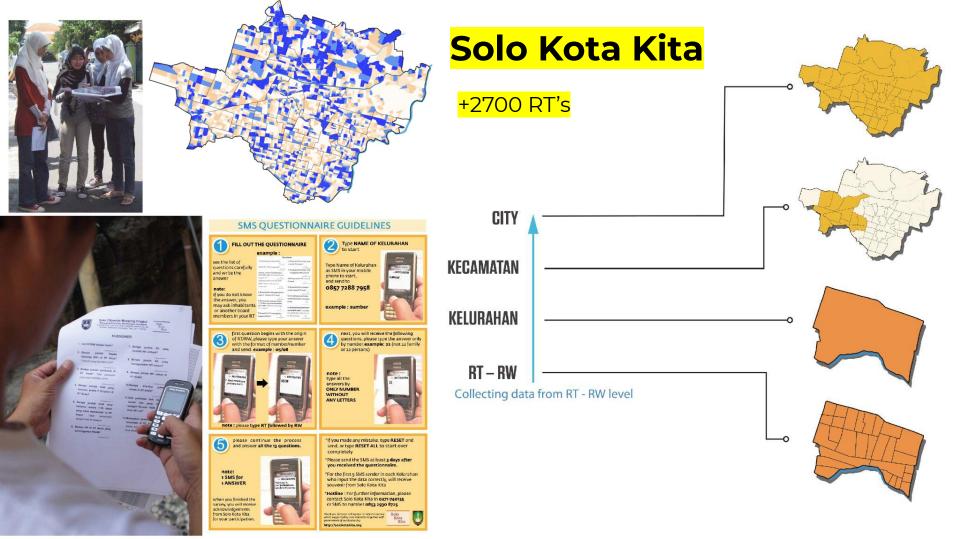
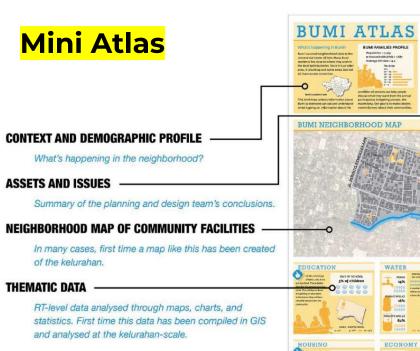


Context - Issues

- 1. Lack of fine-grain data in Indonesia cities to inform urban development planning
- 2. Lack of access in the community to urban data
- 3. Elite capture, information is dominated by

certain group for limited interest







ASSETS

What are Burni's as

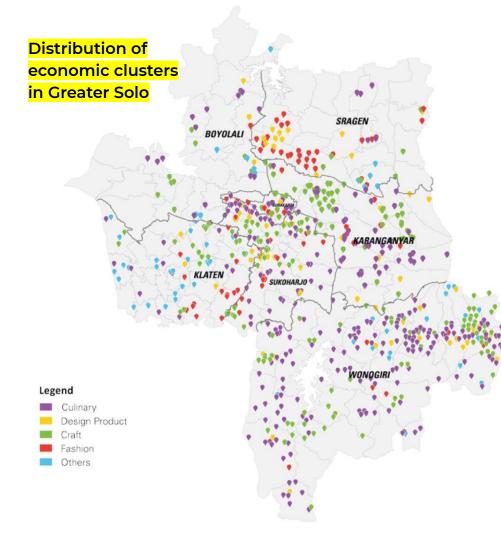


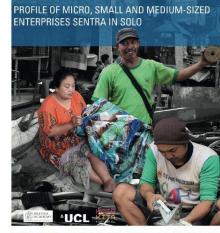
Creative Kampung Reasearch











CLUSTERING THE ECONOMY:







THE GEOGRAPHY OF INFORMAL ENTERPRISES: Lesson Learned From Intra-Urban And Inter-Urban Linkage In the Greater Solo, Indonesia

