The Implementation Of Poverty Alleviation Policies And Their Impact On Crime Rates In DKI Jakarta

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Abstract.
This study aims to analyze the implementation of poverty alleviation policies and their impact on crime rates in DKI Jakarta, as well as to identify the factors influencing policy effectiveness within an urban context. This research employs a qualitative approach using the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method. Data collection was conducted through a literature search using the Publish or Perish (PoP) software across the Google Scholar and Scopus databases, utilizing keywords related to policy implementation, poverty, crime, and DKI Jakarta. The literature meeting the inclusion criteria was analyzed thematically to identify patterns, relationships, and research gaps. The findings indicate that the implementation of poverty alleviation policies contributes to a reduction in potential criminality by decreasing economic inequality, improving access to social programs, and empowering the community. However, policy effectiveness remains influenced by various factors, such as program targeting accuracy, inter-agency coordination, the impact of urbanization, and the spatial characteristics of the region. Furthermore, it was found that environmental and spatial planning factors also affect crime dynamics, indicating that the relationship between poverty and crime is non-linear. This research contributes to enriching the study of governance-based public policy implementation and emphasizes the importance of an integrated policy approach for poverty alleviation and crime prevention in metropolitan areas. Future studies are advised to combine a qualitative approach with empirical field data to obtain a more comprehensive understanding.
Keywords: *Crime Rates, DKI Jakarta, Governance, Policy Implementation, Poverty and Public Policy.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Poverty and crime are two social issues frequently examined in public policy studies as both are closely intertwined with social welfare and stability. Poverty, according to Yacoub (2012), is a major social problem because it prevents individuals from meeting their most basic needs. People fall into poverty because they lack sufficient income or assets to fulfill these basic necessities, which include food, clothing, shelter, education, and healthcare (World Bank, 2020). The causes of poverty stem from several factors, including individual limitations in social and cultural aspects, or being born into impoverished conditions (Roostartina, 2013). Meanwhile, crime refers to any form of action that violates the laws and social norms prevailing in society, whether driven by economic, social, or structural factors (Siegel, 2016). From the perspective of classical criminology, poverty does not automatically dictate an individual to commit crimes. Rather, extreme poverty within a community tends to paralyze local social institutions, creating vulnerabilities that push individuals to adopt criminal acts as a survival mechanism (Shaw & McKay, 1942).

DKI Jakarta, as the national capital and economic hub of Indonesia, serves as a highly relevant location to examine the relationship between poverty and crime. As a megacity in a developing country, Jakarta reflects a tangible development paradox. Based on a report from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) of DKI Jakarta Province (2025), although the city's economic growth is positive at 5.21%, the inequality rate (Gini Ratio) looms at a level of 0.441. This phenomenon creates a development paradox, wherein economic progress is not always directly proportional to the equitable distribution of social welfare (BPS DKI Jakarta, 2025).

According to data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS, 2025), the poverty rate in DKI Jakarta during the 2020–2025 period showed fluctuations influenced by various factors such as the COVID-19 pandemic, economic recovery, and urban employment dynamics. Although the overall poverty percentage in Jakarta is relatively lower compared to many other provinces in Indonesia, pockets of poverty remain concentrated in specific areas. This condition aligns with the dynamics of the crime rate in Jakarta, which also exhibits annual variations, particularly in crimes such as theft, fraud, narcotics, and violence (Polda Metro Jaya, 2025).

On the other hand, Jakarta acts as an urbanization magnet for people from various regions across Indonesia who arrive hoping to improve their economic conditions and "change their fate." This migration phenomenon intensifies urban social dynamics, where some migrants successfully access formal employment opportunities, while others become trapped in the informal sector characterized by low income and economic uncertainty (Todaro & Smith, 2015). This inequality in access to economic opportunities further exacerbates social vulnerability in urban areas.

Thus, even though Jakarta is known as a modern city with a relatively higher level of welfare compared to other regions in Indonesia, the reality is that income inequality and unequal welfare distribution remain major problems. This condition highlights a gap between macroeconomic growth and the micro-welfare of society, which can ultimately affect social stability (Sen, 1999). In this perspective, poverty is not solely understood as a lack of income but also as the limitation of an individual's capability to access decent life opportunities.

From a public policy perspective, the government has implemented various poverty alleviation programs, such as social assistance, economic empowerment programs, and improved access to basic services. However, the effectiveness of these policy implementations remains a subject of concern in various studies, particularly regarding the extent to which the policies can accurately and effectively reach vulnerable community groups (Hill & Hupe, 2014). According to Hill and Hupe (2014), policy implementation is a complex process involving interactions between policy actors, institutions, and the socio-political contexts that influence the final outcome of the policy. Therefore, implementation cannot be understood merely as a technical execution phase, but rather as a dynamic, multi-actor governance process.

Based on these conditions, a systematic literature review is required to understand not only the relationship between poverty and crime but also the implementation gap in poverty alleviation policies in DKI Jakarta, especially concerning the disparity between the success of increasing community social participation and the limitations in generating real economic impacts, such as job creation and income enhancement. Furthermore, this study is also crucial for understanding how spatial condition differences across areas in DKI Jakarta influence variations in crime rates, particularly in densely populated regions with concentrated poverty.

Therefore, this research aims to analyze the implementation of poverty alleviation policies and their impact on crime rates in DKI Jakarta using a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach. This study specifically highlights three main aspects: the suitability of policy implementation, the spatial dynamics of crime, and the determining factors influencing policy effectiveness within an urban context. Thus, this research is expected to provide an academic contribution by elucidating the relationship between social policy, the socio-economic condition of the community, and public security in metropolitan areas like DKI Jakarta.

