3 of construction
establishments are located in
Java Island.*

Sementara itu,
perusahaan konstruksi
skala menengah dan besar
paling banyak berada di
**Provinsi
DKI Jakarta.**

*Meanwhile, the largest number
of medium and large scale
construction establishments are
in DKI Jakarta Province.*

Perusahaan konstruksi
terbanyak berada di
Provinsi Jawa Timur.
di mana 99 dari 100 perusahaan
adalah perusahaan skala kecil.

*Most construction establishments
are in Jawa Timur Province, where
99 out of 100 establishments are
small scale establishments.*



Pada 2022, jumlah
perusahaan konstruksi
berkurang sebanyak

6.373 perusahaan
dibandingkan 2021.
Penurunan ini terjadi hampir
di semua provinsi pada
seluruh skala usaha.

*In 2022, the number of construction
establishments decreased by 6,373
compared to 2021. This decline
occurs in almost all provinces at all
business scales.*

PROVINSI

yang Mengalami

**Pertumbuhan Jumlah
Perusahaan Konstruksi**

*Provinces Experiencing Growth in the
Number of Construction Establishments*

SKALA KECIL *Small Scale*

- Jawa Barat
- Jawa Tengah
- DI Yogyakarta
- Kalimantan Timur
- Papua Barat

SKALA MENENGAH *Medium Scale*

- DKI Jakarta

SKALA BESAR *Large Scale*

- Sumatera Utara
- DI Yogyakarta
- Nusa Tenggara Barat
- Nusa Tenggara Timur
- Sulawesi Barat



Catatan/Note: Skala perusahaan ini berdasarkan Peraturan No. 3 Tahun 2017 Lembaga Pengembangan Jasa Konstruksi/The business scale classification is based on Regulation No. 3 Year 2017 Construction Services Development Board

Sumber/Source: Badan Pusat Statistik, Updating Direktori Perusahaan Konstruksi/BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Updating of Construction Establishments Directory

KEPEMILIKAN SERTIFIKAT Keterampilan & KEAHLIAN Konstruksi

Expertise and Skilled Certificate
of Construction Workers

2022

Banyaknya kepemilikan
Sertifikat Keahlian

para pekerja konstruksi
jumlahnya hampir

$\frac{1}{2}$ kepemilikan

Sertifikat Keterampilan.

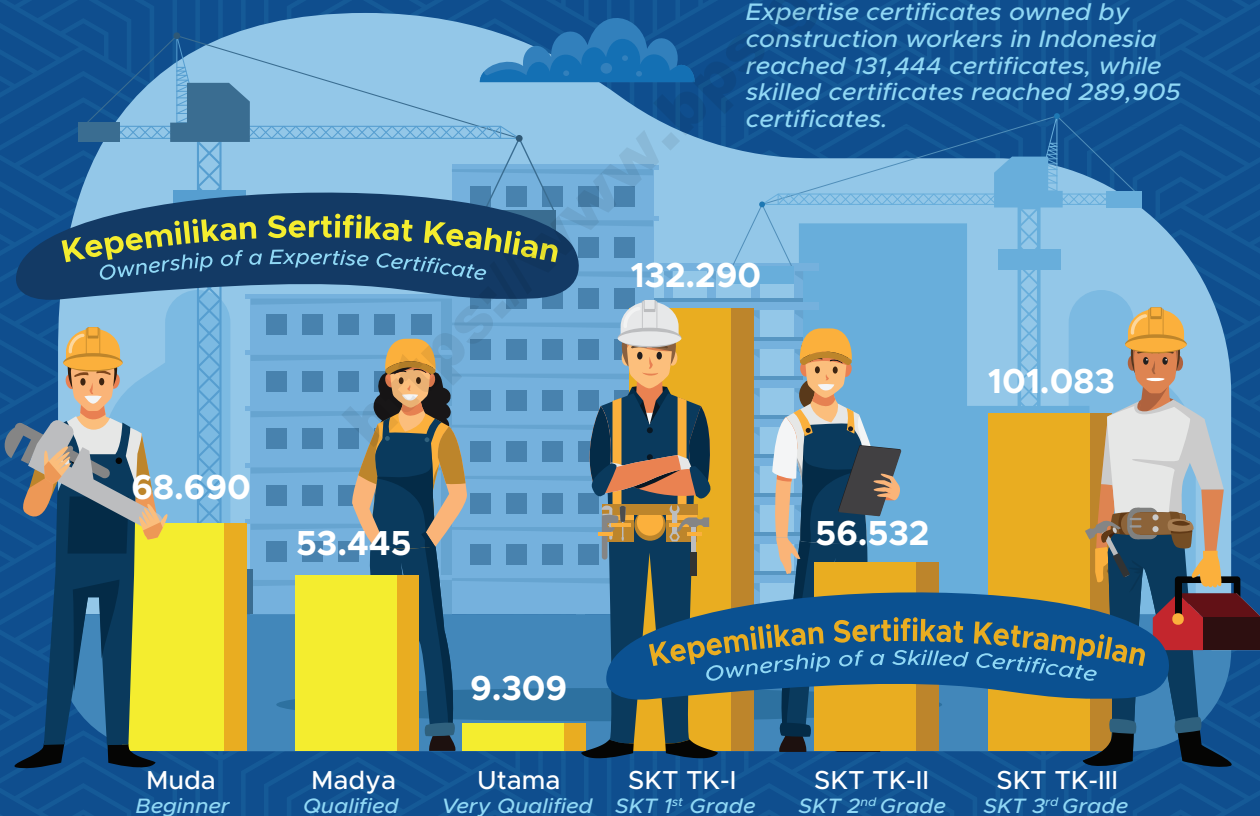
The number of construction workers who own expertise certificates is almost 1/2 of those who own skilled certificates.

Sertifikat keahlian yang dimiliki para pekerja konstruksi di Indonesia mencapai

131.444 kepemilikan sementara

sertifikat ketrampilan, mencapai **289.905.**

Expertise certificates owned by construction workers in Indonesia reached 131,444 certificates, while skilled certificates reached 289,905 certificates.



Catatan/Note:

- Kondisi Desember 2022/Condition in December 2022
- Satu tenaga terampil/ahli konstruksi dapat memiliki lebih dari satu kualifikasi yang berbeda
A skilled/expert construction worker may have more than one different qualifications
- Provinsi adalah provinsi sertifikasi tempat registrasi/Province is province where the registration takes place

Sumber/Source: Lembaga Pengembangan Jasa Konstruksi, Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat
Construction Services Development Board, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing

INDEKS MASALAH BISNIS Konstruksi



INDONESIA
Indonesia Construction
Problems Indices

2022

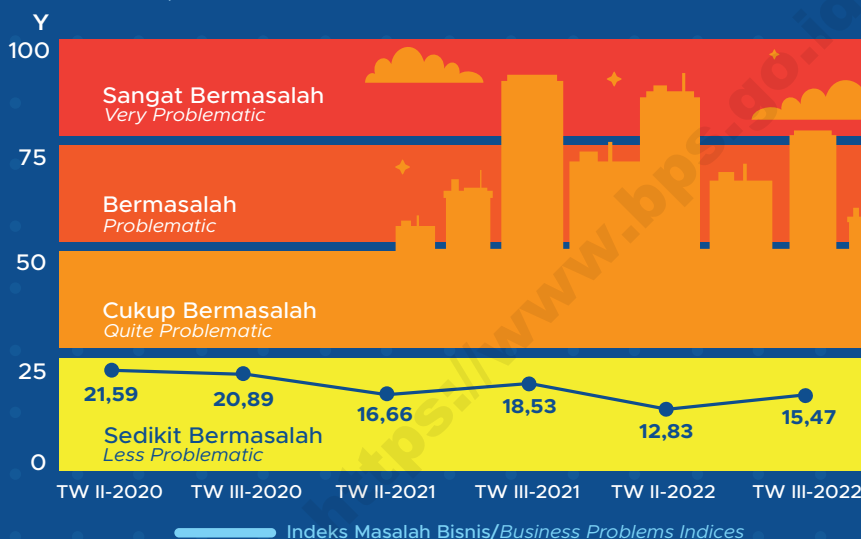


Indeks masalah bisnis digunakan untuk menghitung kondisi derajat kegawatan kinerja pengusaha.

The business problems indices is used to measure the degree of problems faced by businessmen.

Perkembangan Indeks Masalah Bisnis Konstruksi di Indonesia, Triwulan II dan Triwulan III pada 2020–2022

The Development of Construction Business Problems Indices in Indonesia, Quarter II and Quarter III in 2020–2022



Setelah pandemi

Covid-19
mulai menurun,

Indeks Masalah Bisnis
(IMB) Konstruksi
di Indonesia
cenderung menurun
namun masih fluktuatif.

After the Covid-19 pandemic began to decline, the Construction Business Problem Index (IMB) in Indonesia tended to decline but was still fluctuating.

IMB yang masih di bawah angka 25 menunjukkan pengusaha menganggap **sedikit bermasalah** dalam menjalankan bisnisnya.

An IMB that is still below the number 25 shows that entrepreneur consider it a bit problematic in running their business.

Provinsi yang mengalami peningkatan IMB tertinggi pada triwulan III 2022 dibanding triwulan II 2022



Kalimantan Utara
meningkat 16,11
increased point



Papua Barat
meningkat 12,67
increased point



Kalimantan Tengah
meningkat 8,92
increased point

3 Masalah Utama

yang dihadapi oleh

PARA PENGUSAHA

Three main problems faced by entrepreneurs



Persaingan yang sangat ketat

Very tight competition

Permintaan jasa konstruksi yang menurun

Decreasing demand for construction services

Kenaikan harga bahan bangunan/material dan komponen lainnya

Inflation of construction materials and others components prices

■ TW II/2nd Quarter

■ TW III/3rd Quarter

INDEKS VARIABEL IMB

yang mengalami

Peningkatan Tertinggi

pada TW III 2022 dibanding TW II 2022

The IMB variable index experienced the highest increase in the third quarter of 2022 compared to the second quarter of 2022

- Masalah akses kredit**
The problem of access to credit
- Kesehatan dan Keselamatan Kerja (K3)**
Work health and safety
- Kesulitan pasokan bahan bangunan/material dan komponen lainnya**
Difficulty in Building Materials and Other Components Supply

Sumber/Source: Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Perusahaan Konstruksi Triwulanan
BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Quarterly Construction Establishment Survey

NILAI KONSTRUKSI

YANG DISELESAIKAN

Perusahaan Konstruksi

BERBADAN USAHA 2021*

Value of Construction Works Completed by Incorporated Construction Establishments 2021*



Nilai Konstruksi yang Diselesaikan Perusahaan Konstruksi Berbadan Usaha di Provinsi DKI Jakarta (juta rupiah) 2021*

Value of Construction Works Completed by Incorporated Construction Establishments in DKI Jakarta Province (million rupiahs), 2021*

Konstruksi Khusus
Specialized Construction
47.599.217

Konstruksi Bangunan Sipil
Civil Construction
305.805.790

Konstruksi Gedung
Construction of Buildings
220.286.372



Nilai konstruksi yang diselesaikan sepanjang tahun 2021 mencapai **1.415.568.206 juta rupiah.**

The value of construction works completed throughout 2021 reached 1,415,568,206 million rupiahs.

70% dari nilai konstruksi berasal dari Pulau Jawa dan lebih dari 1/3 berasal dari **Provinsi DKI Jakarta.**

70% of the construction work completed value comes from Jawa Island and more than 1/3 comes from DKI Jakarta Province.

Nilai konstruksi di Provinsi DKI Jakarta mencapai **573.691.379 juta rupiah** dan merupakan yang terbesar di antara provinsi lainnya baik konstruksi gedung, konstruksi bangunan sipil, maupun konstruksi khusus.

The value of construction works completed in DKI Jakarta Province reached 573,691,379 million rupiahs and was the largest among other provinces in terms of building construction, civil construction, and specialized construction.

Catatan/Note:
Sumber/Source:

*Angka sementara/Preliminary figures
Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Perusahaan
Konstruksi Tahunan/BPS-Statistics Indonesia,
Annual Construction Establishments Survey

BAB
CHAPTER

09

PARIWISATA
TOURISM

Kedatangan Wisatawan Mancanegara ke Indonesia 2022^x

International Visitor Arrivals in Indonesia 2022^x

2022 merupakan tahun pemulihan pariwisata di Indonesia setelah dihantam Pandemi Covid-19 selama dua tahun.

2022 is the year tourism in Indonesia began to rise after being hit by the Covid-19 Pandemic storm for two years.

Jumlah Kedatangan Wisatawan Mancanegara (Wisman) ke Indonesia

The Number of International Visitor Arrivals in Indonesia

5,47 juta
million

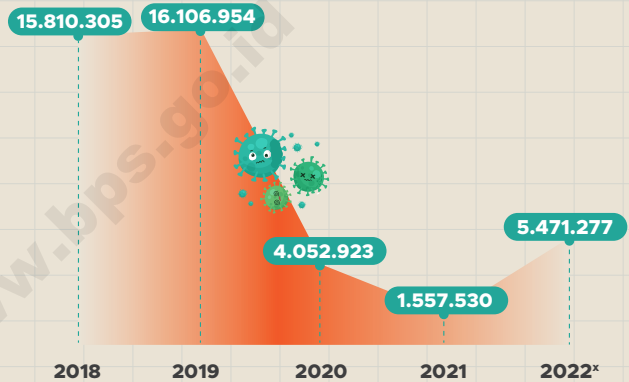
- 3,5 kali lebih banyak dibandingkan tahun 2021.
3.5 times more than in 2021.

- Belum sebanyak sebelum Pandemi Covid-19, hanya sepertiga dari jumlah kedatangan pada 2019.

Not as much as before the Covid-19 Pandemic, only a third of the number of arrivals in 2019.

Kedatangan Wisatawan Mancanegara ke Indonesia 5 Tahun Terakhir

International Visitor Arrivals to Indonesia in the Last 5 Years



Kedatangan Wisman Paling Banyak Melalui Pintu Udara

Most International Visitors Arrival Come Through Airport

60,24%

Kedatangan wisman melewati pintu udara. Hal ini berbeda dengan 2021, wisman paling banyak masuk ke Indonesia melalui pintu darat (64,51%).

International visitor arrivals through the airport gate. It's different in 2021, most international visitor entered Indonesia via the landport gate (64,51%).

Kedatangan Wisatawan Mancanegara ke Indonesia Menurut Pintu Masuk

International Visitor Arrivals in Indonesia by Port of Entry



Catatan/Note:
Sumber/Source:

^x Angka sementara/Preliminary figures
- Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia (Direktorat Jenderal Imigrasi)
- Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Directorate General of Immigration)
- Kementerian Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif, Mobile Positioning Data
- Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, Mobile Positioning Data



Bandara Ngurah Rai Kembali Ramai Wisatawan Mancanegara pada 2022^x

Ngurah Rai Airport Returned to Crowds of International Visitor in 2022^x

Pasca pandemi Covid-19, Bandara Ngurah Rai-Bali, kembali menjadi pintu masuk udara utama yang dilalui oleh wisman, 2,15 juta kedatangan (39,37%).

Post-the Covid-19 pandemic, Ngurah Rai Airport-Bali, again became the gateway for the most air passes by international visitor, 2.15 million arrivals (39.37%).

3 Pintu Masuk Udara yang Terbanyak dilalui Wisatawan Mancanegara (kedatangan)

Most Airport Passed by International Visitor (arrivals)



Hanya
only

43

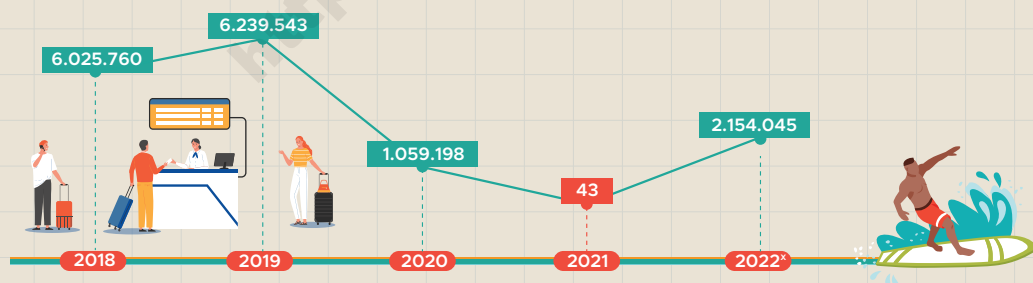
Kedatangan wisman yang masuk melalui Bandara Ngurah Rai sepanjang masa pandemi di 2021.

International visitor arrivals entered through Ngurah Rai Airport during the Covid-19 pandemic in 2021.



Kedatangan Wisatawan Mancanegara Melalui Bandara Ngurah Rai 5 Tahun Terakhir

International Visitor Arrivals through Ngurah Rai Airport in the Last 5 Years



Peningkatan kunjungan ke Bali dikarenakan telah dibukanya Bandara Ngurah Rai untuk penerbangan luar negeri per tanggal 7 Maret 2022.

Increased visits to Bali due to the opening of Ngurah Rai Airport for overseas flights as of March 7 2022.

