



## Crime Traps in Inclusive Economic Development

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### Article Information    Abstract

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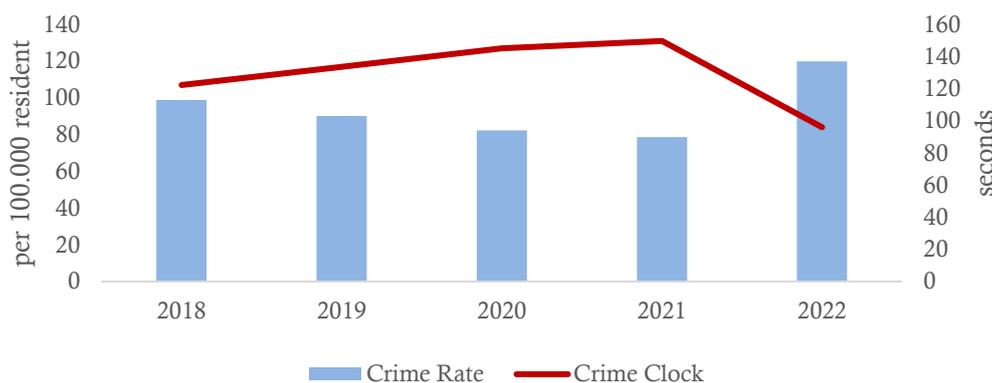
Increased crime is frequently assumed to be an unavoidable consequence of economic growth and development. The impact of criminal activity creates new challenges within the community. The purpose of this research is to investigate how criminal activities affect Indonesia's inclusive economic development. Panel data using the Least Squares Dummy Variable (LSDV) method covering 34 Indonesian provinces from 2018 to 2022 were used in this research. The findings indicate that the specific types of crime, namely crimes against decency, crimes against freedom of the person, and crimes against public order, notably influence inclusive economic development. The findings indicate that crimes against life, crimes including embezzlement, fraud, and corruption; crimes against property, both violent and non-violent; crimes related to narcotics; and crimes against physical bodies do not exert a significant influence on inclusive economic development. This study underscores the necessity of a comprehensive strategy that prioritizes crime-prevention tactics and involves a variety of stakeholders to address the underlying causes of criminal activity.

## INTRODUCTION

The prevalence of crime represents a significant impediment to realizing inclusive economic development. This concept entails pursuing equitable and sustainable economic growth alongside enhancing the well-being of all societal strata (Adekoya & Abdul Razak, 2017; Bappenas, 2018). The number of crimes reported to the police in 2022 reached 372,965 incidents, a

55.7% increase from the previous year (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2023).

This increase is also evident in the crime rate per 100,000 population in 2022, which rose from 90 to 137, a 52.22% increase over the previous year. The time interval between crime occurrences (the crime clock) is also becoming shorter, indicating an increase in crime frequency. In 2022, a crime occurred once every 84 seconds, compared to once every 131 seconds in 2021.

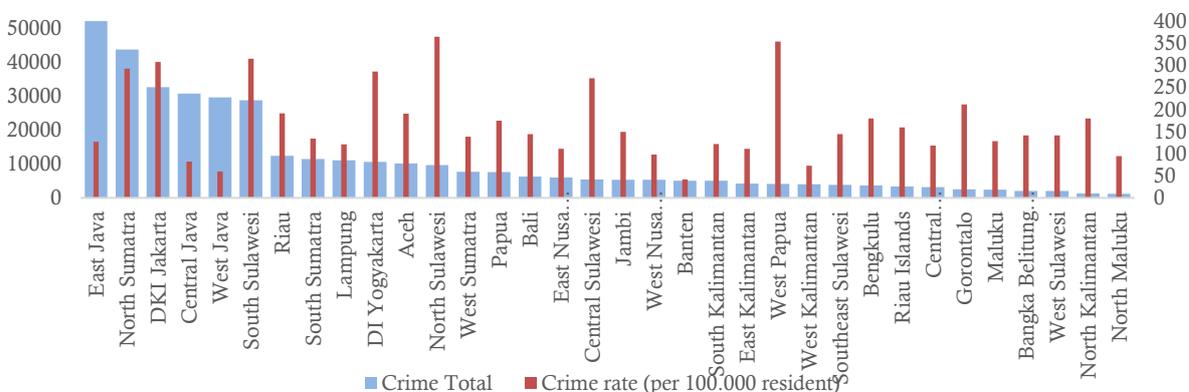


**Figure 1.** Risk Level and Time Lapse of Crime in Indonesia, 2018-2022

Source: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2023

The East Java Regional Police (Polda) had the highest number of crimes during 2022, followed by the North Sumatra Regional Police and the Metro Jaya Regional Police. In contrast, the North Maluku, North Kalimantan, and West Sulawesi Regional Police recorded the lowest crime rates. However, a high or low number of reported crimes does not necessarily correspond directly to the crime rate. The East Java Regional Police exhibit a relatively low crime risk profile

compared to other regions. Conversely, the provinces of North Sulawesi, West Papua, and South Sulawesi demonstrate the highest crime risk levels. This phenomenon may be attributed to population density, with higher-density regions tending to experience greater crime. Consequently, the densely populated island of Java records many crimes yet maintains a relatively low crime risk.