Additionally, this research is expected to serve as a foundation for policymakers in designing more effective poverty alleviation strategies, not only in terms of improving social welfare but also in efforts to prevent crime by strengthening the economic and social capabilities of the community.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Public Policy Implementation

Policy implementation is a crucial stage in the public policy process as it determines the extent to which formulated goals can be realized in practice. The success of a policy is determined not only by the quality of its formulation but also by the ability of various actors to translate the policy into operational actions. In the context of poverty alleviation, implementation becomes a vital factor, considering that the policies involve various government institutions, local governments, community organizations, and target groups with diverse socio-economic characteristics. According to Van Meter and Van Horn (1975), the success of policy implementation is influenced by several main variables: policy standards and objectives, available resources, characteristics of the implementing organization, the disposition or attitude of the implementers, and the conditions of the social, economic, and political environment. These variables indicate that policy implementation is not mechanical; rather, it is influenced by the interaction of various complex factors.

Furthermore, Merilee S. Grindle (1980) emphasizes that policy implementation in developing countries is highly influenced by two main dimensions: the content of policy and the context of implementation. The content of policy encompasses the interests involved, the types of benefits provided, and the degree of change produced by the policy. Meanwhile, the context of implementation includes power dynamics, actor strategies, and the institutional and social conditions affecting policy execution on the ground.

Policy implementation is one of the pivotal stages in the public policy process. Without implementation, a policy is merely a meaningless document for both society and organizations. Thus, a formulated written policy must be appropriately implemented to achieve its intended goals. Agustino (2017:128) states that policy implementation is "the process of translating regulations into actions." In practice, policy implementation is a highly complex process and is often politically charged due to the multitude of interests involved. Both approaches affirm that policy implementation is determined not solely by policy design, but also by the capacity of the implementing actors and the environmental conditions where the policy is executed.

2. Governance in Policy Implementation

In the development of modern public policy studies, implementation is no longer viewed as a hierarchical, top-down process, but rather as a part of collaborative and multi-actor governance. Hill and Hupe (2014) explain that policy implementation is a form of operational governance—a process where policies are executed through interactions between state actors, bureaucracies, and non-state actors within policy networks.

In this perspective, successful implementation heavily relies on the quality of coordination among actors, power relation patterns, and adaptability to local contexts. Consequently, policy implementation becomes a dynamic space for negotiation and social interaction, rather than merely the execution of administrative instructions. This governance approach is highly relevant in urban contexts like DKI Jakarta, where the complexity of social issues demands the involvement of multiple actors in the poverty alleviation process.

3. Poverty from Economic and Social Perspectives

Poverty is understood not only as a lack of income but also as limited access to resources and decent life opportunities. From the perspective of development economics, poverty is often associated with limited access to employment, education, and basic services, which places individuals in economically and socially vulnerable conditions (Sen, 1999). High economic inequality in urban societies can exacerbate social disparities and create conditions where certain community groups lack equal access to economic opportunities. This is crucial in understanding the dynamics of poverty in metropolitan areas such as DKI Jakarta.

4. Poverty and Crime

The relationship between poverty and crime is a widely discussed issue in criminology, economics, and public policy studies. Although poverty is not the sole cause of criminal acts, various studies indicate that economic limitations can increase individual vulnerability to illegal activities, especially when legal economic opportunities become increasingly scarce. Therefore, analyzing the effectiveness of poverty alleviation policies is not only related to improving social welfare but also holds implications for crime prevention efforts.

This study uses Rational Choice Theory as a foundation to explain this relationship. The theory, developed by Ronald V. Clarke and Derek B. Cornish, postulates that individuals commit crimes through a process of rationally weighing the expected benefits against the expected costs. When opportunities to earn legal income diminish due to poverty, unemployment, or economic inequality, some individuals may view illegal activities as an alternative that offers greater benefits compared to its risks.

In urban contexts like DKI Jakarta, the decision to commit a crime is influenced not only by an individual's economic condition but also by population density, urbanization, weak social control, regional inequality, and access to public services. Consequently, effective poverty alleviation policies are perceived as capable of reducing economic incentives for crime through increased employment opportunities, social assistance, education, and community economic empowerment.

Prior Research

The results of the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) were obtained using Publish or Perish (PoP). The literature identification process was conducted through two main databases, namely Google Scholar and Scopus, to map the relationship between economic factors, poverty, and crime rates in DKI Jakarta. The research utilized keywords to acquire data matching the research themes: "Policy Implementation" (Implementasi Kebijakan), "Crime Rate" (Tingkat Kriminalitas), and "DKI Jakarta." The findings from the SLR study are divided into several key points as follows:

Dominance of Economic Variables in Crime Dynamics (2011-2022)

The primary referenced research reviews crime dynamics in DKI Jakarta over the last decade (2011-2022). These findings highlight that during the 2021 and 2022 periods, fluctuations in poverty rates directly correlated with regional security stability. The authors emphasize that economic inequality is a primary trigger factor that increases the risk of social instability in the capital.

Impact of Urbanization and Metropolitan Pressure

Additional perspectives from the 2024-2025 literature reinforce arguments regarding urban pressure. A study by MRP Zaera (2024) explains that uncontrolled urbanization in 2023 triggered a surge in unemployment and poverty, which causally impacted the rise in crime rates. This is supported by findings from H. Yusuf and S. Zanudin (2025), who noted that communities in the DKI Jakarta metropolitan area face "immense pressure" due to poverty, which serves as a primary determinant of criminal behavior.