2 Bandara Internasional yang Tidak Dilalui Wisman Sama Sekali di Sepanjang 2022

International Airports that Have Never Been Visited by International Visitor at All Throughout 2022



Bandara Ahmad Yani, Jawa Tengah
Ahmad Yani Airport, Jawa Tengah



Bandara Supadio, Kalimantan Barat
Supadio Airport, Kalimantan Barat

Catatan/Note:
Sumber/Source:

^x Angka sementara/Preliminary figures
Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia (Direktorat Jenderal Imigrasi)
Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Directorate General of Immigration)

66

KEDATANGAN WISATAWAN MANCANEGERA KE INDONESIA MASIH DIDOMINASI OLEH WISATAWAN YANG BERASAL DARI KAWASAN ASIA PASIFIK

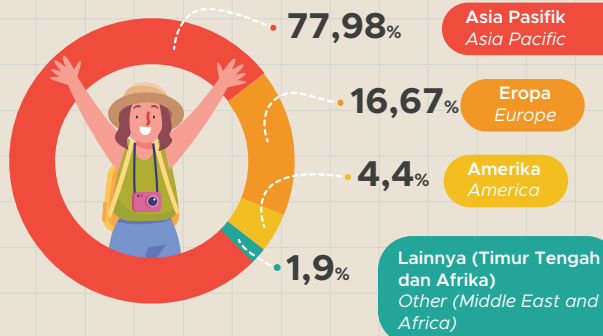
International visitor arrivals to Indonesia were still dominated by International visitor from the Asia Pacific region

99

Kedatangan Wisatawan Mancanegara Menurut Kebangsaan

International Visitor Arrivals by Nationality

2022*



76,98%

Persentase kedatangan wisatawan mancanegara dari kawasan Asia Pasifik pada 2022 turun dibandingkan 2021 yang mencapai 94,29%.

The percentage of international visitor arrivals from the Asia Pacific region in 2022 decreased compared to 2021 which reached 94.29%.

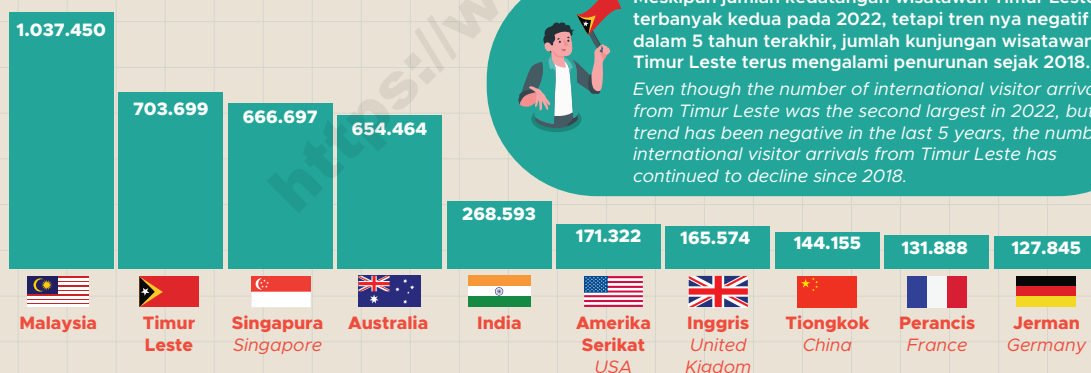
Disebabkan adanya peningkatan kedatangan wisman yang berasal dari Amerika, Eropa, Timur Tengah, dan Afrika pada 2022. Peningkatan jumlah kunjungan terbesar berasal dari kawasan Eropa, yaitu Inggris, bertambah 160.397 kunjungan dibanding 2021.

Due to an increase in the arrival of visitors from America, Europe, the Middle East and Africa in 2022. The largest increase in the number of visits came from European region, namely the UK, an increase of 160,397 visits compared to 2021.

10

Kebangsaan Wisatawan dengan Jumlah Kedatangan Terbanyak, 2022*

International Visitor's Nationality with The Highest Number of Arrivals, 2022*

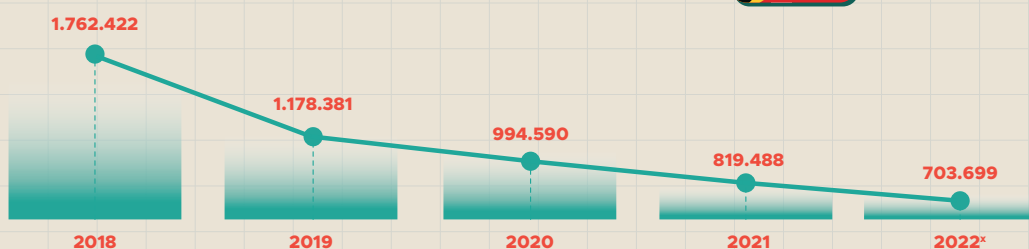


Meskipun jumlah kedatangan wisatawan Timur Leste terbanyak kedua pada 2022, tetapi tren nya negatif dalam 5 tahun terakhir, jumlah kunjungan wisatawan dari Timur Leste terus mengalami penurunan sejak 2018.

Even though the number of international visitor arrivals from Timur Leste was the second largest in 2022, but the trend has been negative in the last 5 years, the number of international visitor arrivals from Timur Leste has continued to decline since 2018.

Kedatangan Wisatawan dari Timur Leste, 2018-2022

International Visitor Arrivals from Timur Leste, 2018-2022



Catatan/Note:
Sumber/Source:

* Angka sementara/Preliminary figures

- Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia (Direktorat Jenderal Imigrasi)
Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Directorate General of Immigration)
- Kementerian Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif, Mobile Positioning Data
Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, Mobile Positioning Data



WISATAWAN MANCANEGERA RATA-RATA MENGHABISKAN

9,88
HARI



SAAT BERKUNJUNG KE INDONESIA PADA 2022

International visitors spent an average of 9.88 days when visit Indonesia in 2022

Meningkat drastis

2x



lebih lama dibandingkan 2021

Increased drastically, 2 times longer than in 2021

Wisatawan dari Rusia tinggal paling lama dibandingkan wisatawan dari negara lain

48,26

hari
bertambah 8,37
hari dari 2021.



International visitors from Russia stayed the longest compared to tourists from other countries, which was 48.26 days, an increase of 8.37 days from 2021.

Peningkatan terbesar rata-rata lama tinggal adalah wisatawan dari Tiongkok, bertambah

25,62

hari
dari 2021.



The biggest increase in average length of stay was international visitors from China, an increase of 25.62 days from 2021.

Sebaliknya, rata-rata lama tinggal wisatawan dari Jepang berkurang drastis pada 2022, berkurang

42,54

hari
dari 2021.



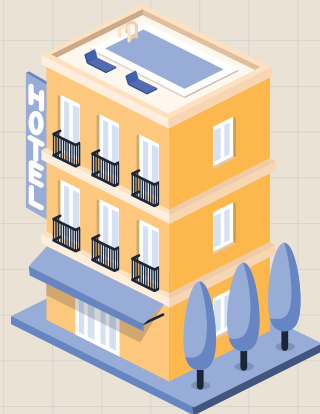
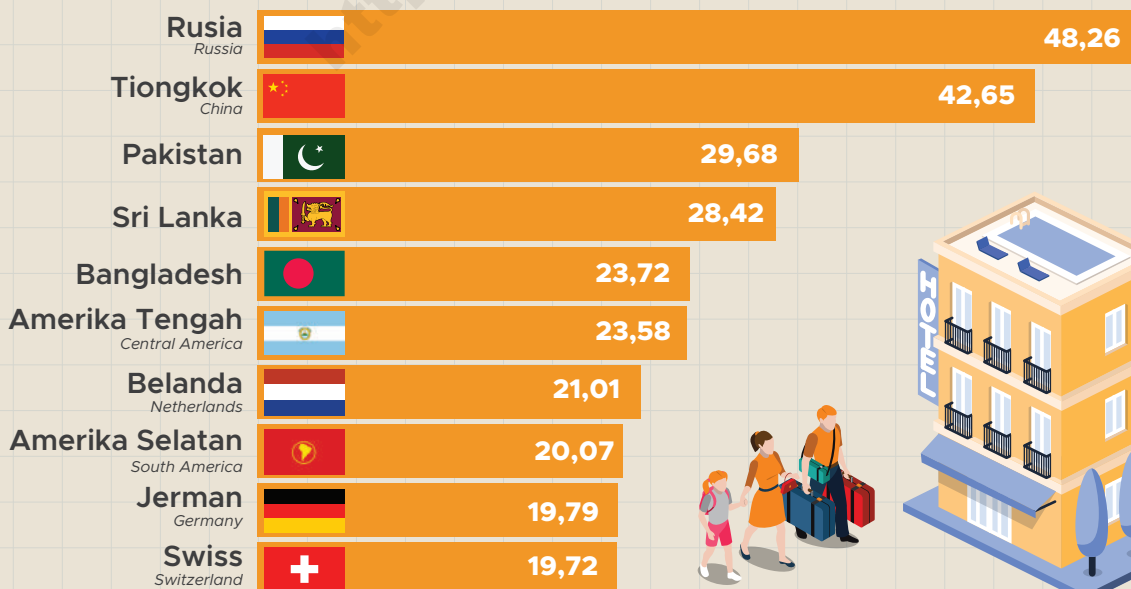
In contrast, the average length of stay of international visitors from Japan decreased drastically in 2022, a decrease of 42.54 days from 2021.

10

Negara Asal Wisatawan Mancanegara dengan Rata-Rata Lama Tinggal Terlama (hari)

Countries of Origin of International Visitor with Longest Average Length of Stay (day)

2022



Sumber/Source: - Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia (Direktorat Jenderal Imigrasi)
Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Directorate General of Immigration)
- Kementerian Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif, Mobile Positioning Data
Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, Mobile Positioning Data

HOTEL

Tingkat penghunian kamar hotel di Indonesia pada masa pemulihan Covid-19 (2022) mengalami kenaikan kembali.

The occupancy rate of hotel rooms in Indonesia during the Covid-19 recovery period (2022) has increased again.

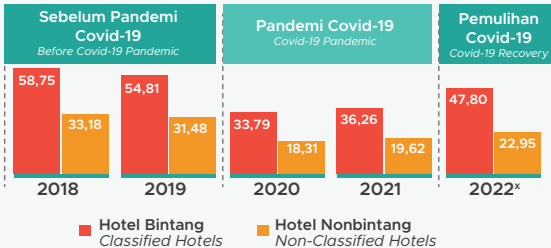
Setelah sebelumnya mengalami penurunan yang signifikan pada masa pandemi Covid-19. Tetapi, angkanya tidak lebih tinggi dibandingkan masa sebelum pandemi.

After previously experiencing a significant decrease during the Covid-19 pandemic. However, the figure is no higher than before the pandemic.

Tingkat Penghunian Kamar Hotel Bintang dan Nonbintang di Indonesia

The Room Occupancy Rate of Classified and Non-Classified Hotels in Indonesia

2018–2022



Hotel Bintang Classified Hotels

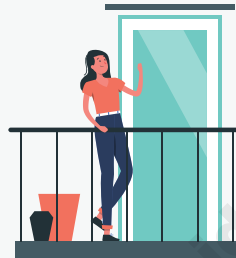
Tingkat penghunian kamar pada 2022 naik 11,54 persen poin dari 2021.

The room occupancy rate in 2022 increased 11.54 percentage points from 2021.

Hotel Nonbintang Non-Classified Hotels

Tingkat penghunian kamar pada 2022 naik 3,33 persen poin dari 2021.

The room occupancy rate in 2022 increased 3.33 percentage points from 2021.



Penurunan terbesar tingkat penghunian kamar pada hotel nonbintang di 2022*, turun

▼ **3,48** persen poin

The biggest decline in room occupancy rates at non-classified hotels in 2022, decreased 3.48 percentage points.*

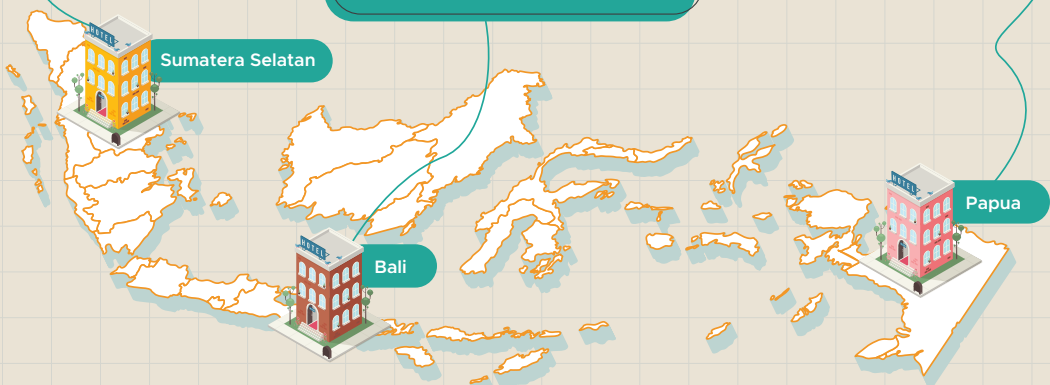
Pada 2022, sebagian besar provinsi mengalami kenaikan tingkat penghunian kamar hotel. Kenaikan terbesar terjadi di Provinsi Bali, baik hotel bintang maupun nonbintang, masing-masing 23,01 persen poin dan 9,19 persen poin.

In 2022, most provinces experienced an increase in hotel room occupancy rates. The biggest increase was in Bali, both classified and non-classified hotels, respectively 23.01 percentage points and 9.19 percentage points.

Penurunan terbesar tingkat penghunian kamar pada hotel bintang di 2022*, turun

▼ **7,98** persen poin

The biggest decline in room occupancy rates at classified hotels in 2022, decreased 7.98 percentage points.*



Catatan/Note:

1. *Angka sementara/Preliminary figures
2. Tingkat penghunian kamar hotel adalah persentase banyaknya malam kamar yang dihuni terhadap banyaknya malam kamar yang tersedia dikalikan 100 persen
Room occupancy rate is the number of room-nights occupied divided by the number of room-nights available multiplied by 100 percent

Sumber/Source: Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Hotel Bulanan (VHTS)/BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Monthly Hotels Survey



RATA-RATA LAMA MENGINAP TAMU HOTEL DI INDONESIA

Average Length of Stay of Hotel Guests in Indonesia

2022^x



TINGKAT PENGHUNIAN KAMAR HOTEL

▲ MENINGKAT

DIBANDING 2021

The Room Occupancy Rate
increased compared to 2021

RATA-RATA LAMA MENGINAP TAMU HOTEL

▼ BERKURANG

DIBANDING 2021

The average length of stay decreased
compared to 2021

RATA-RATA LAMA MENGINAP TAMU PADA HOTEL BINTANG

Average Length of Stay in Classified Hotel



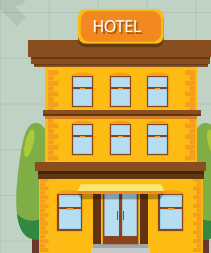
1,63 hari

berkurang 0,03 hari
dibanding 2021

Average Length of Stay in
Classified Hotel was 1.63 days,
decreased by 0.03 days
compared to 2021.

RATA-RATA LAMA MENGINAP TAMU PADA HOTEL NONBINTANG

Average Length of Stay in Non-Classified Hotel



1,27 hari

berkurang 0,26 hari
dibanding 2021

Average Length of Stay in
Non-Classified Hotel was 1.27
days, decreased by 0.26 days
compared to 2021.

!!

Tamu asing menginap di hotel
lebih lama dibanding tamu
domestik, baik hotel bintang
maupun nonbintang.

Foreign visitor stayed at hotels longer than
domestic visitor, both classified and non-
classified hotels.

TAMU ASING

Foreign Visitor

■ Hotel Bintang
Classified Hotel
2,67 hari
days

■ Hotel Nonbintang
Non-Classified Hotel
2,54 hari
days

TAMU INDONESIA

Domestic Visitor

■ Hotel Bintang
Classified Hotel
1,58 hari
days

■ Hotel Nonbintang
Non-Classified Hotel
1,25 hari
days



Tamu hotel paling lama menginap di Provinsi Bali,
baik di hotel bintang maupun nonbintang,
masing-masing **2,20** hari dan **2,05** hari.

Hotel guests stayed the longest in Bali, both classified and
non-classified hotels, 2.20 days and 2.05 days respectively.

Catatan/Note: *Angka sementara/Preliminary figures

Sumber/Source: Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Hotel Bulanan (VHTS)
BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Monthly Hotels Survey

BAB
CHAPTER

10

**TRANSPORTASI
DAN KOMUNIKASI**

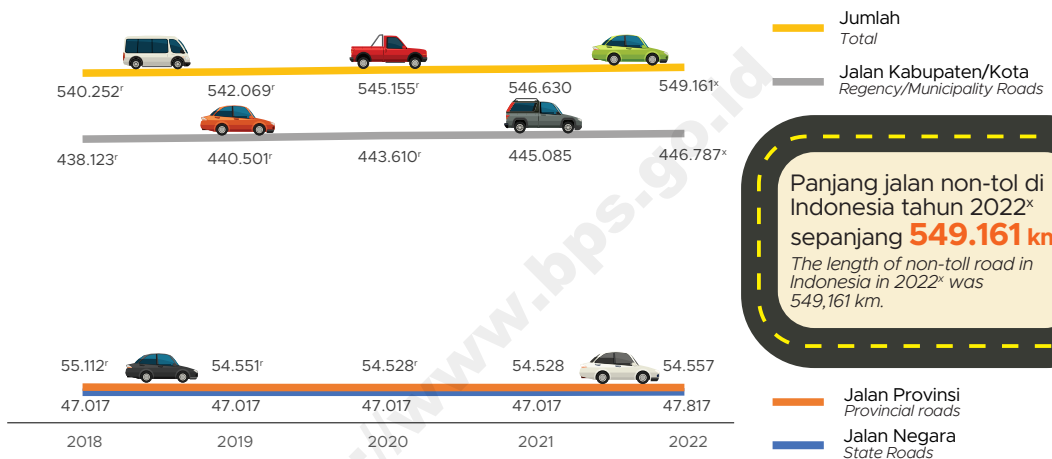
*TRANSPORTATION
AND COMMUNICATION*

Infrastruktur Jalan Non-Tol di Indonesia

Non-Toll Road Infrastructure in Indonesia

Perkembangan Panjang Jalan Non-Tol di Indonesia Berdasarkan Tingkat Kewenangan Pemerintah (km), 2018–2022

Development of Length of Non-Toll Roads in Indonesia by Level of Government Authority (km), 2018–2022



Peningkatan dan penurunan panjang jalan di masing-masing tingkat kewenangan tersebut dapat terjadi akibat perubahan status tingkat kewenangan.