**Figure 2.** Number of Crimes Reported and Crime Rate Level by Regional Police, 2022

Source: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2023

The intricate relationship between inclusive economic development and criminal activity has been the subject of numerous research studies. High crime rates engender uncertainty and increase transaction costs, thereby deterring investment and economic activity (Kusuma et al., 2019). Trust, cooperation, and robust social norms represent crucial forms of social capital instrumental to economic development (Palokoto et al., 2020). Criminality can potentially erode this social capital, impeding inclusive economic growth. Inclusive economic growth is defined as growth that not only generates economic opportunities but also ensures equitable access for all members of society to those opportunities (Negara, 2013). The objectives of inclusive growth depend on three key components: maximizing economic opportunities for all segments of society; providing social safety nets for the entire population; and ensuring equitable access to employment opportunities. These three components are highly dependent on the quality of institutions and governance. Low human resource quality, corruption, and regional development disparities are among the factors indicating weak institutional capacity and poor governance within a region (Hill et al., 2012). Inclusive economic development can be quantified by the Inclusive Economic Development Index (IEDI), a composite index comprising three pillars, including Economic Growth, Inequality, Poverty, and Human Capability sub-pillars (Bappenas, 2018).

Several studies conducted in various countries have demonstrated a correlation between crime and economic factors (Adekoya & Razak, 2016; Alfada, 2019; Jeke et al., 2021; Kusuma et al., 2019; Palokoto et al., 2020; Priambodo, 2024; Yu et al., 2023). In a study in Nigeria, the Granger test was used to investigate a possible causal link between poverty and crime (Adekoya & Razak, 2016). The findings indicated that while crime may increase poverty in the short term, it is not a long-term phenomenon. In South Africa, one study used multiple panel regression and found that crime, particularly property crime, had a deleterious impact on human development

and investment (Jeke et al., 2021). This was due to increased security spending, which raised operating costs and hindered the growth of small businesses and startups. The autoregressive distributed lag method was employed in research that demonstrated that crime, corruption, and unemployment harm economic growth in Bangladesh (Yu et al., 2023). In line with this research, another study employed multiple linear regression and found that crime and corruption can diminish GRDP and contribute to declining economic growth rates in Indonesia (Kusuma et al., 2019). These findings are also supported by research that utilized a threshold model in the analysis (Alfada, 2019). The results indicated that the detrimental impact of corruption on economic growth is more pronounced in regions with comparatively lower corruption rates. In contrast, the negative effect is further magnified in provinces with elevated corruption levels. Despite the overall improvement in corruption levels across the 19 provinces examined, a significant portion still grapples with persistent corruption challenges.

However, other studies have concluded that crime does not influence economic factors (Mufadhzal & Fitriady, 2019; N. C. Sari & Azhar, 2019). One study employed the Granger causality test to investigate the causal relationships among crime, education, and poverty in Indonesia (N. C. Sari & Azhar, 2019). The findings indicated no causal relationship between crime and either education or poverty, and vice versa. Another study employed a panel-data fixed-effects regression model, corroborating the finding that the crime rate exerts a negligible influence on economic growth in Aceh Province during the 2013 to 2017 period (Mufadhzal & Fitriady, 2019).

Despite an extensive literature review, no empirical studies have been identified that explicitly examine the relationship between crime and economic levels at the provincial level in Indonesia. The most recent studies in this area were conducted over a decade ago. The crime variables employed tend to be general crime rates, although some literature has utilized more specific crime variables, such as corruption

(Alfada, 2019; Kusuma et al., 2019; Palokoto et al., 2020; Yu et al., 2023). Some studies examined the relationship between economic levels and various types of crime, including murder, property crime, and contact crime (Jeke et al., 2021).

This study employs a more diverse array of crime variables, classified according to the Criminal Statistics publication published annually by Badan Pusat Statistik. The effect of each type of crime on inclusive economic development will be assessed. This index encompasses not only the economic dimension but also the social dimension, thereby enabling a comprehensive description of criminality's influence on society's socio-economic conditions. Inclusive Economic Development can facilitate the implementation of policies that are more inclusive and responsive to crime issues, thereby promoting fair economic development for all people, reducing inequality between regions, and improving welfare (Bappenas, 2018).

Drawing on the previous explanation of the relevant theoretical framework and several studies, we hypothesize that all classifications of criminal activity are negatively associated with Inclusive Economic Development. The theoretical rationale underlying the relationship between criminal activity and economic growth is that higher crime levels create insecurity and institutional inefficiencies that disrupt productive economic processes. Crime against life disrupts social peace, damages social relations, and ultimately results in economic decline (Carboni & Detotto, 2016; Fikri, 2018; Khotimah et al., 2023). Physical or bodily crimes affect social life in society, as evidenced by the trauma faced by victims, which can interfere with psychological health and daily activities (Radhitya et al., 2020). Consequently, this type of crime can impede inclusive economic development. Crimes against decency not only give rise to immediate physical and emotional distress but also have long-term economic and social consequences, including the loss of employment or educational opportunities (Tampi, 2010). Crimes against the liberty of the person cause damage to human development,

especially among minors, and impede physical and mental development.

