

# Pengaruh tingkat kriminal terhadap penerimaan foreign direct investment (FDI): studi kasus di Indonesia = The impact of crime on foreign direct investment (FDI): case in Indonesia / Muhammad Mukhlis Afriyanto

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## Abstrak

### **ABSTRAK**

Sebagai negara berkembang, Indonesia membutuhkan dana yang cukup besar untuk meningkatkan perekonomian. Salah satu caranya dapat diperoleh melalui Foreign Direct Investment FDI . Namun, pelaksanaan FDI di berbagai daerah di Indonesia masih terkonsentrasi di provinsi tertentu. Beberapa penelitian sebelumnya, ditemukan bahwa kejahatan, seperti kerusakan fasilitas umum atau pribadi, perampokan, dan sebagainya, dapat meningkatkan biaya produksi dan dapat menurunkan FDI inflow. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji apakah tingkat kejahatan mempengaruhi distribusi FDI. Berdasarkan pengetahuan penulis, tidak ada studi khusus yang meneliti hubungan antara kejahatan dan FDI, dan sebagian besar studi tentang FDI di Indonesia cenderung berfokus pada tingkat analisis nasional daripada di tingkat regional. Penelitian ini menggunakan data panel dari 31 provinsi di Indonesia yang mencakup periode dari tahun 2005 sampai 2015. Penelitian ini menggunakan Total Crime, Property Crime, Violence, Vandalism, Arson, Fraud, Homicides and Kidnapping sebagai variabel kejahatan. Hasil yang diperoleh menunjukkan bahwa tingkat kejahatan mempengaruhi FDI Inflow. Ceteris paribus, setiap peningkatan total crime incidence per 100.000 orang sebesar sepuluh persen, FDI inflow diperkirakan akan menurun sekitar 0,95 persen.

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Indonesia, a developing country, needs considerable funds to support its objective of increased economic welfare, one of them gained through Foreign Direct Investment FDI . However, the implementation of FDI in various regions in Indonesia is still concentrated only in specific provinces. In a related area of study, it is found that crime, like public or private damage, burglary, and so on, raises the cost of production and can decrease FDI inflow. Therefore, this study attempts to examine whether the incidence of crime affects the distribution of Foreign Direct Investment. Based on the author's knowledge, there is no specific study that examines the relationship between crime and FDI, and most of the studies on FDI in Indonesia tend to focus on national level analyses rather than disaggregating the analysis to the regional level. This study uses panel data from 31 provinces in Indonesia covering the period from 2005 to 2015. This study employs Total Crime, Property Crime, Violence, Vandalism, Arson, Fraud, Homicides and Kidnapping as variable of crime. The results obtained show that crime impacts on FDI Inflow. By taking other variables as constant, it is found that for every increase in total crime incidence per 100,000 people by ten percent, FDI inflow is expected to decrease by approximately 0.95 percent.