Increases and decreases in the length of roads at each level of authority can occur due to changes in the status of levels of authority.

Pada 2022*, menurut tingkat kewenangannya, jalan dibagi menjadi:

In 2022*, according to the level of authority, roads are divided into:



Jalan negara (otoritas pemerintah pusat) sebanyak **8,71%**
State roads (central government authority) as much as



Jalan provinsi (otoritas pemerintah provinsi) sebanyak **9,93%**
provincial roads (provincial government authority) as much as



Jalan kabupaten/kota (otoritas pemerintah kabupaten dan kota) sebanyak **81,36%**
regency/municipality roads (regency and municipality government authorities) as much as

Pengelompokkan jalan ini dimaksudkan untuk mewujudkan kepastian hukum penyelenggaraan jalan sesuai dengan kewenangan pemerintah pusat dan pemerintah daerah.

This grouping of roads is intended to create legal certainty for the implementation of roads in accordance with the authority of the central government and regional governments.

Pada 2022^x
rasio panjang jalan
terhadap luas wilayah
Indonesia: **0,29**

In 2022^x, the ratio of road length to the area of Indonesia: 0.29

Artinya terdapat 290 meter
jalan non-tol dalam setiap 1 km²
luas wilayah.

Meaning that there were 290 meters of non-toll roads in every 1 km² of area.

Pada 2021, **luas hutan**
dan **konservasi**
perairan di Provinsi
Papua mendominasi hampir
seperempat luas hutan dan
konservasi perairan di
Indonesia (30,39 juta ha).

In 2021, the forest area and water conservation in Papua Province dominates almost a quarter of forest area and water conservation in Indonesia (30.39 million ha).

Di Provinsi **DKI Jakarta**,
terdapat **9.811 meter**
jalan non-tol dalam 1 km² luas
wilayahnya.

In DKI Jakarta Province, there were 9,811 meters of non-toll roads within 1 km² of its area.

Sedangkan,
Meanwhile,

Di Provinsi **Papua**,
terdapat **69 meter** jalan
non-tol dalam 1 km² luas
wilayahnya.

In Papua Province, there were only 69 meters of non-toll roads within 1 km² of its area.

Jalan sebagai suatu
infrastruktur utama sektor
transportasi darat, mempunyai
peranan penting dalam
mendukung terwujudnya
peningkatan pembangunan
ekonomi. Dalam berbagai studi,
ketersediaan infrastruktur jalan di
suatu negara akan mendorong
pertumbuhan ekonomi, investasi
asing, dan kegiatan perdagangan.

Roads as the main infrastructure of the land transportation sector, have an important role in supporting the realization of increased economic development. In various studies, the availability of road infrastructure in a country will encourage economic growth, foreign investment, and trade activities.

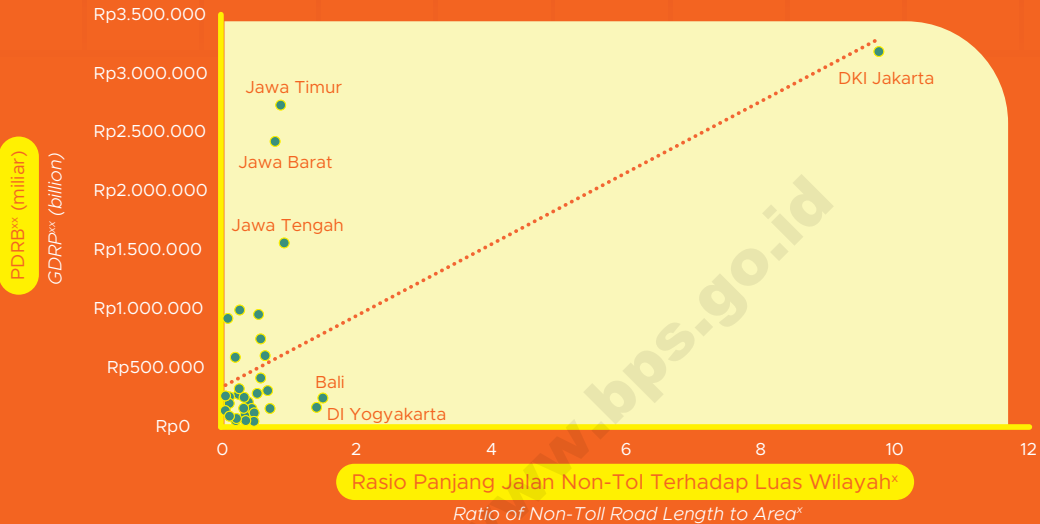


Hubungan antara kinerja infrastruktur jalan yang didekati oleh rasio panjang jalan non-tol terhadap luas wilayah dengan kinerja ekonomi yang didekati oleh Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (PDRB) masing-masing provinsi sangat penting untuk diketahui.

The relationship between road infrastructure performance as measured by the ratio of non-toll road length to area and economic performance as measured by the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of each province is very important to know.

Scatter Plot Hubungan antara Kinerja Infrastruktur Jalan dengan Kinerja Ekonomi Provinsi-Provinsi di Indonesia, 2022

Scatter Plot of the Relationship between Road Infrastructure Performance and Economic Performance of Provinces in Indonesia, 2022



DKI Jakarta dengan nilai rasio jalan non-tol terhadap luas wilayah paling tinggi, memiliki nilai PDRB yang paling tinggi pula.

DKI Jakarta, with the highest ratio of non-toll roads to area, had the highest GRDP value as well.

Walaupun rasio panjang jalan non-tol terhadap luas wilayah kurang dari 1, namun di provinsi **Jawa Timur, Jawa Barat, dan Jawa Tengah**, ternyata memiliki nilai PDRB yang tinggi.

Even though the ratio of non-toll road length to area was less than 1, the provinces of Jawa Timur, Jawa Barat, and Jawa Tengah had high GRDP values.

Sementara itu, Provinsi **Bali dan DI Yogyakarta** memiliki nilai PDRB yang cukup rendah meskipun rasio panjang jalan non-tol terhadap luas wilayahnya lebih dari 1.

Meanwhile, the Provinces of Bali and DI Yogyakarta had relatively low GRDP values even though the ratio of non-toll road length to area was more than 1.

Catatan/Note: Data panjang jalan non-tol tahun 2022 berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat No. 430/KPTS/M/2022/Non-toll road length data of 2022 based on Public Work and Public Housing Ministerial Decree No. 430/KPTS/M/2022

Data luas wilayah berdasarkan pada Keputusan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 100.1.1-6117 Tahun 2022 tanggal 9 November 2022/Area data based on Ministerial Decree of Home Affairs Number 100.1.1-6117, 9 November 2022

Data kawasan hutan dan konservasi perairan berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Tentang Penunjukan Kawasan Hutan dan Perairan Serta Tata Guna Hutan Kesepakatan (TGHK)/The forest area and water conservation data based on Environment and Forestry Ministerial Decree on The Designation of Provincial Forest Area, Inland Water, Coastal and Marine Ecosystem and Forest Land Use by Consensus

*Angka sementara/Preliminary figures

**Angka sangat sementara/Very preliminary figures

'Angka revisi/Revised figures

Sumber/Source: Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat/Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing
Dinas Pekerjaan Umum Provinsi/Kabupaten/Kota/Provincial/Regency/Municipal Public Work Offices
Kementerian Dalam Negeri/Ministry of Home Affairs
Badan Pusat Statistik dan sumber lain/BPS-Statistics Indonesia and other sources
Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan/Ministry of Environment and Forestry

Pertumbuhan Kendaraan Bermotor di Indonesia

Growth of Motorized
Vehicles in Indonesia

Jumlah kendaraan bermotor di
Indonesia pada 2022* **tembus**
148,21 juta unit terdiri dari:

The number of
motorized vehicles in
Indonesia in 2022*
reached 148.21 million
units, consisting of:



17,18 juta
million

Mobil Penumpang
Passenger Cars



241,22 ribu
thousand

Bus
Buses



5,53 juta
million

Truk
Trucks



125,27 juta
million

Sepeda Motor
Motorcycles

Pertambahan jumlah kendaraan bermotor di Indonesia pada 2022*

Increase in the number of motorized vehicles in Indonesia in 2022*
compared to 2021



Mobil Penumpang
Passenger Cars



Paling banyak
di DKI Jakarta,
bertambah
mostly in DKI Jakarta,
increased by

221.568 unit
units

Paling sedikit
di Maluku,
bertambah
least in Maluku,
increased by

1.205 unit
units

Bus
Buses



Paling banyak
di DKI Jakarta,
bertambah
mostly in DKI Jakarta,
increased by

841 unit
units

Paling sedikit
di Kalimantan Utara,
bertambah
least in Kalimantan Utara,
increased by

2 unit
units

Truk
Trucks



Paling banyak
di DKI Jakarta,
bertambah
mostly in DKI Jakarta,
increased by

35.336 unit
units

Paling sedikit
di Papua,
bertambah
least in Papua,
increased by

501 unit
units

Sepeda Motor
Motorcycles



Paling banyak
di Jawa Timur,
bertambah
mostly in Jawa Timur,
increased by

709.050 unit
units

Paling sedikit
di Papua,
bertambah
least in Papua,
increased by

15.385 unit
units

Papua memiliki **luas wilayah 473 kali** luas wilayah **DKI Jakarta**, namun jumlah kendaraan bermotornya **hanya sekitar 2% dari jumlah kendaraan bermotor di DKI Jakarta**.

Papua has an area of 473 times the area of DKI Jakarta, however the number of motorized vehicles is only about 2% of the number of motorized vehicles in DKI Jakarta.

Catatan/Note: *Angka sementara/Preliminary figures

Sumber/Source: Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia/Indonesian National Police



Lalu Lintas Angkutan Udara Penerbangan Dalam Negeri

Domestic Aircraft Traffic

Pada pelaksanaan aktivitas transportasi udara, bandar udara menjadi bagian yang sangat vital. Kinerja bandar udara dapat dilihat dari beberapa indikator yang akan menggambarkan tingkat aktivitas, produksi, dan penggunaan fasilitas di bandar udara.

In the implementation of air transportation activities, airports are a very vital part. Airport performance can be seen from a number of indicators that will describe the level of activity, production, and use of facilities at the airport.

Perkembangan Beberapa Indikator Kinerja Bandar Udara pada 2022* Dibanding 2021

Development of Several Airport Performance Indicators in 2022 Compared to 2021*

Pesawat Terbang

Aircraft



Berangkat
Departures

591,25 ribu unit
thousand units meningkat
increased by **22,01%**

Datang
Arrivals

593,25 ribu unit
thousand units meningkat
increased by **22,25%**

Penumpang

Passenger



Berangkat
Departures

53,15 juta orang
million people meningkat
increased by **73,14%**

Datang
Arrivals

57,37 juta orang
million people meningkat
increased by **68,76%**

Transit

5,64 juta orang
million people meningkat
increased by **28,45%**

Barang

Cargo



Muat
Loaded

630,75 ribu ton
thousand tons meningkat
increased by **4,76%**

Bongkar
Unloaded

612,23 ribu ton
thousand tons menurun
decreased by **-1,60%**

Bagasi

Baggage



Muat
Loaded

439,42 ribu ton
thousand tons meningkat
increased by **91,31%**

Bongkar
Unloaded

453,29 ribu ton
thousand tons meningkat
increased by **93,44%**

Catatan/Note: *Angka sementara/Preliminary figures

Sumber/Source: Bandar Udara-Dokumen III/1/Airport Authority-III/1 Document

Perkembangan Akses Internet di Indonesia

Development of Internet Access in Indonesia

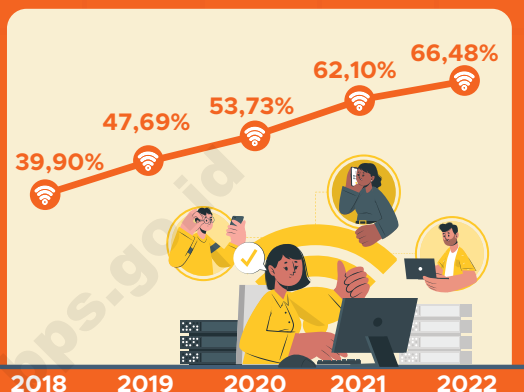


Pembangunan jaringan internet semakin meluas di berbagai pelosok negeri. Pertumbuhan jaringan ini menyebabkan masyarakat yang mengakses internet di Indonesia pun semakin bertambah.

The construction of internet networks is increasingly widespread in various corners of the country. The growth of this network causes people who access the internet in Indonesia to increase.

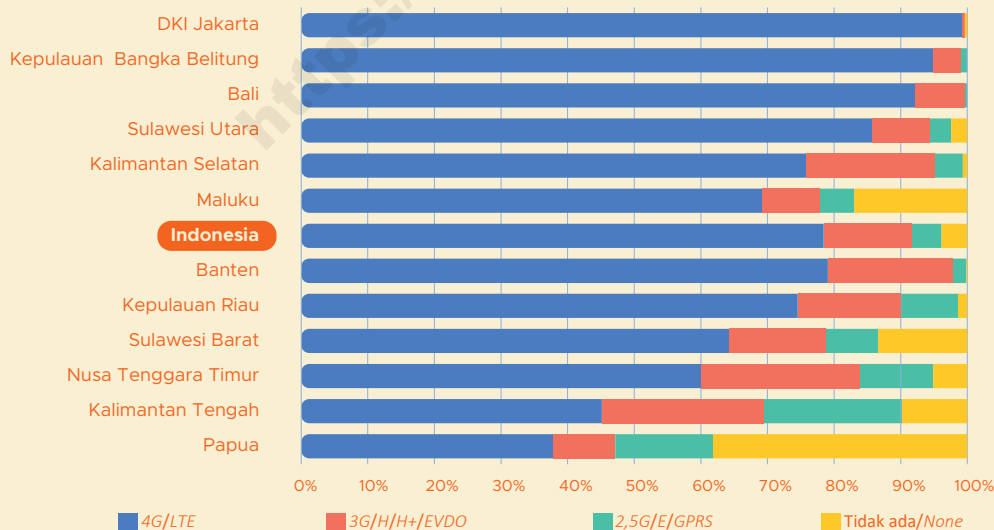
Perkembangan Penduduk Usia 5 Tahun ke Atas yang Pernah Mengakses Internet dalam 3 Bulan Terakhir, 2018–2022

Growth of Population Aged 5 Years and Over who have Accessed the Internet in the Last 3 Months, 2018-2022



Persentase Desa/Kelurahan Menurut Penerimaan Sinyal Internet Telepon Seluler di Beberapa Provinsi di Indonesia, 2021

Percentage of Villages/Kelurahan by Cellular Phone Internet Signal Reception in Several Provinces in Indonesia, 2021



Catatan/Note: ¹Desa pada tabel ini termasuk Unit Permukiman Transmigrasi (UPT) yang masih dibina oleh kementerian terkait dan nagari di Provinsi Sumatera Barat/Villages in this table includes Transmigration Resettlement Unit under related ministry and nagari in Sumatera Barat Province
 Pembagi adalah jumlah penduduk usia 5 tahun ke atas/Divisor is the number of population 5 years of age and over

Sumber/Source: Badan Pusat Statistik, Pendataan Potensi Desa/BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Village Potential Data Collection

BAB
CHAPTER

11

**PERBANKAN, INVESTASI,
UTANG LUAR NEGERI,
ASURANSI, DAN KOPERASI**

*BANKING, INVESTMENT,
EXTERNAL DEBT, INSURANCE,
AND COOPERATIVE*

Perkembangan Asuransi

Development of Insurance

2022



Jumlah Perusahaan Asuransi Menurut Jenis Asuransi Number of Insurance Companies by Type of Insurance

51,66%

perusahaan asuransi di Indonesia adalah Perusahaan Asuransi Umum

51.66% insurance companies in Indonesia are Non-Life Insurance companies



Asuransi Umum
Non-Life Insurance

78



Asuransi Jiwa
Life Insurance

60



Reasuransi
Reinsurance

8



Badan Penyelenggara
Jaminan Sosial
Agencies Administering of Social Insurance

2

BPJS Kesehatan dan
BPJS Ketenagakerjaan



Penyelenggara Asuransi Wajib
Companies Administering of
Mandatory Insurance

3

PT Asabri, PT Taspen,
dan PT Jasa Raharja

▲ 8,59%

Jumlah aset **meningkat**
dibandingkan 2021

Total asset increased
compared to 2021

81,00%

Aset digunakan untuk
investasi

Assets used for investment

Jumlah aset paling banyak dimiliki oleh
Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial

The largest number of assets owned by Agencies
Administering of Social Insurance

Fakta-Fakta
**Perusahaan
Asuransi**

Insurance
company
Facts

45,17% Investasi berupa

Surat Berharga yang Diterbitkan Pemerintah

investment in the form of Marketable Securities Issued by Government

Perusahaan **asuransi jiwa** menjadi satu-satunya
perusahaan asuransi yang mengalami

penurunan aset dan investasi

Life insurance companies are the only insurance companies that
have experienced a decrease in assets and investments

Perbandingan Perusahaan Asuransi

The Comparisson of Insurance Companies



Hanya perusahaan **asuransi umum dan reasuransi** yang sebagian besar asetnya bukan disimpan dalam bentuk **investasi**

Only Non-Life Insurance and Reinsurance companies whose most of their assets are not kept in the form of investments

Hanya perusahaan **penyelenggara asuransi wajib** yang memiliki **rasio Investasi terhadap cadangan teknis di bawah 100%**

