

**Isu dan Indikator Yang Diukur Dalam Global City Indicator Facility (World Bank).**

Theme	Core Indicator	Supporting Indicator
<b>City Services</b>		
Education	Student/teacher ratio	Percentage of school-aged children enrolled in schools by gender
	Percentage of children completing primary and secondary education: survival rate	
Energy	Percentage of city population with authorized electrical service	Total electrical use per capita (kilowatt/hr)
	Total residential electrical use per capita	The average number of electrical interruptions per customer per year
		Average length of electrical interruptions (in hours)
Finance	Debt service ratio (debt service expenditure as a percent of a municipality's own-source revenue)	Tax collected as percentage of tax billed
		Own-source revenue as a percentage of total revenues
		Capital spending as a percentage of total expenditures
Fire and Emergency Response	Number of firefighters per 100,000 population	Response time for fire department from initial call
	Number of fire related deaths per 100,000 population	
Governance		Percentage of women employed in the city government workforce
Health	Number of in-patient hospital beds per 100,000 population	Number of nursing and midwifery personnel per 100,000 population
	Number of physicians per 100,000 population	
	Average life expectancy	
	Under age five mortality per 1,000 live births	
Recreation		Square metres of public indoor recreation facility space per capita
		Square metres of public outdoor recreation facility space per capita
Safety	Number of police officers per 100,000 population	Violent crime rate per 100,000 population
	Number of homicides per 100,000 population	
Solid waste	Percentage of city population with regular solid waste collection	Percentage of the city's solid waste that is disposed of in an incinerator
	Percentage of city's solid waste that is recycled	Percentage of the city's solid waste that is burned openly
		Percentage of the city's solid waste that is disposed of in an open dump
		Percentage of the city's solid waste that is disposed of in an sanitary landfill
		Percentage of the city's solid waste that is disposed of by other means

Transportation	Km of high capacity public transit system per 100,000 population	Number of two-wheel motorized vehicles per capita
	Km of light passenger transit system per 100,000 population	Commercial Air Connectivity (number of nonstop commercial air destinations)
	Number of personal automobiles per capita	Transportation fatalities per 100,000 population
	Annual number of public transit trips per capita	
Urban Planning	Jobs/Housing ratio	Areal size of informal settlements as a percent of city area
		Green area (hectares) per 100,000 population
Wastewater	Percentage of city population served by wastewater collection	Percentage of the city's wastewater receiving primary treatment
	Percentage of the city's wastewater that has received no treatment	Percentage of the city's wastewater receiving secondary treatment
		Percentage of the city's wastewater receiving tertiary treatment
Water	Percentage of city population with potable water supply service	Total water consumption per capita
	Domestic water consumption per capita	Percentage of water loss
	Percentage of city population with sustainable access to an improved water source	Average annual hours of water service interruption per household
<b>Quality of Life</b>		
Civic Engagement	Voter participation in last municipal election (as a percent of eligible voters)	Citizen's representation: number of local officials elected to office per 100,000 population
Culture		Percentage of jobs in the cultural sector
Economy	City product per capita	Percentage of persons in full time employment
	City unemployment rate (from profile page)	
Environment	PM10 concentration	Greenhouse gas emissions measured in tonnes per capita
Shelter	Percentage of city population living in slums	Number of households that exist without registered legal titles
		Number of homeless people per 100,000 population
Social Equity		Percentage of city population living in poverty
Technology	Number of internet connections per 100,000 population	Number of telephones (landlines and cell phones) per 100,000 population
		Number of new patents per 100,000 per year
		Number of higher education degrees per 100,000

Isu dan Indikator Yang Diukur Dalam Cities Data Book (Asian Development Bank)

