

# The Relationship Between Housing Density and Family Resilience In Urban Densely Populated Areas In Kampung Rawa Urban Village, Central Jakarta Administrative City

Syifa Fadhila Basari <sup>a,1,\*</sup>, Uswatun Hasanah <sup>b,2</sup>, Hurriyyatun Kabbaro <sup>c,3</sup>


<sup>a</sup> Universitas Negeri Jakarta

<sup>1</sup> [syifabasar6@gmail.com](mailto:syifabasar6@gmail.com)\*

\* Corresponding Author



Received 2 December 2024; accepted 31 January 2025; published 5 February 2025

ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
<p>Families who live in densely populated settlements or in areas that are vulnerable to various problems, including economic, educational, health and other social problems, are unable to carry out their roles and functions properly. People in Kampung Rawa often depend on government assistance to fulfill their basic needs to maintain their economic resilience, which is also related to their social and psychological resilience. This tends to create dependency that inhibits individual and family initiatives to be independent. This study aims to determine the relationship between housing density and family resilience in densely populated urban areas. This research is a quantitative study using a survey method, with a correlation approach. Data collection in this study used a questionnaire. Data collection used cluster sampling technique with 476 housewives in RW 2, Kampung Rawa Village, Central Jakarta. Research data collection from March 2024 to September 2024. The prerequisite test data analysis technique uses the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test and hypothesis testing using the Person Product Moment Correlation Coefficient Test and the t test. The results showed that the value of <math>r = 0.007</math> means that it has a very weak relationship or <math>H_0</math> is accepted. This means that there is no relationship between residential density and family resilience in urban densely populated areas in the kampung rawa urban village of Central Jakarta. The implication of this research is that by paying attention to residential capacity, families can create a more comfortable and healthy environment. Families who prioritize wise family planning can minimize the risk of overcrowding that can cause various problems, both physical and psychological.</p>	<p>Occupancy Density Population Family Family Resilience</p> <p>This is an open-access article under the <a href="#">CC-BY-SA</a> license</p> 

## 1. Introduction

### Background.

According to Databoks in 2021, the most populous city in Indonesia is Jakarta, with population density figures showing that every 1 km<sup>2</sup> of Jakarta is inhabited by around 15 thousand people, the densest compared to other provinces in Indonesia. Jakarta is a metropolitan city that many people see as a dream city. Based on this, Jakarta has a lot of rapid technological development, tall buildings, and sufficient public facilities, especially in Central Jakarta. Central Jakarta is the most populous city in Jakarta. Currently, according to the BPS of DKI Jakarta Province in 2022, the population in Central Jakarta is 1.079.995 people with an area of 47.56 km<sup>2</sup> which if averaged 22,708 people/km<sup>2</sup>. Central Jakarta does not only contain offices, tall buildings, adequate facilities, and elite areas. It is also undeniable that Central Jakarta is a densely populated city. According to BPS in 2021, the population density in Central Jakarta is located in Kampung Rawa Village, Johar Baru District, Central Jakarta. Kelurahan Kampung Rawa is a densely populated area with 68,956.67/km<sup>2</sup>. Families who live in densely populated settlements or reside in areas that are vulnerable to various problems, both economic, educational, health and other social

problems, causing these families to be unable to carry out their roles and functions properly and pay less attention to child development.

Family is basically an association that tries to create intimacy in the form of behavior so that a feeling of belonging (sense of identity) arises, in the form of emotional ties, basic experiences, or shared ideals (Ulfiyah, 2021). Family resilience is the ability of each family to endure difficulties and then adapt to the changes that occur and be able to bounce back, even become stronger after experiencing a crisis (Saefullah, Giyarsih, & Setiyawati, 2018). The weak role of the family will only give birth to a weak and problematic generation (Thariq, 2017). According to Musfiroh, Nugraheni, & Sumiyarsi (2019), family resilience includes the resilience of legality and family integrity, where parents provide time to gather with children, all family members have birth certificates, families have marriage certificates, husbands and wives together to determine contraceptives and determine the number of children.