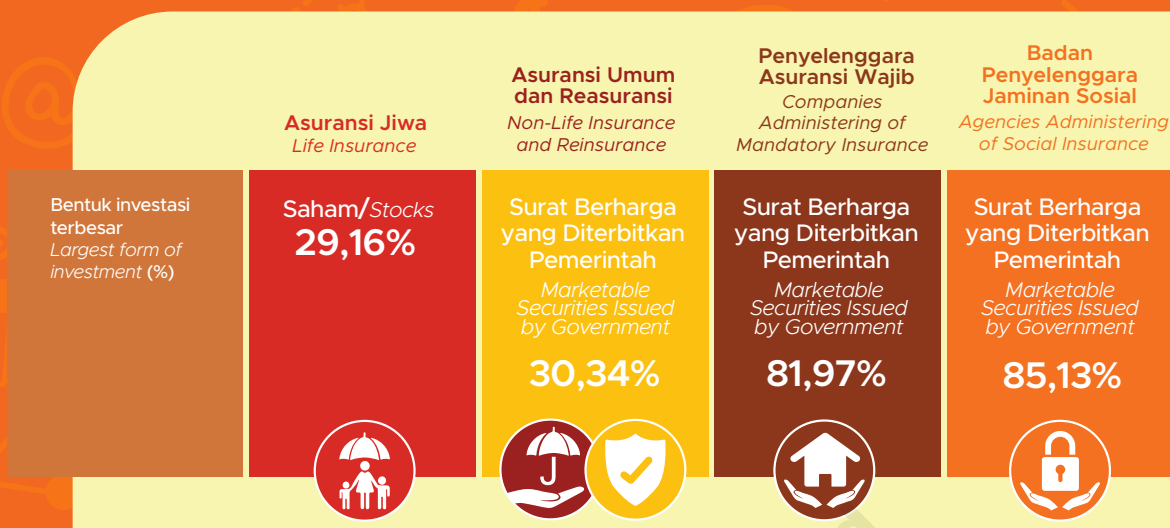
Only Companies Administering of Mandatory Insurance having Investment to Gross Technical Reserve Ratio below 100%

	Asuransi Jiwa <i>Life Insurance</i>	Asuransi Umum dan Reasuransi <i>Non-Life Insurance and Reinsurance</i>	Penyelenggara Asuransi Wajib <i>Companies Administering of Mandatory Insurance</i>	Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial <i>Agencies Administering of Social Insurance</i>
Rasio Investasi terhadap Aset <i>Investment to Asset Ratio (%)</i>	88,26	48,28	81,97	85,13
Rasio Investasi terhadap Cadangan Teknis <i>Investment to Technical Reserve Ratio (%)</i>	118,36	100,98	96,36	1.356,48
				

Rasio Investasi terhadap Cadangan Teknis digunakan untuk mengetahui seberapa besar ketahanan invetasi perusahaan dalam memenuhi kewajiban kepada pemegang polis. Kewajiban kepada pemegang polis tercermin dalam cadangan teknis.

Investment to Gross Technical Reserve Ratio shows the endurance of company investment to cover liability to the policy holder. Liability to policy holder shows in technical reserve.



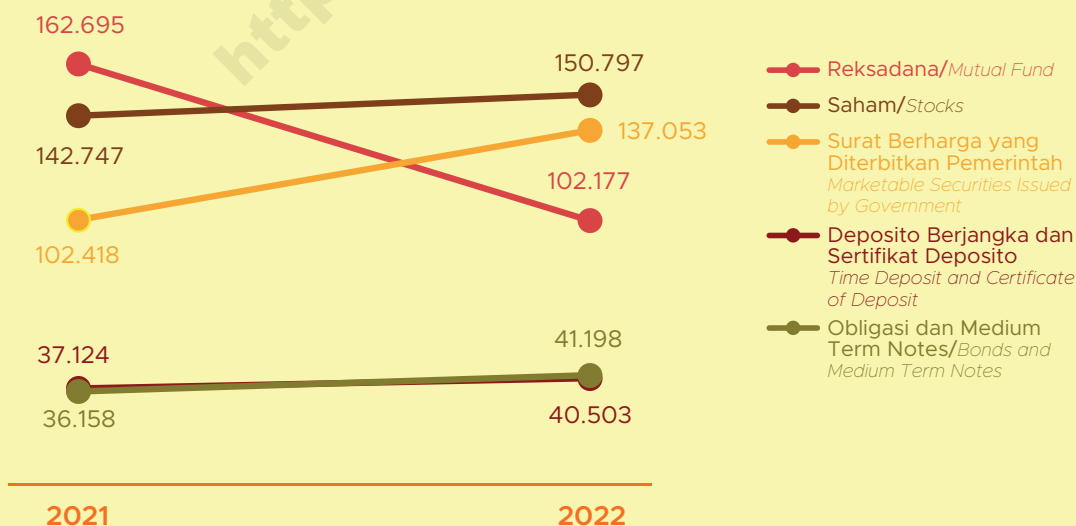


Hanya perusahaan **asuransi jiwa** yang mayoritas investasinya disimpan bukan dalam bentuk surat berharga yang diterbitkan pemerintah.

Only life insurance companies whose majority of their investments are kept not in the form of Marketable Securities Issued by Government.

Nilai Investasi Beberapa Jenis Investasi Utama Perusahaan Asuransi Jiwa Menurut Jenis Investasi, 2021 dan 2022

Investment Value of Life Insurance Companies by Type of Investment, 2021 and 2022



Reliasi Investasi di Indonesia 2022 Melampaui Target

Indonesia's
Investment
Realization in
2022 Exceeds
The Target

Investasi
penanaman
modal di
Indonesia
sebagian besar
berasal dari
investasi asing

Foreign investment
dominates direct
investment in
Indonesia



**Target
investasi
dari Presiden
Jokowi sebesar
1.200
triliun rupiah**

The target set by
President Jokowi for
investment is 1,200
trillion rupiahs

► **Penanaman
Modal Dalam
Negeri (PMDN)**

Domestic Direct
Investment (DDI)

552,8
triliun rupiah
trillion rupiahs

► **Penanaman
Modal Asing
(PMA)**

Foreign Direct
Investment (FDI)

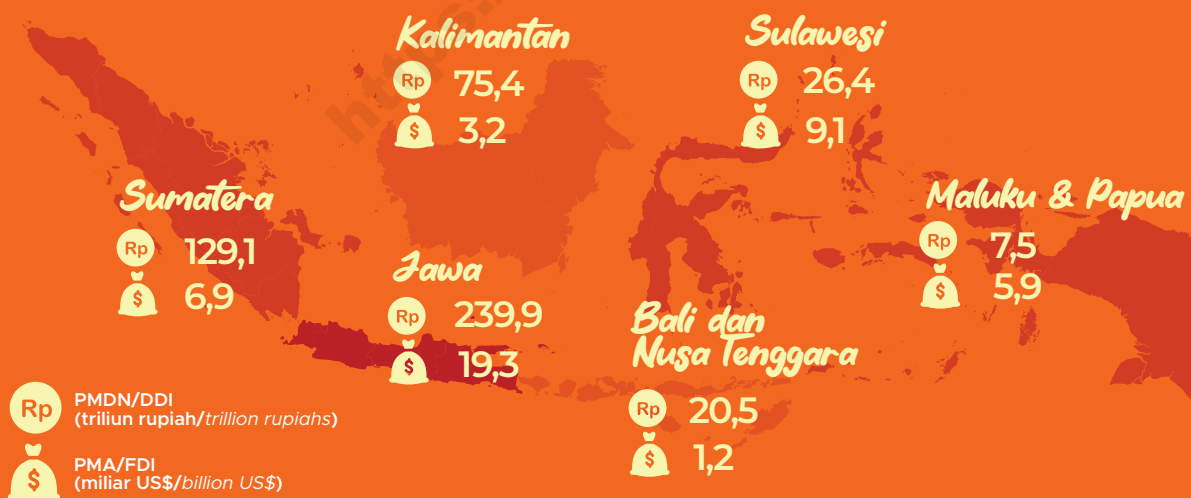
45,6
miliar US\$
billion US\$

► **Realisasi Nilai Investasi
Penanaman Modal Menurut
Jenis Investasi, 2022**

Realization of Direct Investment
by Type of Investment, 2022

Sebaran Realisasi Investasi Penanaman Modal Menurut Pulau dan Jenis Investasi

Distribution of Direct Investment Realization by Island and Type of Investment



Investasi dalam negeri masih berpusat di Pulau Jawa, sedangkan **investasi asing** sebagian besar ditujukan untuk provinsi di luar Pulau Jawa

Domestic direct investment is still centered on Jawa Island, while foreign direct investment is mostly aimed at provinces outside Jawa Island

Sulawesi Tengah Primadona Tujuan Investasi Asing dari Indonesia Timur

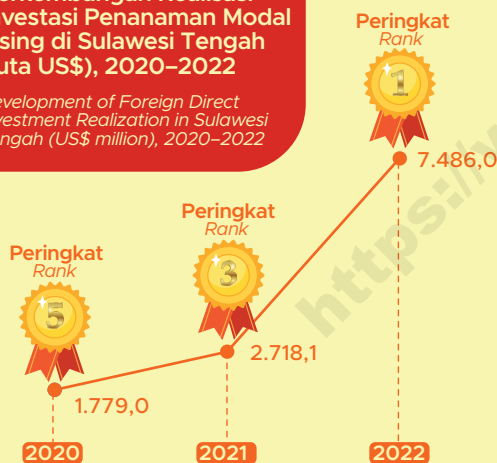
*Primadonna of Foreign Direct Investment
Destinations from Eastern Indonesia*

Dalam 3 tahun terakhir,
Sulawesi Tengah selalu masuk 5 besar
provinsi tujuan dengan realisasi
investasi penanaman modal asing
(PMA) tertinggi.

*In the last 3 years, Sulawesi Tengah has always been
in the top 5 destination provinces with the highest
realization of foreign direct investment (FDI).*

Perkembangan Realisasi Investasi Penanaman Modal Asing di Sulawesi Tengah (juta US\$), 2020–2022

*Development of Foreign Direct
Investment Realization in Sulawesi
Tengah (US\$ million), 2020–2022*



Realisasi PMA di Sulawesi Tengah 2022

FDI realization in Sulawesi Tengah, 2022

16,41%

dari total realisasi
PMA Indonesia

*16.41% of total FDI realization
in Indonesia*

2 kali lipat

dari total realisasi
PMA DKI Jakarta

*2 times of total FDI realization
in DKI Jakarta*

82,54%

dari total realisasi
PMA Pulau Sulawesi

*82.54% of total FDI realization
in Sulawesi Island*

Digunakan untuk
membiayai

216 proyek

Utilized to fund 216 projects

Catatan/Note: 1. Di luar investasi sektor Hulu Minyak Bumi dan Gas, Perbankan, Lembaga Keuangan Non Bank, Asuransi, Industri Rumah Tangga, Usaha Mikro dan Usaha Kecil/Upstream Oil and Gas, Banking, Non-Bank Financial Institution, Insurance, Home Industry, Micro and Small Enterprise are excluded
2. Proyek dalam unit/Projects in units

Sumber/Source: Kementerian Investasi/Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal (BKPM)
Ministry of Investment/Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board

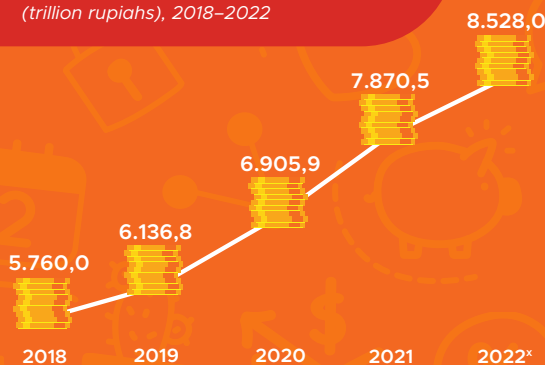
Uang Beredar Tumbuh Positif

The Broad Money Grow Positively



Perkembangan Jumlah Uang Beredar (triliun rupiah), 2018–2022

Development of The Broad Money (trillion rupiahs), 2018–2022



Meskipun jumlah uang beredar selalu meningkat, tetapi **laju pertumbuhannya** mengalami **perlambatan**.

Although the broad money is always increasing, the growth rate is slowing down.

Distribusi Persentase Uang Beredar Menurut Komponen, 2022*

Percentage Distribution of Broad Money by Component, 2022*



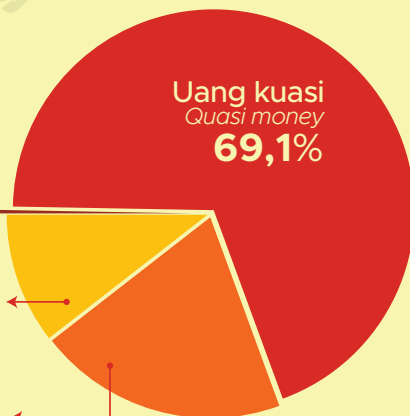
Surat berharga selain saham Securities other than shares

0,3%

Uang kartal
Currency
10,5%

Uang giral
Demand deposits
20,1%

Uang kuasi
Quasi money
69,1%



Jumlah uang beredar mempengaruhi perekonomian. Jumlah uang beredar yang meningkat tinggi dalam waktu cepat dapat menyebabkan inflasi, begitu juga sebaliknya. Pengendalian jumlah uang beredar dilakukan oleh bank sentral.

The broad money affects the economy. The broad money that increases rapidly in a short time can cause inflation, and vice versa. Control of the broad money is carried out by the central bank

- Uang giral terdiri dari rekening giro rupiah milik penduduk, kewajiban segera diantaranya berupa transfer dan *remittance*, tabungan rupiah yang dapat ditarik sewaktu-waktu. Tidak termasuk giro dan tabungan rupiah yang diblokir.
Demand deposits consist of rupiah demand deposits owned by residents, immediate obligations include transfers and remittances, rupiah savings that can be withdrawn at any time. Excluding blocked current accounts and rupiah savings.
- Uang kartal adalah uang kertas dan uang logam yang dikeluarkan oleh otoritas moneter sebagai alat pembayaran yang sah.
Currency is paper money and coins issued as legal currency by the monetary authorities.
- Uang kuasi meliputi simpanan berjangka rupiah dan tabungan lainnya rupiah, serta rekening-rekening milik swasta domestik dalam valuta asing (antara lain rekening giro dan simpanan berjangka dalam valuta asing). Tidak termasuk giro valas, tabungan lainnya dan simpanan berjangka yang diblokir.
Quasi money includes rupiah time deposits and other rupiah savings accounts, as well as domestic private owned accounts in foreign currencies (among others current accounts and time deposits in foreign currencies). Does not include foreign currency current accounts, other savings and blocked time deposits.

Catatan/Note: * Angka sementara/Preliminary figure

Sumber/Source: Bank Indonesia, Statistik Ekonomi Keuangan Indonesia Januari 2023
Bank Indonesia, Indonesian Economic and Financial Statistics January 2023

BAB
CHAPTER

12

HARGA-HARGA
PRICES



Harga Konsumen Indonesia 2022

Indonesian
Consumer
Prices, 2022

Terjadi kenaikan harga dan biaya pada beberapa kelompok barang dan jasa di 2022 dibanding tahun sebelumnya. Kenaikan tertinggi adalah untuk kelompok **transportasi 8,10%**.

There has been an increase in prices and costs for several groups of goods and services in 2022 compared to the previous year. The highest increase was for transportation 8.10%.



Biaya untuk jasa angkutan penumpang naik **13,79%**. Sementara biaya pengoperasian peralatan transportasi pribadi juga naik **8,16%**.

Costs for passenger transportation services rose 13.79%. Meanwhile, operating costs for personal transportation equipment also increased by 8.16%.

Harga **rokok dan tembakau** naik **7,35%** dibanding tahun sebelumnya. Rata-rata pengeluaran per kapita penduduk Indonesia untuk rokok adalah **986 ribu** rupiah setahun.

Prices of cigarettes and tobacco has increased by 7.35% compared to the previous year. The average expenditure per capita of the Indonesian population on cigarettes is 986 thousand rupiahs a year.



Harga **barang pecah belah** dan **peralatan makan minum** naik **6,31%**. Sementara harga peralatan dan **perlengkapan perumahan** dan **kebun** juga naik **5,78%**.

Glassware and tableware prices rose 6.31%. Meanwhile, prices for tools and equipment for housing and garden also rose by 5.78%.

Nilai Tukar Petani

(NTP)

Farmers' Terms
of Trade (FTT)

2022

NTP adalah **perbandingan antara indeks harga yang diterima petani (IT) dengan indeks harga yang dibayar petani (IB)**. Nilai IT adalah harga hasil produksi pertaniannya sebelum biaya angkut dan pengepakan. Sedangkan nilai IB adalah harga yang harus dibayar untuk kebutuhan rumah tangga dan biaya produksi pertaniannya

FTT, namely the ratio between the prices received by farmers indices (IT) and the prices paid by farmers indices (IB). IT is the price of agricultural production before transportation and packaging costs. IB is the price that must be paid for household needs and the cost of agricultural production.