Goal	Strategy	Target	CDB Performance Indicator
<b>Alleviation of Urban Poverty</b>	Implement poverty reduction programs	Increase access to poverty funds by city residents by 50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Expenditure on poverty reduction per head</li> <li>■ No. of households below poverty line</li> <li>■ Improvement in household income distribution</li> </ul>
	Improve access to micro-credit	Disburse \$2 million in first year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ No. and value of small business loans*</li> </ul>
	Strengthen gender equity	Improve access by women to urban services, employment, health and credit by 30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Labor force participation of women*</li> <li>■ Women's housing loans</li> <li>■ Access to services by gender*</li> </ul>
	Develop public-private community-based poverty programs	Allocate minimum of \$0.5 million to antipoverty programs in first year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ No. of formal and informal jobs created</li> <li>■ No. of public-private meetings held per month</li> <li>■ Program outcomes</li> </ul>
<b>Improved Quality and Quantity of Social Infrastructure</b>	Improve access to health and education services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Improve life expectancy by 10% over next decade</li> <li>■ Reduce deaths from infectious diseases by 20% over next decade.</li> <li>■ Achieve full adult literacy over next decade</li> <li>■ Achieve full school enrollment of eligible children over next decade</li> <li>■ Reduce class size by 20% over next decade</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Life expectancy</li> <li>■ Child mortality rate</li> <li>■ Infectious diseases mortality</li> <li>■ Adult literacy rate (male and female)</li> <li>■ School enrollment rates</li> <li>■ No. of school children per classroom</li> </ul>
	Promote social integration	Achieve success in crime prevention campaign with 25% drop in reported crime over 3 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Reported crime</li> </ul>
<b>Urban Productivity and Competition</b>	Support measures to improve competitiveness of city	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Increase share of employment in key areas of business services</li> <li>■ Increase inward investment in all sectors, with objective of minimum 5% growth per year for city GDP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Change in employment share by sector</li> <li>■ City product per head</li> <li>■ No. of corporate headquarters</li> <li>■ Volume of freight by road, rail and air</li> <li>■ City investment by sector, including R&amp;D</li> <li>■ No. of commercial flights arriving per year</li> <li>■ Cost of business overnight stay</li> <li>■ No. of business permits granted per year</li> <li>■ Level of business satisfaction with city and wider urban area</li> </ul>
	Increase city attractions to national and international tourists	Attract 25% more tourist visits and extend average stay by one night over next 3 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ No. of tourist nights per year</li> <li>■ Tourist expenditure per year</li> <li>■ List of attractions</li> </ul>
	Increase use of computerization and automation in city administration	Convert all departments to computer-based systems within 3 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Level of computerization compared to agreed department standards</li> </ul>
	Encourage investments in R&D in the city	Create high quality working environment for new/existing firms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ R&amp;D expenditure per year</li> </ul>
<b>Urban Land and Housing</b>	Invest in high quality new communications systems	Establish joint ventures for \$20 million new systems in next 3 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Telephone calls per year</li> <li>■ Growth of Internet connections per year</li> </ul>
	Provide adequate land to help improve the economic efficiency and quality of life in the city	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Assist market to reduce cost of serviced land to no more than 3 times the cost of unserviced land</li> <li>■ Reduce public sector housing expenditure in favor of infrastructure spending</li> <li>■ Assist market to stabilize cost of prime land through planning, controls etc., ditto for prime rental commercial space</li> <li>■ Ensure minimum of 2 years supply of vacant land with planning permission</li> <li>■ Reduce amount of unused public sector land by 50% over 3 years</li> <li>■ Maximize share of infrastructure costs to be paid by developer</li> <li>■ Ensure minimum ratio of open space to built-up areas of city</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Land development multiplier</li> <li>■ Cost of m<sup>2</sup> of land in prime commercial location</li> <li>■ No. of business permits granted per year</li> <li>■ Cost of business overnight stay</li> <li>■ Total net expenditure on housing by the public sector</li> <li>■ Prime land cost</li> <li>■ Prime rentals</li> <li>■ Amount of vacant land with planning permission</li> <li>■ Amount of vacant land held by the public sector</li> <li>■ Level of developer's contribution</li> <li>■ Proportion of public open space to built-up area, per year</li> </ul>
	Improve systems for land regulation, land transfer, structure planning, and planning / building controls	Establish maximum time for land transfer, approval of subdivisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Time for obtaining planning permission</li> </ul>

Lampiran 2 (Lanjutan)