UCL

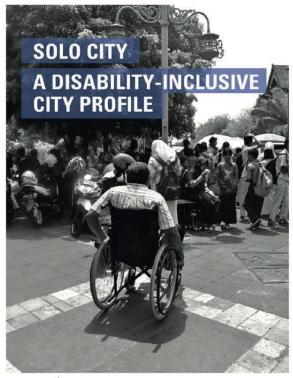
BRITISH

KOTA KITA

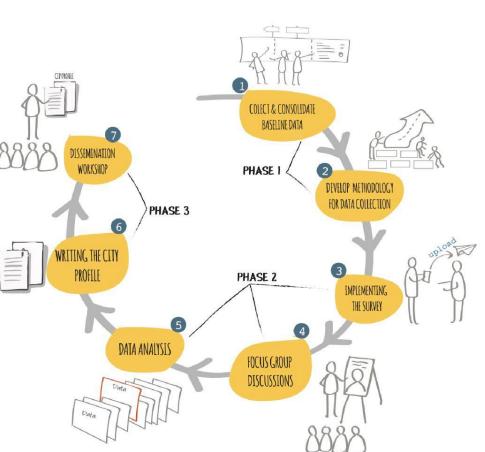


Participatory Data For Disability-Inclusive City

<mark>Solo & Banjarmasin</mark>



2018







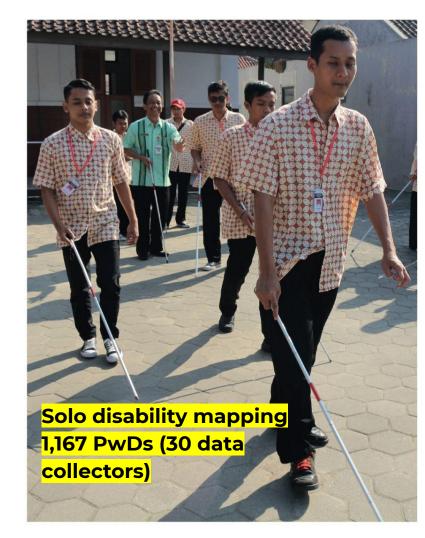
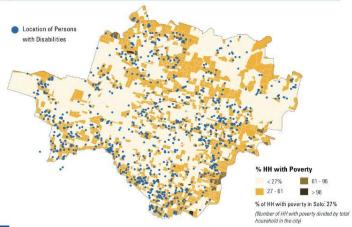
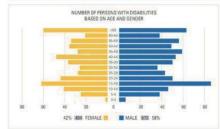
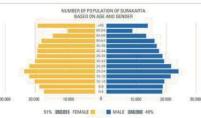


FIGURE 7: SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND POVERTY LEVEL

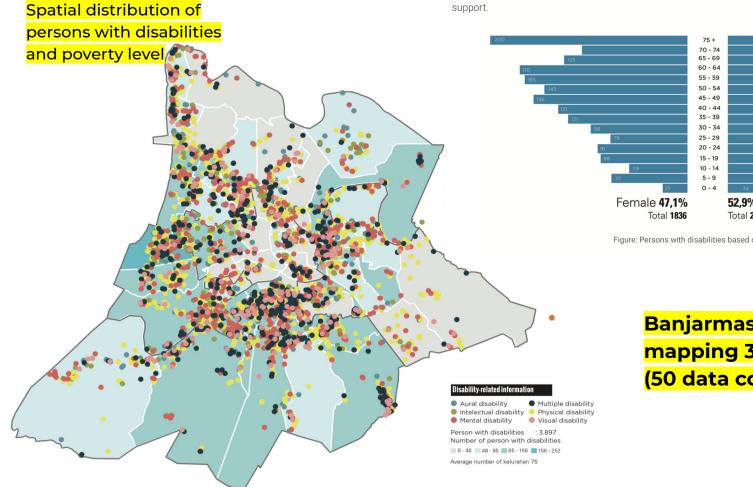


PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES BASED ON AGE AND GENDER





In terms of age and gender, the proportion of persons with disabilities in Solo is quite different from the usual population proportion in most Indonesian cities. Even though the proportion of male and female population in Solo is quite balanced, with 49% male and 51% female, the proportion of persons with disabilities is dominated by males, which account for 58% of the total population. In terms of age, the highest proportion of persons with disabilities in Solo are within the age range of 15-19, followed by the category of over65 years old.



55.7% of PwDs above the age of 50 are women. Their disability and age make them highly dependent on family

52,9% Male Total 2061

Figure: Persons with disabilities based on age and gender

Banjarmasin disability mapping 3897 pwds (50 data collectors)



<mark>kotakita.org</mark>