

## ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC POTENTIAL IN OGAN KOMERING ULU TIMUR AREA IN REDUCING CRIME RATE, SOUTH SUMATRA PROVINCE

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### ABSTRAK

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis potensi ekonomi dalam menurunkan tingkat kemiskinan. Untuk mencapai tujuan pembangunan ekonomi daerah diperlukan kebijakan pembangunan yang berbasis karakteristik daerah (endogenous development) dengan memanfaatkan potensi sumber daya lokal. Identifikasi sektor-sektor ekonomi potensial merupakan suatu keharusan untuk mengoptimalkan proses dan keberhasilan pembangunan ekonomi dimaksud. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Ketimpangan ekonomi dari sudut pandang fungsionalis disebabkan oleh unsur masyarakat yang tidak menjalankan fungsinya secara optimal. Selain itu, ketimpangan ekonomi dilihat dari perspektif konflik bahwa ketimpangan bukanlah masalah sosial, hal ini dikarenakan dalam masyarakat terdapat kelompok kepentingan yang berbeda dan memperebutkan sumber daya yang ada. Solusi yang dapat diterapkan atas fenomena tersebut adalah pemerintah dapat terlebih dahulu mendorong elemen masyarakat untuk meningkatkan fungsinya dalam masyarakat.

**Kata kunci;** Ogan Komering Ulu Timur; Potensial Ekonomi; Tingkat Kejahatan.

### ABSTRACT

*The purpose of this study is to analyze the economic potential in reducing poverty. To achieve the goals of regional economic development, development policies based on regional characteristics (endogenous development) are needed by utilizing the potential of local resources. Identification of potential economic sectors is a must to optimize the process and success of the said economic development. This research uses descriptive research method. The results of the study show that economic inequality from a functional point of view is caused by elements of society who do not carry out their functions optimally. In addition, economic inequality is seen from a conflict perspective that inequality is not a social problem, this is because in society there are different*

*interest groups fighting over existing resources. The solution that can be applied to this phenomenon is that the government can first encourage community elements to improve their functions in society.*

**Keywords:** *Ogan Komering Ulu Timur; Economic Potential; and Crime Rate.*

## **INTRODUCTION**

Regional economic potential is the ability of the region to absorb resources both from within and from outside the region. Regional economic potential can basically be interpreted as something or all resources owned by the region, both classified as natural resources and potential human resources that can provide benefits and can be used as basic capital for regional (economic) development (Makmur, 2006).

Regional economic development is the initial foundation of national development or the development of a country. As the process of regional development can directly affect national development. In this case, the better the economic growth of a region reflects the better the economic growth of a country. In contrast, if the opposite happens, if the development of an area starts from an urban area, the effect on economic growth in an area/rural area is minimal because of the limited communication distance between the city and the region which will create inequality and prosperity. National or state development becomes more effective to implement if it is initiated by first paying attention to the regional economic development.

Regional development is carried out in accordance with the conditions and aspirations of the growing and developing community. If the implementation of regional development is not in accordance with the potential possessed by each region, then the utilization of existing resources will be less than optimal. This situation resulted in the slow process of economic growth in the area concerned. Economic growth is one of the benchmarks that can be used to increase the development of a region from various economic sectors which indirectly describes the level of economic change.

Economic growth is a topic of discussion that will not end for years as a macro phenomenon that must be achieved as an indicator of the economic success of the country, as well as the region. Each economic sector, both the basic economic sector and the non-basic economic sector, must contribute to an increase from period to period. The basic sector is the sectors that export goods and services to places outside the economic boundaries of the community concerned for the input of their goods and services to the community concerned, while the non-base sector is the sectors that produce goods needed by people who live in the area. within the economic limits of the community concerned. The sectors do not export goods (Glason, 2009).

Economic growth is the development of activities in the economy which causes the goods and services produced to increase and the prosperity of the community increases. Meanwhile, the rate of economic growth is defined as an increase in GRDP regardless of whether the increase is

greater or less than the population growth rate and whether or not there is a change in the economic structure (Sukirno, 2004).

One indicator to show the level of prosperity of a region is data on Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices or at constant prices. A society is seen as experiencing a growth in society's prosperity if per capita income according to price or income continues to increase. GRDP is the basis for measuring the added value that arises as a result of various economic activities in a region. The GRDP data illustrates the region's ability to manage its natural resources into a production process. Therefore, the amount of GRDP is highly dependent on the natural resources and production factors of the area.