Goal	Strategy	Target	CDB Performance Indicator
<b>Urban Services (water, electricity, sanitation, and solid waste management)</b>	Establish or improve procedures for public participation	Level of involvement of all stakeholders at each stage of planning process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Amount of access to city information</li> <li>■ Public meetings</li> </ul>
	Support innovative housing schemes and owner/builder construction which incorporate incremental standards and better compliance	Increased share of legal, affordable housing available for low-income households; better balance between housing by dwelling/tenure type and affordability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Distribution by dwelling and tenure type</li> <li>■ Distribution by tenure type</li> <li>■ House price to income ratio</li> <li>■ House rent to income ratio</li> <li>■ Level of compliance with modified planning and building codes</li> <li>■ Floor area per person</li> <li>■ Dwelling construction and investment</li> </ul>
	Recognize informal housing areas as legitimate parts of the city	Legalize all informal housing (except those in dangerous locations) over next 3 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Informal housing, squatters, and dwellings in compliance</li> <li>■ No. of households regularized or resettled per year</li> <li>■ No. of homeless people</li> </ul>
	Leverage financial resources, minimizing use of subsidies	Establish lending programs for housing in community-based finance institutions over next 3 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Ratio of total mortgage credit to all credit, per year</li> <li>■ Proportion of houses with mortgages</li> <li>■ New loans*</li> <li>■ Housing subsidies*</li> </ul>
	Improve quantity, reliability, and quality of supply	Undertake commercialization of supply organization within 5 years, including private sector participation, increased institutional autonomy, and improved finance resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Number of household connections and ratio to number of households</li> <li>■ Investment per head of population</li> <li>■ Share of budget spent on operations and maintenance</li> <li>■ Output of service per staff member</li> <li>■ Consumption of service per head</li> <li>■ Median price of water (and other services*)</li> </ul>
	Reduce unaccounted for supply and/or interruptions in supply	Reduce unaccounted for supply by 50% over next 3 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Amount of unaccounted supply and disruptions over 3-year period</li> </ul>
<b>Environment</b>	Improve financial resources	Achieve break-even operations by year 3, with revised tariff and well trained staff in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Level of cost recovery</li> <li>■ Level of investment</li> <li>■ Staff to output ratio</li> <li>■ Recurrent expenditure</li> </ul>
	Maintain qualities and quantities at safe levels	Establish standards for air, water, noise and ground pollution to be achieved by 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Levels of air pollution concentrations</li> <li>■ No. and type of noise' complaints</li> </ul>
	Manage domestic solid and liquid wastes	Achieve 50% sustainable domestic waste collection and disposal within 3 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Amount of solid waste generated, per year</li> <li>■ Current levels of household liquid waste disposal</li> <li>■ Current levels of household solid waste disposal</li> <li>■ Current percentage of wastewater subjected to some form of treatment</li> <li>■ Current percentage of BOD removed from wastewater</li> </ul>
<b>Urban Transport</b>	Provide for disaster mitigation	Establish preparedness programs in all city districts to help reduce losses during earthquakes, floods, severe weather, accidents, and man-made disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ No. and extent of disasters over past 10 years</li> </ul>
	Maximize benefits of transport infrastructure	Implement traffic management on existing road network and use new transport infrastructure, particularly roads, to guide urban expansion. Reduce congestion by 50% over 5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Expenditure on road infrastructure</li> <li>■ Extent of road congestion</li> <li>■ Automobile ownership</li> <li>■ Median travel time</li> <li>■ Existing mode of travel</li> <li>■ Transport-related deaths</li> </ul>
	Generate competitive markets; in particular develop market-based skills among state-owned transport enterprises	Develop more equitable tariffs with prices reflecting as far as possible the full impact of externalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Cost recovery from fares</li> </ul>
	Develop public transport alternatives	Need to develop mass rail transport as a vital tool in structuring city, but requires associated property development to boost incomes; an alternative solution is the use of high capacity bus lanes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Transport mode</li> </ul>

Lampiran 2 (Lanjutan)

Goal	Strategy	Target	CDB Performance Indicator
<b>Urban Governance and Management</b>	Incorporate in city activities the four principles of good governance: accountability, predictability, transparency, and participation	Set benchmark indicators for delivery of services by city and contracted out to the private sector (e.g., not less than 90% of buses on service at any time)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Ratio of city employees per 1,000 population</li> <li>■ Share of wages in city budget</li> <li>■ Realization of annual plan/budget</li> <li>■ Proportion of current expenditure spent on services contracted out</li> <li>■ Revenue from city enterprises</li> </ul>
	Increase predictability in the application of legal and administrative procedures, with particular application to the poor	Set standards and regulations, e.g., for land transfer, which are clear and unambiguous, particularly as they relate to the poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Functions of local government</li> <li>■ City plans</li> </ul>
	Increase transparency in public-private dealings	For example, make land market data freely available at local offices; computerization will assist transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Extent of computerization of functions, e.g., land registration</li> </ul>
	Increase community participation, including demand management to improve service delivery	Establish procedures for ensuring all stakeholders have the opportunity to participate in the development cycle Develop effective systems for communication, replication, and feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Access to relevant information; authority given to stakeholders to make decisions and act on them</li> <li>■ Extent of contact between city authorities and public; e.g., public meetings, senior management discussions, etc.</li> <li>■ Voter participation rates</li> </ul>
	Promote decentralization as an instrument for achieving more effective service delivery and increasing stakeholder participation	Establish decentralization of key functions within 3-year period, including private sector participation in some sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Extent of decentralization, e.g., no. of local government units in wider urban area, and no. of decentralized units in core local government</li> <li>■ Functions carried out independently of higher government</li> <li>■ No. of elected and nominated councilors</li> </ul>
	Promote financial independence of local government	Increase share of city revenues from property and business taxes, as well as user charges. Assess potential for new sources of funds, including private capital, as well as city's long term access to capital markets  Increase use of market-based pricing of services in designated service sectors such as water supply, and allow for cross-subsidy to maintain the poor's access to service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Sources of local government revenues, by year</li> <li>■ Capital and recurrent expenditure per head</li> <li>■ Costs of collecting property tax</li> <li>■ Level of debt service charge</li> <li>■ Extent of impact of more efficient financial management on profitability and tariffs</li> </ul>
	Define clear roles for public and private sectors in strategic planning, financing, and delivery of services; in particular, consider new cross-sectoral responsibilities for policy making	Where possible assign roles for a service to one level of government, to the community, or to the corporate private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Functions of local government</li> </ul>
	Give strong support for skills training and other capacity-building initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Develop training programs, especially in urban management</li> <li>■ Review salary structure and status of staff</li> <li>■ Promote regional cooperation by bringing city staff from different DMCs together to share best practices, problem solving, and networking.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Proportion of city staff undergoing training per year*</li> </ul>

