

Intisari

Indonesia menyelaraskan tujuan pembangunan nasional berdasarkan tujuan pembangunan global yang bertema *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. Agenda *Sustainable Development Goals* memiliki 17 tujuan dan menggunakan 169 indikator terbaik dan saling berkaitan untuk mengukur capaian pembangunan global. Indikator terkait kriminalitas menjadi perhatian khusus karena indikator tersebut menjelaskan dampak terburuk dari belum tercapai *Sustainable Development Goals* terutama bidang sosial ekonomi. Variabel-variabel sosial ekonomi *Sustainable Development Goals* secara sederhana memiliki hubungan dengan tingkat kriminalitas adalah kemiskinan, pendidikan, pertumbuhan ekonomi, pengangguran terbuka dan setengah pengangguran, aksesibilitas internet, dan pelaporan dan penanganan polisi. Penelitian ini menganalisis hubungan kriminalitas dengan variabel-variabel sosial ekonomi dalam *Sustainable Development Goals*. Unit data yang digunakan meliputi 34 provinsi di Indonesia sejak tahun 2015-2018.

Hasil analisis regresi data panel menggunakan *fixed effect model* (FEM) kemiskinan dan aksesibilitas internet berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap tingkat kriminalitas. Pendidikan berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap tingkat kriminalitas. Pertumbuhan ekonomi, pengangguran terbuka dan setengah pengangguran, dan pelaporan dan penanganan polisi tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap tingkat kriminalitas.

Kata Kunci: *Sustainable Development Goals*, kriminalitas, kemiskinan, pendidikan, pertumbuhan ekonomi, pengangguran terbuka, setengah pengangguran, aksesibilitas internet, dan pelaporan dan penanganan polisi.

Abstract

Indonesia aligns national development goals based on global development goals with the theme Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Sustainable Development Goals agenda has 17 goals and uses 169 best and interrelated indicators to measure the achievements of global development. Indicators related to crime are of particular concern because they explain the worst impacts of the Sustainable Development Goals not being achieved, especially in the socio-economic field. The socioeconomic variables of the Sustainable Development Goals simply have a relationship with crime rates such as poverty, education, economic growth, open unemployment and underemployment, internet accessibility, and police reporting and handling. This study analyzes the relationship of crime with socioeconomic variables in the Sustainable Development Goals. The data units used cover 34 provinces in Indonesia from 2015-2018.

The results of panel data regression analysis using the fixed effect model (FEM) poverty and internet accessibility have a positive and significant effect on crime rates. Education has a negative and significant effect on crime rates. Economic growth, open unemployment and underemployment, and police reporting and handling have no significant effect on crime rates.

Keywords: Sustainable Development Goals, crime, poverty, education, economic growth, open unemployment, underemployment, internet accessibility, and police reporting and handling.