In line with the development of science and technology, economic activity is growing more rapidly, both in terms of variety and intensity. Even in developed countries, computers were only enjoyed by households in the 1970s, and the Internet in its simplest form was used in universities in the 1980s. However, nowadays, both in developed and developing countries, computers and the internet have become necessities that are hard to deny. The existence of the internet makes it easy for people to communicate and find information. However, it is undeniable that through the internet, sexual crimes against children, plagiarism, bullying, fraud via email and money laundering are even easier to do. The same thing happened to the existence of mobile phones. On one side, mobile phones make communication easier, on the other hand, HP is often used for fraudulent practices, and bullying practices. Of course, if we lived 20-30 years ago, we would never have thought of the emergence of these various criminal activities that take advantage of these advances in information technology.

Some of the examples above show that the development of science and technology has a direct effect on the variety and intensity of new economic activities. However, the speed with which this new type of economic activity emerges is often not matched by the government's regulatory efforts to minimize the potential for crime that may arise. This phenomenon is certainly not surprising, because it takes time for the government to assess the adverse effects of the misuse of technological developments. Apart from technological developments, conventional crimes still occur in society. Theft, robbery, smuggling and drug use, murder and rape, are things that we often read or hear about in various mass media. At the same time, various innovations have emerged in the field of crime, for example the phenomenon of tax brokers and case/law brokers. The development of democracy in Indonesia, which is not followed by good governance practices, has in fact enriched budget brokers. Some of the latest crime innovations thrive in Indonesia and cannot necessarily be found in other countries, even in other developing countries such as India, for example. Case brokers, popularly known as Markus, are not found in India, although the level of corruption in the country is not low. Some of the latest crime innovations thrive in Indonesia and cannot necessarily be found in other countries, even in other developing countries such as India, for example. Case brokers, popularly known as Markus, are not found in India, although the level of corruption in the country is not low. Some of the latest crime innovations thrive in Indonesia and cannot necessarily be found in other countries, even in other

developing countries such as India, for example. Case brokers, popularly known as Markus, are not found in India, although the level of corruption in the country is not low.

Ogan Komering Ilir Regency is one of the areas producing Fishery Products Industry products in South Sumatra. With the potential to reach 75 percent of its territory which is waters and swamps, making OKI Regency an area that has great potential for the development of the Fishery Processing Industry such as: Crackers, Pempek and Terasi. However, the Covid 19 Pandemic has become our common concern, in addition to this disaster threatening public health, Covid 19 has had an impact on the decline of the community's economy, especially the Fisheries Processing Industry business actors in Ogan Komering Ilir Regency. In this regard, the South Sumatra Provincial Government deems it necessary to take steps to restore the economy in South Sumatra. One of them is through Regional Potential Industry Development Activities and Assistance for Machinery/Equipment for Fishery Products Processing Industry in Ogan Komering Ilir Regency.

East OKU Regency only has six basic sectors while the rest are non-base sectors. For this reason, the regional government of East OKU Regency needs to pursue policies in order to increase regional economic growth. So to support the development of this potential, the regional government of OKU Regency must prepare technical plans and guidelines as well as develop and manage the natural resources owned by the region as well as coordinate and organize technical guidance in the field of natural resource management, and so on. Furthermore, to formulate a policy of prevention, prevention of environmental pollution.

## **METHOD**

The type of research used in this research is to use descriptive research methods with an approach using qualitative methods, namely research that describes a phenomenon that is in accordance with what is happening in the field, namely the data generated in the form of written or spoken words from people who can be observed. The research used in this study is descriptive, which describes a phenomenon or event with what actually happened.

Research using literature and literature from the regional Central Bureau of Statistics by using articles and previous research. Qualitative methodology as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observed behavior, Bodgan and Taylor in Moleong (2017:4). Qualitative research is a particular tradition in social science that is fundamentally dependent on observations of humans both in its area and in its terminology, Kirk and Miller in Moleong (2017:4).