Note (\*) Not included in the current collection.

BOD - biological oxygen demand, DMCs - developing member countries (of ADB), R&D - research and development

NILAI CITY DEVELOPMENT INDEX (CDI)  
KOTA-KOTA DI PULAU JAWA TH. 2008

No.	Kota	Kategori	CDI	Indeks				
				Infrastruktur	Limbah	Kesehatan	Pendidikan	City Product
1	Jakarta Selatan	Metropolitan	90.54	92.08	91.79	82.72	97.59	88.51
2	Jakarta Timur	Metropolitan	91.99	95.14	92.26	88.08	97.94	86.53
3	Jakarta Pusat	Metropolitan	93.16	92.56	97.51	88.40	97.76	89.55
4	Jakarta Barat	Metropolitan	92.67	94.75	96.99	88.97	97.05	85.58
5	Jakarta Utara	Metropolitan	91.58	96.76	93.11	85.28	95.47	87.27
6	Bandung	Metropolitan	82.51	91.15	61.67	81.38	97.60	80.72
7	Bekasi	Metropolitan	87.49	91.99	87.79	83.49	98.19	75.99
8	Depok	Metropolitan	81.13	85.65	69.47	83.22	97.75	69.54
9	Semarang	Metropolitan	84.90	93.06	74.48	80.08	98.63	78.24
10	Surabaya	Metropolitan	89.96	96.91	80.30	87.26	97.52	87.83
11	Tangerang	Metropolitan	86.74	92.39	81.17	81.96	97.72	80.47
Rata-Rata Kota Metropolitan			88.42	92.95	84.23	84.62	97.56	82.75
12	Bogor	Besar	81.75	86.57	73.87	84.12	96.85	67.33
13	Cimahi	Besar	83.46	90.23	83.01	77.08	97.25	69.71
14	Tasikmalaya	Besar	76.69	79.46	67.74	74.15	96.28	65.85
15	Surakarta	Besar	82.25	90.11	77.82	78.68	96.81	67.81
16	Malang	Besar	88.60	92.73	89.53	82.37	98.36	79.99
Rata-Rata Kota Besar			82.55	87.82	78.40	79.28	97.11	70.14
17	Sukabumi	Sedang	82.23	82.51	96.99	77.32	93.64	60.70
18	Cirebon	Sedang	80.04	92.64	80.44	61.49	96.04	69.60
19	Banjar	Sedang	66.88	80.85	44.29	58.25	97.03	54.01
20	Magelang	Sedang	82.53	91.38	81.00	84.75	98.73	56.79
21	Salatiga	Sedang	78.64	93.71	72.08	73.11	98.78	55.50
22	Pekalongan	Sedang	80.86	83.01	86.70	77.84	95.30	61.44
23	Tegal	Sedang	81.99	96.38	75.63	84.80	95.19	57.95
24	Yogyakarta	Sedang	86.14	94.92	83.62	85.37	98.28	68.53
25	Kediri	Sedang	86.36	87.19	88.41	78.86	98.21	79.12
26	Blitar	Sedang	77.30	85.57	63.27	85.42	98.11	54.10
27	Probolinggo	Sedang	73.66	76.76	65.02	67.76	98.06	60.70
28	Pasuruan	Sedang	72.76	82.39	59.90	68.22	96.39	56.88
29	Mojokerto	Sedang	80.62	84.22	85.92	77.54	97.87	57.53
30	Madiun	Sedang	78.07	90.70	68.60	75.23	99.03	56.80
31	Batu	Sedang	84.97	91.01	100.00	78.19	97.76	57.92
32	Cilegon	Sedang	80.64	85.46	66.83	78.15	98.51	74.25
Rata-Rata Kota Sedang			79.60	87.42	76.17	75.77	97.31	61.36