Family functioning refers to how all family members can communicate with each other, relate to each other, maintain relationships and make decisions and solve problems together (Herawati, et al 2020). In residential densities in densely populated cities, there is family dysfunction. In the economic function, the economic problems experienced by the family will cause the family to be unable to meet family needs so that it can reduce family resilience (Herawati, et al. 2017). With many family members and the high cost of living in urban areas, there are many expenses that must be incurred. Limited space and privacy can interfere with social relationships and interactions between family members and especially psychological problems in children such as developmental disorders, aggressive behavior, and difficulty concentrating. Problems related to psychological distress are most commonly faced by families in the form of worrying things, the main concerns expressed are related to children, family, and economic conditions (Intan, Sunarti, & Hernawati, 2019). Because a family functions as an introduction to the larger society, as a link between individuals and the larger social structure (Prayitno, 2013).

Communities in swamp villages often rely on government assistance to fulfill their basic needs. This assistance, while important, tends to create dependency that inhibits individual and family initiative to be self-reliant. This poses a serious challenge to improving family resilience, which should be the foundation for a stronger and more competitive society. One of the impacts of dependence on government assistance is the low motivation of the community to develop their skills and economic potential. Many families in Kampung Rawa are satisfied with the assistance they receive, making little effort to seek better employment opportunities.

Families do not have enough financial reserves to deal with emergencies or invest in children's education. This is exacerbated by increasing housing density. With so many people living in a small area, the quality of life decreases. Limited space often makes social interactions more complex, with conflicts between residents often occurring due to environmental pressures. In addition, access to public services such as education, health and sanitation becomes increasingly limited. Under these conditions, the resilience of families is further eroded, as they do not have enough space to develop socially and emotionally for their children. As a result, the next generation is trapped in similar conditions.

Population density in urban areas creates many problems and impacts the population itself (Safitri R., 2023). Population density can densify housing. Based on this, the population becomes the main role because of the biggest impact of population density itself. Residential density is the density of family members in one dwelling (Safitri, 2023). Residential density in a house of one person occupies a minimum occupancy area of 9m<sup>2</sup> and a minimum sleeping area of 8 m<sup>2</sup> and it is not recommended that more than two people use one bedroom (Zairinayati & Putri, 2020). Overcrowding occurs if one person in one dwelling does not get 9m<sup>2</sup>. One of the factors of population density itself is urbanization. Urbanization is a process that occurs due to high population growth rates, demographic mobility from rural areas to urban areas, especially those that can cause physical expansion of urban areas (Widiawaty, 2019). As a result, urban areas become attractive magnets for urbanites to find work, (Harahap, 2013).

### **Family Resilience**

According to Law No. 52 of 2009 Family resilience and welfare is a family condition that has tenacity and resilience and contains physical and material capabilities to live independently and

develop themselves and their families to live harmoniously in improving the welfare of physical and mental happiness. Based on research (Muarifuddin, RC., Sutarto, Raharjo, & Yusuf, 2021). Based on other research, family resilience is the family's ability to manage family resources and problems, based on the values they embrace to achieve the goals they want to achieve, namely a prosperous and quality life (Sunarti, 2015). From some of the definitions above, it can be concluded that the dynamic condition of a family in carrying out economic, social, and psychological functions, and managing problems so that family functions are still fulfilled.

There are 3 dimensions of family resilience, namely: (1) Physical economic resilience, the family provides food with a balanced menu, each family member gets a proper place to sleep, (Musfiroh, Mulyani, C, Nugraheni, & Sumiyarsi, 2019); (2) Social resilience, family participation in caring for the elderly, family participation in social religious and social community activities, families live in harmony and help each other with neighbors (Musfiroh, Mulyani, C, Nugraheni, & Sumiyarsi, 2019); (3) Psychological resilience, the ability of family members to manage their emotions, resulting in a positive self-concept.

### **Residential Density**

Based on the Decree of the Minister of Settlements and Regional Infrastructure Number 403/KPTS/M/2002, that housing is one of the basic human needs and is an important factor in improving human dignity, it is necessary to create conditions that can encourage housing development to maintain the continuity of housing provision for all levels of society. The minimum space requirement according to the calculation with the Minimum Standard size is 9 m<sup>2</sup>, or the threshold standard with a figure of 7.2 m<sup>2</sup> per person. From the above definition, it can be concluded that the definition of residential density is the condition of the number of family members that exceeds the capacity standard, causing discomfort.

There are 2 dimensions of residential density, namely: (1) The size of the dwelling, a dwelling that has an ideal area will have a positive impact, especially in facilitating the activities of its occupants; (2) The number of family members; the larger the household size means more household members, which in turn will make the household burden heavier.