Correlation Between Poverty and Drug-Related Crimes

More specifically, a study by LSN Hakim et al. (2024) identifies a significant relationship between poverty levels, economic disparities, and the risk of drug-related crimes. Data shows there were 3,619 detection and arrest cases in Jakarta that coincided with areas of high economic vulnerability.

Anomalous Findings and Environmental Variables

Interestingly, anomalous findings emerged in a study conducted by F. Muhammad (2026) analyzing data from 2003-2021. The study found that, during certain periods, poverty rates occasionally had no significant effect on crime. This indicates the presence of other potentially more dominant variables, such as the availability of open spaces, which influence social interactions and crime rates in an area.

Database Comparison (Google Scholar vs. Scopus)

There is a rather sharp distinction in focus between the two databases. While Google Scholar provides highly specific literature regarding the local context of crime in DKI Jakarta, the literature from the Scopus database predominantly discusses poverty issues within global contexts, medical contexts (such as tropical diseases), or climate change, without specifically referring to the crime situation in Jakarta. Based on the analysis of the research results through PoP in Table 1, overall, the discovered literature confirms that poverty alleviation policies play a crucial role in suppressing crime rates in Jakarta, particularly by controlling economic inequality and the adverse effects of urbanization. However, the government also needs to consider environmental and urban spatial planning variables as supporting factors in crime prevention strategies.

Table 1. SLR Analysis Results 2020 to 2026

Number	Article	
	Google Scholar	Scopus
1.	**Selected Article: "Analysis of Economic Factors Influencing Crime in DKI Jakarta Province from 2011 to 2022"**	Note: other sources in the list (such as those from the Scopus database) primarily discuss poverty within global or medical contexts (e.g., tropical diseases and climate change) and do not specifically address the crime situation in DKI Jakarta.
	Article Summary: This article specifically analyzes the dynamics of crime in DKI Jakarta over the past decade (2011-2022), focusing on economic variables. The main points of the article are as follows. **Poverty Trends:** The research highlights that in 2021 and 2022, poverty rates in DKI Jakarta exhibited specific trends that impacted security and stability. **Economic Inequality:** The author emphasizes that economic inequality, measured by the Gini ratio, is believed to be a significant contributor to the rising crime rate in the capital region. **Driving Factors:** The article examines how economic pressures directly compel individuals to commit criminal acts as a consequence of prevailing poverty and inequality.	
2.	**Additional Perspectives from Other Sources:**	
	Urbanization and Social Impacts (2024): Research by MRP Zaera explains that uncontrolled urbanization in Jakarta in 2023 triggered a surge in unemployment and poverty, which ultimately led to an increase in crime rates in the city.	
	Metropolitan Socioeconomic Factors (2025): H. Yusuf and S. Zanudin note that communities living in poverty within the DKI Jakarta metropolitan area face significant pressures, which serve as a major contributing factor to crime.	
	Drug-Related Crime (2024): LSN Hakim et al. identified a correlation between poverty and economic disparity and the high risk of drug-related crimes in Jakarta, where 3,619 cases of detection and arrest were recorded.	
	Anomalous Findings (2026): Interestingly, an article by F. Muhammad examining data from 2003 to 2021 in DKI Jakarta found that during this period, poverty rates sometimes did not have a significant impact on crime, indicating that other variables, such as open unemployment, might be more dominant.	

Source: Publish or Perish, processed by the Authors (2026)

Public Policy (Public Policy Theory and Governance)

According to Abidin (2016:19), "A policy is a decision made by the government or an authorized state institution to solve problems in society." Meanwhile, Agustino (2017:7) states that "Public policy is the result of intensive interactions among policymaking actors based on occurring problems to find solutions." Public policy is closely related to the government; Eyestone (in Agustino, 2017:6) defines "Public policy as the relationship between a government unit and its environment." Many consider this definition too broad to comprehend, as what constitutes public policy can encompass many things. Conversely, Rusli (2013:6) argues that public policy is "a political product, so political elements inevitably color the resulting policies."

From these expert opinions, it can be concluded that the success of a policy is determined by how it is formulated and implemented, and not all policies run smoothly or successfully achieve their predetermined goals. Many factors influence the success or failure of a policy. To identify the causes of failure in achieving objectives and to anticipate similar failures in the future, policy evaluation—which is one of the stages in the policy process—must be conducted. Governance is defined as a process of exercising political, economic, and administrative authority to manage problems faced by society by involving all sectors: the public sector, the private sector, and the third sector (civil society).

Governance is an interactive system where political, economic, and administrative processes are conducted democratically, accountably, and in a participatory manner, involving all actors and stakeholders (Asaduzzaman, 2020). In the Indonesian government, good governance serves as an indicator of the success of Bureaucratic Reform, as stated in the Regulation of the Minister of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform Number 11 of 2011 concerning the Criteria and Measures of Bureaucratic Reform Success.

Policy Implementation

Policy implementation is one of the stages in the public policy process. Without implementation, a policy is merely a document devoid of meaning for society and organizations. Therefore, written policies must be properly implemented to achieve the desired goals. Agustino (2017:128) states that policy implementation is "The process of translating regulations into actions." In practice, policy implementation is a highly complex process and is often politically charged due to the numerous interests involved. Mazmanian and Sabatier (in Agustino, 2017:128) define policy implementation as: The execution of decisions usually in the form of laws, but it can also take the form of important executive orders or significant judicial rulings. Typically, these decisions identify the problems to be addressed, explicitly state the goals or objectives to be achieved, and outline various ways to regulate the implementation process.