Furthermore, they result in the absence of opportunities to obtain an education, which would otherwise improve quality of life (Sari, 2021). Crimes against property cause losses and instill fear in victims, while exposing perpetrators to punishment and public shame. This ultimately disrupts social life and hinders economic activities, thereby impeding inclusive economic development (Saputra, 2019). Drug-related crimes can damage health, disrupt social aspects of society, and result in national economic losses due to the illicit drug market and the significant costs associated with addiction rehabilitation (Kadarmanta, 2022). The negative impact of crimes such as fraud, embezzlement, and corruption on economic performance is evidenced by the deterrent effect of crime on investment, the reduction in company competitiveness, and the reallocation of resources that creates uncertainty (Detotto & Otranto, 2010). As these crimes increase, the poverty rate rises due to the harm caused to many individuals and the subsequent disruption to economic activity (Samputra & Munandar, 2019). Meanwhile, the impact of crimes against public order extends to social and economic life, impeding individuals' ability to enhance their quality of life (Azhar et al., 2020). Such crimes can impede economic growth by undermining a secure and conducive social environment and reducing productivity (Rajamuddin, 2014).

The novelty of this study lies in determining the relationship between various forms of crime and inclusive economic development using panel data from 34 provinces in Indonesia from 2018 to 2022, as detailed in the latest Criminal Statistics publication. The findings of this study are expected to inform policy recommendations to mitigate the adverse effects of crime on inclusive economic development in Indonesia.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This study examines the impact of various forms of criminal activity on inclusive economic growth in Indonesia. Using secondary data gathered from the Central Bureau of Statistics (Badan Pusat Statistik, BPS) and Bappenas between 2018 and 2022, this study employs a quantitative methodology. The data are further analyzed to identify the optimal model and to estimate panel data regressions between dependent and independent variables using EViews 9.0. The Inclusive Economic Development Index (IEDI) is the dependent

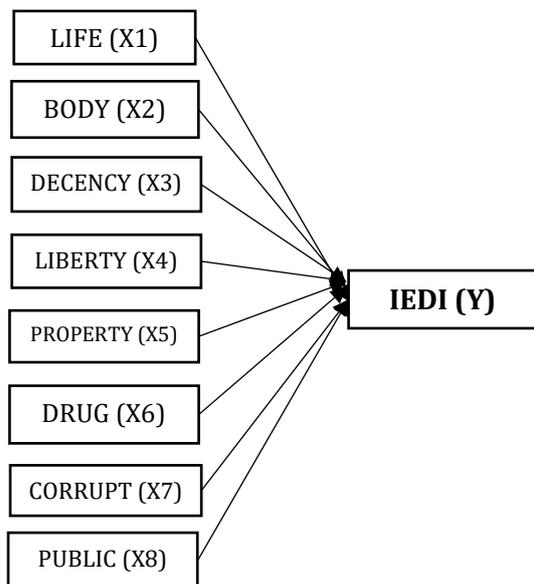
variable in this investigation, while the independent variables are classifications of crime types based on Badan Pusat Statistik. In this context, Badan Pusat Statistik categorizes crimes against goods or property into two distinct categories: crimes against goods or property with the use of violence and crimes against goods or property without the use of violence. The independent variable, Crimes Against Goods or Property (PROPERTY), combines the two crime types above. Consequently, eight crime variables were identified for analysis. The specific variables to be utilized are outlined below:

**Table 1.** Operational Definition of Variables

Variable	Definition	Unit
Inclusive Economic Development Index (IEDI)	A measure of Indonesia's degree of inclusive development in terms of economic progress, income equality, and poverty alleviation, as well as increased access and opportunity.	Ratio in range 0-10
Crimes against Life (LIFE)	Crime types include murder.	
Physical/Body Crimes (BODY)	Crime types include serious offenses, light offenses, and domestic violence.	
Crimes against Decency (DECENCY)	Crime types include molestation and rape.	
Crimes against the Liberty of the Person (LIBERTY)	Crime types include child labor in public and kidnapping.	
Crimes against Property with and without the Use of Force (PROPERTY)	Crime types include theft with violence, using firearms and sharp weapons, theft with and without aggravation, theft of motor vehicles, damage/destruction of property, arson with intent, and theft.	Number of Occurrences
Drug-related crimes (DRUG)	Types of drug and psychotropic-related crimes.	
Crimes related to Fraud, Embezzlement, and Corruption (CORRUPT)	Crime types include fraud, embezzlement, and corruption.	
Crimes against Public Order (PUBLIC)	Types of crimes related to public order.	

Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia (2023) and Bappenas (2018)

This study's research framework is as follows:



**Figure 3.** Research Framework  
**Source:** Processed by Authors (2024)

Based on the proposed research framework, the relationship between the independent and dependent variables is obtained which can be formulated in the following equation:

$$IEDI = f(LIFE, BODY, DECENCY, LIBERTY, PROPERTY, DRUG, CORRUPT, PUBLIC) \dots(1)$$

Choosing the best model for this study is the first stage in the process. Time-series and cross-sectional data are combined to form panel data. This model allows for observing data dynamics over a short period and provides more accurate estimates by increasing the quantity and

quality of time-series data (Wihastuti & Rahmatullah, 2018). The following is the general panel data regression equation (Baltagi, 2021):

$$Y_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 X_{1it} - \beta_2 X_{2it} + \dots + \beta_n X_{nit} + \epsilon_{it} \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

$Y_{it}$  is the dependent variable,  $X_{1it}$  is the independent variable,  $i$  is the individual order,  $t$  is the individual period, and  $\epsilon_{it}$  is the error of  $i$  and the period error of  $t$ .

The second stage is to determine the panel data regression equation used to analyze the effect of one or more independent variables on one dependent variable, so that a regression equation is developed, which can be written as follows:

$$IEDI_{it} = \alpha - \beta_1 LIFE_{it} - \beta_2 BODY_{it} - \beta_3 DECENCY_{it} - \beta_4 LIBERTY_{it} - \beta_5 PROPPERTY_{it} - \beta_6 DRUG_{it} - \beta_7 CORRUPT_{it} - \beta_8 PUBLIC_{it} + \epsilon_{it} (3)$$

Classical assumption testing is carried out to ensure that the regression model obtained is the best in terms of estimation accuracy, unbiased, and consistent (Juliandi et al., 2014). Following the selection of the best model, a series of classic assumption tests is conducted, including tests for multicollinearity, normality, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation, to ensure that the resulting prediction model is a Best Linear Unbiased Estimator (BLUE).

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Based on the result of data processing using Eviews 9.0, the following is the result of the descriptive.

**Table 2.** Variable Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Maximum	Minimum	Std. Dev
Dependent Variable				
IEDI	5.899647	7.930000	3.220000	0.663181
Independent Variables				
LIFE	27.45294	136.0000	0.000000	25.39558
BODY	1071.376	6207.000	24.00000	1131.071
DECENCY	162.0824	1398.000	20.00000	158.7644
LIBERTY	58.50000	440.0000	0.000000	76.74381

	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Std. Dev</b>
PROPERTY	2580.535	16983.00	97.00000	2634.891
DRUG	1064.871	8715.000	2.000000	1473.019
CORRUPT	1187.641	9729.000	40.00000	1499.286
PUBLIC	119.5647	1184.000	0.000000	193.1651

Source: Data processed, 2024

The average Inclusive Economic Development value is 5.899647, with a minimum of 3.220000 and a maximum of 7.930000 across 170 observations. The standard deviation of 0.663181 does not exceed the average value of Inclusive Economic Development; therefore, it can be concluded that there are no outliers in this data variable.

The average of the Crimes against Life variable is 27.45294, with a minimum value of 0.000000 and a maximum value of 136.0000 out of 170 observations. The standard deviation of 25.39558 does not exceed the average of this variable; therefore, it can be concluded that there are no outliers. Furthermore, the average of the Physical or Body Crime variable is 1071.376, with a minimum value of 24.00000 and a maximum value of 6207.000. The standard deviation of 1131.071 exceeds the variable's mean; therefore, outliers may be present. The average of the Crimes against Decency variable is 162.0824, with a minimum of 20.00000 and a maximum of 1398.00000. The standard deviation of 158.7644 does not exceed the variable's mean; therefore, there are no outliers. The average of the Crimes against Freedom of the Person variable is 58.50000, with a minimum value of 0.000000 and a maximum value of 440.0000. The standard deviation of 76.74381 exceeds the variable's mean; therefore, outliers may be present. The average variable for Crimes

against Goods or Property with and without the Use of Violence is 2580.535, with a minimum of 97.00000 and a maximum of 16983.00. The standard deviation of 2634.891 exceeds the variable's mean; therefore, outliers may be present. The average of the Narcotics-related Crime variable is 1064.871, with a minimum value of 2.000000 and a maximum value of 8715.000. The standard deviation of 1473.019 exceeds the variable's mean; therefore, outliers may be present. The average crime variable for fraud, embezzlement, and corruption is 1187.641, with a minimum of 40.00000 and a maximum of 9729.000. The standard deviation of 1499.286 exceeds the variable's mean; therefore, outliers may be present. Meanwhile, the average of the Crime against Public Order variable is 119.5647, with a minimum value of 0.000000 and a maximum value of 1184.000. The standard deviation of 193.1651 exceeds the variable's mean; therefore, outliers may be present.

The Common Effect Model (CEM), Fixed Effect Model (FEM), and Random Effect Model (REM) are three panel-data estimation models that must be considered when examining the impact of independent variables on the dependent variable. The Hausman and Chow tests used in model selection demonstrate that the FEM is the optimal model.