Some of the reasons researchers use qualitative research is when researchers find it difficult to determine a specific problem statement or research objective. When determining the research objectives, a more detailed and in-depth understanding is needed. The purpose of a study is to study how phenomena occur naturally. When the researcher wants to study several interrelated research contexts and When a more updated approach is needed.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

East OKU Regency as an integral part of the economy in South Sumatra Province, its development will be very much influenced by the economic development of South Sumatra Province. Meanwhile, the economic structure of East OKU Regency also affects the economy in South Sumatra. If the economic structure is not too agrarian, the industrial and service sectors also play a good role, then regional economic growth will tend to be faster. Especially if there is a strong synergy between the sectors providing accommodation, food and drink, health services and social activities, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, real estate, wholesale and retail trade; repair of cars and motorcycles, water supply, waste and waste management so that the regional economy will become more efficient,

The phenomenon of law cannot be separated from the economic aspect. Criminal Economics or Crime Economics or Law and Economics is a branch of economics that focuses on economic analysis in the field of law and regulation. The scope of discussion in the Economics of Crime is not only limited to criminal acts directly related to economic aspects (eg corruption, money laundering, fraud, etc.), but also various other conventional crimes (eg theft, murder, rape etc.) and organized crime (eg. drug trafficking, terrorism, human trafficking, child prostitution, etc.). Criminal Economics also discusses phenomena that occur in civil law, for example related to business competition, divorce, tax courts, and so on.

The analysis of crime and its prevention has been the subject of discussion since the publication of Montesquieu (1748) which was followed by Cesare Beccaria (1767) and Jeremy Bentham (1789). However, the development of this study stagnated and only reappeared after the publication of the seminar paper from Gary S Becker (1968) which later led to him getting the Nobel Prize. Since the publication of the seminal paper, the attention of economists on economic analysis of legal phenomena has increased rapidly. In general, there are two main approaches in Criminal Economics, namely the decision theory approach and the game theory approach. The game theory approach began with the publication of articles by George Tsebelis (1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993) which created a long polemic among economists and game theorists.

Various pros and cons emerged among economists responding to the controversial article by Tsebelis. Most economists point out that with different game methods, the solution proposed by Tsebelis (1989) does not necessarily apply. Pradiptyo (2007) refined the inspection game proposed by Tsebelis (1989) and showed that the actual game construction proposed by Tsebelis was different from the analytical construction proposed by Becker (1968). Pradiptyo (2007) shows that if the game structure is equated with the analysis structure of Becker (1968), then the theory proposed by Tsebelis (1989) does not apply. Furthermore, Pradiptyo (2007) argues that there is no fundamental difference in terms of solutions offered by decision theory and game theory in the field of crime prevention and prevention, as long as the analysis is properly

constructed. According to Becker (1968) a person's decision to commit a crime is based on the benefit-cost analysis of the crime itself. If the expected benefit of a crime exceeds its expected cost, then as a rational economic actor, the individual will tend to commit a crime. Conversely, if the calculation of an individual shows that the expected cost exceeds the expected benefits of a crime, then the person concerned will not commit the action. Based on this mechanism, according to Becker (1968), Crime can be minimized by creating a rule of law that causes the expected cost of each individual to commit a crime is higher than the expected benefit. The implication is that the government has two alternative policy options, namely:

1. Define a severe penalty with a low probability of arrest, or
2. Determines a light sentence but with a high probability of arrest.

The more severe a penalty is given, the greater the costs borne by the taxpayer. For fines, various resources are required to collect fines. Research in the UK shows that for every £1 of fine that can be collected, no less than 11%-44% of the fee is collected. The cost of social services is also not cheap, at around £3500 per year per inmate. Most of these costs are used for policing costs. The cost of imprisoning someone has proven to be the most expensive, at around £30,000 per year per inmate (Bowles and Pradipto, 2005). It should be noted that these costs are about the same as the salary of someone who recently graduated with a PhD and then worked as a lecturer at a UK university. As with economic analysis in other sectors (eg health, education and the environment) there are several approaches that can be used to minimize violations. Punishment is seen as a method to reduce crime. On the other hand, economists believe that crime can be minimized by compensating individuals for not committing crimes.

