# The Effect of HDI, Population Density, Poverty, and Income Inequality on Criminality in DKI Jakarta Province

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**Abstract:** *The purpose of this study is to examine how the human development index, population density, poverty rate, and income inequality affect the crime rate in DKI Jakarta Province from 2014 to 2022. The data used in this study came from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS). The method used is panel data regression with the Common Effect Model (CEM) which is the best model. The results showed that the level of human development, population, and poverty had a positive and significant impact on the crime rate in DKI Jakarta Province from 2014 to 2022. Meanwhile, income inequality has a positive but insignificant effect on the crime rate. Together, the human development index (HDI), population density, poverty rate, and income inequality affect the crime rate in DKI Jakarta Province from 2014 to 2022.*

**Keywords:** Human Development Index; Population Density; Poverty; Income Inequality; Criminality
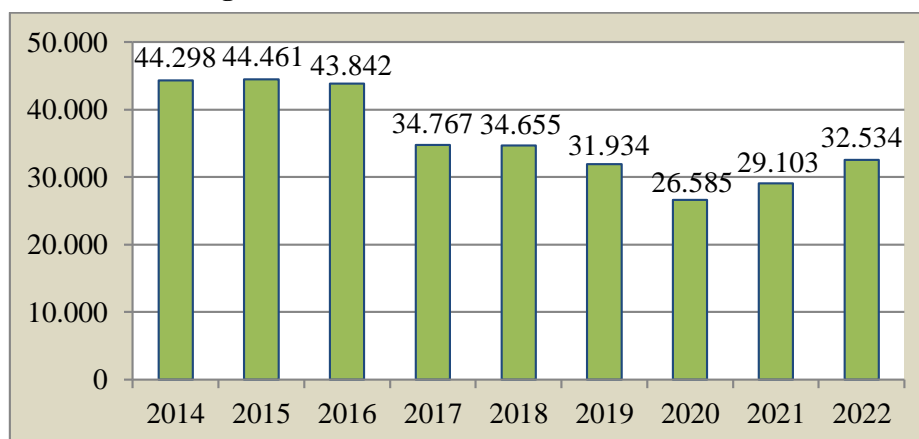
**JEL : K4, I3, D3**

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Crime is a complex and varied social problem that can slow down economic progress and growth in an area, and cause both material and non-material losses to society. In Indonesia, the increase in crime shows the need for serious attention from the government, society, and legal institutions. According to information from the Central Bureau of Statistics, one crime is recorded every minute, demonstrating the urgency of the problem. DKI Jakarta is one of the provinces with the highest crime rate. Crime in DKI Jakarta has included various types, such as theft, fraud, organised crime, and others. Based on information obtained from BPS, the number of crime cases in the province in 2022 reached 32,534. This causes DKI Jakarta to rank 3rd in terms of the highest crime rate in Indonesia.

Economic and social inequality is a major cause of the high crime rate in DKI Jakarta. Many people move away from their homes in the hope of getting a better job, but often experience financial difficulties. Some people choose to commit crimes as a way of survival due to unstable economic conditions. The following is the development of the crime rate in DKI Jakarta:

**Figure 1.** Number of Crimes in DKI Jakarta



Source: Criminal Statistics, BPS Indonesia (2014-2022)

Figure 1 shows that crime in DKI Jakarta has fluctuated over the period 2014-2022. In 2015, there were a total of 44,461 cases of crime, which was caused by many local mistakes that made the local area less safe (Hachica & Triani, 2022). On the other hand, the lowest crime rate occurred in 2020, with 26,585 cases. This happened because the Covid-19 virus spread in many countries, so the government implemented a policy called Lockdown which made people do all activities from home.

The Human Development Index is an important measure that reflects the quality of life of a society, including aspects of health, education and income. Various studies have found that areas with low HDI generally have high crime rates due to limited access to education and health services that influence people to engage in criminal activities as a way of survival, which reinforces social instability and increases crime rates (Marizal & Atiqah, 2022).

DKI Jakarta is the largest and most densely populated city in Southeast Asia with more than 10 million inhabitants. However, high population density, rapid urbanisation, and stark socioeconomic disparities have created serious security and safety challenges. The more people live in an area, the fewer job opportunities there are, leading to unemployment and wage disparities between the employed and unemployed, which in turn drives crime (Edwart & Azhar, 2019).

Poverty also has a significant impact on crime rates. According to data released by BPS, the poverty rate in DKI Jakarta in 2022 was 3.6 per cent, lower than the national average (Rosya Pane & Yarham, 2023). Although the poverty rate in the province is relatively low, poverty still occurs in several areas, especially in suburban areas. This evidence suggests that poverty will continue throughout a person's life, and those living in poverty often commit crimes because they do not have many options (Mervita et al., 2022).