**Table 3.** Model Selection Test

	<b>Cross-section Chi-square</b>	<b>Prob.</b>	<b>Decision</b>
<b>Chow Test</b>	206.067151	0.0000	Prob value < 0.05 ( $\alpha = 5\%$ ). Ho is rejected, and Ha is accepted (Fixed Effect Model)
	<b>Cross-section random</b>	<b>Prob.</b>	<b>Decision</b>
<b>Hausman Test</b>	22.754566	0.0037	Prob value < 0.05 ( $\alpha = 5\%$ ). Ho is rejected, and Ha is accepted (Fixed-Effects Model). No need to proceed to the LM Test.

Source: Data processed by the Authors using Eviews 9.0 (2024)

The results show that the prob value of the Cross-section Chi-square in the Chow Test is  $0.0000 < 0.05$  ( $\alpha = 5\%$ ), so Ha is accepted. Thus, the selected model is FEM, and the test proceeds to the Hausman test. The Hausman test results yield a prob value for cross-section random of  $0.0037 < 0.05$  ( $\alpha = 5\%$ ), so Ha is accepted. It can be concluded that FEM is the selected model for parameter estimation; therefore, hypothesis testing and goodness-of-fit tests will be conducted based on the FEM results.

After the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) is found to be appropriate, classical and regression assumption tests are conducted. Classical assumption tests are statistical tests conducted to ensure that the estimated model satisfies the fundamental assumptions required for panel data regression. Meanwhile, the regression test is conducted to estimate the relationship between eight types of crime and inclusive economic development. The findings are as follows:

**Table 4.** Classical Assumption Tests and Fixed Effect Model (FEM) Estimation Results

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Coefficient</b>	<b>Std. Error</b>	<b>t-Statistic</b>	<b>Prob.</b>	<b>Decision</b>
Constanta	6.140872	0.127933	48.00059	0.0000	-
LIFE	-0.003260	0.002702	-1.206421	0.11495	Reject H1
BODY	-0.000140	0.000117	-1.193473	0.11745	Reject H2
DECENCY	-0.000370	0.000233	-1.590845	0.05705**	Accept H3
LIBERTY	-0.001155	0.000670	-1.724424	0.0435*	Accept H4
PROPERTY	-0.00000354	0.0000415	-0.085316	0.46605	Reject H5
DRUG	-0.0000116	0.000064	-0.180709	0.42845	Reject H6
CORRUPT	0.0000807	0.0000758	1.063687	0.14475	Reject H7
PUBLIC	0.000430	0.000214	2.011567	0.0232*	Reject H8
R-squared	0.830472			Classical Assumptions	
Adj. R-squared	0.776170		Normality test	0.344956	
F-statistic	15.29357		Heteroskedasticity test	No evidence of heteroskedasticity (p-value > 0.05).	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000*		Multicollinearity test	No evidence of multicollinearity. (The correlation coefficient among the independent variables < 0.8.)	

Note: \* and \*\* represent significance at 5% and 10% respectively

Source: Data processed by the Authors using Eviews 9.0 (2024)

The Fixed Effects Model (FEM) is estimated using Ordinary Least Squares (OLS); therefore, not all classical assumption tests are required. This is because the panel data employed in this study offer several methodological advantages over time-series or cross-sectional data (Hidayat et al., 2018; Widarjono, 2005).

Furthermore, the selection of classical assumption tests in panel data regression is subject to specific methodological considerations (Aqilah et al., 2024). First, linearity tests are generally not conducted in linear regression models, as linearity is an underlying assumption of such models. Second, autocorrelation tests are primarily applicable to time series data; consequently, testing for autocorrelation in cross-sectional or panel data is typically deemed unnecessary (Widarjono, 2005).

Based on these considerations, this study applies only the tests for multicollinearity, heteroskedasticity, and normality as part of the classical assumption testing for the FEM model (Basuki, 2021; Candra & Irmeilyana, 2024; Luas et al., 2021). The results of the normality, multicollinearity, and heteroskedasticity tests indicate that the model has normally distributed residuals and no evidence of heteroskedasticity or multicollinearity; therefore, it can be concluded that the model passes the classical assumption tests.

The adjusted R-squared of 77.61% indicates that the eight types of crime explain

77.61% of the variation in inclusive economic development. The remaining 22.39% is explained by independent variables not included in the model. The prob F-statistic value yielded a p-value of 0.000000, which is less than 0.05. This suggests that the dependent variable is statistically significantly affected by at least one independent variable. Furthermore, the final regression model was constructed as follows to evaluate the impact of the independent variables on the dependent variable:

$$\begin{aligned}
 IEDI_{it} = & 6.140872 - 0.003260 LIFE_{it} - \\
 & 0.000140 BODY_{it} - \\
 & 0.000370 DECENCY_{it} - \\
 & 0.001155 LIBERTY_{it} - \\
 & 0.00000354 PROPERTY_{it} - \\
 & 0.0000116 DRUG_{it} + \\
 & 0.0000807 CORRUPT_{it} + \\
 & 0.000430 PUBLIC_{it} + \epsilon_{it} \dots\dots\dots (4)
 \end{aligned}$$