Sumber: Hasil Perhitungan

NILAI INDEKS INFRASTRUKTUR  
KOTA-KOTA DI PULAU JAWA TH. 2008

No	Kota	Kategori	Indeks Infrastruktur	% RT Memiliki Akses Pada			
				Air Bersih	Sanitasi	Listrik	Telepon
1	Jakarta Selatan	Metropolitan	92.08	0.7687	0.9491	1.0000	0.9652
2	Jakarta Timur	Metropolitan	95.14	0.8551	0.9744	0.9952	0.9808
3	Jakarta Pusat	Metropolitan	92.56	0.9154	0.8645	1.0000	0.9227
4	Jakarta Barat	Metropolitan	94.75	0.9268	0.9383	0.9958	0.9292
5	Jakarta Utara	Metropolitan	96.76	0.9891	0.8975	1.0000	0.9836
6	Bandung	Metropolitan	91.15	0.7702	0.9717	0.9863	0.9178
7	Bekasi	Metropolitan	91.99	0.7466	0.9843	1.0000	0.9487
8	Depok	Metropolitan	85.65	0.6057	0.9843	1.0000	0.8361
9	Semarang	Metropolitan	93.06	0.8472	0.9309	1.0000	0.9444
10	Surabaya	Metropolitan	96.91	0.9899	0.9579	1.0000	0.9286
11	Tangerang	Metropolitan	92.39	0.8153	0.9380	1.0000	0.9423
12	Bogor	Besar	86.57	0.6221	0.9158	1.0000	0.9249
13	Cimahi	Besar	90.23	0.7143	0.9254	1.0000	0.9697
14	Tasikmalaya	Besar	79.46	0.4997	0.7490	1.0000	0.9296
15	Surakarta	Besar	90.11	0.7687	0.8891	0.9821	0.9643
16	Malang	Besar	92.73	0.8023	0.9758	1.0000	0.9310
17	Sukabumi	Sedang	82.51	0.4810	0.8556	1.0000	0.9639
18	Cirebon	Sedang	92.64	0.9137	0.9684	1.0000	0.8235
19	Banjar	Sedang	80.85	0.4788	0.8408	1.0000	0.9143
20	Magelang	Sedang	91.38	0.8216	0.8991	1.0000	0.9345
21	Salatiga	Sedang	93.71	0.8604	0.9534	1.0000	0.9345
22	Pekalongan	Sedang	83.01	0.6023	0.8432	1.0000	0.8750
23	Tegal	Sedang	96.38	0.9373	0.9472	1.0000	0.9706
24	Yogyakarta	Sedang	94.92	0.8357	0.9785	1.0000	0.9828
25	Kediri	Sedang	87.19	0.5603	0.9762	1.0000	0.9512
26	Blitar	Sedang	85.57	0.5554	0.9129	1.0000	0.9545
27	Probolinggo	Sedang	76.76	0.5264	0.6867	1.0000	0.8571
28	Pasuruan	Sedang	82.39	0.6719	0.6923	1.0000	0.9315
29	Mojokerto	Sedang	84.22	0.5392	0.8631	1.0000	0.9667
30	Madiun	Sedang	90.70	0.7345	0.9618	1.0000	0.9315
31	Batu	Sedang	91.01	0.7995	0.9095	1.0000	0.9315
32	Cilegon	Sedang	85.46	0.6416	0.8487	1.0000	0.9282

Sumber (telah diolah kembali):

- 1 Data dan Informasi Kemiskinan (BPS, 2009)
- 2 Indonesia Family Life Survey (RAND, 2008)