In general, conventional criminals come from poor families, although this does not apply to perpetrators of corruption and money laundering. Subsidies given by the government to individuals are expected to be able to reduce a person's desire to commit crimes because all their basic needs are fulfilled. In relation to preventing corruption, the government is pursuing bureaucratic reform by increasing the standard of salaries, accountability and performance standards of civil servants. Bureaucratic reform is expected to reduce the desire of civil servants to commit corruption due to the inadequacy of the salary they receive. However, bureaucratic reform will not be effective in reducing corruption caused by the greed of the officers.

In practice, crime prevention is often not carried out by providing subsidies in the form of money, but in the form of various programs aimed at individuals who are at high risk of being involved in crime. One example of a program in crime prevention is the safer school partnership in England. The program is implemented in secondary schools in the UK where students live in slum areas with high crime rates. A police officer, assisted by at least two social workers, works in a school that is prone to crime. This team is not only tasked with providing counseling to students, maintaining school safety, but also channeling students' talents in various positive activities (eg: motocross courses, riding, repairing motorbikes, etc.). The results of the evaluation of this program show an increase in the academic achievement of the schools participating in this program. Incident rates of crime in these schools have also fallen

dramatically in line with the presence of police and social workers working in these schools (Youth Justice Board, 2005).

In contrast to countering terrorism and money laundering, crime prevention programs that focus on children and the younger generation are often not considered less prestigious programs by law enforcers. However, given the long-term benefits of crime prevention programs, it is programs like these that should receive attention in the future. Theoretically, Pradiptyo (2007) proves mathematically that crime prevention programs are more effective than efforts to increase the intensity of punishment with the aim of increasing the deterrent effect.

According to the functionalist perspective, society consists of elements that are interrelated and work together to achieve a goal. Each element has a different function that is interrelated in the process of achieving a goal. If one element fails to carry out its function, it will cause an imbalance in society which has the potential to trigger the emergence of social problems (Sullivan, 2016). The functionalist perspective views the problem of economic inequality that occurs in society as a result of elements of society that are not functioning properly. Elements of society involved in economic activities include the government, business owners, and workers. These elements have their respective functions and work together to achieve economic prosperity (Leon-Guerrero, 2019). Economic inequality that occurs in Indonesia, according to Ebel and Yilmaz (2002), is influenced by economic growth, investment, human development index (HDI), and labor productivity. The level of labor productivity that differs from one region to another can widen economic inequality. The results of research conducted by Putri, et al. (2015) stated that in 2010 there was a decline in worker productivity in Kalimantan. According to Amin's research (2014) stated that workers in North Sulawesi actually experienced an increase in productivity in the period 2008-2012. If we look at what Ebel and Yilmaz (2002) say, The difference in the level of labor productivity in the two regions will lead to increasing economic inequality. When a common thread is drawn from this phenomenon, the economic inequality that occurs is caused by the failure of the workforce to carry out its functions optimally.

Besides the fact that the workforce is not yet optimal in carrying out its functions, economic inequality can also be caused by the lack of job opportunities (Adelman & Morris, 1973). Safutra (2020) states that the lack of available job opportunities has an impact on the high unemployment rate in Indonesia. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the unemployment rate in Indonesia until February 2020 reached 6.88 million people. The problem of national unemployment is one of the government's responsibilities (Pigai, 2019). For this reason, economic inequality can also be caused by the government's inability to carry out its functions in providing employment opportunities. Sjafrizal (2012) also states that economic inequality can also be caused by the concentration of economic activity in certain areas. Economic growth will tend to be faster in areas where economic activity is concentrated. This condition will encourage an increase in economic inequality.

Judging from Law Number 32 of 2004, the government made a policy regarding the shift in economic development from being centralized to decentralized. However, the reality on the

ground is that there is still a lot of centralization of economic activity. For example, in Pasuruan, most of the economic activities in the area are still concentrated in the western region. This causes economic inequality between people living in the western and eastern regions, therefore the economic inequality that occurs in Pasuruan is one of the causes of the increase in crime rates, such as violent theft (curas), burglary, and robbery (Muslim and Ahwan, 2018). Supported by data which shows that there have been 73 cases of robbery in the jurisdiction of the Pasuruan City Police during 2019 (Warta Bromo, 2019), and 57 cases of robbery in the jurisdiction of the Pasuruan District Police (Arifin, 2019). Reinforced from the results of interviews with the Head of Prisoners in East Java, it was stated that the number of convicts in cases of robbery in Pasuruan Class IIB Prison was the highest in East Java.