The previously formulated hypothesis states that all types of crime negatively affect inclusive economic development. The FEM estimation results show that, at confidence levels of 95% and 90%, the variables LIBERTY and DECENCY have negative effects, while the PUBLIC variable has a positive effect. In contrast, the other variables do not significantly affect inclusive economic development. After the regression analysis, provincial clustering was carried out to account for differences in constants across provinces, as follows:

**Table 5.** Individual Effect Constant Test Results in 34 Provinces in Indonesia

Effect: Negative			Effect: Positive		
No.	Province	Constant	No.	Province	Constant
1.	Aceh	-0.186897	1.	North Sumatra	1.081234
2.	Riau	-0.03594	2.	West Sumatra	0.312064
3.	Jambi	-0.331405	3.	South Sumatra	0.207046
4.	Bengkulu	-0.222646	4.	Bangka Belitung Islands	0.247601
5.	Lampung	-0.164019	5.	Riau Islands	0.482518
6.	Banten	-0.086656	6.	DKI Jakarta	1.547097
7.	West Nusa Tenggara	-0.206889	7.	West Java	0.092776
8.	East Nusa Tenggara	-0.909346	8.	Central Java	0.446604
9.	West Kalimantan	-0.341751	9.	DI Yogyakarta	0.386345
10.	Central Kalimantan	-0.088426	10.	East Java	0.531969
11.	North Kalimantan	-0.02815	11.	Bali	0.373218

12.	Southeast Sulawesi	-0.144759	12.	South Kalimantan	0.121342
13.	Gorontalo	-0.398936	13.	East Kalimantan	0.075684
14.	West Sulawesi	-0.659079	14.	North Sulawesi	0.457565
15.	Maluku	-0.441263	15.	Central Sulawesi	0.150236
16.	North Maluku	-0.210172	16.	South Sulawesi	0.838011
17.	West Papua	-0.779235			
18.	Papua	-2.115739			

Source: Data processed, 2024

The analysis indicates that 18 provinces exhibit a negative constant effect, suggesting that the Inclusive Economic Development Index (IEDI) value in these provinces is below the average national IEDI value in the model. Conversely, 16 provinces with a positive constant effect indicate that the average IEDI value in each province is above the average national IEDI value in the model. This is due to the influence of other variables not included in the model on the inclusive economic development variable, which has been assigned a positive value. The components that cause inclusive economic development to have a value above the national average include fiscal decentralization and regional fiscal capacity (Nazikha & Rahmawati, 2021), as well as local government spending, especially spending on health and education functions (Azwar, 2016; Inayah et al., 2022; Sidek & Asutay, 2020).

The coefficient of LIFE is -0.003260, which indicates that an increase of one case in the number of crimes against life will decrease the IEDI by 0.003260 units, assuming *ceteris paribus*. The probability value of the significance test is 0.11495, which is greater than 0.05 ( $\alpha = 5\%$ ), indicating that the effect of LIFE is not statistically significant. It can be concluded that, at the 95% confidence level, crimes against life do not affect inclusive economic development. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted, and the alternative hypothesis (H1) is rejected. Similar findings indicate that murder and attempted murder, when included in contact crimes, do not exert a notable influence on the Human Development Index (HDI) in South Africa, both in the short and long term (Jeke et al., 2021). Other findings also indicate that crimes against life have no discernible impact on

foreign investment levels in 31 provinces in Indonesia between 2005 and 2015 (Afriyanto, 2017). The intentional homicide indicator in Indonesia scored 1.314 out of 5, indicating a relatively peaceful environment (Institute for Economics & Peace, 2024). This suggests that crimes against life in Indonesia remain relatively low.

The coefficient of BODY is -0.000140, which indicates that if the number of crimes against the physical body increases by one case, the IEDI decreases by an average of 0.000140 units, assuming *ceteris paribus*. The probability value of the significance test is 0.11745, which is greater than 0.05 ( $\alpha = 5\%$ ), indicating that the effect of BODY is not statistically significant. At the 95% confidence level, there is no statistically significant relationship between physical crime and inclusive economic development. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted, and the alternative hypothesis (H2) is rejected. These findings align with a study that examined the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. It is indicated that violence does not exert a significant influence on economic growth in Israel. This is because consumer confidence persists in the face of violence, enabling the economy to expand beyond the negative externalities associated with violence against civilians. Consequently, the Israeli economy has developed into a free-market economy (Gavious, 2022). Moreover, another study's findings indicate that violence in the form of guerrilla attacks has no significant impact on the economy, particularly on investment in Colombia (Pshisva & Suarez, 2006). The findings indicate that crimes against the physical body have a negative but insignificant effect on inclusive economic development in Indonesia. This may be attributed to how protection,

security guarantees, and social assistance for victims of violence are implemented. This includes instances of domestic violence against women and social support from various sectors, such as the police, the National Commission on Violence Against Women, prosecutors, and other institutions (Santoso, 2019).

