



# Assessment of Urban Mobility using the Sustainable Urban Transport Index

- PALEMBANG CITY, INDONESIA-



Dr. Melawaty Agustien, S.Si., M.T.

2020





# TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.1	General	description	2		
I.2	Demog	raphy	3		
	I.2.1	Population and Employment	3		
	I.2.2	Household Expenditure	5		
	I.2.3	System of Regional Account			
I.3	Road N	etwork Data			
II.1	I.1 Number of vehicles				
II.2	I.2 Transportation Network in Palembang City				
	II.2.1	Public Transportation Infrastructure			
II.3	Master	plan of transportation in Palembang	21		
	II.3.1	Construction of the passenger terminal	21		
	II.3.2	Improvement of Public Transportation Services	22		
	II.3.3	Railway Network System	23		
	II.3.4	Train Station	23		
	II.3.5	River, Lake and Crossing Transport Network System (ASDP)	24		
	II.3.6	Mode Integration	25		
	II.3.7	Bicycle Lane	27		
II.4	Transit	Oriented Development	29		
II.5	Road an	nd Railway -based transportation	30		
	II.5.1	Trans Musi	30		
	II.5.2	Light Rail Transit (LRT)	34		
II.6	Policy I	Direction for Transportation Development in Palembang City	36		
IV.1					
IV.2 Data collection for each SUTI indicators in Palembang City					

### List of Tables

Table I-1: Total Area and Percentage to Municipal Area by Subdistrict in	3
Table I-2: Population, Annual Population Growth Rate, Percentage Distribution of Populat	ion,
Population Density, and Population Sex Ratio by Subdistrict in Palembang Municipality, 2019	4
Table I-3: Percentage of Population by Per Capita Spending Group a	5
Table I-4 Poverty Line, Number, and Percentage of Poor People in Palembang Municipality, 20	)12-
2019	6
Table I-5 Length of Roads by Level of Government Authority in Palembang Municipality 20	)17–
2019	8
Table I-6: List of National Roads in Palembang City	8
Table I-7 Length of roads by condition of roads in Palembang Municipality in km from 201'	7 to
2019	11
Table II-1: Number of Motor Vehicles by Subdistrict and Type of Vehicle	13
Table II-2: Number of Traffic Accident By Location in Teritory of	14
Table II-3 List Of Number Of Public Transport In Palembang Area 2020	15
Table II-4: List of terminals in Palembang based on Type A, B and C	18
Table II-5 Railway Transport Infrastructure And Facilities in Palembang City	19
Table II-6 Origin-Destination of River Transportation and its Function	20
Table II-7 Terminal Development Plan in Palembang City	21
Table II-8 Inter-Mode Integration Location Plan	
Table II-9 Intermodal Integration Development Recommendations	



Table II-10 TOD location proposal in the Palembang City	29
Table II-11 Trans Musi Bus Line Corridor Plan	
Table II-12 Average Number of LRT Passengers Per Day For Weekends and Weekdays	
	35
Table II-13 The proportion of the budget for each program to improve public transporta	ation of the
transportation service (US Dollar)	
Table II-14 The proportion of the budget for Rehabilitation and maintenance of road	d transport
infrastructure / pedestrian (US Dollar)	42
Table III-1: Ten indicators of Sustainable Urban Transport Index	43
Table IV-1: Ten indicators for Sustainable Urban Transport Index	48
Table IV-2: Atributes And Percentage Of Community Satisfaction With	55
Table V-1 Roughly Indicative Guideline For Allocating Scores To The Various Aspects	s63
Table VII-1 Suggestions for some indicators that have low result	77

### List of Figures

Figure I-1: Palembang City Administration Maps	2
Figure I-2: Percentage Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic	7
Figure I-3: Road network in Palembang city	9
Figure I-4: Percentage Length of roads by condition of roads in Palembang municipality	
Figure II-1: Number of Motor Vehicles by Type of Vehicle in	12
Figure II-2: Congestion on one of Palembang City road	14
Figure II-3: Public Transport Network in Palembang City	
Figure II-4: Integration of Trans Musi Route and Palembang City LRT Line	
Figure II-5 First alternative route Jakabaring Sport City –	
Figure II-6 Second alternative route Kambang Iwak –	
Figure II-7 Bicycle Lane Plan	
Figure II-8 Four large LRT stations, which will be developed into Transit-Oriented	
Figure II-9: Trans Musi	
Figure II-10: Teman Bus	
Figure II-11: Palembang LRT Network Map	
Figure II-12: LRT in Palembang City	





### **Disclaimer:**

This report has been issued without formal editing.