NILAI INDEKS LIMBAH  
KOTA-KOTA DI PULAU JAWA TH. 2008

No	Kota	Indeks Limbah	Komponen			
			Timbunan Sampah /hari (m3)	Timbunan Sampah Yg Diangkut (m3)	%	% Limbah Cair RT*)
A	B	D = 50 x (G + H)	E	F	G = E/F	H
1	Jakarta Selatan	91.79	5324.00	5663.00	0.9401	0.8957
2	Jakarta Timur	92.26	6301.00	6592.00	0.9559	0.8894
3	Jakarta Pusat	97.51	5280.00	5280.00	1.0000	0.9503
4	Jakarta Barat	96.99	5444.00	5500.00	0.9898	0.9500
5	Jakarta Utara	93.11	5127.00	5161.00	0.9934	0.8689
6	Bandung	61.67	2470.00	7500.00	0.3293	0.9041
7	Bekasi	87.79	2252.00	2790.00	0.8072	0.9487
8	Depok	69.47	1712.60	3764.00	0.4550	0.9344
9	Semarang	74.48	3203.00	4500.00	0.7118	0.7778
10	Surabaya	80.30	6400.00	9560.00	0.6695	0.9365
11	Tangerang	81.17	2358.00	3367.00	0.7003	0.9231
	Rata-Rata	84.23	4,170.15	5,425.18	0.78	0.91
12	Bogor	73.87	1515.00	2210.00	0.6855	0.7919
13	Cimahi	83.01	1271.25	1695.00	0.7500	0.9091
14	Tasikmalaya	67.74	1078.13	1437.50	0.7500	0.6056
15	Surakarta	77.82	1078.00	1180.00	0.9136	0.6429
16	Malang	89.53	650.00	700.00	0.9286	0.8621
	Rata-Rata	78.40	1,118.48	1,444.50	0.81	0.76
17	Sukabumi	96.99	329.75	329.75	1.0000	0.9398
18	Cirebon	80.44	426.20	563.90	0.7558	0.8529
19	Banjar	44.29	70.98	425.96	0.1666	0.7191
20	Magelang	81.00	295.20	328.00	0.9000	0.7200
21	Salatiga	72.08	370.08	514.00	0.7200	0.7206
22	Pekalongan	86.70	443.11	607.00	0.7300	1.0000
23	Tegal	75.63	400.00	700.00	0.5714	0.9412
24	Yogyakarta	83.62	1078.00	1180.00	0.9136	0.6724
25	Kediri	88.41	634.50	634.50	1.0000	0.7683
26	Blitar	63.27	267.50	296.63	0.9018	0.3636
27	Probolinggo	65.02	248.43	340.31	0.7300	0.5714
28	Pasuruan	59.90	268.00	384.00	0.6979	0.5000
29	Mojokerto	85.92	302.33	355.00	0.8516	0.8667
30	Madiun	68.60	350.00	480.00	0.7292	0.6429
31	Batu	100.00	360.00	360.00	1.0000	1.0000
32	Cilegon	66.83	306.60	420.00	0.7300	0.6056
	Rata-Rata	76.17	384.42	494.94	0.77	0.74

Sumber: (telah diolah kembali)

1 Status Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (Kementerian Ling. Hidup, 2008)

2 Indonesia Family Life Survey (RAND, 2008)



NILAI INDEKS KESEHATAN  
KOTA-KOTA DI PULAU JAWA TH. 2008

No	Kota	Kategori	Indeks Kesehatan	Komponen	
				Angka Harapan Hidup	Angka Kematian Bayi per 1000 Kelahiran
A	B	C	D = 50 x (G + H)	E	F
1	Jakarta Selatan	Metropolitan	82.72	73.10	4.72
2	Jakarta Timur	Metropolitan	88.08	72.90	1.19
3	Jakarta Pusat	Metropolitan	88.40	72.00	0.50
4	Jakarta Barat	Metropolitan	88.97	73.10	0.72
5	Jakarta Utara	Metropolitan	85.28	72.55	2.79
6	Bandung	Metropolitan	81.38	69.60	3.71
7	Bekasi	Metropolitan	83.49	69.50	2.31
8	Depok	Metropolitan	83.22	72.80	4.24
9	Semarang	Metropolitan	80.08	71.95	5.80
10	Surabaya	Metropolitan	87.26	70.20	0.27
11	Tangerang	Metropolitan	81.96	68.25	2.62
12	Bogor	Besar	84.12	68.65	1.45
13	Cimahi	Besar	77.08	69.05	6.17
14	Tasikmalaya	Besar	74.15	68.85	7.94
15	Surakarta	Besar	78.68	71.90	6.67
16	Malang	Besar	82.37	69.35	2.95
17	Sukabumi	Sedang	77.32	68.75	5.86
18	Cirebon	Sedang	61.49	68.45	15.82
19	Banjar	Sedang	58.25	65.95	16.57
20	Magelang	Sedang	84.75	70.05	1.79
21	Salatiga	Sedang	73.11	70.70	9.59
22	Pekalongan	Sedang	77.84	69.85	6.11
23	Tegal	Sedang	84.80	68.20	0.78
24	Yogyakarta	Sedang	85.37	73.20	3.08
25	Kediri	Sedang	78.86	69.85	5.46
26	Blitar	Sedang	85.42	71.50	2.14
27	Probolinggo	Sedang	67.76	69.25	12.24
28	Pasuruan	Sedang	68.22	66.25	10.34
29	Mojokerto	Sedang	77.54	71.00	6.91
30	Madiun	Sedang	75.23	70.50	8.12
31	Batu	Sedang	78.19	68.70	5.27
32	Cilegon	Sedang	78.15	68.50	5.19
Rata-Rata			75.77	69.42	7.20

Sumber (telah diolah kembali): Data dan Informasi Kemiskinan (BPS, 2009)