### **Research Objectives**

The purpose of this study is to determine whether there is a relationship between residential density and family resilience in urban densely populated areas in Kampung Rawa Village, Central Jakarta Administrative City.

## **2. Method**

This research is a quantitative study with a survey method with a correlational approach. The population is the entire number of women who act as housewives in densely populated settlements in Kampung Rawa Village, Johar Baru District, Central Jakarta Administrative City with a total of 3,793 housewives. The sampling used in this study is side probability, which is a type of sampling chosen randomly, and all elements or elements of the population have the same opportunity to be selected as a sample with cluster random sampling technique. In Kelurahan Kampung Rawa, there are a total of 8 RWs in it as clusters. After making a random selection, RW 2 is the selected cluster that will be sampled in this study, all housewives in RW 2 in Kelurahan Kampung Rawa with a total of 476 samples. The primary data collection method used is by using a questionnaire. Meanwhile, secondary data is data that comes from parties or institutions that have used or published it. In this study, the secondary data used were from BPS, data from urban villages, and relevant previous research journals.

The type of family resilience instrument uses a cumulative scale (Guttman). Positive items on the answer "Yes" get a score of 1 and, "No" get a score of 0. While negative items on the answer "Yes" get a score of 0 and "No" get a score of 1. Testing this instrument uses validity and reliability. The type of residential density instrument uses 2 questions, consisting of the area of occupied housing, and the number of family members in the dwelling. If the results show <9m<sup>2</sup> will get the answer "high density" and if the results show >9m<sup>2</sup> will get the answer "normal density".

Descriptive analysis commonly used are mean, median, mode, standard deviation and maximum-minimum. With the prerequisite test analysis is the normality test using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test of Normality and the hypothesis test is the correlation significance test using Pearson product moment and t test.

### 3. Results and Discussion

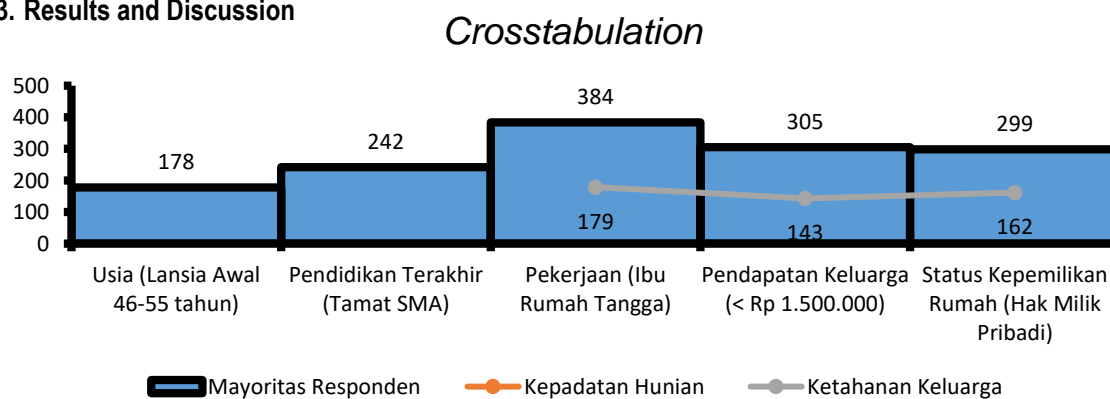


Fig. 1. Graph of Respondent Characteristics

In Figure 1, the largest age group of respondents was 46-55 years old in the early elderly period, with a percentage reaching 178 respondents. According to research conducted by Sari and Suryani (2020), individuals in this age range tend to have better economic and social stability, which allows them to be more involved in community issues, including family resilience. At this age, many people have experienced managing life's challenges, so they can provide deeper insights into the conditions faced in densely populated neighborhoods. In addition, this age group often has greater family responsibilities, so they are more sensitive to issues related to overcrowding and its impact on family welfare (Nasution, 2019).

With a high percentage of high school graduates, many individuals in urban areas complete secondary education but do not continue on to higher education due to economic limitations or accessibility to higher education (Sari & Rahman, 2021). High school education is often the point at which individuals begin to enter the world of work. Many jobs are in the informal sector or jobs that do not require higher education, so individuals feel that a high school education is enough to get a job (Suhaeni, 2011). According to research by Purnamasari & Supriyadi (2021) in high-density areas, many women choose to become housewives because of the demands to manage families and households in limited situations. According to gender theory, society often assigns certain roles to men and women, where women are more often associated with domestic tasks and household management (Connel, 2019). In this context, many women in densely populated areas feel that their responsibilities are at home, so they choose to be housewives rather than seek outside employment.