In the study of policy implementation, Hill and Hupe explain that approaches to implementation evolved from a top-down perspective to a more comprehensive understanding through bottom-up and governance approaches. The top-down approach emphasizes the importance of implementer compliance with the goals and instructions formulated by policymakers, whereas the bottom-up approach highlights the role of field-level implementing actors in interpreting and adapting policies based on local contexts. Hence, policy implementation cannot be understood as a mechanical process, but rather as an interactive and negotiative process among actors to achieve policy goals. Mazmanian and Sabatier (1983) define implementation as "the carrying out of a basic policy decision, usually incorporated in a statute but which can also take the form of important executive orders or court decisions, which identifies the problem(s) to be addressed, stipulates the objective(s) to be pursued, and structures the implementation process" (in Hill & Hupe, 2002). Based on this understanding, implementation effectiveness heavily depends on the clarity of policy goals, resource availability, inter-organizational coordination, implementer capacity, and adaptability to changes in the policy environment.

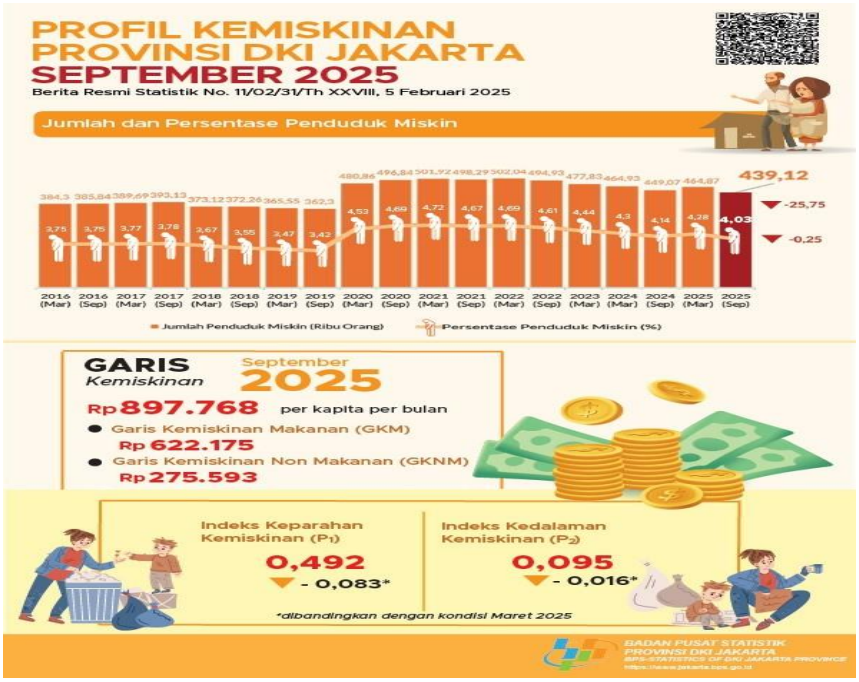
Based on the explanations above, it can be concluded that policy implementation is an activity aimed at realizing a previously established policy, carried out by an organization through administrative and management processes by utilizing all available resources to achieve policy goals. Drawing from the definitions and expert opinions above, policy implementation is a follow-up activity to written or unwritten policies created by individuals or groups, both within the government and private sectors, to achieve the policy's objectives within a specified timeframe. The policy objectives are expected to be visible from the

results of policy implementation, which can be well-received and utilized by the target groups, ensuring that the long-term outcomes of the policy can be realized.

DKI Jakarta Poverty Rate Data

Poverty is one of the primary indicators used to measure the welfare level of society and the success of regional development. As the national center of government and economy, DKI Jakarta Province has a relatively lower poverty rate compared to the national average. Nevertheless, poverty remains a development challenge due to high urban living costs, income inequality, and the persistent presence of marginalized groups with limited access to education, employment, and basic services. Therefore, the trajectory of poverty rates serves as a crucial indicator in evaluating the implementation of poverty alleviation policies in DKI Jakarta.

Fig. 1. Poverty Profile of DKI Jakarta Province,
BPS of DKI Jakarta Province September 2026



Based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) of DKI Jakarta Province as shown in Figure 2, the poverty rate in DKI Jakarta experienced fluctuations during the 2020–2025 period. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of poor people increased from 480.86 thousand (4.53%) in March 2020 to 501.92 thousand (4.72%) in September 2021. This condition reflects the impact of the economic slowdown, which affected the decline in public income and increased household economic vulnerability. Entering the post-pandemic recovery period, the poverty rate showed a continuous downward trend. The number of poor people decreased to 477.83 thousand (4.44%) in September 2023, then further dropped to 449.07 thousand (4.14%) in September 2024, and reached 439.12 thousand or 4.03 percent in September 2025.

In addition to the decline in the number and percentage of poor people, other poverty indicators also showed positive progress. In September 2025, the poverty line in DKI Jakarta Province was recorded at Rp897,768 per capita per month, consisting of the Food Poverty Line (GKM) at Rp622,175 and the Non-Food Poverty Line (GKNM) at Rp275,593. On the other hand, the Poverty Gap Index (P1) decreased to 0.492, while the Poverty Severity Index (P2) dropped to 0.095 compared to conditions in March 2025. The decline in these two indicators indicates that the average expenditure of the poor is getting closer to the poverty line and that expenditure inequality among the poor population is also decreasing. Thus, the improvement that occurred is not only reflected by a reduction in the number of poor people but also by a relative enhancement in the quality of the poor's economic conditions.