The coefficient of DECENCY is -0.000370, which indicates that if the number of crimes against decency increases by one case, the IEDI will decrease by an average of 0.000370 units, assuming *ceteris paribus*. The probability value of the significance test is 0.05705, which is less than 0.10 ( $\alpha = 10\%$ ), indicating that the effect of DECENCY is statistically significant. At the 90% confidence level, crimes against decency exert a statistically significant negative effect on inclusive economic development. Consequently, H3 is accepted, and H0 is rejected. This finding aligns with the conclusions of another study, which identified sexual violence as a significant predictor of diminished performance, employment loss, and inability to work among survivors (Loya, 2014). This impacts income and purchasing power, with implications for the economic well-being of survivors over the long term. The rape and sexual abuse of women and children can result in the loss of opportunities to attend school or work, which in turn has a negative impact on their economic and social conditions (Tampi, 2010). As documented in a publication, victims of sexual violence frequently encounter a range of adverse consequences, including psychological, physical, health-related, economic, and academic impacts (Budiarti et al., 2022). Psychological impacts, such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), result in decreased work ability and productivity, leading to lower income and even the threat of job loss. Additionally, victims must bear the financial burden of treatment, medication, and periodic recovery counselling following sexual violence. Academic impacts are also evident, manifesting as decreased academic ability and, in some cases, school dropout.

The coefficient of LIBERTY is -0.001155, which indicates that an increase of one case in the number of crimes against people's freedom

results in a decrease of 0.001155 units in the IEDI, assuming *ceteris paribus*. The probability value of the significance test is 0.0435, which is less than 0.05 ( $\alpha = 5\%$ ), indicating that the effect of LIBERTY is statistically significant. At the 95% confidence level, crimes against people's freedom have a statistically significant negative effect on inclusive economic development. Consequently, H4 is accepted, and H0 is rejected. This result is consistent with the findings of some previous studies, which indicate that crimes against freedom, particularly child abduction, have a significant impact on social life within communities (Afriyanto, 2017; Ibrahim & Ahmad, 2020). This is because such crimes contribute to severe poverty, corruption, fraud, political influence, unemployment, terrorism, and a lack of strict sanctions from the government.

Furthermore, crimes against freedom can result in economic exploitation, including the placement, allowance, and exploitation of children for financial gain or sexual purposes. This can manifest in various ways, such as forced labour, begging, busking, commercial sex work, and other forms of street labour (Arthani, 2021). This results in the future of victims, particularly children, being irrevocably compromised by the forcible denial of necessities, including education, healthcare, and a decent standard of living (Susanti & Yusuf, 2024).

The coefficient of PROPERTY is -0.00000354, which indicates that if the number of crimes against goods or property increases by one case, the IEDI decreases by an average of 0.00000354 units, assuming *ceteris paribus*. The prob value of the significance test is 0.46605 > 0.05 ( $\alpha = 5\%$ ), indicating that the effect of PROPERTY is not statistically significant. It can be concluded that, at the 95% confidence level, crimes against goods or property do not affect inclusive economic development; therefore, H0 is accepted, and H5 is rejected. Similar results were also found in studies showing that crimes against goods or property, especially arson, are negatively but not significantly correlated with the level of foreign investment in Indonesia (Afriyanto, 2017). Although property crimes are

theoretically expected to hinder economic inclusiveness, their negligible effect on IEDI may be attributed to the index's structure. The Inclusive Economic Development Index emphasizes long-term socio-economic outcomes such as access to employment, education, and basic services, which may not be immediately or directly affected by fluctuations in property crime rates (Xu et al., 2005). The existence of community policing strategies that involve the community in jointly solving problems has been shown to significantly raise living standards and reduce fear of crime (Roh & Oliver, 2005; Xu et al., 2005), which may explain why property crimes have no significant effect. This policy has been shown to reduce criminality in several countries, such as theft, gun-related crimes, and robbery (Bennett et al., 2008; Ekici et al., 2022). In Indonesia, the community policing strategy is implemented through neighbourhood security systems (*siskamling*) carried out by law enforcement and the community, as well as increased patrols and monitoring of theft-prone areas (Amir et al., 2023). These efforts, such as *siskamling* and patrols, could reduce crime by 16% by increasing community social control over the environment (Bennett et al., 2008).

The coefficient of DRUG is -0.0000116; thus, it can be inferred that an increase of one case in drug-related crimes results in a mean decrease of 0.0000116 units in IEDI under the assumption of *ceteris paribus*. The probability value of the significance test is 0.42845, which is greater than 0.05 ( $\alpha = 5\%$ ), indicating that the effect of DRUG is not statistically significant. It can be concluded that, at the 95% confidence level, drug-related crime does not affect inclusive economic development. Therefore, H0 is accepted, and H6 is rejected. This result aligns with other findings, which show that drug trafficking is rapidly proliferating at all societal levels, potentially damaging individuals' social lives (Amanda et al., 2017). However, the government has implemented various interventions to address the pervasive issue of drug trafficking, ranging from preventive measures to rehabilitative programs for drug users.