Many individuals are stuck in informal or low-income jobs, which limits their ability to earn higher incomes (London School of Economics, 2019). This is due to high competition for better jobs and limited job opportunities in the formal sector. A total of 384 respondents were housewives, and 179 families had high family resilience. Non-working housewives in high population density neighborhoods face particular challenges in maintaining family resilience. Various strategies can be used to survive in these conditions. One of them is efficient resource management. According to research by Handayani & Kurniawan (2023) housewives often utilize local skills and resources to create small business opportunities from home, such as selling food or handicrafts. A total of 305 respondents earned <Rp1,500,000, and 143 families had high family resilience. Private home ownership provides stability and security for families, which contributes to long-term resilience and well-being (Sumarni, Efendi, & Fauzi, 2023). Families who own their homes tend to have more control over their living environment, which can improve the quality of

life and mental health of family members. Conversely, the low percentage of contracted houses reflects the challenges faced by families in densely populated neighborhoods. A total of 299 respondents had private home ownership status, and 162 families had high family resilience. Research by Grimbert & Roring (2023) Couples who do not have the money to buy a house may have to move around due to changes in rental contracts or rising rental costs. It shows that families living in contract housing often experience uncertainty in terms of housing and rental costs, which can disrupt family stability.

### Residential Density

The distribution of respondents based on the residential density category is presented in the table below. A minimum score of 1 means that 1 individual only gets 1 m<sup>2</sup> and a maximum value score of 28 means that a maximum individual gets 28 m<sup>2</sup>. This shows that the majority of respondents experience high residential density, with (59%) living in spaces of less than 9 m<sup>2</sup> per person. Only a few respondents had larger living spaces, indicating challenges in living conditions. This suggests that most are in the overcrowded category and many individuals are in a confined space.

The high density experienced by most respondents suggests that many families may face challenges in terms of privacy, space to move around and access to essential resources. Family well-being theory states that a good environment, including adequate space, contributes to the emotional and physical well-being of family members. In this context, high residential density may increase the potential for conflict, stress and feelings of helplessness among family members, which in turn may affect their relationship dynamics.

The mean value of residential density listed in the table is 8 m<sup>2</sup> per capita, which is below the normal limit. This suggests that most respondents are living in less than ideal conditions, which may contribute to negative experiences, such as feelings of deprivation or concerns regarding family well-being. In family welfare theory, these conditions can hinder the development of healthy and supportive relationships within the family, as physical limitations can reduce the quality of interactions between family members.

Table 1. Distribution of Respondents Residential Density

Category of Residential Density Variable	Total	
	Total	Percent
High Density (<9m <sup>2</sup> )/capita	281	59
Normal Density (≥9m <sup>2</sup> )/capita	195	41
Total	476	100
Minimal Value	1 m <sup>2</sup> /capita	
Maksimal Value	28 m <sup>2</sup> /capita	
Average Value	8 m <sup>2</sup> /capita	

### Family Resilience

The minimum score is 1 and the maximum score is 38. Most of the respondents' responses are in the moderate category (60.92%) with a variable mean value (24.56%), which means that the majority of respondents are in the moderate family resilience category. Family resilience in the moderate category indicates that the family has some strong foundations, but still faces challenges that need to be overcome. In this context, the family is able to cope with everyday problems and support each other, but may not be fully prepared for a larger crisis. Communication between family members is good, although there is sometimes tension or disagreement. In addition, the family's psychological and social resources are adequate, but still require improvement to achieve more optimal well-being.

Table 2. Distribution of Family Resilience Respondents

Family Resilience Variable Categories	Total	
	Total	Percent
Low (x<15,178)	77	16,17
Medium (15,178≤x<33,956)	290	60,92
High (x>33,95)	109	22,89
Total	476	100
Minimal Value	1	
Maksimal Value	38	

Average Value + Standard Deviation

24,56+9,38

**Relationship between Residential Density and Family Resilience**

It can be seen that the correlation coefficient (*r*) value shows 0.007. So it can be interpreted that residential density has a very weak relationship with family resilience.