NILAI INDEKS PENDIDIKAN  
KOTA-KOTA DI PULAU JAWA TH.2008

No	Kota	Kategori	Indeks Pendidikan**)	Komponen*)			
				lr_15-24	lr_25-55	aps_7-12	aps_13-15
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Jakarta Selatan	Metropolitan	97.59	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.91
2	Jakarta Timur	Metropolitan	97.94	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.93
3	Jakarta Pusat	Metropolitan	97.76	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.92
4	Jakarta Barat	Metropolitan	97.05	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.90
5	Jakarta Utara	Metropolitan	95.47	1.00	0.99	0.98	0.84
6	Bandung	Metropolitan	97.60	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.91
7	Bekasi	Metropolitan	98.19	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.94
8	Depok	Metropolitan	97.75	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.92
9	Semarang	Metropolitan	98.63	1.00	0.98	0.99	0.97
10	Surabaya	Metropolitan	97.52	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.91
11	Tangerang	Metropolitan	97.72	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.92
12	Bogor	Besar	96.85	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.88
13	Cimahi	Besar	97.25	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.90
14	Tasikmalaya	Besar	96.28	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.86
15	Surakarta	Besar	96.81	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.90
16	Malang	Besar	98.36	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.95
17	Sukabumi	Sedang	93.64	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.77
18	Cirebon	Sedang	96.04	1.00	0.99	0.98	0.87
19	Banjar	Sedang	97.03	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.91
20	Magelang	Sedang	98.73	1.00	1.00	0.97	0.98
21	Salatiga	Sedang	98.78	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.97
22	Pekalongan	Sedang	95.30	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.84
23	Tegal	Sedang	95.19	1.00	0.98	0.98	0.85
24	Yogyakarta	Sedang	98.28	1.00	0.99	1.00	0.94
25	Kediri	Sedang	98.21	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.95
26	Blitar	Sedang	98.11	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.95
27	Probolinggo	Sedang	98.06	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.94
28	Pasuruan	Sedang	96.39	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.88
29	Mojokerto	Sedang	97.87	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.94
30	Madiun	Sedang	99.03	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.97
31	Batu	Sedang	97.76	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.92
32	Cilegon	Sedang	98.51	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.95

Sumber (telah diolah kembali): Data dan Indikator Kemiskinan Indonesia (BPS, 2009)

LAMPIRAN 6

NILAI INDEKS CITY PRODUCT KOTA-KOTA DI PULAU JAWA TH. 2008

No.	Kota	Kategori	City Product*)	PDRB Harga Konstan 2000
1	Jakarta Selatan	Metropolitan	88.51	78,997,462,570,000.00
2	Jakarta Timur	Metropolitan	86.53	60,123,981,000,000.00
3	Jakarta Pusat	Metropolitan	89.55	91,228,665,290,000.00
4	Jakarta Barat	Metropolitan	85.58	52,735,542,010,000.00
5	Jakarta Utara	Metropolitan	87.27	66,535,641,440,000.00
6	Bandung	Metropolitan	80.72	26,978,909,000,000.00
7	Bekasi	Metropolitan	75.99	14,042,404,180,000.00
8	Depok	Metropolitan	69.54	5,771,000,000,000.00
9	Semarang	Metropolitan	78.24	19,156,814,300,000.00
10	Surabaya	Metropolitan	87.83	71,913,820,460,000.00
11	Tangerang	Metropolitan	80.47	26,066,993,000,000.00
12	Bogor	Besar	67.33	4,252,821,780,000.00
13	Cimahi	Besar	69.71	5,908,068,140,000.00
14	Tasikmalaya	Besar	65.85	3,470,241,900,000.00
15	Surakarta	Besar	67.81	4,549,342,950,000.00
16	Malang	Besar	79.99	24,392,090,720,000.00
17	Sukabumi	Sedang	60.70	1,705,461,580,000.00
18	Cirebon	Sedang	69.60	5,823,528,000,000.00
19	Banjar	Sedang	54.01	677,455,670,000.00
20	Magelang	Sedang	56.79	993,863,810,000.00
21	Salatiga	Sedang	55.50	832,154,880,000.00
22	Pekalongan	Sedang	61.44	1,887,853,700,000.00
23	Tegal	Sedang	57.95	1,166,587,870,000.00
24	Yogyakarta	Sedang	68.53	5,021,149,000,000.00
25	Kediri	Sedang	79.12	21,622,402,230,000.00
26	Blitar	Sedang	54.10	686,549,150,000.00
27	Probolinggo	Sedang	60.70	1,705,841,870,000.00
28	Pasuruan	Sedang	56.88	1,006,823,610,000.00
29	Mojokerto	Sedang	57.53	1,101,295,700,000.00
30	Madiun	Sedang	56.80	995,215,180,000.00
31	Batu	Sedang	57.92	1,162,084,880,000.00
32	Cilegon	Sedang	74.25	11,047,320,640,000.00

