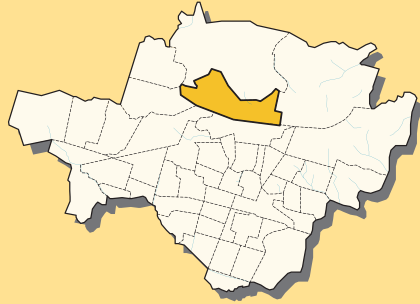


NUSUKAN ATLAS

What's happening in Nusukan?

Nusukan is the third largest Kelurahan. Located in north-central Solo, it is a planned area that began developing in the 1960s. Nusukan is characterized by many schools and universities, a busy market, and a bus station.

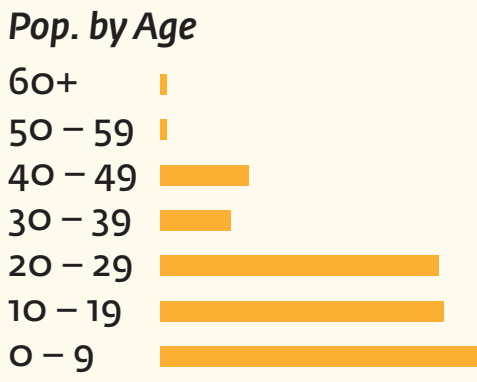


Nusukan's Location in Solo

This Mini Atlas collects information about Nusukan so everyone can see and understand what is going on. Information

NUSUKAN FAMILIES PROFILE

Population = 28,227
Households (HH) = 7,848
Average HH size = 3.6



about the condition of services can help people discuss what they want from the annual participatory budgeting process, *musrenbang*. Our goal is to make citizens more informed about their communities.

ASSETS

What are Kelurahan assets?

- ✓ Connections to both central Solo and rural areas
- ✓ Affordable vegetable market
- ✓ Educational institutions

What are potential issues?

- ✓ Lack of access to health services
- ✓ Traffic congestion
- ✓ Pollution due to commerce