**Tabel 3.** Korelasi Kepadatan Hunian dengan Ketahanan Keluarga

		<b>Correlations</b>	
		Residential Density	Family Resilience
Residential Density	Pearson Correlation	1	.007
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.881
	N	476	476
Family Resilience	Pearson Correlation	.007	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.881	
	N	476	476

From the correlation results above, the hypothesis test on the variable of residential density with family resilience can be seen as follows:

Test criteria: with  $\alpha = 0.05$  and  $n = 476$  then obtained

$$t_{tabel} = \frac{t_{\alpha}}{2}(n-2) = \frac{t_{0,05}}{2}(476-2) = t_{0,025}(474) = 1,96$$

Test Statistics:

$$t_{hitung} = \frac{r_{xy}\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r_{xy}^2}} = \frac{0,007\sqrt{474}}{\sqrt{1-0,007^2}} = \frac{0,007\sqrt{474}}{\sqrt{1-0,007^2}} = 0,152$$

The decision making criteria are as follows:

If  $t_{count} < t_{table}$ , then  $H_0$  is accepted or insignificant

If  $t_{count} > t_{table}$ , then  $H_0$  rejected atau signifikat

The calculation results show  $t_{count}$  -0,516 with a value  $t_{table}$  1,96 because  $t_{count} < t_{table}$  then  $H_0$  is accepted and  $H_1$  is rejected. It means that there is no relationship between residential density and family resilience.

**Discussion**

The analysis shows that there is a very weak correlation between residential density and family resilience, with a value of  $r = 0.007$ . This indicates that an increase in residential density is not directly proportional to an increase or decrease in family resilience in the area due to other factors.

Several factors may explain these results. First, family resilience can be influenced by various other variables besides housing density, such as education, access to health services, and social support. In the context of Kampung Rawa, many families may have strong social networks, which can help them overcome life's challenges despite living in a high-density area. Some families living in high-density areas can have strong social support, which contributes to their resilience. For example, despite limited physical space, intense social interactions in dense neighborhoods can create mutually reinforcing support networks. These families may help each other deal with daily problems, so their resilience is not compromised by overcrowding conditions. Secondly, people's adaptation to dense neighborhoods can also be a reason. Residents in congested areas often have developed strategies to survive and adapt to their surroundings. For example, they may be more inclined to share resources and support each other within the community, thereby reducing the negative impact of overcrowding on family resilience.

**4. Conclusion**

Based on the results of the research conducted by the researchers, it can be concluded that there is no relationship between residential density and family resilience in urban densely populated areas in Kampung Rawa Urban Village, Central Jakarta Administrative City. Families should consider the capacity of the residence when planning the number of family members. By promoting wise family planning, families can minimize the risk of overcrowding that can cause

various problems, both physical and psychological. This helps to maintain well-being and create a more comfortable and healthy environment.

### Acknowledgment

This research was funded by the researcher himself and received support from the Family Welfare Education study program, Faculty of Engineering, State University of Jakarta, Head and Residents of RW 2, Kampung Rawa Village, Johar Baru District, Central Jakarta.

