Assessment of Urban Mobility using the Sustainable Urban Transport Index

– PALEMBANG CITY, INDONESIA–

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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 104^0 37' to 104^0 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.
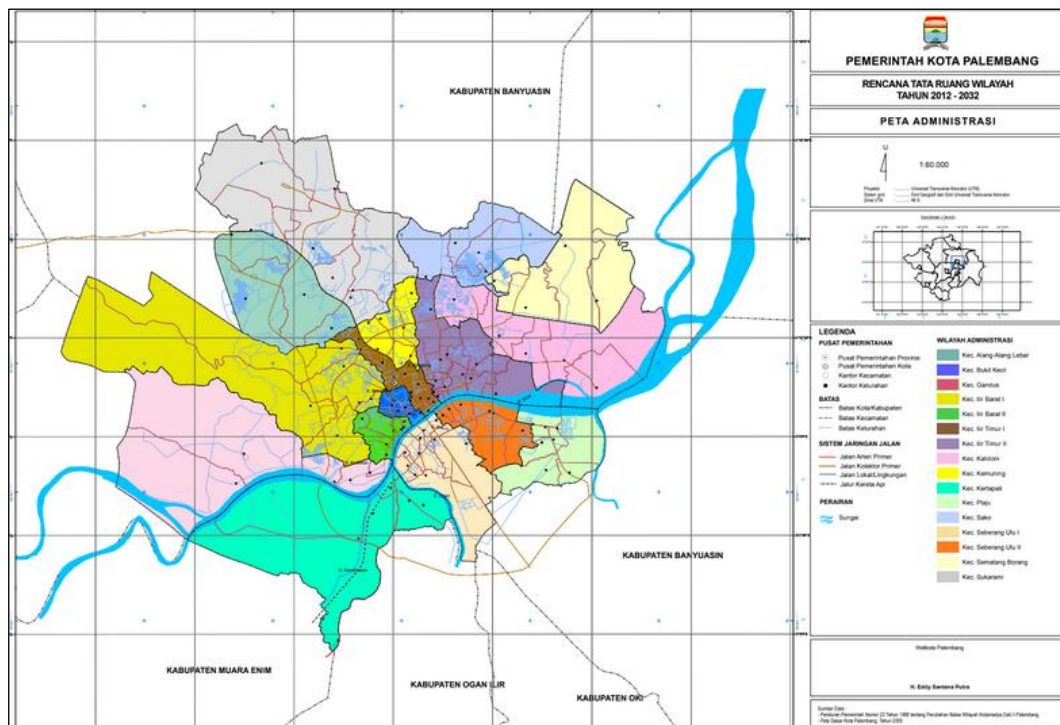
Figure I-1: Palembang City Administration Maps
Source : Bapedda Kota Palembang, 2020

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

Number	Subdistrict	Capital of Subdistrict	Total Area (sq.km)	Percentage to Municipal Area (%)
1	Ilir Barat Dua	Dua-puluh-sembilan Ilir	6.22	1.55
2	Gandus	Gandus	68.78	17.17
3	Seberang Ulu Satu	Tiga Empat Ulu	8.28	2.07
4	Kertapati	Karyajaya	42.56	10.62
5	Jakabaring	Lima-belas Ulu	9.16	2.29
6	Seberang Ulu Dua	Empat-belas Ulu	10.69	2.67
7	Plaju	Plaju Ilir	15.17	3.79
8	Ilir Barat Satu	Bukitlama	19.77	4.93
9	Bukitkecil	Dua-puluh-enam Ilir	9.92	2.48
10	Ilir Timur Satu	Dua-puluh Ilir Tiga	6.50	1.62
11	Kemuning	Ario Kemuning	9.00	2.25
12	Ilir Timur Dua	Tiga Ilir	10.82	2.70
13	Kalidoni	Kalidoni	27.92	6.97
14	Ilir Timur Tiga	Delapan Ilir	14.76	3.68
15	Sako	Sako Baru	18.04	4.50
16	Sematangborang	Srimulya	36.98	9.23
17	Sukarami	Kebunbunga	51.46	12.85
18	Alang-Alang Lebar	Talangkelapa	34.58	8.63

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, andinternally 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.

Table I-2: Population, Annual Population Growth Rate, Percentage Distribution of Population, Population Density, and Population Sex Ratio by Subdistrict in Palembang Municipality, 2019

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

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.

Table I-3: Percentage of Population by Per Capita Spending Group a Month in Palembang Municipality, 2018 and 2019

Expenditure Classification (Rp)	2018	2019
<150,000		
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