Rata-rata NTP Indonesia 2022 =

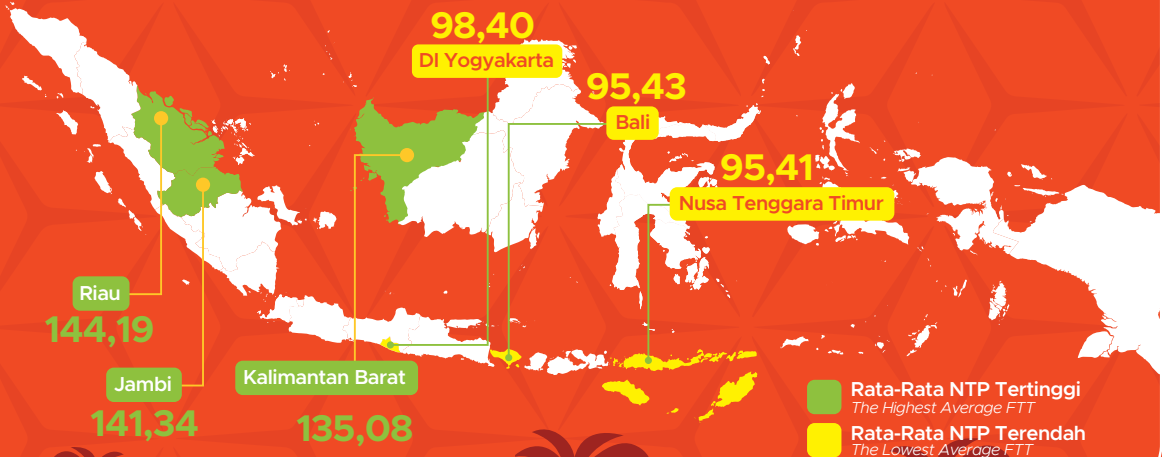
107,33. Nilai ini ditunjang oleh subsektor tanaman perkebunan rakyat, tanaman hortikultura, peternakan dan perikanan/budidaya ikan yang memiliki nilai rata-rata NTP di atas 100.

Indonesia's FTT in 2022 = 107.33. This value is supported by the smallholders estate crops, horticultural crops, animal husbandry, and fishery/aquaculture which have an average FTT value of above 100.



Rata-Rata NTP Terendah (<100) dan Tertinggi (>100) Menurut Provinsi

The Lowest and The Highest Average FTT by Provinces



28 provinsi memiliki rata-rata **Nilai Tukar Petani Subsektor Tanaman Pangan (NTPP)** dibawah 100. Rata-rata NTPP Indonesia sebesar **98,82**.

28 provinces have an average value of FTT for the Food Crops Sub-sector below 100. Indonesia's NTPP value was 98.82.



Rata-rata **Nilai Tukar Petani Subsektor Hortikultura (NTPH)** adalah **108,74**. Ditunjang oleh kenaikan nilai IT yang lebih tinggi dari kenaikan nilai IB-nya. Kenaikan nilai IT didominasi oleh harga sayur-sayuran yang cukup baik.

The average value of FTT for the Horticulture Sub-sector was 108.74. Supported by an increase value of the Prices Received by Farmers Indices which was higher than the increase value of the Prices Paid by Farmers Indices. The increase value of Prices Received by Farmers Indices was dominated by fairly good prices for vegetables.

Rata-rata **Nilai Tukar Petani Subsektor Tanaman Perkebunan Rakyat (NTPR)** adalah **126,22**. Hampir seluruh provinsi di Indonesia memiliki nilai NTPR diatas 100.

The average FTT value for Smallholders Estate Crops Sub-sector was 126.22. Almost all provinces in Indonesia have the values above 100.



Rata-rata **Nilai Tukar Petani Subsektor Peternakan (NTPT)** adalah **101,24**. Pada subsektor ini, nilai IT-nya hampir sama dengan nilai IB-nya. Nilai IT didominasi oleh komponen hasil ternak.

The average FTT value for the Livestock Sub-sector was 101.24. In this subsector, the Prices Received by Farmers Indices is almost the same as its Prices Paid by Farmers Indices value. The Prices Received by Farmers Indices value is dominated by the livestock product component.

Rata-rata **Nilai Tukar Petani Subsektor Perikanan/Budidaya Ikan (NTPT)** adalah **105,74**. Jenis usaha penangkapan ikan dan jenis usaha budidaya ikan memiliki indeks harga diatas 115.

The average FTT value for fisheries/aquaculture sub-sector was 105.74. The fishing capture business and the aquaculture business have a price index above 115.



Provinsi **Nusa Tenggara Timur** memiliki **NTP terendah** di Indonesia pada tahun 2022, sebesar **95,41**. Disebabkan karena rendahnya nilai 3 Subsektor penunjang NTP-nya yaitu subsektor tanaman pangan (**93,61**), tanaman perkebunan rakyat (**92,09**), dan perikanan/budidaya ikan (**96,02**).

Nusa Tenggara Timur Province has the lowest FTT in Indonesia in 2022, at 95.41. This was due to low value of 3 sub-sectors supporting the FTT, namely the food crops sub-sector (93.61), smallholder estate crops (92.09), and fisheries/aquaculture (96.02).

Sumber/Source: Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Harga Perdesaan
BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Rural Price Survey



Harga Gabah Paddy Price 2022

Rata-rata harga **Gabah Kering Giling** (GKG) ditingkat petani:

Rp5.516,46/kg

Harga ini adalah **tertinggi kedua** dalam 10 tahun terakhir.

The average price of Dry Unhusked Grain (GKG) at the farmer level: Rp5,516.46/kg. This price is the second-highest price in the last 10 years.



Gabah Kering Giling (GKG) adalah **gabah kualitas terbaik** yang dihasilkan petani, dengan kadar air maksimal **14%** dan kadar hampa/kotoran maksimal **3%**.

Dry Unhusked Grain is the best quality grain produced by farmers, with a maximum moisture content of 14% and a maximum void content of 3%.

Dalam **10 tahun terakhir**, rata-rata harga GKG ditingkat petani pernah **3 kali turun** dibanding tahun sebelumnya, terjadi ditahun **2018, 2019**, dan **2021**.

In the last 10 years, the average price of Dry Unhusked Grain at the farm level has decreased 3 times compared to the previous year, occurring in 2018, 2019, and 2021.



Rata-rata harga GKG ditingkat petani di **Provinsi Papua** adalah yang tertinggi dibandingkan provinsi lain di Indonesia, sebesar **Rp9.034,48/kg** atau **164%** rata-rata harga GKG nasional.

The average price of Dry Unhusked Grain at the farmer level in Papua Province is the highest compared to other provinces in Indonesia, amounting to IDR 9,034.48/kg or 164% of the national average price of Dry Unhusked Grain.





Rata-rata harga GKG terendah di tingkat petani adalah **Rp3.770,00/kg** di **Provinsi Sumatera Selatan**, atau **68%** dari harga rata-rata GKG nasional.

The lowest average price of Dry Unhusked Grain at the farmer level is Rp3,770.00/kg in Sumatera Selatan Province, or 68% of the average national Dry Unhusked Grain price.



Rata-rata harga GKG tingkat petani di **Kepulauan Maluku** dan **Papua** **lebih besar** dari rata-rata harga GKG tingkat petani di **4 pulau besar lain** di Indonesia.

The average price of Dry Unhusked Grain at the farm level in the Maluku and Papua Island is greater than the average price of Dry Unhusked Grain at the farmer level in the 4 other major islands in Indonesia.



Harga rata-rata Gabah Luar Kualitas di Provinsi Papua Barat lebih tinggi dari harga GKP dan GKG-nya, yaitu mencapai Rp 10.000,00/kg. Gabah Luar Kualitas biasanya mutunya lebih rendah dibanding GKG dan GKP.

The average price of Other Quality Grain in Papua Barat Province is higher than the prices of their Dried Unhusked Grain and Dried Harvested Grain, which is up to IDR 10,000.00. Other Quality Grain is usually of lower quality than Dried Unhusked Grain and Dried Harvested Grain.

Sumber/Source: Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Harga Produsen Gabah
BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Survey of Paddy Producer Price



Kenaikan Rata-Rata Harga Bahan Bangunan/Konstruksi 2022

The Increase in The 2022
Average Price for
Building/Construction Materials



Catatan/Note: Dibanding rata-rata harga tahun 2018 (2018=100)/Compared to the 2018 average price (2018=100)
Sumber/Source: Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Harga Perdagangan Besar/BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Wholesale Price Survey

BAB
CHAPTER

13

**PENGELUARAN PENDUDUK
SERTA KETERSEDIAAN DAN
KONSUMSI MAKANAN**

*POPULATION EXPENDITURE
AND FOOD AVAILABILITY,
AND CONSUMPTION*

Pola Pengeluaran Konsumsi Penduduk Indonesia 2022

Consumption Expenditure Pattern of Indonesian Population

Rata-rata pengeluaran konsumsi penduduk Indonesia

Average consumption expenditure for Indonesians

Rp1.327.782

per kapita sebulan, bertambah Rp63.192 (4,99%) dibanding 2021

per capita per month, an increased of IDR 63,192 (4.99%) compared to 2021



PERKOTAAN

Urban Areas

Rp1.549.242

 per kapita sebulan
per capita per month

Dihabiskan oleh penduduk di perkotaan untuk konsumsi.
Spent by residents in urban areas for consumption.

53,46%

Porsi pengeluaran penduduk perkotaan lebih banyak digunakan untuk konsumsi bukan makanan.

The urban population's expenditure portion was mostly used for non-food consumption.



PEDESAAN

Rural Areas

Rp1.028.896

 per kapita sebulan
per capita per month

Dihabiskan oleh penduduk di pedesaan untuk konsumsi.
Spent by residents in rural areas for consumption.

57,45%

Porsi pengeluaran penduduk pedesaan lebih banyak digunakan untuk konsumsi makanan.

The rural population's expenditure portion was mostly used for food consumption.



Pengeluaran per kapita sebulan untuk konsumsi rokok

(Rp82.183)

sebanding dengan
2 sampai 3 kali lipat
pengeluaran untuk konsumsi
buah-buahan

(Rp30.727).

Monthly per capita expenditure on cigarette consumption (IDR 82,183) was comparable to 2 to 3 times the expenditure on fruit consumption (IDR 30,727).



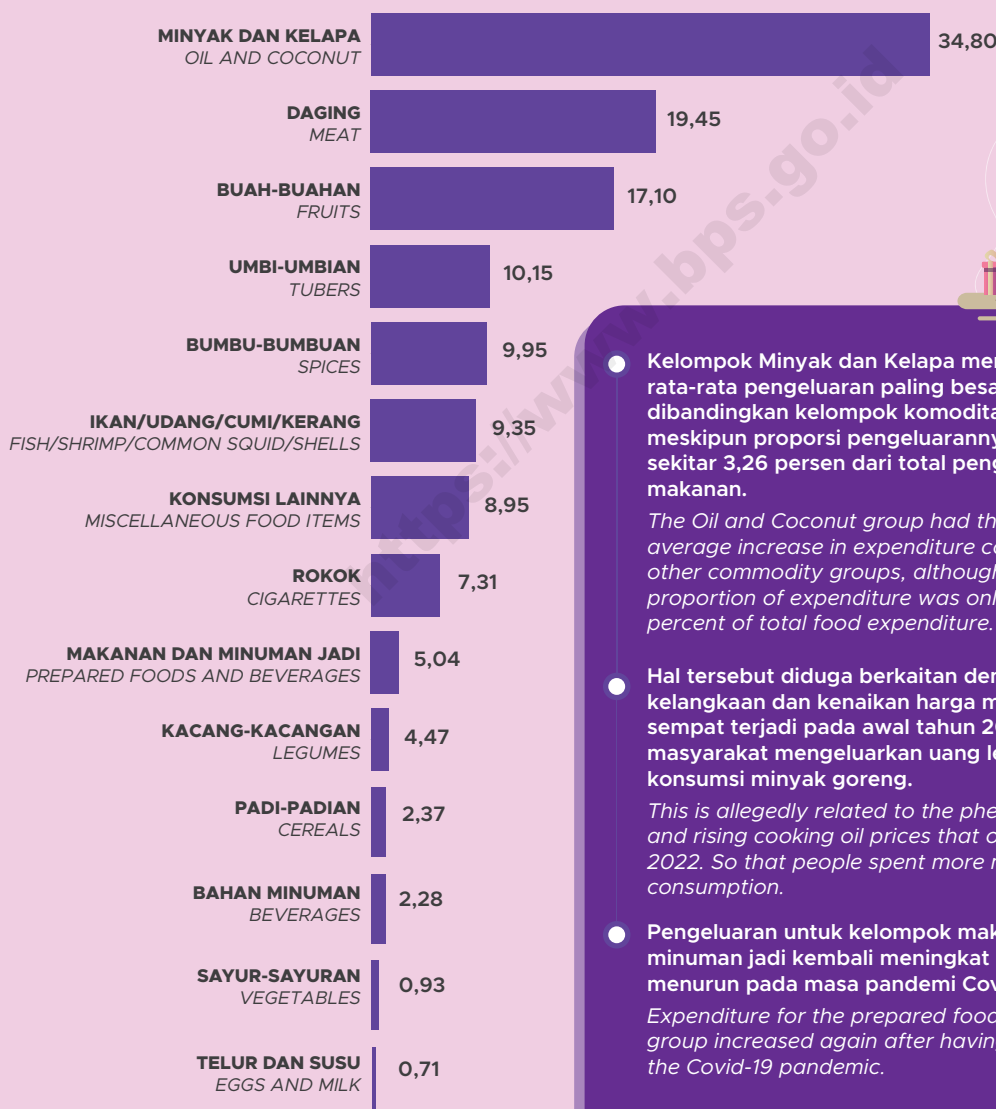


Kenaikan nilai pengeluaran terjadi pada semua kelompok komoditas makanan.

The increase in expenditure value occurred in all food commodity groups.

Persentase Perubahan Pengeluaran Konsumsi Makanan per Kapita Sebulan Penduduk Indonesia pada 2022 dibanding 2021

Percentage Change in Monthly Food Expenditure per Capita of Indonesian Population in 2022 compared to 2021



Kelompok Minyak dan Kelapa memiliki kenaikan rata-rata pengeluaran paling besar dibandingkan kelompok komoditas lain, meskipun proporsi pengeluarannya hanya sekitar 3,26 persen dari total pengeluaran makanan.

The Oil and Coconut group had the largest average increase in expenditure compared to other commodity groups, although the proportion of expenditure was only around 3.26 percent of total food expenditure.

Hal tersebut diduga berkaitan dengan fenomena kelangkaan dan kenaikan harga minyak goreng yang sempat terjadi pada awal tahun 2022. Sehingga masyarakat mengeluarkan uang lebih banyak untuk konsumsi minyak goreng.

This is allegedly related to the phenomenon of scarcity and rising cooking oil prices that occurred in early 2022. So that people spent more money on cooking oil consumption.

Pengeluaran untuk kelompok makanan dan minuman jadi kembali meningkat setelah sempat menurun pada masa pandemi Covid-19.

Expenditure for the prepared food and beverages group increased again after having decreased during the Covid-19 pandemic.



Kenaikan nilai pengeluaran terjadi pada hampir semua kelompok komoditas bukan makanan, kecuali kelompok Barang Tahan Lama.

The increase in expenditure value occurred in almost all non-food commodity groups, except for the Durable Goods group.

Persentase Perubahan Pengeluaran Konsumsi Bukan Makanan per Kapita Sebulan Penduduk Indonesia pada 2022 dibanding 2021

Percentage Change in Monthly Non-Food Consumption Expenditures of Indonesian Population in 2022 compared to 2021



Kelompok Barang Tahan Lama mengalami penurunan rata-rata pengeluaran.

The Durable Goods group experienced a decrease in average expenditure.

Kelompok komoditas Pakaian, Alas Kaki, dan Tutup Kepala, serta kelompok Keperluan Pesta dan Upacara/Kenduri yang sempat menurun pada Maret 2021, kini rata-rata pengeluarannya meningkat.

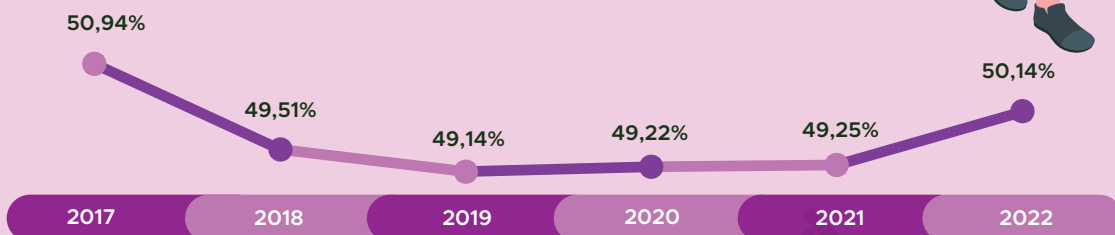
Hal tersebut tidak lepas dari kembali meningkatnya aktivitas masyarakat saat kondisi pandemi mulai terkendali.

The Clothing, Footwear, and Headgear commodity group, as well as the Parties and Ceremonies group, which had decreased in March 2021, now the common spending has increased. This cannot be separated from the increase in community activity when the pandemic conditions are under control.

Ketahanan Pangan Penduduk Indonesia

Indonesian Population Food Security 2022

Perkembangan Pangsa Pengeluaran Pangan Penduduk Indonesia
Development of Indonesia's Population Food Expenditure Share
2017-2022



Menurut Hukum Working, semakin besar pangsa pengeluaran pangan maka semakin rendah ketahanan pangan rumah tangga. Pada saat tingkat pendapatan rumah tangga rendah, maka rumah tangga tersebut cenderung untuk mencukupi kebutuhan makanan terlebih dahulu. Akibatnya proporsi pengeluaran untuk komoditas makanan akan lebih tinggi dibandingkan komoditas bukan makanan.

According to Working Law, the greater the share of food expenditure, the lower the household's food security. When the level of household income was low, the household tends to met their food needs first. As a result, the proportion of expenditure on food commodities would be higher than for non-food commodities.

Pada 2022, proporsi pengeluaran untuk konsumsi makanan sedikit lebih banyak dibanding pengeluaran non makanan.

In 2022, the proportion of expenditure on consumption food was slightly more than non-food expenditure.

Hal tersebut menunjukkan tingkat ketahanan pangan penduduk Indonesia sedikit menurun.

This showed that the level of food resistance in Indonesia's population has decreased slightly.



Rp665.757 (50,14%)

Pengeluaran makanan
food expenditure



Rp662.025 (49,86%)

Pengeluaran bukan makanan
non-food expenditure

11

Provinsi memiliki tingkat ketahanan pangan cukup baik dengan pangsa pengeluaran pangan kurang dari 50%.