The designation employed and the presentation of the material in the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The views expressed, analysis, conclusions and recommendations are those of the author(s) and should not necessarily be considered as reflecting the views or carrying the endorsement of the United Nations. Mention of firm names and commercial products does not imply the endorsement of the United Nations.



## CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

### I.1 General description

Palembang is the capital city of South Sumatera Province. Palembang is located between 2° 52' to 3° 5' south latitude and from 104<sup>0</sup> 37' to 104<sup>0</sup> 52' east longitude. Since 2007, Palembang divided administratively 16 Subdistrict and 107 villages. In 2018, based on the Decree number 136/4123/BAK, Jakabaring Subdistrict was formed which is the division of the Subdistrict Seberang Ulu I and Ilir Timur III Subdistrict which is the division of the Ilir Timur II Subdistrict, so that the administrative area of Palembang Municipality is divided into 18 sub districts and 107 villages.

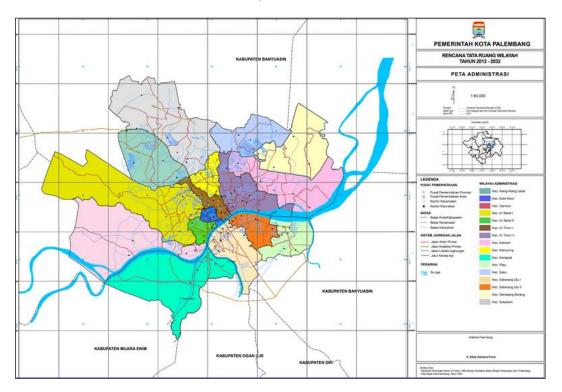


Figure I-1: Palembang City Administration Maps Source : Bapedda Kota Palembang, 2020

According to Governmental Regulation number 23 (1988) area of Palembang is 400.61 sq.km. The Gandus Subdistrict has the largest area compared to other sub districts (68.78 sq.km or 17.17 %) and Ilir Barat II Subdistrict is a subdistrict with the smallest area (6.22 sq.km or 1.55 %). Territorial boundaries of Palembang Municipality in northern area, eastern area, western area are bordered by Banyuasin Regency, southern area bordered on Muara Enim Regency and Ogan Ilir.





 Table I-1: Total Area and Percentage to Municipal Area by Subdistrict in

 Palembang Municipality, 2019

Source: Central Bureau of Statistic, 2020

#### I.2 Demography

#### I.2.1 Population and Employment

The main source of demographic data is population census, which is conducted every ten years. Population Census has been conducted six times since Indonesia's independence: 1961, 1971, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010. The method of data collection in a population census involves interviewing respondents and conducting e-census. Enumeration of the population uses the concept of "usual residence", which is the concept of "places where people usually live". De jure was applied to the permanent residents, while defacto was applied to non-permanent residents. The permanent residents were enumerated in place where they normally live, the non-permanent residents were enumerated where they were found by the enumerators, on the night of 'Census Date'. Thenon permanent residents include homeless people, ship crew, boatpeople, remote area community, and internally displaced persons. Those who had permanent residence andhad been travelling away from their home for six months or more werenot enumerated in their permanentplace, but in the place where theywere during the census.



For the periods where the population census is not conducted, population projection is done to estimate population during those years. The population projection is an estimate based on the demographic components, such as birth, death, and migration. Indonesia's 2010–2035 population projection used the 2010 Population Census as the base population.