Furthermore, the illicit nature of drug trafficking makes it challenging to detect, with transactions often occurring through the dark web or other clandestine channels. These activities are not included in the calculation of national income because they are not subject to taxation (Samuda, 2016). Additionally, studies have demonstrated that enhanced police responsiveness in addressing drug-related crimes has contributed to a reduction in the number of drug dealers or distributors, leading to a decline in crime rates (Hariyanto, 2018).

The coefficient of CORRUPT is 0.0000807, which indicates that an increase of one case of crimes related to fraud, embezzlement, and corruption results in an average increase of 0.0000807 units in IEDI, assuming *ceteris paribus*. The probability value of the significance test is 0.14475, which is greater than 0.05 ( $\alpha = 5\%$ ), indicating that the effect of CORRUPT is not statistically significant. At the 95% confidence level, crimes related to fraud, embezzlement, and corruption do not affect inclusive economic development. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted, and the alternative hypothesis (H7) is rejected. As evidenced by several previous studies (Colombatto, 2003; Kato & Sato, 2015; Méon & Weill, 2010; Palokoto et al., 2020), the positive relationship between the two may stem from low governance quality, in which corruption may increase efficiency in a complex bureaucracy. This theory, known as the "grease the wheels" theory, holds that corruption serves as "soft money" in instances of institutional inefficiency and political unpredictability, particularly in developing nations (Colombatto, 2003; Kato & Sato, 2015).

Nevertheless, it is conceivable that this phenomenon may also manifest in developed countries. This may occur because certain dimensions of the index, such as income access or employment, can continue to improve despite poor institutional quality (Palokoto et al., 2020). In contexts characterized by bureaucratic rigidity, corruption may function as an informal mechanism that facilitates economic transactions, thereby diluting its measurable

impact on inclusive economic indicators (Kato & Sato, 2015). A study reveals that South Korea and China continue to show economic progress despite high levels of corruption (Huang, 2016). The study examines the causal relationship between corruption and economic development in 13 Asia-Pacific nations.

The coefficient of PUBLIC is 0.000430, which indicates that an increase of one case in the number of crimes against public order results in an average increase of 0.000430 units in IEDI, assuming *ceteris paribus*. The probability value of the significance test is 0.0232, which is less than 0.05 ( $\alpha = 5\%$ ), indicating that the effect of PUBLIC is statistically significant. Although the correlation between the two variables is significant, it does not align with the hypothesis. Consequently, H0 is accepted, and H8 is rejected. One reason for the positive relationship between the variables is explained by a study's findings, which indicate that crimes against public order, mainly vandalism, played a role in the government's revitalization of the Old Town of Semarang (Analisa, 2019). Vandalism is not always intended to cause damage; instead, it is often employed to convey a message, express frustration, seek retribution, generate income, or engage in recreation (Scott et al., 2007).

Furthermore, crimes against public order may manifest as public demonstrations. In such instances, individuals engage in rallies and demonstrations to express their collective stance and protest against policies perceived as detrimental to the community (Rohman, 2020). These demonstrations serve as a conduit for the community to exercise their rights as citizens in pursuing their entitlements, thereby contributing to the development of a democratic nation and state (Suhaimi & Ambodo, 2020).

## CONCLUSION

This study was motivated by the growing concern about the persistence of criminal activities and their potential implications for inclusive economic development, encompassing economic participation, social equity, and institutional trust. Accordingly, this study aimed to examine the effects of various types of criminal

activity on the Inclusive Economic Development Index (IEDI) in Indonesia and to provide an empirical assessment. To achieve this objective, the study employed a quantitative econometric approach using secondary data on different crime classifications and inclusive economic indicators.

Based on the empirical findings, several conclusions can be drawn regarding the impact of crime on inclusive economic development. Crimes against goods or property, physical violence, fraud and corruption, narcotics, and crimes against life were found to have no significant effect on inclusive economic development. In contrast, crimes against personal freedom, decency, and public order were found to affect inclusive economic development significantly. However, the direction of the relationship does not always align with the initial hypotheses.

Education constitutes an essential element in the prevention of abuse. The provision of sex education at an early age facilitates a more profound comprehension of the human body. Law enforcement officials must take prompt, decisive action against those who commit criminal acts. Law enforcement personnel must undergo continuous training to enhance the quality of case handling. It is also imperative to enhance the protection of witnesses and victims. Moreover, an effective way to deter criminal activity is to improve the quality of life for the general public. Furthermore, to reduce the incidence of disorderly criminal activity, the government could facilitate the establishment of a platform for individuals to channel their aspirations and creativity. A secure environment can be established through collaborative efforts between the government, the community, and relevant stakeholders, safeguarding the community from all forms of criminality.

In general, this study has elucidated the impact of each crime type on inclusive economic development. However, it should be noted that the study's scope is limited, as it does not include cybercrime. Subsequent researchers may consider adding other proxies that encompass additional types of crime. Furthermore, the research timeframe could be extended, and the

analysis could be conducted using alternative models and analytical tools to examine the impact of crime on inclusive economic development in the short- and long-term. This would help overcome the potential influence of the time gap between the commission of a crime and its subsequent impact, which has yet to be illustrated.

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