Overall, the development of poverty indicators shows that the welfare conditions in DKI Jakarta Province tend to improve after the COVID-19 pandemic period. The decrease in the number and percentage of poor people, followed by improvements in the Poverty Gap Index (P1) and the Poverty Severity Index (P2),

demonstrates an enhancement in the socio-economic conditions of the poor. Nevertheless, the existence of 439.12 thousand people still living below the poverty line indicates that poverty alleviation remains a strategic agenda in regional development. Therefore, the implementation of poverty alleviation policies needs to be continually strengthened so that they can sustainably improve community welfare, expand access to education, healthcare, employment opportunities, and social protection, as well as minimize the various social impacts caused by poverty, including the heightened risk of crime.

DKI Jakarta Crime Rate Data

Crime is an essential indicator in measuring the state of public security and order. Crime rates are influenced not only by the effectiveness of law enforcement but also by various social, economic, and demographic factors, such as population density, urbanization, community mobility, and socio-economic inequality. As the national center of government, business, and economic activity, DKI Jakarta Province has complex urban characteristics, making crime dynamics in this region a strategic issue in regional development. Thus, the progression of crime needs to be understood as part of the context of public policy implementation, especially policies related to improving community welfare.

Fig.2. Crime Trend in DKI Jakarta



DKI Jakarta Province, as the center of government, business, and national economic activity, has complex social characteristics, making it a region with a relatively higher crime rate compared to other provinces in Indonesia. High population density, massive public mobility, urbanization, and socio-economic inequality act as factors influencing the dynamics of criminal acts in this region. In general, the crime trend in DKI Jakarta during the 2020–2024 period showed significant fluctuations with an upward trend post-COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2020, the crime rate decreased compared to the pre-pandemic period. This condition was inseparable from the Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) policy, which limited community mobility, thereby reducing opportunities for several types of street crimes. The slowing economic activity also caused a shift in crime patterns from conventional crimes to information technology-based crimes such as online fraud and cybercrime.

The year 2021 still presented a relatively controlled situation. The mobility restrictions that were still enforced during certain periods meant that the maneuvering space for conventional criminals had not fully recovered. However, security forces noted an increase in digital fraud cases, online theft modes, and the misuse of information technology. This situation indicates a shift in crime patterns following technological developments and changes in societal behavior during the pandemic.

Entering 2022, the number of criminal acts increased again, reaching approximately 39,589 cases. This increase aligned with the recovery of economic activities and the easing of various social restrictions. Normalized community mobility led to an increase in opportunities for various criminal acts such as motor vehicle theft, aggravated theft, assault, fraud, and other street crimes. During this period, the police force also increased the intensity of case recording and reporting, resulting in a higher number of recorded crimes compared to the previous year.

A more massive surge occurred in 2023. Based on the end-of-year release from the Metro Jaya Regional Police (Polda Metro Jaya), the number of crimes reached 52,430 cases, or an increase of about 32 percent compared to 2022. This rise is the highest in recent years. Dominant types of crimes include theft, fraud and embezzlement, assault, mob violence, and narcotics cases. The high level of economic activity and public mobility in the Jakarta metropolitan area is one of the factors explaining this rising crime rate.

In 2024, the crime figure increased again to 58,055 cases. Although the growth rate was lower than the previous year, the figure indicates that Jakarta still faces serious challenges in the field of public security and order. Data from Polda Metro Jaya shows that conventional crimes such as theft and fraud still dominate public reports. Moreover, the advancement of digital technology also drives the emergence of various new and increasingly complex forms of crime, including social media-based fraud and electronic transactions.

From a public policy perspective, the post-pandemic rising trend of crime shows that economic recovery is not always followed by a decrease in crime rates. Urban life complexity, population density, and social inequality remain contributing factors to the emergence of criminal acts. Therefore, crime prevention efforts in DKI Jakarta do not solely depend on law enforcement but also require a preventive approach through improving community welfare, providing job opportunities, strengthening education, and utilizing urban security technology based on the smart city concept.

In addition, the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta alongside Polda Metro Jaya continues to develop CCTV-based surveillance systems, command center integration, the utilization of crime data analytics, and increased patrols in crime-prone areas. This approach is vital considering that Jakarta is the metropolitan area with the highest mobility level in Indonesia. With an integrated strategy between local governments, security forces, and community participation, it is expected that the rising trend in crime can be suppressed in the coming years.

III. METHOD

This research uses a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach to analyze the implementation of poverty alleviation policies and their impact on crime rates in DKI Jakarta Province. The SLR method was selected because it allows researchers to systematically identify, evaluate, and synthesize various findings from previous studies, thereby generating more comprehensive and objective conclusions compared to conventional literature reviews (Kitchenham & Charters, 2007). The execution of the SLR in this study adheres to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) standards, which aim to enhance the transparency, consistency, and replicability of the literature search and selection process (Page et al., 2021).

Research Design

This study employs a descriptive qualitative design based on a systematic literature review. The research focus is directed toward synthesizing study results regarding the relationship between the implementation of poverty alleviation policies and the dynamics of crime rates in DKI Jakarta. The analytical approach is conducted by integrating the following perspectives:

1. Policy implementation (Van Meter & Van Horn, 1975; Grindle, 1980);
2. Implementation governance (Hill & Hupe, 2014);
3. The relationship between poverty and crime based on socio-economic and rational choice approaches.