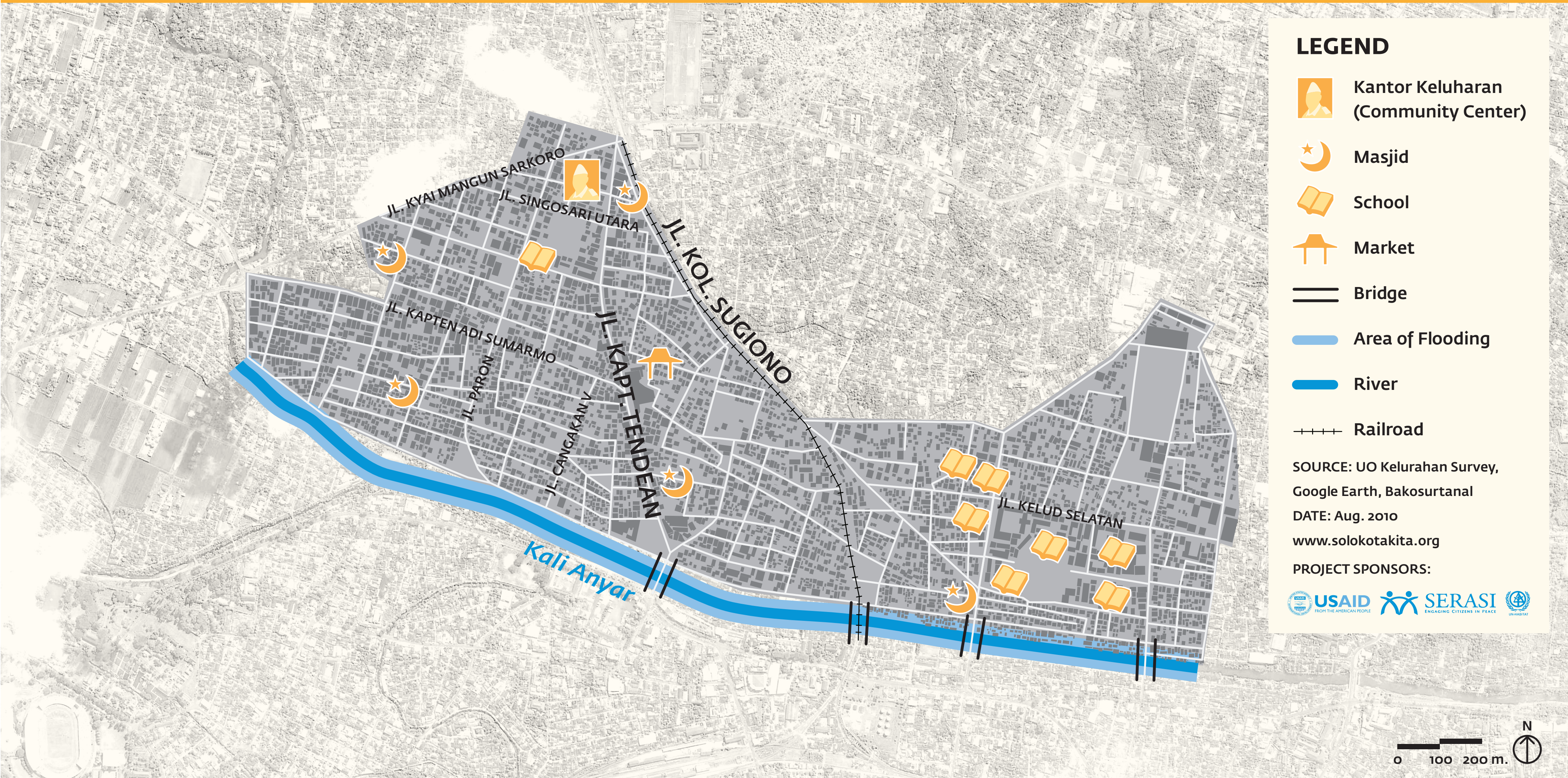


Pasar Nusukan

Nusukan is newer than other areas of Solo, therefore the streets and infrastructure were subject to more municipal investment than elsewhere. Commercial activity around the major thoroughfares and market define the character of Nusukan.



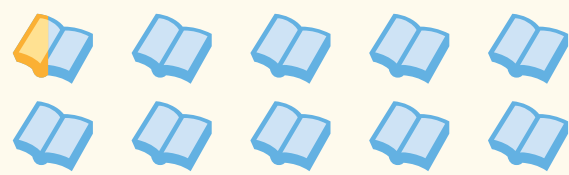
NUSUKAN NEIGHBORHOOD MAP



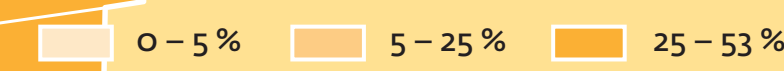
EDUCATION

Out of 4,881 school-going age children, 207 are not in school, which is below the Kec. average of 5%. Close proximity to many schools accounts for the low level of absenteeism. Absenteeism is higher in areas of poverty. Some poor families may not afford to send them to school.

OUT OF SCHOOL
4% of children



% AGE 7 - 18 NOT IN SCHOOL



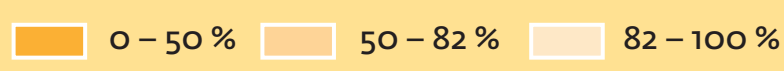
HOUSING

Land tenure is much higher in Nusukan than the Kec. average of 71%. Tenure is high in the western planned area of Nusukan and around the schools in the southeast. Tenure around the bus station and along the river in the south is much lower. High land tenure is an asset since it brings stability to the Kelurahan.