Income inequality plays a role in increasing crime rates. Economic inequality can lead to social tension and increased crime (Wahyu et al., 2021). In DKI Jakarta, there is a significant difference in income between the rich and the poor. This creates an unstable situation and increases the risk of crime. Thus, it is important to understand the influence between HDI, population density, poverty rate, and income disparity in relation to the crime rate in DKI Jakarta, so that appropriate measures can be taken to address this issue. This study aims to analyse the effect of human development index, population density, poverty, and income inequality on crime in DKI Jakarta Province during the period 2014-2022.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW
### 2.1 Criminality

Crime is a universal social problem that occurs in all countries and regions. Crime rates vary greatly in each country, some are high and some are low (Winda & Sentosa, 2021). According to Soesilo in Lapebesi et al., (2021) crime or criminality has two meanings, namely legal and sociological. In legal terms, crime is defined as an act that violates the applicable criminal law. In sociological terms, this crime includes all human behaviour, even though it is not defined by applicable law. Various theories have been developed to explain the causes of criminality. Merton's Anomie Theory highlights how the gap between cultural goals and the legitimate means of achieving social goals. This pressure can trigger unorthodox actions as a way to reduce the tension (Manullang, 2023).

### 2.2 Development Index

In 1990, UNDP introduced the concept of HDI that combines indicators of life expectancy, education, and purchasing power (Ilpiyanto & Fujiansyah, 2023). The classification of a country as developed, developing, or underdeveloped is determined by the HDI, which also evaluates economic policies related to quality of life (Gunawan et al., 2022). In the framework of regional economic development, HDI is considered an important indicator of regional economic development. The role of HDI in regional development is clear from here. A low HDI has an impact on the high poverty rate in the area, because it is unable to create prosperity for its residents and has the potential to trigger crime. Efforts to increase HDI in a number of areas such as education and health are needed to encourage the creation of a prosperous society and ultimately reduce crime (Jamaliah & Elyta, 2022).

### 2.3 Population Density

Population density is the ratio of population to the area occupied (Mantra in Aditama, 2021).

Population density can lead to crime, because densely populated areas often have higher crime rates due to economic pressures, social difficulties, food needs, and lack of security (Hachica & Triani, 2022). Population theory, developed by Malthus, states that human increase and food growth must balance each other. According to him, food growth is much slower than population growth (Dari & Asnidar, 2022). This instability ultimately causes some citizens to not get adequate basic resources, which encourages some citizens to commit crimes to meet their needs (Sabiq & Nurwati, 2021). In densely populated areas, efforts to improve quality of life are more difficult than in less densely populated areas (Silvia & Ikhsan, 2021).

### 2.4 Poverty

According to Soekanto in Ariyanto et al., (2023) poverty occurs when individuals or groups do not have the ability to meet their living needs in a community environment, and cannot use their mental, physical, and energy potential to achieve the desired level of life in that community group. Poverty is caused by differences in the quality of human resources, poor quality human resources result in low productivity and low wages received (Priambodo, 2024). BPS explains that the poor are people whose per capita income is less than the poverty line every month (Febriani, 2021). Poverty will remain a part of people's lives, often poor people are forced to commit criminal offences because they are trapped in the need to survive (Mervita et al., 2022). The social disorganisation theory explained by Shaw & McKay, states that criminal acts arise when social control is disrupted by poverty or family instability, as well as population mobility (Mardinsyah & Sukartini, 2020).

### 2.5 Income Inequality

According to Todaro in Ilpiyanto & Fujiansyah, (2023) income inequality is characterised by differences in income received or earned by people, resulting in inequality in the distribution of national income between them. The Gini ratio or coefficient is a tool to measure the level of inequality in population distribution. The Gini ratio value shows the overall level of inequality, ranging from zero to one, where zero is perfect equity and one is perfect inequality (DPR-RI in Wahyu et al., 2021). A higher level of income inequality will increase the crime rate (Edwart & Azhar, 2019). In theory, the relationship between income inequality and crime is considered positive (unidirectional). Gary S. Becker first coined the rational choice theory. According to Becker, the likelihood of a person engaging in criminal activity increases when the income from illegal acts is greater than the opportunity cost (Hendri in Kuciswara et al., 2021).