Provinces had a fairly good level of food security with a share of food expenditure of less than 50%.



Sumber/Source:

- Badan Pusat Statistik, Publikasi Ringkasan Eksekutif Pengeluaran dan Konsumsi Penduduk Indonesia, Susenas Maret 2022
BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Executive Summary of Consumption and Expenditure of Population of Indonesia, The March 2022 Susenas
- Badan Pusat Statistik, Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (Susenas) Maret 2021 dan Maret 2022
BPS-Statistics Indonesia, National Socioeconomic Survey March 2021 and March 2022

Konsumsi Kalori dan Protein Penduduk Indonesia

Calorie and Protein Consumption of Indonesian Population 2022



Aspek gizi erat kaitannya dengan kegiatan konsumsi pangan. Tercukupinya kebutuhan pangan dapat terindikasi dari pemenuhan kebutuhan energi dan protein.

The nutritional aspect is closely related to food consumption activities. Adequacy of food needs can be indicated by meeting energy and protein needs.



Rekomendasi Angka Kecukupan Gizi (AKG) yang dianjurkan untuk masyarakat Indonesia (Permenkes No.28 Tahun 2019):

The nutritional adequacy rate recommended for Indonesian people (Permenkes No.28 of 2019):



Angka Kecukupan Energi
Average Energy Adequacy Rate
2.100 kkal/kapita/hari
kcal/capita/day



Angka Kecukupan Protein
AKG for protein
57 gram/kapita/hari
grams/capita/day

Pada 2022, pemenuhan gizi penduduk Indonesia dari seluruh komoditas makanan menurun dibanding tahun sebelumnya.

In 2022, the fulfillment of nutrition for the Indonesian population from all food commodities will decrease compared to the previous year.



Rata-rata konsumsi kalori
Average calorie consumption
2.079,09 kkal/kapita/hari
kcal/capita/day
menurun -2,99%
decreased by



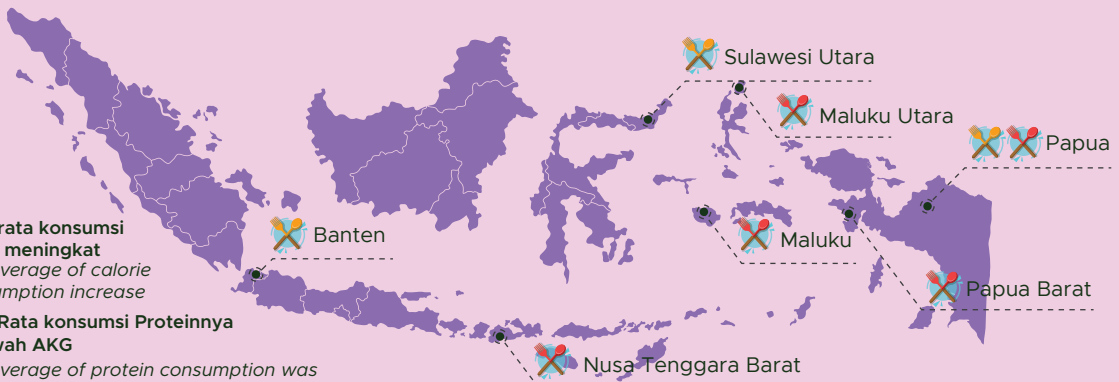
Rata-rata konsumsi protein
Average protein consumption
62,21 gram/kapita/hari
grams/capita/day
menurun 0,11%
decreased by



Rata-rata konsumsi kalori meningkat
The average of calorie consumption increase



Rata-Rata konsumsi Proteinnya dibawah AKG
The average of protein consumption was below the AKG



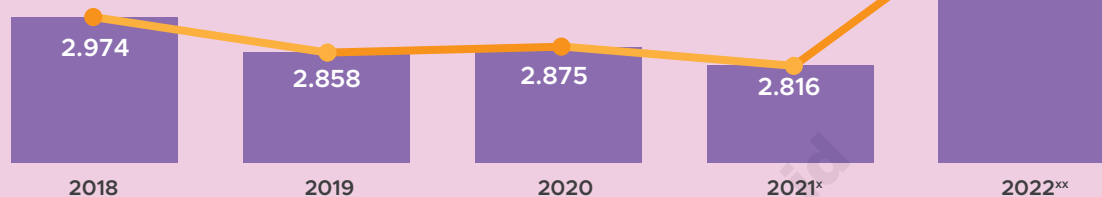
Ketersediaan Kalori per Kapita per Hari

Availability of Calories per Capita per Day

Perkembangan Ketersediaan Kalori per Kapita per Hari untuk Penduduk Indonesia (kcal/hari)

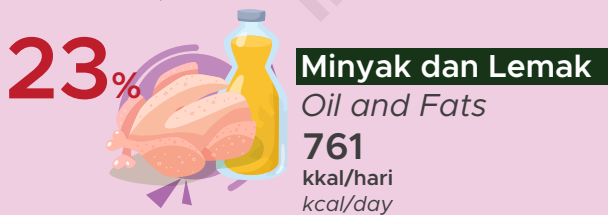
Development of Availability of Calories per Capita per Day for Indonesian Population (kcal/day)

2018–2022



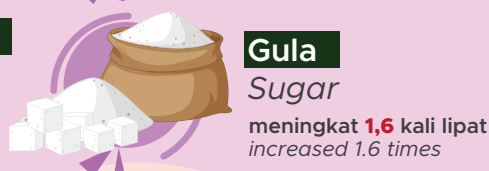
Kontributor Terbesar Kelompok Bahan Makanan terhadap Ketersediaan Kalori per Kapita per Hari pada 2022**

*The Biggest Contributors in the Foodstuffs Group to the Availability of Calories per Capita per Day in 2022***



Kelompok bahan makanan yang mengalami peningkatan ketersediaan kalori per kapita per hari pada 2022** dibanding 2021*

*Foodstuff group that experienced an increase in the availability of calories per capita per day in 2022** compared to 2021**



Catatan/Note: * Angka sementara/Preliminary figures

**Angka sangat sementara/Very preliminary figures

Sumber/Source: Badan Pusat Statistik, Badan Pangan Nasional dan Kementerian Pertanian, dikutip dari Publikasi Neraca Bahan Makanan Indonesia/BPS-Statistics Indonesia, National Food Agency, and Ministry of Agriculture, cited from the publication of Indonesian Food Balance Sheet

BAB
CHAPTER

14

**PERDAGANGAN
LUAR NEGERI**
FOREIGN TRADE

Kinerja Ekspor Impor Indonesia 2022

Indonesia's
Export Import
Performance

**Neraca perdagangan Indonesia
pada 2022 mencatatkan surplus
tertinggi sejak 1994, sebesar**

Indonesia's trade balance in 2022 recorded the
highest surplus since 1994, namely

▲ US\$54,53 miliar
billion

Nilai Ekspor Indonesia 2022

Indonesia's export value 2022

US\$291,98 miliar
billion

meningkat **26,06%**
dibanding 2021
an increased of 26.06%
compared to 2021

Nilai Impor Indonesia 2022

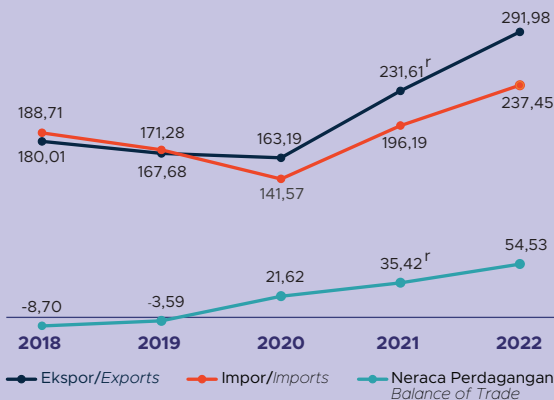
Indonesia's import value 2022

US\$237,45 miliar
billion

meningkat **21,03%**
dibanding 2021
an increased of 21.03%
compared to 2021

Perkembangan Nilai Ekspor Impor Indonesia (miliar US\$), 2016–2022

Development of Indonesia's Export Import Value
(billion US\$), 2016–2022



Menurut golongan SITC Revisi 4, 3 komoditas barang yang berkontribusi mendorong surplus neraca perdagangan Indonesia 2022

Based on the 4th Revised SITC, 3 commodity goods that
contributed to Indonesia's trade balance surplus 2022



1 Minyak, lemak, dan lilin hewani dan nabati: surplus

Animal and vegetable oils,
fats and waxes: a surplus of

US\$32,36 miliar
billion



2 Bahan bakar mineral, pelumas, dan bahan terkait lainnya: surplus

Mineral fuels, lubricants, and
related materials: a surplus of

US\$26,10 miliar
billion



3 Berbagai jenis barang buatan pabrik: surplus

Miscellaneous manufactured
articles: a surplus of

US\$17,92 miliar
billion

Catatan/Note: ^r Angka revisi/Revised figures

Nilai ekspor adalah nilai Free on Board (FOB)/Value of exports is on Free on Board (FOB)

Nilai impor adalah nilai Cost, Insurance, and Freight (CIF)/Value of imports is on Cost, Insurance, and Freight (CIF)

Sumber/Source: Kementerian Keuangan (Direktorat Bea dan Cukai), dokumen PEB dan PIB

Ministry of Finance (Directorate General of Customs and Excise), Exports and Imports Declaration Document

Kinerja Ekspor Lada Indonesia 2022

Indonesia's Pepper
Export Performance in



Kinerja ekspor lada hitam dan lada putih dari Indonesia cenderung menurun, sejalan dengan produksi lada Indonesia dari Perkebunan Rakyat yang juga mengalami penurunan.

Indonesia's export performance of black pepper and white pepper tended to decline, in line with Indonesia's pepper production from smallholder plantations which also decreased.



Indonesia dikenal sebagai **negara dengan rempah-rempah yang melimpah**. Terbukti pada zaman penjajahan berbagai negara di dunia berambisi dan berburu untuk menguasai rempah-rempah yang ada di Indonesia. Hingga kini, rempah-rempah di Indonesia masih populer dengan banyaknya produk rempah-rempah yang diekspor ke luar negeri.

Indonesia is known as a country with abundant spices. It was proven that in the colonial era, various countries in the world had ambitions and hunted to master spices in Indonesia. Until now, spices in Indonesia are still popular with the large number of spice products exported abroad.



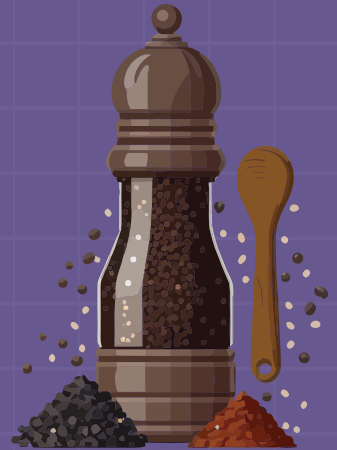
Salah satu jenis rempah-rempah yang diekspor adalah **lada hitam** dan **lada putih**.

One kind of spices exported are black pepper and white pepper.



Lada hitam dan lada putih berasal dari pohon yang sama, hanya pengolahannya yang berbeda.

Black pepper and white pepper come from the same tree, only the processing is different.



Lada Hitam

Black Pepper

Lada hitam merupakan buah pohon lada yang dipetik sebelum matang, kemudian dijemur hingga berwarna hitam dan keriput.

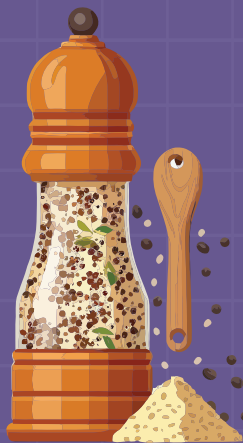
Black pepper is the fruit of the pepper tree which is picked before it is ripe, then dried in the sun until it is black and wrinkled.

Penurunan volume ekspor lada hitam tertinggi pada 2022 dibanding 2021 terjadi pada negara tujuan: Italia menurun -100% Jerman menurun -84,23%

The highest decline in black pepper export volume in 2022 compared to 2021 occurred in destination countries: Italy decreased by -100% Germany decreased by -84,23%

Meskipun volume ekspor menurun, **nilai FOB ekspor lada hitam meningkat 5,33% menjadi US\$50,45 juta**

Even though export volume decreased, the FOB value of black pepper exports increased by 5.33% to US\$ 50.45 million



Lada Putih

White Pepper

Lada putih diambil dari biji buah lada yang dipetik ketika sudah matang semua bulirnya. Buah lada yang sudah dipetik kemudian direndam dan dicuci berkali-kali.

White pepper is taken from the seeds of the pepper fruit which is picked when all the grains are ripe. Pepper fruit that has been picked is then soaked and washed many times.

Penurunan volume ekspor lada putih tertinggi pada 2022 dibanding 2021 terjadi pada negara tujuan:

**Belanda menurun -75,13%
Perancis menurun -74,50%**

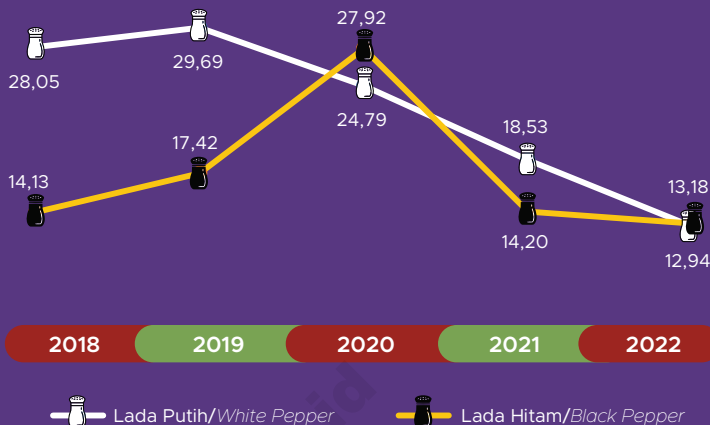
The highest decline in white pepper export volume in 2022 compared to 2021 occurred in destination countries: Netherlands decreased by -75,13% France decreased by -74,50%

Nilai FOB lada putih menurun -13,11% dibanding 2021 menjadi US\$80,53 juta

The FOB value of white pepper decreased by -13.11% compared to 2021 to US\$80.53 million

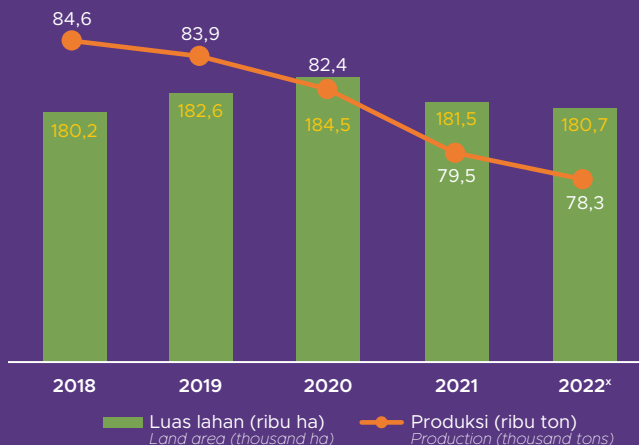
Perkembangan Volume Ekspor Lada Hitam dan Lada Putih dari Indonesia (ribu ton), 2018–2022

Development of Export Volume of Black Pepper and White Pepper from Indonesia (thousand ton), 2018–2022



Perkembangan Luas Areal dan Produksi Tanaman Lada dari Perkebunan Rakyat di Indonesia, 2018–2022

Development of Area and Production of Pepper Plants from Smallholder Plantations in Indonesia, 2018–2022



Catatan/Note: * Angka sementara/Preliminary figures

Beberapa Barang yang Diekspor Indonesia

Several Goods Exported by Indonesia in

2022



Peningkatan Volume Ekspor dibanding 2021

Increase in Export Volume compared to 2021



Ekspor Kopi Exports of Coffee

434,20 ribu ton
thousand tons

meningkat **12,92%**
an increased of 12.92%

Negara Tujuan Utama:
Amerika Serikat



Major Countries of Destination:
United States of America



Ekspor Rumput Laut dan Ganggang Lainnya Exports of Seaweed and Other Algae

231,83 ribu ton
thousand tons

meningkat **12,44%**
an increased of 12.44%

Negara Tujuan Utama:
Tiongkok



Major Countries of Destination:
China



Ekspor Barang Perhiasan dan Barang Berharga Exports of Jewellery and Valuable Goods