Sumber (telah diolah kembali): BPS, 2009

JUMLAH PENDUDUK DAN KATEGORI KOTA-KOTA  
DI PULAU JAWA

No.	Kota	Jumlah Penduduk	Kategori
1	Surabaya	2,630,079	Metropolitan
2	Jakarta Timur	2,428,213	Metropolitan
3	Bandung	2,374,198	Metropolitan
4	Jakarta Barat	2,202,672	Metropolitan
5	Jakarta Selatan	2,141,773	Metropolitan
6	Bekasi	1,890,171	Metropolitan
7	Tangerang	1,531,666	Metropolitan
8	Semarang	1,511,236	Metropolitan
9	Depok	1,503,677	Metropolitan
10	Jakarta Utara	1,459,360	Metropolitan
11	Jakarta Pusat	894,740	Metropolitan
12	Bogor	942,204	Besar
13	Malang	816,637	Besar
14	Tasikmalaya	642,046	Besar
15	Cimahi	536,743	Besar
16	Surakarta	522,935	Besar
17	Yogyakarta	456,915	Sedang
18	Cilegon	343,599	Sedang
19	Cirebon	298,995	Sedang
20	Sukabumi	281,030	Sedang
21	Pekalongan	275,241	Sedang
22	Kediri	270,374	Sedang
23	Tegal	240,502	Sedang
24	Probolinggo	226,643	Sedang
25	Madiun	201,619	Sedang
26	Batu	184,110	Sedang
27	Banjar	180,767	Sedang
28	Salatiga	178,451	Sedang
29	Pasuruan	174,073	Sedang
30	Magelang	134,615	Sedang
31	Blitar	132,278	Sedang
32	Mojokerto	113,201	Sedang

Sumber (telah diolah kembali): BPS, 2009

PERHITUNGAN PDRB/KAPITA

No.	Kota	Kategori	PDRB Harga Konstan 2000	Jumlah Penduduk	PDRB/Kapita
1	Jakarta Selatan	Metropolitan	78,997,462,570,000.00	2,630,079	30,036,155.78
2	Jakarta Timur	Metropolitan	60,123,981,000,000.00	2,428,213	24,760,587.72
3	Jakarta Pusat	Metropolitan	91,228,665,290,000.00	2,374,198	38,425,045.13
4	Jakarta Barat	Metropolitan	52,735,542,010,000.00	2,202,672	23,941,622.72
5	Jakarta Utara	Metropolitan	66,535,641,440,000.00	2,141,773	31,065,683.17
6	Bandung	Metropolitan	26,978,909,000,000.00	1,890,171	14,273,263.64
7	Bekasi	Metropolitan	14,042,404,180,000.00	1,531,666	9,168,058.95
8	Depok	Metropolitan	5,771,000,000,000.00	1,511,236	3,818,728.51
9	Semarang	Metropolitan	19,156,814,300,000.00	1,503,677	12,739,979.60
10	Surabaya	Metropolitan	71,913,820,460,000.00	1,459,360	49,277,642.57
11	Tangerang	Metropolitan	26,066,993,000,000.00	894,740	29,133,595.23
12	Bogor	Besar	4,252,821,780,000.00	942,204	4,513,695.31
13	Cimahi	Besar	5,908,068,140,000.00	816,637	7,234,631.96
14	Tasikmalaya	Besar	3,470,241,900,000.00	642,046	5,404,973.94
15	Surakarta	Besar	4,549,342,950,000.00	536,743	8,475,830.98
16	Malang	Besar	24,392,090,720,000.00	522,935	46,644,593.92
17	Sukabumi	Sedang	1,705,461,580,000.00	456,915	3,732,557.65
18	Cirebon	Sedang	5,823,528,000,000.00	343,599	16,948,617.43
19	Banjar	Sedang	677,455,670,000.00	298,995	2,265,775.92
20	Magelang	Sedang	993,863,810,000.00	281,030	3,536,504.32
21	Salatiga	Sedang	832,154,880,000.00	275,241	3,023,368.18
22	Pekalongan	Sedang	1,887,853,700,000.00	270,374	6,982,378.85
23	Tegal	Sedang	1,166,587,870,000.00	240,502	4,850,636.88
24	Yogyakarta	Sedang	5,021,149,000,000.00	226,643	22,154,441.13
25	Kediri	Sedang	21,622,402,230,000.00	201,619	107,243,872.01
26	Blitar	Sedang	686,549,150,000.00	184,110	3,729,016.08
27	Probolinggo	Sedang	1,705,841,870,000.00	180,767	9,436,688.50
28	Pasuruan	Sedang	1,006,823,610,000.00	178,451	5,642,017.19
29	Mojokerto	Sedang	1,101,295,700,000.00	174,073	6,326,631.36
30	Madiun	Sedang	995,215,180,000.00	134,615	7,393,048.17
31	Batu	Sedang	1,162,084,880,000.00	132,278	8,785,171.23
32	Cilegon	Sedang	11,047,320,640,000.00	113,201	97,590,309.63

Sumber (telah diolah kembali): BPS, 2009