## 3. METHODS

This research is quantitative in nature. Secondary data collected from the Badan Pusat Statistik was analysed using the panel data regression method. Panel data consists of time series and cross-sectional data. The cross-sectional data covers 6 districts or cities in DKI Jakarta consisting of Central Jakarta, West Jakarta, East Jakarta, South Jakarta, North Jakarta, and Thousand Islands. Meanwhile, the time series covers 9 years from 2014 to 2022. The analysis software used is Eviews 9. The variables tested include Human Development Index, Population Density, Poverty, Income Inequality and Criminality. The formula for the panel data regression model is:

$$Y_{it} = \alpha_i + \beta_1 X_{1it} + \beta_2 X_{2it} + \beta_3 X_{3it} + \beta_4 X_{4it} + \varepsilon_{it} \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots(1)$$

Description:
| | |
|---|---|
| Y | = Criminality |
| $\alpha$ | = Constant |
| $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$ | = Variable Coefficient X1, X2, X3, X4 |
| X1 | = Human Development Index (HDI) |
| X2 | = Population Density |
| X3 | = Poverty |
| X4 | = Income Inequality |
| $\varepsilon$ | = error term |
| i | = 6 districts or cities |
| t | = 2014-2022 |

## 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
### 4.1 Results
#### 4.1.1 Classical Assumption Test
##### a. Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity is used to check whether there is a relationship between the independent variables in the regression model. If the coefficient value is < 0.9 then there is no multicollinearity. However, if the coefficient > 0.9 then there will be multicollinearity (Awaludin et al., 2023). Multicollinearity test results are as follows:

**Tabel 1.** Multicollinearity Test

|  | HDI | POPULATION DENSITY | POVERTY | INCOME INEQUALITY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| HDI | 1.000000 | 0.834359 | 0.674471 | 0.449404 |
| POPULATION DENSITY | 0.834359 | 1.000000 | 0.544441 | 0.363568 |
| POVERTY | 0.674471 | 0.544441 | 1.000000 | 0.530596 |
| INCOME INEQUALITY | 0.449404 | 0.363568 | 0.530596 | 1.000000 |

Source: processed data Eviews 9, (2024)

As Table 4 shows, multicollinearity is not present in the Human Development Index, population density, poverty, and income inequality variables because the coefficient values are less than 0.90.

##### b. Heteroscedasticity Test

Designed to detect differences in residual variances between one observation and another.

**Tabel 2.** Heteroscedasticity Test

| Variabel | Prob |
|---|---|
| C | 0.3317 |
| HDI | 0.3353 |
| POPULATION DENSITY | 0.0694 |
| LOG POVERTY | 0.8602 |
| INCOME INEQUALITY | 0.9331 |

Source: processed data Eviews 9, (2024)

The probability value of HDI, population density, poverty, and income inequality variables > 0.05, so it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity.

#### 4.1.2 Panel Data Regression Analysis

The Common Effect Model is the most suitable choice for this study, as it is based on the results of the Chow test, Hausman test, and LM test.

**Tabel 3.** Common Effect Model Results

| Variable | Coefficient | Std. Error | t-Statistic | Prob |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| C | -186.5024 | 62.59551 | -2.979485 | 0.0045 |
| HDI? | 0.000264 | 8.71E-05 | 3.033709 | 0.0039 |
| POPULATION DENSITY? | 5.12E-05 | 1.95E-05 | 2.623109 | 0.0116 |
| LOG(POVERTY?) | 0.499615 | 0.111288 | 4.489400 | 0.0000 |
| INCOME INEQUALITY? | 0.019829 | 1.310490 | 0.015131 | 0.9880 |
| | | | | |
| R-squared | 0.904301 | | | |
| Prob(F-statistic) | 0.000000 | | | |

Source: processed data Eviews 9, (2024)

In Table 6, the panel data regression equation is expressed as follows:

$$CRIME_{it} = -186.5024 + 0.000264\ HDI_{it} + 5.12E\text{-}05\ POPULATION\ DENSITY_{it} + 0.499615$$
$$POVERTY_{it} + 0.019829\ INCOME\ INEQUALITY_{it}$$

Based on panel data analysis, it can be concluded that HDI, Population Density and Poverty have a significant positive effect on Crime in DKI Jakarta from 2014 to 2022. Income Inequality has no effect.

### 4.1.3 t test

The HDI variable has a positive effect, which means that every 1 unit increase in HDI will increase the number of crime cases by 0.000264. Furthermore, the Population Density variable has a positive effect. This means that if population density increases by 1 person/km$^2$, it will increase crime by 0.0000512 cases. Then, if the poverty rate increases by 1 person, it will increase the number of criminality cases by 0.499615 cases.

### 4.1.4 F test

As can be seen from table 6, the Prob (F-statistic) value is $0.000000 < 0.05$. This means that HDI, Population Density, Poverty and Income Inequality jointly affect Crime.

### 4.1.5 Determination Coefficient Test

The R-squared value is 0.904301. Changes in crime can be explained by 90.43% by HDI, Population Density, Poverty and Income Inequality. The remaining 9.57% is influenced by other variables not included in the model.