960,40 ton
tons

meningkat **17,64%**
an increased of 17.64%

Negara Tujuan Utama:
Singapura



Major Countries of Destination:
Singapore



Ekspor Lignit Exports of Lignite

106,15 juta ton
million tons

meningkat **20,34%**
an increased of 20.34%

Negara Tujuan Utama:
Tiongkok



Major Countries of Destination:
China

Penurunan Volume Ekspor dibanding 2021

Decrease in Export Volume compared to 2021



Ekspor Buah-buahan Tahunan Exports of Perennial Fruit Crops



Negara Tujuan Utama:
Tiongkok



Major Countries of Destination:
China

773,67 ribu ton
thousand tons

menurun **18,60%**
decreased by 18.60%

Ekspor Lada Putih Exports of White Pepper



Negara Tujuan Utama:
Viet Nam



Major Countries of Destination:
Viet Nam

12,94 ribu ton
thousand tons

menurun **30,16%**
decreased by 30.16%

Ekspor Ikan Segar/Dingin Hasil Tangkap Exports of Fresh/Chilled Fish of Fishing



Negara Tujuan Utama:
Malaysia



Major Countries of Destination:
Malaysia

52,09 ribu ton
thousand tons

menurun **5,83%**
decreased by 5.83%

Ekspor Karet Remah Exports of Crumb Rubber



Negara Tujuan Utama:
Jepang



Major Countries of Destination:
Japan

1,99 juta ton
million tons

menurun **12,61%**
decreased by 12.61%

Beberapa Barang yang Diimpor Indonesia

Several Goods Imported by Indonesia in

2022



Peningkatan Volume Impor dibanding 2021

Increase in Import Volume compared to 2021



Impor Gula Imports of Sugar

6,007 juta ton
million tons

meningkat **9,57%**
an increased of 9.57%

Negara Asal Utama:
Thailand
Major Countries of Origin:
Thailand



Impor Tembakau¹ Imports of Tobacco¹

164,66 ribu ton
thousand tons

meningkat **21,85%**
an increased of 21.85%

Negara Asal Utama:
Tiongkok
Major Countries of Origin:
China



Impor Daging Sejenis Lembu¹ Imports of Meat Bovine Animal¹

225,65 ribu ton
thousand tons

meningkat **6,73%**
an increased of 6.73%

Negara Asal Utama:
India
Major Countries of Origin:
India



Impor Beras Imports of Rice

429,21 ribu ton
thousand tons

meningkat **5,26%**
an increased of 5.26%

Negara Asal Utama:
India
Major Countries of Origin:
India



Penurunan Volume Impor dibanding 2021

Decrease in Import Volume compared to 2021



Impor Garam² Imports of Salt²



2,76 juta ton
million tons

menurun **2,63%**
decreased by 2.63%

Negara Asal Utama:
Australia
Major Countries of Origin:
Australia



Impor Biji Gandum Imports of Wheat Grain



Negara Asal Utama:
Australia
Major Countries of Origin:
Australia



9,36 juta ton
million tons

menurun **16,31%**
decreased by 16.31%

Impor Buah-buahan Imports of Fruits



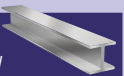
Negara Asal Utama:
Tiongkok
Major Countries of Origin:
China



749,86 ribu ton
thousand tons

menurun **3,30%**
decreased by 3.30%

Impor Besi dan Baja Imports of Iron and Steel



Negara Asal Utama:
Tiongkok
Major Countries of Origin:
China



10,82 juta ton
million tons

menurun **17,03%**
decreased by 17.03%

Catatan/Note: ¹ Cakupan HS untuk komoditas ini berubah sejak berlakunya BTKI 2022
HS coverage for this commodity has changed since the entry into force of BTKI 2022
² Tidak termasuk air laut/Excluding sea water

Sumber/Source: Kementerian Keuangan (Ditjen Bea dan Cukai), dokumen PEB dan PIB
Ministry of Finance (Directorate General of Customs and Excise), Exports and Imports Declaration Document

Impor Tembakau Indonesia

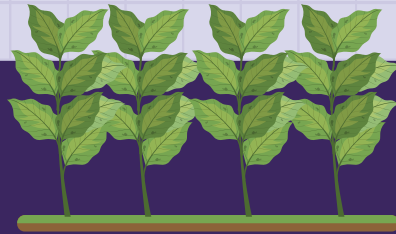
Tobacco Imports by Indonesia

2022



Industri pengolahan tembakau menyumbang **0,69%** pada PDB Indonesia 2022^{xx}.

The Manufacture of Tobacco Products contributed 0.69% to Indonesia's GDP in 2022^{xx}.



Produksi tembakau Indonesia pada 2022^x dari **perkebunan rakyat**, mencapai **224,7 ribu ton**.

Sementara itu, dari **perkebunan besar**, memproduksi **1,0 ribu ton** tembakau.

From smallholder estate, Indonesia's tobacco production in 2022^x reached 224.7 thousand tons. Meanwhile, large estate crops produced 1.0 thousand tons of tobacco.



Untuk memenuhi kebutuhan dalam negeri, **Indonesia masih melakukan impor tembakau**.

To meet domestic demand, Indonesia still imports tobacco.



Impor tembakau Indonesia pada 2022 meningkat **21,85%**, tembus **164,66 ribu ton**.

Tobacco imports by Indonesia in 2022 increased by 21.85%, reaching 164.66 thousand tons.

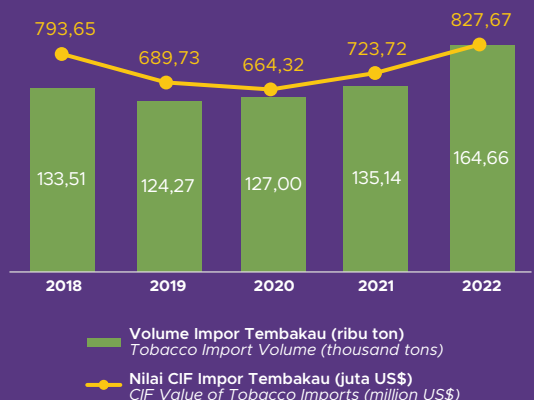


62% impor tembakau Indonesia berasal dari Tiongkok, Brasil, dan Zimbabwe.

62% of Indonesia's tobacco imports come from China, Brazil, and Zimbabwe.

Perkembangan Volume dan Nilai CIF Impor Tembakau¹ Indonesia, 2018–2022

Development of CIF Value and Volume of Tobacco¹ Import by Indonesia, 2018–2022



Catatan/Note: * Angka sementara/Preliminary figures

** Angka sangat sementara/Very preliminary figures

¹ Cakupan HS untuk komoditas ini berubah sejak berlakunya BTKI 2022

HS coverage for this commodity has changed since the entry into force of BTKI 2022

Sumber/Source:

- Badan Pusat Statistik, berbagai sensus, survei dan sumber lain/BPS-Statistics Indonesia, various census, survey, and other sources
- Kementerian Pertanian (Direktorat Jenderal Perkebunan)/Ministry of Agriculture (Directorate General of Estates)
- Kementerian Keuangan (Ditjen Bea dan Cukai), Dokumen PEB dan PIB/Ministry of Finance (Directorate General of Customs and Excise), Exports and Imports Declaration Document

BAB
CHAPTER

15

**SISTEM
NERACA NASIONAL**
*SYSTEM OF
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS*

Momentum Pemulihan Ekonomi

Terus Berlanjut
di 2022

*The Momentum for Economic
Recovery Continues in 2022*



Pertumbuhan ekonomi
Economic growth

5,31%

meningkat **1,61 persen poin**
dibandingkan 2021
*increased 1.61 percent points
compared to 2021*



Menurut Lapangan Usaha *By Industry*

✓ Seluruh lapangan usaha mengalami **pertumbuhan positif**
All industries experienced positive growth

✓ Laju pertumbuhan tertinggi:
Highest growth rate

Transportasi dan Pergudangan
Transportation and Storage
19,87%

✓ Perubahan laju pertumbuhan terbesar:
The greatest change in the economic growth rate

Transportasi dan Pergudangan
Transportation and Storage
16,63 persen poin/percent points



Menurut Pengeluaran *By Expenditure*

✓ Hanya Komponen **Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah** yang mengalami **perlambatan ekonomi**
Only Government final consumption experienced an economic slowdown

✓ Laju pertumbuhan tertinggi:
Highest growth rate

Ekspor Barang dan Jasa
Exports of Goods and Services
16,28%

✓ Perubahan laju pertumbuhan terbesar:
The greatest change in the economic growth rate

Impor Barang dan Jasa
Imports of Goods and Services
-10,12 persen poin/percent points

Catatan/Note: Data merupakan angka sangat sementara/The data is very preliminary figures

Sumber/Source: Badan Pusat Statistik, berbagai sensus, survei dan sumber lain
BPS-Statistics Indonesia, various census, survey, and other sources

3 Lapangan usaha dengan kontribusi tertinggi terhadap Produk Domestik Bruto (PDB), 2022^{xx}

3 Industries with the highest contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 2022^{xx}



18,34%

Industri Pengolahan
Manufacturing



12,85%

Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran; Reparasi Mobil dan Sepeda Motor
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles



12,40%

Pertanian, Kehutanan dan Perikanan
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

Peran Pertanian dalam Perekonomian Indonesia

The Role of Agriculture in the Indonesian Economy

Lapangan usaha **Pertanian, Kehutanan dan Perikanan** tetap masuk kedalam 3 besar **kontributor utama PDB** selama 5 tahun terakhir, meskipun kontribusi terhadap PDB terus menurun selama 3 tahun terakhir.

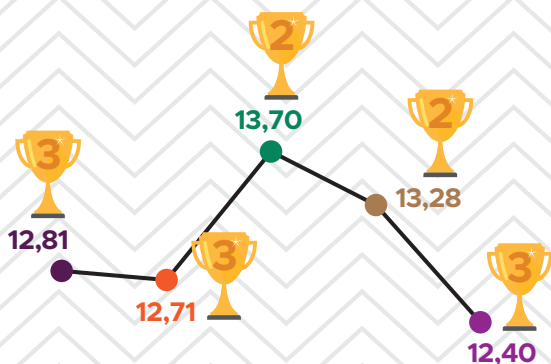
The agricultural, forestry and fishing industry has been among the top three major contributors to GDP over the previous five years, despite the contribution to GDP continuing to fall over the past three years.



Kontribusi

Lapangan Usaha Pertanian, Kehutanan dan Perikanan terhadap PDB (persen), 2018–2022

Contribution of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing to GDP (percent), 2018–2022



2018

2019

2020

2021^x

2022^{xx}



Urutan peringkat kontribusi terhadap PDB
Contribution ranking order to GDP



Kontribusi lapangan usaha Pertanian, Kehutanan dan Perikanan **semakin kuat di masa pandemi COVID-19**

The contribution of the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has gotten stronger during the COVID-19 pandemic

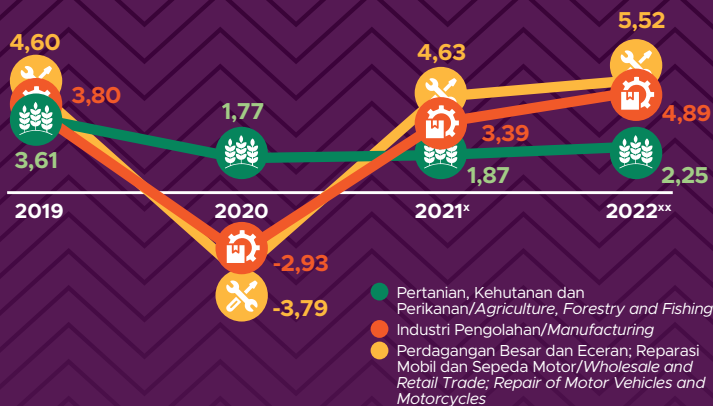


Lapangan usaha Pertanian, Kehutanan dan Perikanan tetap **tumbuh positif di masa pandemi COVID-19**

Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry had positive growth.

Laju Pertumbuhan 3 Kontributor Terbesar PDB (persen), 2019–2022

Growth Rate of 3 Main GDP
Contributors (percent), 2019–2022



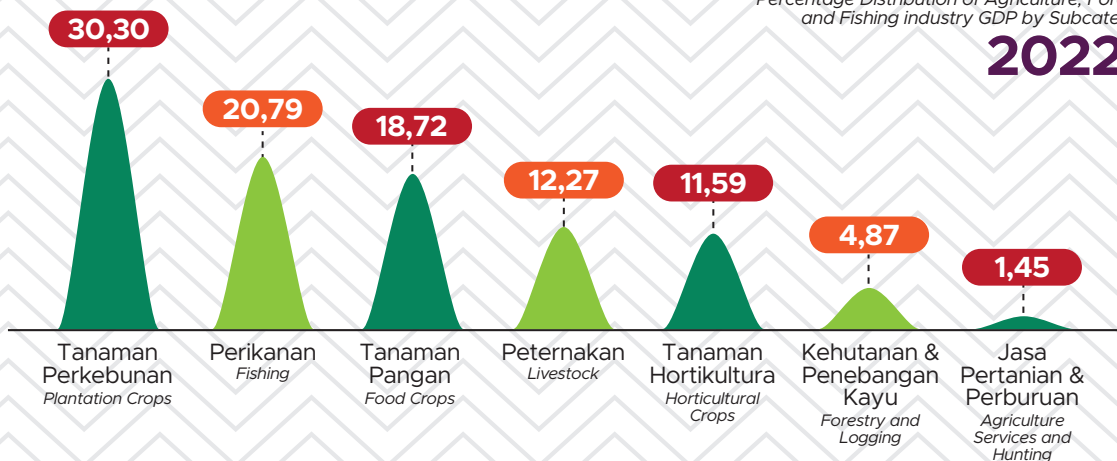
Nilai tambah lapangan usaha Pertanian, Kehutanan dan Perikanan paling banyak disumbang oleh **subkategori Tanaman Perkebunan**.

The added value of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industry is mostly contributed by the Plantation Crops subcategory.

Distribusi Persentase PDB Lapangan Usaha Pertanian, Kehutanan dan Perikanan Menurut Subkategori,

Percentage Distribution of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industry GDP by Subcategory

2022**



Catatan/Note: * Angka sementara/Preliminary figures
** Angka sangat sementara/Very preliminary figures

Sumber/Source: Badan Pusat Statistik, berbagai sensus, survei dan sumber lain
BPS-Statistics Indonesia, various census, survey, and other sources



Sistem Neraca Sosial Ekonomi

Social Accounting Matrix 2016

Selama 2008–2016 terjadi perubahan struktur pendapatan, baik menurut golongan rumah tangga maupun klasifikasi tenaga kerja.

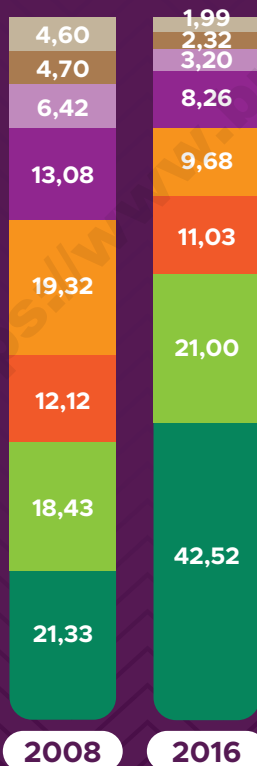
During 2008–2016, there was a change in the income structure, both according to household group and labour classification.

Terjadi pergeseran distribusi pendapatan disposabel

There is a shift in the distribution of disposable income

Distribusi Pendapatan Disposabel Menurut Golongan Rumah Tangga (persen), 2008 dan 2016

Distribution of Disposable Income by Household Groups (percent), 2008 and 2016



- Rumah tangga bukan angkatan kerja di desa/Non-labour force rural household
- Rumah tangga buruh tani/Agricultural labour household
- Rumah tangga bukan angkatan kerja di kota/Non-labour force urban household
- Rumah tangga bukan pertanian golongan rendah di desa/Non-agricultural low income level rural household
- Rumah tangga pengusaha pertanian/Agricultural entrepreneur household
- Rumah tangga bukan pertanian golongan atas di desa/Non-agricultural high income level rural household
- Rumah tangga bukan pertanian golongan rendah di kota/Non-agricultural low income level urban household
- Rumah tangga bukan pertanian golongan atas di kota/Non-agricultural high income level urban household

Tidak hanya menurun secara porsi yang diperoleh, **golongan rumah tangga bukan angkatan kerja di desa** juga menjadi satu-satunya **golongan rumah tangga yang nilai pendapatan disposabelnya menurun**.

Not only has it decreased in terms of the portion earned, the non-labour force rural household is also the only household group whose disposable income value has decreased.

2016

155.820,2 miliar rupiah
billion rupiahs

Turun 7,06%
dibanding 2008

Down 7.06% compared to 2008

Struktur rata-rata pendapatan disposabel juga mengalami perubahan

The structure of average disposable income per capita has also changed



2008

2016



Rata-rata pendapatan disposabel per kapita tertinggi

The highest average of per capita disposable income

Rumah tangga bukan pertanian golongan atas di kota

Non-agricultural high income level urban household

38,39 juta rupiah
million rupiahs

Rumah tangga bukan pertanian golongan atas di kota

Non-agricultural high income level urban household

87,42 juta rupiah
million rupiahs



Rata-rata pendapatan disposabel per kapita terendah

The lowest average of per capita disposable income

Rumah tangga buruh tani

Agricultural labour household

5,80 juta rupiah
million rupiahs

Rumah tangga bukan angkatan kerja di desa

Non-labour force rural household

11,85 juta rupiah
million rupiahs

Rasio
Ratio

1:6,6

1:7,4



Kesenjangan pendapatan disposabel antara golongan rumah tangga pendapatan disposabel terendah dengan tertinggi **semakin membesar.**

The disposable income gap between the lowest and highest disposable income household groups is getting wider.



Pada 2016, **10%** rumah tangga dengan pendapatan disposabel terendah hanya memperoleh sekitar **4,3%** dari seluruh pendapatan disposabel yang tercipta.

In 2016, the 10% of households with the lowest disposable income received just about 4.3% of the total disposable income earned.



8 tahun berlalu upah dan gaji per ETK tahun 2016 secara umum mengalami peningkatan

After 8 years, the average wage and salary per worker equivalent in 2016 has generally increased

Rata-rata upah dan gaji per ETK klasifikasi profesional, teknisi, manager, militer penerima upah dan gaji naik menjadi

33 kali lipat

The average wage and salary per worker equivalent with the classification of paid professional, technician, managerial, and non-civilian workers has increased by 33 times



Ekuivalen tenaga kerja (ETK) adalah ukuran produktivitas tenaga kerja. Satu ETK setara dengan satu tenaga kerja yang bekerja selama 40 jam seminggu. Jika seorang tenaga kerja bekerja kurang dari 40 jam seminggu maka tenaga kerja tersebut dihitung sebagai kurang dari satu ETK, demikian juga sebaliknya.

Worker equivalent is an indicator of worker productivity. Worker equivalent equals one means that one worker equivalent equals to one worker work for 40 hours a week. If a worker works less than 40 hours a week, the worker is said to be less than one worker equivalent, and vice versa.