Literature Search Strategy

The literature search was conducted using the Publish or Perish (PoP) software, utilizing two main databases: Google Scholar and Scopus. The search keywords were formulated based on the research variables and combined using Boolean operators as follows:

1. “Policy Implementation” AND Poverty AND Crime AND Jakarta
2. “Implementasi Kebijakan” AND Kemiskinan AND Kriminalitas AND “DKI Jakarta”
3. “Poverty Reduction Policy” AND Crime Rate
4. “Governance” AND Poverty AND Urban Crime
5. “Urban Poverty” AND Criminality AND Jakarta

The search process was conducted in June 2026, with a publication range spanning from 2020 to 2026, to obtain relevant and up-to-date literature.

Systematic Literature Review Stages (PRISMA)

The SLR process was carried out based on the four PRISMA stages as follows:

1. Identification: The researcher identified all articles from Google Scholar and Scopus using Publish or Perish.
2. Screening: Filtering was conducted based on the title, abstract, publication year, and relevance to the research topic.
3. Eligibility: Literature that passed the screening was analyzed in-depth based on its content, methodology, and contribution to the study.
4. Included: Articles meeting all the criteria were included in the synthesis and analysis stage.

Data Analysis Techniques

The analysis was conducted using two approaches, namely:

1. Bibliometric Analysis: Research theme mapping was performed using the VOSviewer software to identify the relationships between keywords, topic clusters, and research trends related to poverty, policy implementation, governance, and crime.
2. Content Analysis: The selected literature was analyzed using data reduction, theme categorization, interpretation, and narrative synthesis techniques to generate patterns regarding the relationship between policy implementation and crime rates.

The analysis of the results was carried out by correlating the empirical findings with the theoretical frameworks of policy implementation and governance utilized in the study.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Implementation Match Rate of Poverty Alleviation Policies in DKI Jakarta

Based on the results of a literature synthesis using the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach via Publish or Perish (PoP), the implementation of poverty alleviation policies in DKI Jakarta demonstrates varied achievements across different implementation dimensions. Overall, the policy has successfully fostered community social participation; however, it has not fully generated substantial economic transformations. The findings reveal that the social cohesion (gotong royong) aspect achieved the highest Implementation Match Rate (Tingkat Kesesuaian Implementasi/TKI) at 90.78%. This high achievement indicates that policy execution has effectively fostered social engagement and community solidarity in supporting poverty alleviation programs. This implementation manifests through the strengthening of local communities, inter-neighbor collaboration, and increased participation in government-facilitated social programs.

Conversely, the economic dimension yielded relatively low results. Job opportunity availability achieved a TKI of only 42.31%, accompanied by limited growth in household income. These findings indicate that current policies remain predominantly focused on social protection approaches rather than long-term economic transformation. This condition illustrates that implementation success is not yet fully reflected in the enhanced economic capacity of poor households. While social assistance and government interventions successfully maintain short-term social stability, they are not yet robust enough to foster sustainable economic independence.

Spatial Analysis of Crime and Poverty Distribution in DKI Jakarta

The literature review also reveals a spatial pattern demonstrating the linkage between poverty and crime rates across DKI Jakarta. Areas characterized by high population density and greater poverty concentrations—particularly in North Jakarta—tend to exhibit higher crime rates compared to other regions. This condition is associated with severe economic pressure, limited access to formal employment, and high residential density. In contrast, regions such as South Jakarta, which feature a larger proportion of green open spaces, relatively superior environmental quality, and more equitable economic access, display relatively lower vulnerability to crime.

These findings reinforce the view that urban crime is driven not solely by economic variables, but also by environmental and spatial factors. The presence of safe public spaces, adequate environmental lighting, and healthier social interactions contributes to strengthening community social control. Furthermore, the literature indicates that high-density areas carry a greater likelihood of experiencing social disorganization, which ultimately heightens the potential for criminal behavior.

Determinants of Policy Implementation Effectiveness

Based on the synthesis of research findings, the effectiveness of poverty alleviation policy implementation in DKI Jakarta is influenced by both internal and external factors.

1. Internal factors originate from the capacity of the executing organization.

a. Executing Agency Capacity: Implementation effectiveness is governed by the institutional capacity of government agencies to manage programs, execute cross-sectoral coordination, and ensure target-accurate distribution of assistance.

b. Local Data Quality: The accuracy of beneficiary data is critical to program success. Data discrepancies frequently lead to exclusion and inclusion errors, compromising policy effectiveness.

c. Monitoring and Evaluation Capability: The availability of continuous evaluation mechanisms determines the government's ability to execute iterative implementation improvements.

2. External factors encompass conditions outside the executing organization that impact implementation success.

a. Political Support: The commitment of local government and the continuity of the policy agenda serve as primary factors in maintaining program consistency.

b. Financial Support: Adequate budget allocation dictates the scope of intervention and the sustainability of poverty alleviation programs.

c. Social Dynamics and Urbanization: Inward migration streams to DKI Jakarta increase pressure on the labor market and public services, thereby potentially eroding program effectiveness.