### 4.2 Discussion

a. The Effect of Human Development Index on Criminality

The Human Development Index has a significant influence on the increase in crime. This means that the crime rate increases as the human development index increases. This research is not in accordance with the research of Budiartha & Anggraini (2024) which states that HDI has a negative effect on crime rates. The 3 main dimensions of HDI include health, education, and income. The higher the HDI, the better the quality of human resources. The quality of human resources can be assessed by good employment, high income, welfare, and reduced crime (Febriani, 2021). However, an increase in the human development index cannot reduce the crime rate in the Jakarta metropolitan area.

In line with research Jamaliah & Elyta (2022) shows that HDI has a positive and significant influence on crime. A high HDI indicates good education, health, and income. People with good education can use their knowledge and skills to do negative things, such as crime. Those with criminal skills tend to be more successful and difficult to catch. In an environment where education is increasing but employment opportunities are not equal, people who are educated but without jobs can be more easily affected by crime, including white-collar crime or cybercrime (Mubarok & Saepudin, 2024). The technological and infrastructural improvements that typically come along with advances in HDI also open up new opportunities for certain types of crime, such as online fraud or cybercrime (Fauziah, 2019). Disproportionate increases in HDI or large gaps can trigger criminal behaviour. Social injustice due to the unequal distribution of HDI increases can lead to frustration among marginalised communities, prompting them to commit crimes to meet their economic needs or deal with perceived injustices (Ardelia, 2023).

b. The Effect of Population Density on Crime

There is a strong positive relationship with population density. This implies that crime rates increase with population density. This study contradicts the research of Ramadhani & Irfan (2024) who found that non-violent theft and fraud are not greatly affected by population density. Strong social ties and greater interaction are found in areas with high population density. This may help foster relationships and increase trust among people in densely populated areas, which lowers the risk of criminal activity.

In accordance with research Dari & Asnidar (2022), the crime rate of Langsa City is positively and significantly influenced by population density. Crime rates in a community can increase as a result of population density. The demand for food, welfare, economic problems, and lack of security caused by population density are the causes. These circumstances often give birth to criminal activities. The population growth of an area can result in fewer job openings, unemployment, and income disparity between workers and non-workers. This can trigger criminal activities (Edwart & Azhar, 2019).

c.   The Effect of Poverty on Criminality

Poverty significantly increases the crime rate. As the number of poor people increases, crime will also increase. The frustration-aggression theory proposed by Dollard, et al in 1939 states that there is a positive relationship between poverty and crime, where individuals feeling frustrated due to a difficult life, such as poverty, tend to engage in aggressive or criminal behaviour. Limited access to vital resources, opportunities and services can lead to feelings of exclusion and seeking unfair solutions.

This study supports the findings of Kuciswara et al., (2021) that there is a strong positive relationship between poverty and crime. Factors that cause poverty include low education levels, limited employment opportunities, lack of skills, burden of responsibility, and others (Lerabeni, 2022). Economic constraints encourage individuals to prioritise basic needs for survival, so some poor people choose illegal and high-risk jobs that pay more than legal jobs. The strong desire for money causes offenders to jeopardise the dangers they will face if arrested (Ashiddiqi, 2022; Situmorang, 2024).

d.   The Effect of Income Inequality on Crime

Income inequality has a positive but insignificant effect. The greater the income disparity, the higher the crime rate. Income inequality can be recognised by using the Gini Ratio to show how unequal the income distribution is in a region. The findings of this study confirm Becker's theory that there is a positive correlation between income inequality and crime. In line with research by (Edwart & Azhar, 2019; Soraya et al., 2024) economic inequality can affect crime rates in different ways, but the positive effect is not significant. This may be due to other compensating factors, such as the presence of effective social institutions, policies such as social welfare programs, education, and health services can alleviate these pressures, as well as societies with strong law enforcement and surveillance and strong social norms against criminal behaviour.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS
### CONCLUSIONS

The research shows that the Human Development Index, population density, and poverty have a significant influence on the crime rate. HDI, Population Density, and Poverty have a positive influence. An unbalanced increase in HDI can create frustration among disadvantaged communities, prompting them to engage in criminal behaviour to meet their economic needs or address perceived injustices. High population density can fuel crime rates as limited access to jobs, housing and basic services in dense areas can increase social stress and the risk of conflict between individuals or groups. Poverty is directly related to crime rates as poor areas often lack social infrastructure such as education, healthcare, or employment opportunities, which exacerbates the cycle of poverty and increases crime rates.

### SUGGESTIONS

Recognising the relationship between HDI, Population Density, Poverty and Income Inequality on crime is important in public policy. Policies designed to reduce population density, poverty and address income inequality can be through programmes such as improving education, job training and building social relationships in the community to create a safe and healthy environment.

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