An increase in economic inequality due to the non-optimal function of elements of society can lead to an increase in crime. According to Reksohadiprojo & Karseno (1985) crime or criminality essentially occurs because there are elements of society that do not carry out their functions maximally. Therefore, people have to commit crimes as an effort to maintain life. In contrast to the functionalist perspective, the conflict perspective views economic inequality as a natural thing, not as a problem. Because the conflict perspective views that society consists of various different interest groups that compete with each other for existing resources. In this case it is the economy. The existence of conflicts of interest in economic activities has become a hallmark of society (Sullivan, 2016). Problems occur, according to the conflict perspective, when powerful groups feel that there has been an injustice in the distribution of resources. So, sometimes, powerful groups work together to get more of the available resources (Sullivan, 2016).

The phenomenon of economic inequality, according to the conflict perspective, can be seen in what happened in Yogyakarta in 2019 showing that the Gini index reached 0.423. This was confirmed by BPPD D. I Yogyakarta which stated that this condition occurred because of the unequal distribution of income between the rich and the poor (BPS, 2019). A similar phenomenon also occurs in Papua from data released by the World Bank (2019), Papua is the area with the highest poverty rate in Indonesia where as many as 27 percent of the people are below the poverty line. This is inversely proportional to the condition of the leaders at PT. Freeport, Papua whose salaries reach hundreds of millions per month (Charisma, 2017). It is proven that Papua is still in the top 5 provinces with the highest economic inequality in Indonesia with a Gini ratio index of 0.397 (BPS, 2020c). In the national context, economic inequality also occurs. According to the Executive Director of the Megawati Institute, Arif Budimanta (in Hamdani, 2017), 45 percent of national wealth is only controlled by 1 percent of the population. While the remaining 55 percent is owned by 99 percent of the Indonesian population. This is clear evidence of economic inequality because national wealth is only controlled by a small part of the population. This creates social jealousy from the lower middle class to the upper middle class (Bappenas, 2017). Arif Budimanta (in Hamdani, 2017), 45 percent of national wealth is only controlled by 1 percent of the population. While the remaining 55 percent is owned by 99 percent

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Kelly (2000) states that economic inequality creates opportunities for criminal acts. This is evidenced by the crime data in the city of Medan from 2000-2017 which has increased significantly. Herpandi (2017) states that the increasing crime rate in Medan is due to the high economic inequality that occurs. Efendi's research (2021) also states that during 2014-2019 on the island of Java, the crime rate increased where economic inequality became the main factor compared to other factors such as unemployment and education. In addition, Septaria (2021) also mentions that the existence of economic inequality in the City of Banjarmasin has a significant effect in increasing the number of crimes that occur. Solutions based on a functionalist perspective for the problem of economic inequality are to maximize the function of elements of society related to economic activities (Lybbert and Wydick, 2017). The government is expected to be able to create more job opportunities in order to reduce the unemployment rate. In addition, the government is also expected to be more active in pursuing the decentralization of economic activities. (Holden and Sparrman, 2018) A solution based on a conflict perspective for the problem of economic inequality that can be used is that the owners of large companies allocate more funds for corporate social responsibility (CSR). The owners of large companies can use the CSR funds to provide assistance to people with low economic levels or provide scholarships to children who have potential, but come from underprivileged families. It can be a means to distribute assets from the upper middle class to the lower middle class (Barnett et al., 2020).

## **CONCLUSION**

Now is the most appropriate moment for us to develop the Economics of Crime in Indonesia. At a time when our country faces many problems of corruption, drug smuggling, money laundering and terrorism, it is the right time for experts in the fields of law, economics, social science and culture to share ideas to tackle these problems together. It is no longer the time to uphold the egocentricity of scientific branches because this is what causes experts to be fragmented and unable to work together to solve social problems that are faced together. Economic inequality from a functionalist point of view is caused by elements of society that do not carry out their functions optimally. In addition, economic inequality is seen from the perspective of conflict that inequality is not a social problem, this is because in society there are different interest groups and fight over existing resources. The solution that can be applied to

this phenomenon is that the government can first encourage elements of society to improve their functions in society. In addition, the owners of capital can share part of their wealth to finance education and social assistance for underprivileged communities in the vicinity.

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