ECONOMY AND CRIME DURING THE PANDEMIC (COVID 19) IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

The decline in the economy, the high intensity of crime that occurs and the trend of crime in certain types, it is necessary to reveal in detail the description of crime in Indonesia during the pandemic. This study aims to determine the profile of economic and non-economic crime and the determinants of crime in Indonesia before and during the pandemic. This research utilizes criminality from BPS in 2018-2021 as well as data from Regional Economic Statistics from BPS and the Director General of Fiscal Balance of the Republic of Indonesia. With this data collection and secondary data documentation, we will get an overview of the relationship between the economy and crime in Indonesia in the unit of analysis from 34 provinces in Indonesia. This research utilizes descriptive statistic and econometrics to analyzes the condition. The crime rate has a downward trend but while entering a crisis, the crime rate will increase in 2021. There is no shift in the composition of the existing types of crime and the dominant type of crime is still the same as before the pandemic, namely crimes against property rights. As a result of the pandemic, there were 10 provinces that experienced an increase, the rest experienced a decline where the largest increase in crime was in the provinces of Southeast Sulawesi and North Kalimantan. In economic crime, the increase occurred in 11 provinces with the largest increase in Southeast Sulawesi and NTB. In contrast to non-economic crime, there was an increase in 14 provinces, where the provinces that experienced the largest increase were Maluku and Yogyakarta. Based on the estimation of the determinants of crime, in general crime, the educational variable is proven not to determine the occurrence of crime both before and after the pandemic. The direction of the influence of variables that determine the occurrence of crime is as expected, welfare can reduce crime rates, especially during a pandemic. The level of case completion, which can be considered as a deterrent variable, the completion of this case has been proven to inhibit the occurrence of crime. Likewise, the level of population density tends to reduce the existing crime rate. Only welfare variables and the level of case settlement affect the occurrence of economic crime. It's just that an increase in the level of community welfare increases economic crime. Variable level of case completion and population density that do not affect non-economic crime. According to non-economic motives, the disclosure factor of this case has little influence on the occurrence of crime because it is not a cost consideration in accordance with the existing motive. What is very unfortunate is that education determines the occurrence of crime, especially during the pandemic crisis that occurs, this is because when the pressure of the pandemic is on the offenders, they become more creative in creating or encouraging more varied crimes with non-economic motives, especially with the existing competence and knowledge.

Kata Kunci: *economic crime, non-economic crime, property rights, determinants of crime*