

ABSTRAC

Arinda sri wahyuni, Crime and Economic Development: A Village Level Analysis in Indonesia, under the supervision of Rifai Afni S.E. M.Sc. Ph. D

This study aims to analyze the effect of economic development on crime at the village level in Indonesia. Economic development is measured using several indicators, including the main source of income, micro and small industries, financial institutions, economic facilities, PLN electricity access, credit facilities, street lighting, internet availability, and Base Transceiver Stations (BTS). This study employs a quantitative approach using secondary panel data from the Village Potential Statistics (PODES) for 2011, 2014, 2018, and 2021. The data were analyzed using panel data regression with the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) as the selected estimation model. The results indicate that economic development has varying effects on different types of crime. Financial institutions, economic facilities, credit facilities, street lighting, and BTS have a significant effect on several types of crime. Meanwhile, the main source of income, PLN electricity access, and internet availability do not have a significant effect on most types of crime. Overall, economic development influences crime rates in Indonesia. Therefore, equitable development, improved infrastructure quality, and expanded access to economic services should continue to be strengthened to support crime reduction efforts.

Keywords: Economic Development, Crime, panel data regression

ABSTRAK

Arinda Sri Wahyuni, Kriminalitas Dan Pembangunan Ekonomi: Analisis Level Desa Di Indonesia di bawah bimbingan Rifai Afri S.E. M.Sc. Ph. D.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh pembangunan ekonomi terhadap kriminalitas pada level desa di Indonesia. Pembangunan ekonomi diukur melalui indikator sumber penghasilan utama, industri mikro dan kecil, lembaga keuangan, sarana ekonomi, akses listrik PLN, fasilitas kredit, penerangan jalan, keberadaan internet, dan Base Transceiver Station (BTS). Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan data sekunder berupa data panel Potensi Desa (PODES) tahun 2011, 2014, 2018, dan 2021. Teknik analisis yang digunakan adalah regresi data panel dengan pendekatan Fixed Effect Model (FEM) sebagai model terpilih. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pembangunan ekonomi memiliki pengaruh yang berbeda terhadap setiap jenis kriminalitas. Variabel lembaga keuangan, sarana ekonomi, fasilitas kredit, penerangan jalan, dan BTS berpengaruh signifikan terhadap beberapa jenis kriminalitas. Sementara itu, variabel sumber penghasilan utama, akses listrik PLN, dan keberadaan internet tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap sebagian besar jenis kriminalitas. Secara keseluruhan, pembangunan ekonomi berpengaruh terhadap tingkat kriminalitas di Indonesia, sehingga pemerataan pembangunan, peningkatan kualitas infrastruktur, serta penguatan akses layanan ekonomi perlu terus ditingkatkan sebagai upaya mendukung penurunan kriminalitas.

Kata Kunci: Kriminalitas, Pembangunan Ekonomi, regresi data panel