### References

- Badan Pusat Statistik. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.bps.go.id/id>
- Connel, R. W. (2019). *Gender and Power: Society, the Person, and Sexual Politics*. Stanford University Press.
- Faizha, N., Rini, R. P., & Ariyanto, E. A. (2024). Resiliensi pada pekerja di kota surabaya: bagaimana peran dukungan keluarga dan regulasi emosi? *Sukma: Jurnal Penelitian Psikologi*, 35-47.
- Herawati, T., Tyas, F. P., & Trijayanti, L. (2017). Tekanan ekonomi, strategi koping, dan ketahanan keluarga yang menikah usia muda. *Jurnal Ilmu Keluarga & Konsumen*, 181-191.
- Intan, I., Sunarti, E., & Hernawati, N. (2019). Tekanan psikologis dan kesejahteraan subjektif keluarga di wilayah perdesaan dan perkotaan. *ANFUSINA: Journal of Psychology*, 91-100.
- London School of Economics. (2019, May 3). *Economics & Business*. Retrieved from [https://phys.org/news/2019-05-high-density-cities-economically-beneficial-greater.html#google\\_vignette](https://phys.org/news/2019-05-high-density-cities-economically-beneficial-greater.html#google_vignette)
- MENTERI PEMUKIMAN DAN PRASARANA WILAYAH REPUBLIK INDONESIA. (2002). *KEPUTUSAN MENTERI PERMUKIMAN DAN PRASARANA WILAYAH*. Jakarta: MENTERI PEMUKIMAN DAN PRASARANA WILAYAH REPUBLIK INDONESIA.
- Muarifuddin, M., RC., A. R., Sutarto, J., Raharjo, T. J., & Yusuf, A. (2021). Ketahanan keluarga sebagai peningkatan pemberdayaan keluarga bagi anggota pkk. *Jurnal Bina Desa*, 200-205.
- Musfiroh, M., Mulyani, S., C, E. B., Nugraheni, A., & Sumiyarsi, I. (2019). Analisis faktor-faktor ketahanan keluarga di kampung kb rw 18 kelurahan kadapiro kota surakarta. *PLACENTUM Jurnal Ilmiah Kesehatan dan Aplikasinya*, 61-66.
- Nasution, M. (2019). Peran Usia dalam Keterlibatan Komunitas. *Jurnal Keluarga Sejahtera*, 112-120.
- Ninditama, I. P., Cholil, W., Akbar, M., & Antoni, D. (2021). Klasifikasi keluarga sejahteran study kasus: kecamatan kota Palembang. *Jurnal Tekno Kompak*, 37-49.
- Permana, R. S., & Suzan, N. (2023). Peran komunikasi dalam konteks hubungan keluarga. *Jurnal Kajian Budaya dan Humaniora*, 43-49.
- Prayitno, U. S. (2013). Diferensiasi peran anggota keluarga miskin perkotaan: perspektif modal sosial. *Aspirasi: Jurnal Masalah-masalah Sosial*, 15-28.
- Purnamasari, R., & Supriyadi, A. (2021). Peran Perempuan dalam Ekonomi Keluarga di Wilayah Padat Penduduk. *Jurnal Sosial dan Ekonomi*, 77-88.
- Rahayu, N. F., & Rahmah, F. A. (2022). Keputusan pasangan subur untuk tidak memiliki anak. *Hermeneutika: Jurnal Hermeneutika*, 20-33.
- Ramadhani, A. A., Adzhariah, I., Safitri, W., & Suprapmanto, J. (2022). Peran orang tua dalam membangun kemandirian anak. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Pendidikan Dasar dan Menengah*, 91-99.
- Ramdhani, R. A., Rojabi, N. M., Mubarak, M. C., Roihan, Fuadi, D. A., & Kholis, N. (2024). Strategi koping anak terakhir dalam mengatasi kehilangan ayam dan kesepian: sebuah pendekatan kualitatif. *SETARA: Jurnal Studi Gender dan Anak*, 51-65.
- Samrin, Syahrul, Kadir, S. F., Lukluil, D. R., & Mknun. (2020). Pengaruh kondisi sosial ekonomi terhadap motivasi belajar siswa. *Shautut Tarbiyah*, 250-271.
- Silvia, & Ikhsan. (2021). Pengaruh pertumbuhan ekonomi, kemiskinan dan kepadatan penduduk terhadap kriminalitas di indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Ekonomi Pembangunan*, 23-30.

- 
- Suhaeni, H. (2011). Kepadatan penduduk dan hunian berpengaruh terhadap kemampuan adaptasi penduduk di lingkungan perumahan padat. *Jurnal Permukiman*, 93-99.
- Sumarni, I., Efendi, F., & Fauzi, M. (2023). Tanggung renteng dalam kelompok simpan pinjam perempuan (spp) terhadap ketahanan ekonomi keluarga. *El Mudhorib: Jurnal Kajian Ekonoomi dan Perbankan Syariah*, 68-87.
- Sunarti, E. (2015). *Ketahanan Keluarga Indonesia: dari Kebijakan dan Penelitian Menuju Tindakan*. Bogor: PT Penerbit IPB Press.
- Thariq, M. (2017). Membangun ketahanan keluarga dengan komunikasi interpersonal. *SIMBOLIKA*, 34-44.
- Utami, R. B. (2020). Analisis pengaruh angka beban ketergantungan, kepadatan penduduk, garis kemiskinan terhadap indeks gini di indonesia. *MTPH Journal*, 212-223.
- Zairinayati, & Putri, D. H. (2020). Hubungan kepadatan hunian dan luas ventilasi dengan Kejadian ispa pada rumah susun Palembang. *Indonesian Journal of Health Sciences*, 121-128.