Palembang population based population projections for 2019 were 1,662,893 people consisting of 834,175 in habitants of the male and 828,718 female population people. This compares with a total Palembang Population in 2018, the Population growth of Palembang are 1.18 percent.

Subdistrict	Population	Annual Population Growth Rate (%) 2018–2019	Percentage of Total Population	Population Density per sq.km	Household	Average of Household member
Ilir Barat Dua	66,421	1.28	4.11	10,679	16 485	4.44
Gandus	68,315	3.35	4.23	993	14 808	4.44
Seberang Ulu Satu	89,871	1.54	5.56	10,854	21 192	4.44
Kertapati	88,618	1.51	5.48	2,082	21 001	4.38
Jakabaring	86,837	2.12	5.37	9,480	20 724	4.50
Seberang Ulu Dua	98,846	1.09	6.12	9,247	24 104	4.44
Plaju	91.700	0.30	5.68	6,045	20 416	4.44
Ilir Barat Satu	138,488	1.48	8.57	7,005	31 889	4.44
Bukit kecil	38,502	-0.75	2.38	3,881	11 304	4.45
Ilir Timur Satu	67,144	-0.82	4.16	10,330	17 834	4.44
Kemuning	81,050	-0.25	5.02	9,006	21 146	4.45
Ilir Timur Dua	85,015	0.42	5.26	7,857	21 469	4.47
Kalidoni	117,744	2.69	7.29	4,217	19 469	5.80
Ilir Timur Tiga	73,292	0.30	4.54	4,966	25 682	3.35
Sako	104,004	2.22	6.44	5,765	21 223	4.40
Sematang Borang	51,155	9.20	3.17	1,383	8 285	4.40
Sukarami	172,965	3.16	10.71	3,361	35 989	4.40
Alang-Alang Lebar	99,566	1.94	6.16	2,879	22 411	4.40

 Table I-2: Population, Annual Population Growth Rate, Percentage Distribution of

 Population, Population Density, and Population Sex Ratio by Subdistrict in Palembang

 Municipality, 2019

Source: Central Bureau of Statistic, 2020

Working age population is persons of 15 years and over. Labor force or economically active are persons of 15 years and over, who in the previous are working, temporarily absent from work but having jobs, and unemployment.

In year 2019, the number of labour force of Palembang Municipality was 759,115 people. From the whole of labour force, 92.06 percent of them are working citizens. While for the



unemployment rate of Palembang Municipality in 2019 reached 7.94 percent. This figure was obtained by defining unemployment as people who are looking for a job, starting a new business, unable to get a job or who already having a job but still not starting yet. the number of labour force of Palembang Municipality.

### I.2.2 Household Expenditure

The average per capita expenditures, is the cost spent for all householdmembers consumption during the month, whether from purchasing, giving grown production, divided by the number of household members in the household. The monthly average per capita expenditure in 2019 was recorded at Rp.1,273,229 which consisted of Rp.569,582 for food and Rp.703,647 for non-food. Based on the type of expenditure, monthly average per capita expenditure figure for food showed that prepared food and beverages, cigarette and tobacco were two biggest consumptions in 2019. The values for each were Rp. 203,759 and Rp. 66,133 on the other hand, the monthly per capita expenditure for non-food was spent for housing and household facilities and miscellaneous goods and services. Those spending were Rp.340,041 and Rp.187,647. Spendings on transport was around 14% of average monthly expenditure for non-food it was about Rp.100,000.

Month in Palendang Municipality, 2018 and 2019				
Expenditure Classification (Rp)	2018	2019		
<150,000	2018	2019		
150,000-199,999				
200,000-299,999	0.60	1.01		
300,000-499,999	13.13	11.17		
500,000-749,999	20.49	18.54		
750,000-999,999	14.77	18.43		
1,000,000-1,499,999	19.53	19.41		
>1.5.00.000	31.48	31.46		

 Table I-3: Percentage of Population by Per Capita Spending Group a

 Month in Palembang Municipality, 2018 and 2019

预览已结束, 完整报告链接和二维码如下:



https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\_519