Rata-Rata Upah dan Gaji per ETK Tertinggi

The Highest Average Wage and Salary per Worker Equivalent

Dari 8 klasifikasi tenaga kerja hanya klasifikasi tenaga kerja pertanian bukan penerima upah dan gaji yang mengalami penurunan upah dan gaji

From 8 worker classifications, only the unpaid agricultural labour worker classification experienced declining wage and salary

Profesional, teknisi, manager, militer penerima upah dan gaji

Paid professional, technician, managerial, and non-civilian workers

2008

46,56 juta rupiah
million rupiahs

2016

1.543,82 juta rupiah
million rupiahs

Rata-Rata Upah dan Gaji per ETK Terendah

The Lowest Average Wage and Salary per Worker Equivalent

Pertanian bukan penerima upah dan gaji

Unpaid agricultural labour

2008

15,95 juta rupiah
million rupiahs

2016

15,88 juta rupiah
million rupiahs

BAB
CHAPTER

16

**PERBANDINGAN
INTERNASIONAL**
*INTERNATIONAL
COMPARATION*

PERKIRAAN

Jumlah Penduduk, Kepadatan Penduduk, dan Angka Harapan Hidup Beberapa Negara Anggota ASEAN

2022³⁾

Estimated Population, Population Density, and Life Expectancy of Several ASEAN Member Countries 2022³⁾



Estimasi Jumlah Penduduk (juta orang)

Estimated Population (million people)

	Indonesia ¹⁾	275,8
	Filipina/Philippines	115,6
	Viet Nam	98,2
	Thailand	71,7
	Myanmar	54,2
	Malaysia	33,9
	Kamboja/Cambodia	16,8
	Singapura/Singapore	6,0



Kepadatan Penduduk (penduduk per km²)

Population Density (people per sq.km)

	Singapura/Singapore	8.749,2
	Filipina/Philippines	385,2
	Viet Nam	313,3
	Indonesia ¹⁾	146
	Thailand	140,3
	Malaysia	103,3
	Kamboja/Cambodia	92,6
	Myanmar	82,9



Angka Harapan Hidup Penduduk (tahun)

Life Expectancy of Population (year)

	Singapura/Singapore	84,1
	Thailand	79,7
	Malaysia	76,3
	Viet Nam	74,6
	Indonesia ²⁾	73,6
	Filipina/Philippines	72,2
	Kamboja/Cambodia	69,9
	Myanmar	67,3

Tahun 2023, Indonesia mengemban tugas sebagai keketuaan ASEAN terhitung 1 Januari sampai dengan 31 Desember 2023. Posisi ketua ASEAN merupakan jabatan yang diisi secara bergantian setiap tahun oleh negara anggota ASEAN. Rotasi keketuaan ASEAN didasarkan pada urutan abjad nama negara dalam Bahasa Inggris.⁴⁾

In 2023, Indonesia is serving as ASEAN chairmanship from 1 January to 31 December 2023. The position of ASEAN chairmanship is filled alternately every year by ASEAN member countries. The position rotates based on the the alphabetical order of country names in English.⁴⁾

Sumber/Source:

1. Badan Pusat Statistik, Hasil Proyeksi Penduduk Interim 2020–2023 (Pertengahan tahun/Juni)/BPS-Statistics Indonesia, The result of Interim Population Projection 2020–2023 (mid-year/June)
2. Badan Pusat Statistik, Hasil proyeksi penduduk Survei Penduduk Antar Sensus (SUPAS) 2015/BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Population projection result of the Intercensal Population Survey (SUPAS) 2015
3. United Nations, Data Portal Population Division (Kecuali data Indonesia/Except Indonesian data)
4. ASEAN Indonesia 2023-Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika, ASEANpedia/ASEAN Indonesia 2023-Ministry of Communications and Informatics, ASEANpedia

Indeks

Daya Saing Global Beberapa Negara Anggota

ASEAN 2019

*Global
Competitiveness
Indices of Several
ASEAN Member
Countries 2019*



Tema yang diusung Indonesia untuk keketuaan ASEAN 2023 adalah **“ASEAN Matters: Epicentrum of Growth”**. ASEAN Matters bermakna bagaimana Indonesia dan keketuaannya tetap menjadikan ASEAN relevan dan penting baik bagi rakyat Indonesia, ASEAN dan dunia, sedangkan Epicentrum of Growth bermakna Indonesia ingin lebih mengapitalisasi posisi ASEAN sebagai pusat pertumbuhan ekonomi yang berpotensi lebih tinggi dari pertumbuhan ekonomi dunia.

Indonesia's theme for the 2023 ASEAN chairmanship is “ASEAN Matters: Epicentrum of Growth”. ASEAN Matters means how Indonesia and its chairmanship continue to make ASEAN relevant and important for both the Indonesian people, ASEAN and the world, while Epicentrum of Growth means Indonesia wants to further capitalize on ASEAN's position as a center of economic growth which has the potential to be higher than world economic growth.

Menurut The Global Competitiveness Report 2019 dari World Economic Forum, **Singapura menduduki peringkat 1 Indeks Daya Saing Global 2019** di antara 141 negara, dengan nilai indeks sebesar 84,8.

According to The Global Competitiveness Report 2019 from the World Economic Forum, Singapore is ranked 1st in the 2019 Global Competitiveness Indices among 141 countries, with an index value of 84.8.

Peringkat Indeks Daya Saing Global Beberapa Negara Anggota ASEAN di Antara 141 Negara

*Global Competitiveness
Indices Ranking of Several
ASEAN Member Countries
Among 141 Countries*



Peringkat/Rank **1**
Singapura/Singapore
84,8



Peringkat/Rank **27**
Malaysia
74,6



Peringkat/Rank **40**
Thailand
68,1



Peringkat/Rank **50**
Indonesia
64,6



Peringkat/Rank **64**
Filipina/Philippines
61,9



Peringkat/Rank **67**
Viet Nam
61,5

Indeks Pembangunan Manusia Beberapa Negara Anggota

Human Development
Index of Several ASEAN
Member Countries 2021

ASEAN
2021

Peringkat Indeks Pembangunan Manusia Beberapa Negara Anggota ASEAN

Human Development Index
Ranking of Several ASEAN
Member Countries

 Peringkat/Rank **12**
Singapura/Singapore
0,939

 Peringkat/Rank **62**
Malaysia
0,803

 Peringkat/Rank **66**
Thailand
0,800

 Peringkat/Rank **114**
Indonesia
0,705

 Peringkat/Rank **115**
Viet Nam
0,703

 Peringkat/Rank **116**
Filipina/Philippines
0,699

 Peringkat/Rank **146**
Kamboja/Cambodia
0,593

 Peringkat/Rank **149**
Myanmar
0,585

Semua negara anggota ASEAN pada tabel di atas **kecuali Singapura** mengalami **penurunan IPM** dibandingkan 2020. Sementara itu jika dilihat dari peringkatnya, semua negara anggota ASEAN pada tabel di atas **kecuali Indonesia** mengalami penurunan dibandingkan 2020.

All ASEAN member countries in the table above except Singapore have experienced a decrease in HDI compared to 2020. Meanwhile, if we look at the rankings, all ASEAN member countries in the table above except Indonesia have experienced a decrease compared to 2020.

Singapura menduduki peringkat 12 dunia untuk Indeks Pembangunan Manusia. Sementara jika dibandingkan dengan negara anggota ASEAN lainnya, **IPM Singapura adalah yang tertinggi.**

Singapore is ranked 12th in the world for the Human Development Index. Meanwhile, when compared to other ASEAN member countries, Singapore's HDI is the highest.

IPM Singapura bahkan mengalahkan beberapa negara maju lainnya seperti Amerika Serikat, Inggris, Jepang, Kanada, Korea Selatan, dan Perancis.

Singapore's HDI even beat several other developed countries such as the United States, United Kingdom, Japan, Canada, Republic of Korea, and France.

Laju Pertumbuhan PDB dan Laju Pertumbuhan PDB per Kapita Beberapa Negara

Anggota ASEAN 2022



Growth Rate of GDP and Growth Rate of GDP per Capita of Several ASEAN Member Countries 2022



Laju Pertumbuhan PDB Menurut Harga Konstan (persen)

Growth Rate of Gross Domestic Product at Constant Market Prices (percent)

	Viet Nam 7,0
	Filipina/Philippines 6,5
	Malaysia 5,4
	Indonesia ¹ 5,3
	Kamboja/Cambodia 5,1
	Singapura/Singapore 3,0
	Thailand 2,8
	Myanmar 2,0

Data merupakan angka estimasi, kecuali Indonesia merupakan data angka sangat sementara

The data is estimated figures, except for Indonesia which is very preliminary figures.

¹Data bersumber dari Badan Pusat Statistik

Data from BPS-Statistics Indonesia



Laju Pertumbuhan PDB per Kapita Menurut Harga Konstan (persen)

Growth Rate of per Capita Gross Domestic Product at Constant Market Prices (percent)

	Viet Nam 6,0
	Singapura/Singapore 5,3
	Filipina/Philippines 5,1
	Indonesia ¹ 4,1
	Kamboja/Cambodia 4,1
	Malaysia 4,1
	Thailand 2,7
	Myanmar 1,3



Fakta /Fact

Laju pertumbuhan PDB **Viet Nam** adalah yang **tertinggi di antara negara anggota ASEAN** dan keempat tertinggi dibandingkan negara lain dalam basis data IMF.

Viet Nam's GDP growth rate is the highest among ASEAN member countries and the fourth highest compared to other countries in the IMF Database.

Selain laju pertumbuhan PDB, **Viet Nam juga mengalami pertumbuhan PDB per kapita tertinggi** di antara negara anggota ASEAN dan ketiga tertinggi dibandingkan negara lain dalam basis data IMF.

In addition to the GDP growth rate, Viet Nam also experienced the highest GDP per capita growth among ASEAN member countries and the third highest compared to other countries in the IMF Database.

Setelah tertekan pada 2020-2021, PDB dan PDB per kapita negara anggota ASEAN pada 2022 **mengalami laju pertumbuhan positif**.

After being depressed in 2020-2021, GDP and GDP per capita of ASEAN member countries in 2022 experienced positive growth rates.

Laju Pertumbuhan PDB dan Laju Pertumbuhan PDB per Kapita

MYANMAR 2018-2022

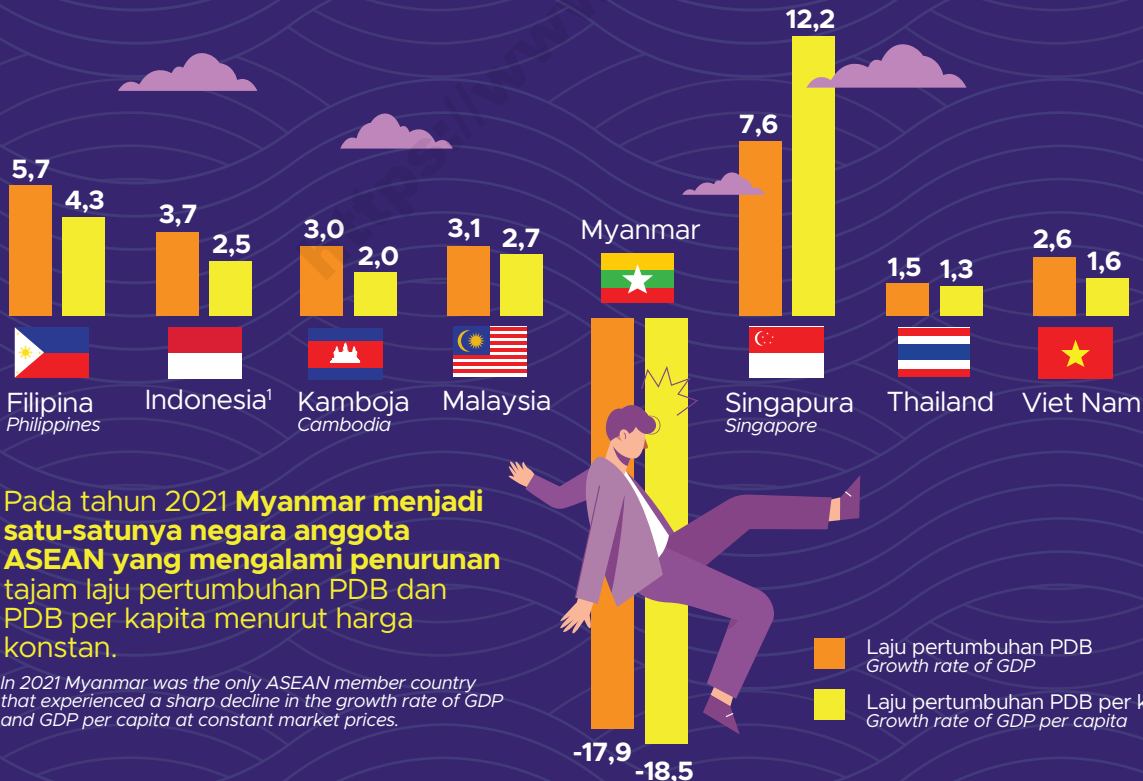
Growth Rate of GDP and Growth Rate of GDP per Capita of Myanmar 2018-2022

“

Dikutip dari ASEANpedia, salah satu tantangan yang dihadapi Indonesia sebagai Keketuaan ASEAN 2023 adalah terkait isu Myanmar karena kembali menguji kemampuan dan efektivitas ASEAN dalam mengatasi permasalahan internal.

As quoted from ASEANpedia, one of the challenges faced by Indonesia as the 2023 ASEAN chairmanship is related to the Myanmar issue because it again tests ASEAN's ability and effectiveness in dealing with internal problems.

”





Produksi Minyak Mentah Negara Anggota

ASEAN

Crude Petroleum
Production of ASEAN
Member Countries



1 dari 7 elemen yang diangkat dalam tema ASEAN 2023 adalah tentang **ketahanan energi**.

1 of the 7 elements appointed in the ASEAN 2023 theme is energy security.



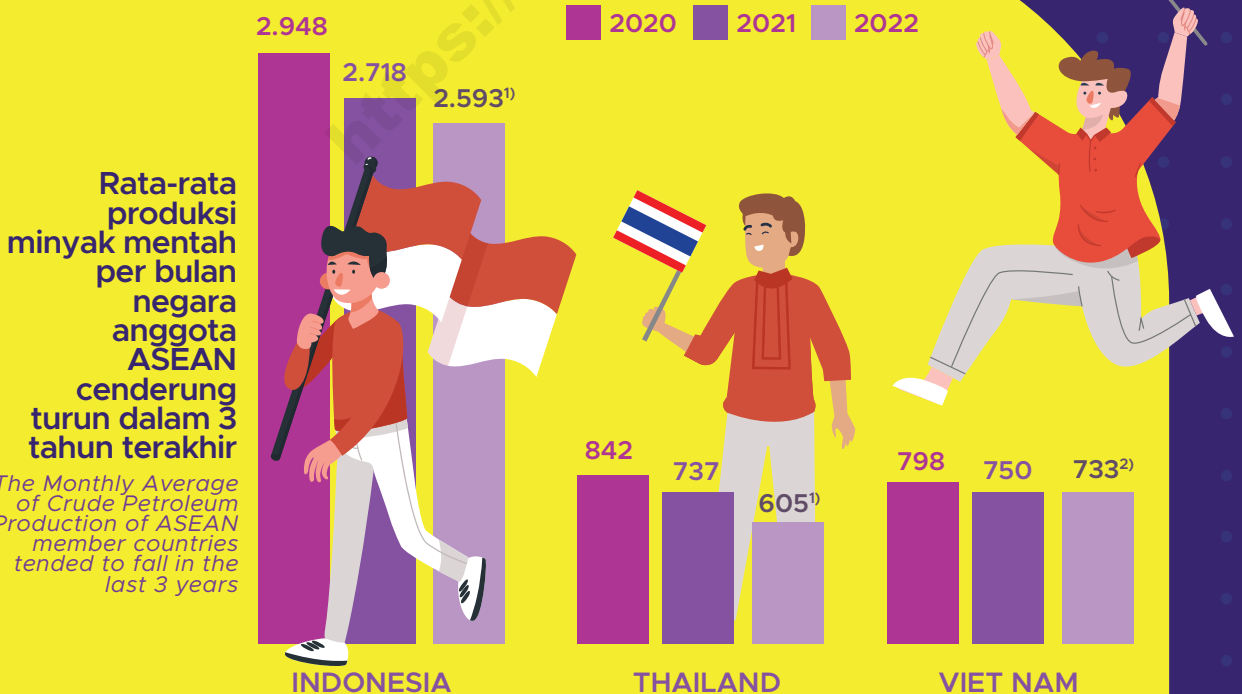
Menurut PBB, ada 3 negara anggota ASEAN yang memproduksi minyak mentah, yaitu **Indonesia, Thailand, dan Viet Nam**.

According to the United Nations, 3 ASEAN member countries produce crude petroleum: Indonesia, Thailand, and Viet Nam.



Indonesia memproduksi minyak mentah terbanyak di antara anggota lainnya. Pada tahun 2022 **Indonesia** telah **memproduksi rata-rata 2.593 ribu metrik ton** minyak mentah per bulan.

Indonesia produces the most crude petroleum among the other members. In 2022 Indonesia produced an average of 2,593 thousand metric tons of crude petroleum per month.



Catatan/Note: ¹⁾ Data sampai Mei 2021/Figures until May 2021
²⁾ Data sampai April 2022/Figures until April 2022

Sumber/Source: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Issue No.1213 July 2022 Vol LXXVI No.7

ST 2023

SENSUS PERTANIAN
CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

BerAKHLAK

Berorientasi Pelayanan Akuntabel Kompeten
Harmonis Loyal Adaptif Kolaboratif

**#bangga
melayani
bangsa**

DATA

MENCERDASKAN BANGSA

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