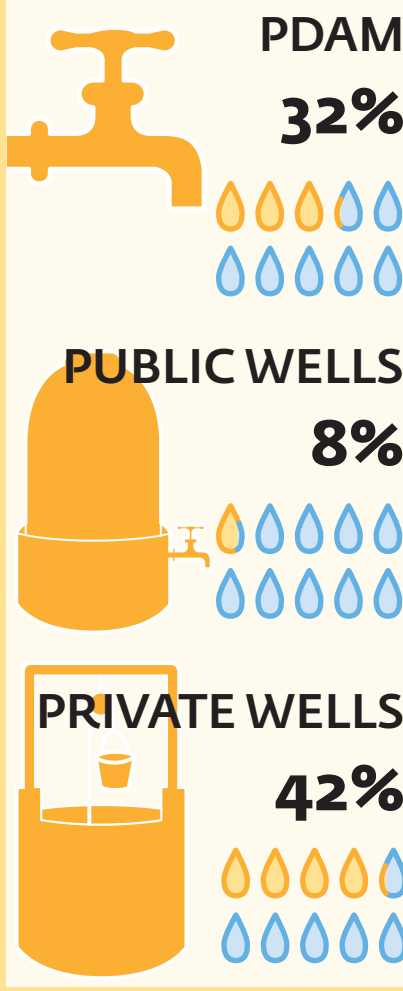
LAND TITLES =
82%



% HH WITH LAND TITLE

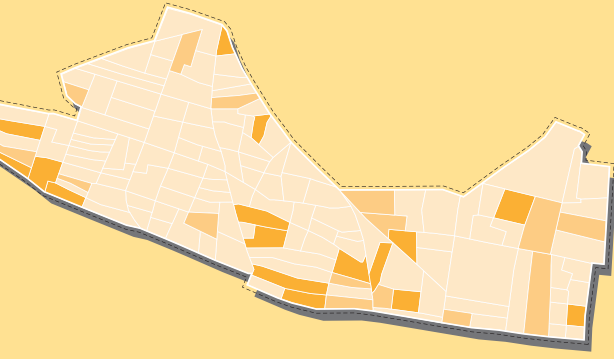


WATER

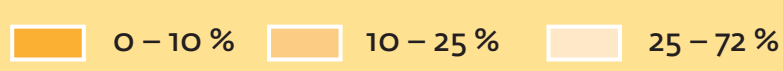


KEL. PRIVATE WELLS
KEC. PRIVATE WELLS

Use of both public and private wells are below the Kec. averages of 10% and 52%. Public well use is highest in the areas of concentrated poverty and along the river in the south.

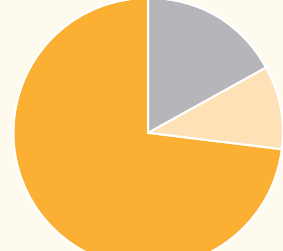


% HOUSEHOLDS WITH PUBLIC WELLS



SANITATION

PUBLIC versus
PRIVATE WC



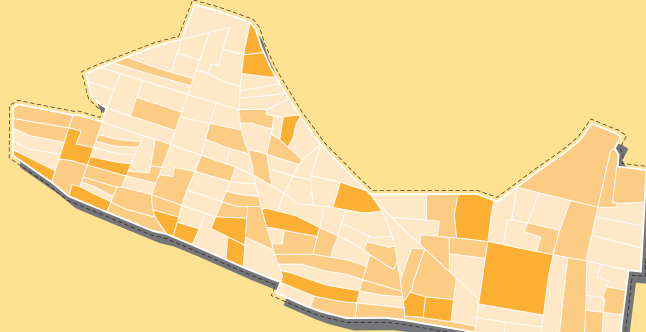
Public = 10%
Private = 73%
No Data = 17%



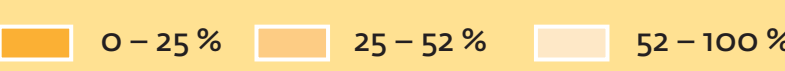
KEL. PRIVATE WC
KEC. PRIVATE WC



The high levels of private sanitation in the north-west and central areas and by the university area are an asset for the Kel. Private sanitation reduces health risks.

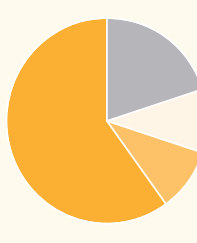


% HOUSEHOLDS WITH PRIVATE WC



ECONOMY / POVERTY

TOP 4
OCCUPATIONS



Small Trader = 10%
PNS = 10%
Laborer = 60%
Other = 20%

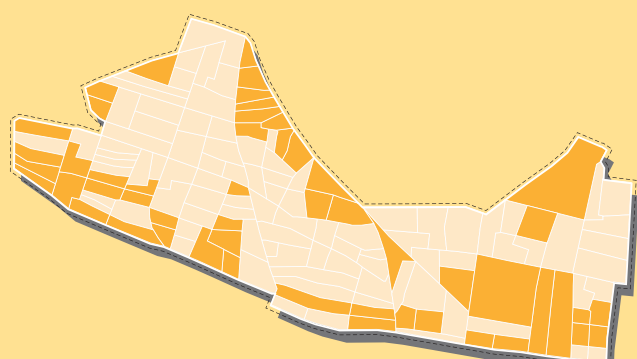


Factories, schools, and Pasar Nusukan are assets since residents can live close to jobs.

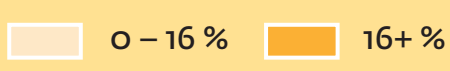
POVERTY RATE = 17%

Poverty is higher than the Kecamatan rate, which is 16%.

KEL. POVERTY
KEC. POVERTY



% HOUSEHOLDS IN POVERTY



HEALTH

COMMON
HEALTH
PROBLEMS

- 1 - Dengue
- 2 - Diarrhea
- 3 - ISPA



What health risks are residents concerned about?

Common health problems may be related to the condition of air and water. Poor drainage leads to mosquito-borne disease. Factory pollution lowers air quality, which increases ISPA.

TOP HEALTH ISSUES

- 1 - Pollution near market and bus station
- 2 - Shared WC along the river cause sanitation issues