Implementation Gap: High Social Participation, Low Economic Impact

The literature synthesis reveals a clear implementation gap in DKI Jakarta's poverty alleviation policies—a condition where policy execution fulfills administrative and social objectives but fails to yield significant economic change. This is evidenced by the high TKI in community mutual assistance (90.78%), whereas the job opportunity indicator reached only 42.31% alongside sluggish income growth. In the framework of Van Meter and Van Horn (1975), successful implementation is driven by the interplay among policy standards and objectives, resources, executing agency characteristics, inter-organizational communication, economic and social conditions, and implementer disposition. The high social participation score indicates that communication channels and public program acceptance have functioned effectively. However, the low job creation performance highlights structural constraints in economic resources and implementation capacity.

These findings align with Grindle's (1980) premise that implementation success in developing contexts is shaped not only by policy design, but significantly by the content of policy and the context of implementation. In DKI Jakarta, poverty alleviation initiatives lean heavily toward social protection and assistance distribution, thereby dampening their impact on broader economic transformation. Furthermore, research by Ananda and Umanto (2025) highlights that public policy evaluation often reveals a mismatch between output delivery and outcome attainment. Programs may strictly adhere to procedural execution without necessarily improving tangible welfare. Consequently, implementation success in Jakarta remains skewed toward social rather than economic metrics; while citizens participate in program execution, this engagement has not translated into heightened economic productivity or expanded access to formal employment. Thus, poverty alleviation policy must shift from passive assistance models toward active economic empowerment strategies oriented around job creation and capacity building.

Poverty–Crime Causality:

Social Cohesion Weakening and Criminal Culture Transmission

The literature synthesis demonstrates that the relationship between poverty and crime in DKI Jakarta is neither linear nor deterministic. Poverty does not directly induce criminal behavior; rather, it creates structural vulnerabilities that heighten susceptibility to deviance. Sen's (1999) capability approach posits that

poverty should be conceptualized as the deprivation of basic capabilities required to achieve a decent life. Lacking access to employment, education, and adequate income restricts individuals' capacity to meet basic needs. This dynamic becomes accentuated in Jakarta's densely populated urban enclaves, which face intense economic pressure and degraded living environments. Literature confirms that areas with extreme poverty concentrations and high density experience higher crime rates than environments with better physical and social infrastructure.

This phenomenon can be understood through Shaw and McKay's (1942) social disorganization theory, which posits that economic stress and weakened local institutions compromise a community's capacity for social control. As social cohesion deteriorates, informal norms become ineffective, allowing deviant behaviors to take root. Furthermore, from a rational choice perspective, criminal activity results from an individual's evaluation of available costs and benefits (Siegel, 2016). For economically constrained populations, illegal endeavors may be perceived as viable strategies for survival. Empirical findings by Fiyantika (2025) confirm that economic variables significantly influenced crime dynamics in DKI Jakarta from 2011 to 2022. This is supported by Yusuf and Zanudin (2025), who note that socioeconomic pressures in metropolitan centers exacerbate crime tendencies, while Hakim et al. (2024) identify a strong link between economic vulnerability and drug-related offenses.

Nevertheless, this link is not absolute. Research by Muhammad (2026) demonstrates that during specific periods, poverty ceases to be the sole dominant factor, necessitating the inclusion of spatial design, environmental quality, and public space availability. Consequently, crime reduction strategies cannot rely exclusively on law enforcement; they must enhance community capability to achieve a decent standard of living through integrated socioeconomic development.

Governance Transformation: From Government to Collaborative Governance

Research findings highlight that the effectiveness of Jakarta's poverty alleviation policies increasingly depends on developing collaborative governance frameworks. According to Hill and Hupe (2014), modern policy implementation has evolved beyond hierarchical, government-centric execution into operational governance—a dynamic interaction among government bodies, private enterprises, civil society organizations, local communities, and other key actors. In DKI Jakarta, this approach is vital because the multifaceted nature of poverty and crime cannot be resolved through bureaucratic measures alone. Rapid urbanization, population density, income inequality, and evolving crime patterns demand multi-sectoral coordination.

The local government must act as a regulator and facilitator, while the private sector supports job creation, civil society organizations drive community empowerment, and citizens serve as primary agents of sustainable development. This perspective aligns with Adams (2016), who emphasizes that policy success hinges on inter-actor coordination mechanisms and effective authority distribution. Similarly, Zein (2023) asserts that modern bureaucratic reform requires governments to transition from mere service providers to development facilitators. In policy evaluation, governance transformation also demands the integration of accurate poverty data, technology-driven monitoring systems, and evidence-based policy evaluation. Ultimately, successful policy implementation in DKI Jakarta relies on multi-sectoral collaboration capable of generating economic welfare, reinforcing social stability, and mitigating crime risks.

Detailed Policy & Causal Framework

1. Policy Dynamics and Implementation Gap

Implementation of poverty alleviation policies in DKI Jakarta has succeeded in expanding public participation through various social protection initiatives, such as social assistance, the Family Hope Program (PKH), Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT), the Jakarta Smart Card (KJP), and the Jakarta Superior Student Card (KJMU). These initiatives have broadened poor households' access to basic needs—education, healthcare, and household consumption—thereby mitigating social vulnerability. However, these achievements have yet to produce sustainable economic impacts. This gives rise to an implementation gap—a disparity between policy objectives and tangible outcomes experienced by the public. Existing assistance programs remain largely oriented toward short-term consumption support (consumptive assistance) rather than building productive economic capacity.

In Jakarta, the central challenge extends beyond low income to include severe constraints in accessing formal, decent employment. Intense labor market competition, rising digital skill requirements, and the dominance of the informal sector make it difficult for impoverished populations to secure stable livelihoods. Consequently, while social assistance temporarily depresses poverty statistics, many households remain precariously situated (near poor) and highly vulnerable to economic shocks.

