

ABSTRACT

Indonesia is the 4th largest population in the world. The results of UN projection research reveal that by 2050, 2/3 of Indonesia's population will live in urban areas. This development certainly has a negative side, considering that cities are the center of economic, social, and political activities. The density of life in the city is the result of urbanization which is commonly carried out by the younger generation.

The increasing population in a city is in line with the increasing problems that exist. Starting from congestion, floods, air pollution, crime, and other problems. So that along with technological developments, in 1990 a concept emerged that could solve problems in urban areas by integrating the life systems of people in cities with technology. Namely Smart city.

DKI Jakarta as the national capital has been implementing the Smart city concept since 2014. As a form of government effort to be able to provide better services to the community. The younger generation, as the largest population category in DKI Jakarta, will certainly benefit directly from the implementation of smart city.

This research method uses SEM PLS data analysis techniques with a number of respondents of 400 people. By taking the characteristics of a smart city, namely Smart government, Smart environment, Smart economy, Smart people, Smart living, and Smart mobility. In this study, it is found that Smart economy is the characteristic with the highest score, and Smart people is the characteristic of the smart city with the lowest score in DKI Jakarta.