

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS KOMPARATIF STRUKTUR SOSIAL EKONOMI TERHADAP KASUS KEJADIAN KRIMINALITAS PROPERTI DI PULAU JAWA DAN SUMATERA TAHUN 2015-2024

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Perubahan struktur sosial ekonomi Indonesia serta kemajuan teknologi menuntut individu untuk beradaptasi dengan cepat. Seiring proses perkembangan, terdapat persaingan antar masyarakat dalam memenuhi kebutuhan dan gaya hidup yang kompleks. Namun, banyak individu memilih cara tidak legal untuk mencapainya yang tercermin dari masih tingginya kasus kriminalitas properti di Indonesia, khususnya di Pulau Jawa dan Sumatera. Studi ini meneliti pengaruh ketimpangan pendapatan, pengangguran, kepadatan penduduk, migrasi masuk antarprovinsi terhadap kriminalitas properti serta apakah migrasi masuk memoderasi pengaruh pengangguran terhadap kasus kejadian kriminalitas properti di dua wilayah berbeda yaitu Pulau Jawa dan Sumatera tahun 2015-2024. Perbedaan kondisi sosial ekonomi dua wilayah tersebut dapat mengindikasikan adanya perbedaan hasil. Dengan pendekatan Fixed Effect Model (FEM), hasil penelitian menunjukkan ketimpangan pendapatan tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap kriminalitas properti di Pulau Jawa maupun Sumatera. Tingkat pengangguran terbuka berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap kriminalitas properti di kedua wilayah. Kepadatan penduduk tidak berpengaruh signifikan di Pulau Jawa, namun berpengaruh positif signifikan di Pulau Sumatera. Selanjutnya, migrasi masuk antarprovinsi tidak berpengaruh signifikan di kedua wilayah. Adapun pengaruh positif pengangguran terhadap kriminalitas properti cenderung melemah ketika migrasi masuk lebih tinggi. Temuan ini menunjukkan perbedaan karakteristik sosial ekonomi wilayah memengaruhi pola kriminalitas properti di Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: Kriminalitas Properti, Sosial Ekonomi, Analisis Komparatif

ABSTRACT

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRUCTURE ON PROPERTY CRIME CASES IN JAVA AND SUMATERA ISLANDS, 2015-2024

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Indonesia's socio-economic transformation and technological advancement require individuals to adapt rapidly. Along with these developments, increasing competition among communities to fulfill complex needs and lifestyles has emerged. However, some individuals choose illegal means to achieve these goals, as reflected in the persistently high incidence of property crime in Indonesia, particularly on Java and Sumatra Islands. This study examines the effects of income inequality, unemployment, population density, and interprovincial in-migration on property crime, as well as whether in-migration moderates the effect of unemployment on property crime in two different regions, namely Java and Sumatra, during the period 2015–2024. Differences in the socio-economic conditions of these regions may indicate variations in the determinants of crime. Using the Fixed Effect Model (FEM), the results reveal that income inequality has no significant effect on property crime in either Java or Sumatra. The open unemployment rate has a positive and significant effect on property crime in both regions. Population density has no significant effect in Java but exerts a positive and significant effect in Sumatra. Furthermore, interprovincial in-migration has no significant effect on property crime in either region. The findings also indicate that the positive effect of unemployment on property crime tends to weaken as the level of in-migration increases. These results suggest that regional socio-economic characteristics play an important role in shaping property crime patterns in Indonesia.

Key Words: Property Crime, Socio-economic, Comparative Analysis