Furthermore, inter-agency coordination regarding economic empowerment programs remains suboptimal. Vocational training, MSME development, and job placement initiatives frequently operate in silos without integration into social assistance databases. As a result, beneficiaries lack clear pathways to transition toward economic self-reliance. Thus, implementation effectiveness cannot be gauged solely by expanding beneficiary coverage or participation rates; it must be evaluated by a policy's capacity to generate productive employment, elevate household income, and reduce long-term reliance on state welfare.

2. Poverty–Crime Causality and Social Disorganization

The relationship between poverty and crime is complex and multidimensional. Poverty does not automatically trigger criminal acts, but prolonged poverty intensifies risk factors that foster criminal behavior. In several dense, low-income neighborhoods in Jakarta, communities endure compounding deprivations: low income, unequal educational access, high unemployment, and substandard living conditions. The inability to attain a decent standard of living exerts persistent economic pressure, prompting some individuals to adopt illegal means for survival. This environment systematically erodes social cohesion—the collective capacity to build mutual trust, solidarity, and adherence to shared norms. As economic inequality widens, social interactions weaken, community ownership diminishes, and informal social controls cease to function effectively.

Within sociological criminology, these conditions facilitate the cultural transmission of crime—a process wherein deviant behaviors are learned and passed down through social environments. Youth growing up in high-crime neighborhoods are more likely to normalize criminal acts as standard facets of daily life. Consequently, crime evolves from an isolated individual choice into a culturally reproduced pattern across generations. Beyond economic factors, high population density, inadequate public infrastructure, lack of open space, and insufficient surveillance amplify opportunities for theft, drug trafficking, street violence, and other offenses. Therefore, crime reduction efforts must transcend traditional law enforcement by integrating poverty reduction, equitable economic opportunity, and spatial environment upgrades.

3. Governance Transformation: Shifting from "Government" to "Governance"

The evolution of public administration paradigms underscores a shift from government to governance. Where government positions the state as the sole actor in policy execution, governance stresses collaboration among government, the private sector, civil society, academia, and local communities to resolve complex public issues. In Jakarta, the complex challenges of poverty and crime cannot be resolved through unilateral municipal interventions; they necessitate active engagement from diverse stakeholders with distinct resources, authority, and capabilities. Under a governance framework, the municipal government serves as a facilitator of cross-sectoral coordination. For instance, the corporate sector can expand employment opportunities through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs, universities can provide empirical research and policy innovation, non-governmental organizations can lead community empowerment, and citizens themselves serve as active subjects of development.

The success of this governance model depends heavily on policy evaluation quality. Evaluation must extend beyond budget absorption or beneficiary counts to measure actual welfare improvements, income gains, employment generation, and crime reduction. Consequently, evaluation systems must be collaborative, transparent, and data-driven to enable continuous policy refinement by all stakeholders. Transitioning toward good governance also requires inter-agency data integration, information technology utilization, public service transparency, and participatory planning, execution, and evaluation. Ultimately, successful poverty alleviation in Jakarta is not solely a government responsibility, but the result of cross-sectoral synergy across all development actors.

Conclusion

Based on the discussion, it can be concluded that the effectiveness of poverty alleviation policies is closely linked to efforts aimed at reducing crime rates in DKI Jakarta. As policies become more effective at enhancing public welfare—through the provision of job opportunities, income growth, and economic empowerment—the economic pressures that serve as primary drivers of criminal behavior are correspondingly diminished. Although various social protection programs have successfully expanded access to basic needs and strengthened community participation, their execution still faces a notable implementation gap because these efforts have not yet generated sustainable economic impacts. Consumptive social assistance has not fully fostered economic self-reliance among low-income populations, leaving both poverty risks and crime vulnerabilities at elevated levels.

Persistent poverty further contributes to the erosion of social cohesion, widening inequality, and the propagation of criminal subcultures within socially vulnerable environments. Consequently, poverty alleviation policies must be conceptualized as integral components of crime prevention strategies rather than merely as social welfare initiatives. Furthermore, the paradigm shift from government to governance demonstrates that effective poverty alleviation demands multi-sectoral collaboration through partnerships among government entities, the private sector, academia, civil society organizations, and local communities. This collaborative approach forms an essential foundation for fostering more inclusive, sustainable development oriented toward improving overall quality of life. Based on the research findings, several policy recommendations are proposed:

1. Integration of Poverty Data

The government should establish an integrated, accurate, and real-time updated poverty data system. Cross-agency data integration will enhance beneficiary targeting, reduce duplication, and strengthen policy monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. Leveraging digital technology and data interoperability represents a strategic step toward enabling timely, evidence-based decision-making.

2. Systemic Approaches via Economic Empowerment

Poverty alleviation policy should transition from passive cash transfers toward active economic empowerment aimed at achieving community self-reliance. Municipal authorities need to expand skill-training initiatives aligned with labor market demand, strengthen support for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), streamline access to business financing, and broaden formal job opportunities. Consequently, households can generate sustainable incomes, reducing long-term reliance on state welfare.

3. Environment-Based Crime Prevention

Local government should integrate environmental planning with crime prevention strategies. Expanding green open spaces, improving public street lighting, upgrading informal settlements, developing community-friendly public amenities, and reinforcing neighborhood security systems will heighten social cohesion while minimizing opportunities for criminal acts. This approach underscores that physical environmental design serves as a crucial instrument for fostering public safety and elevating overall quality of life.

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