

FUNCTION CONTROL OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS CRIME OF THEFT

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ABSTRACT

Crime statistics are the result of a recording made by law enforcement based on the reports of victims or members of the public. Crime statistics help build a picture of crime in the community that is about the amount and pattern of crimes, the development of the ups and downs, so it can be used for planning, improvement, implementation and control tasks of other governments, particularly in the field of crime prevention so that the collection of these materials cultivated as complete. Basically crime statistics are compiled based on recorded crime. This crime consists of crimes up to the officers in charge, either because of the report because it is known in the community as well as police patrols, and later recorded by the officers. Statistics criminal as the numbers of crimes is seen as a source of information that is very important to be able to answer questions relating to the problems of calculation, such as the development of crime in certain areas, types of crimes stand out, the spread of the perpetrator, his social status, sex and business, the number of offenders arrested, the number of cases resolved. Crime statistics have three main reasons for measuring crime and patterns of criminal behavior which is to collect and analyze data to test theories about why people commit crime, to study the characteristics of the situation of crime, to develop preventive strategies, and to determine the needs of the patterns criminality on a daily basis.

Keywords: Criminal Statistics, Crime Theft

Introduction

Today along with the development of information technology and more advanced in developing countries such as Indonesia influenced various aspects of Indonesian life. The rapid advancement of information technology development and affect behavior patterns of each individual society and there are now many transgressions committed by perpetrators. the number of violations of the law in various fields such as in the fields of economy, smuggling, theft, robbery, fraud (bad loans), traffic, violation of political, social, cultural / ethical, showed an upward trend. The high rate of crime in Indonesia is caused by various factors such as poverty, dysfunction norms and laws, disharmony related elements as well as national character has shifted. This is compounded by an educational system that no longer teaches ethical values, including religious education that only emphasizes the cognitive aspects.

Researchers criminology in discussing the problem of evil seen from various aspects, besides human knowledge, a good knowledge in general and scientific knowledge is always limited, selective, may only partially observed this fact and just about certain aspects of the reality of the evil that exists. One of the specific aspects of the object of study of criminology that criminal statistics.

Crime statistics in criminology can not be released from the talks on the understanding and use of statistics in general in various fields of knowledge and community life. Statistics are widely used in many areas of life, such as trade, population, health, education whereas in science at the beginning is used in the natural sciences as a demand to provide a description and calculation certainty.

Talking about crime statistics in criminology can not be released from the talks on the understanding and use of statistics in general in various fields of knowledge and community life. Statistics are widely used in a variety of life, such as trade, population, health, education, whereas in science at the beginning is used in the natural sciences as a demand to provide a description and calculation certainty.

Crime statistics are the result of a recording made by law enforcement based on the reports of victims or members of the public. In connection with the process of collecting, recording, dissemination, and use is seen as part of the establishment or the conditions of social reality of crime. Crime statistics is the result of the vote and is the result of conditions that occur and may affect the actions of people.

Recording of the show overall crime can have symptoms in the figures, such as statistics criminals were punished. But some of them do the crime again but statistics bgelum revamped so that the state statistics do not correspond to the actual state of crime in the year it is. As usual the statistics stated are always late, which must be agreed upon, if you want to make comparisons between crime with other events in the community.

The use of statistical data and statistical techniques in various fields, especially in the fields of social statistics have shown it can use for certain purposes. But often also there are weaknesses in specific statistics, for example, load data is incorrect or biased, then the amount of data included in the sample is not representative, does not describe the whole data set proportionally.

Statistics criminal helps build a picture of crime in the community that is about the amount and pattern of crimes, the development of the ups and downs, so it can be used for planning, improvement, implementation, and control tasks other governments, especially in the field of crime prevention so that the collection of these materials cultivated as complete. Therefore, crime statistics used as a major tool in criminal sociology and he was the first to prove that the crime is a fact of society.

According Quatelet, as quoted by Topo Santoso and Eva Achajani Zulpa exact science and sociology expert from Belgium who first implemented in his observations about crime statistics. In his observations in crime Quatelet see that there are patterns that every year is always the same. In his observations Quatelet considers that crimes can be eradicated by improving people's lives. Because many criminological studies using crime statistics. Mannheim mention that crime statistics is the main method that is often used by researchers in criminology.

Criminology research is dominated by quantitative approach using statistics. Analysis of levels, patterns and trends of crime is commonly done in criminology can not be separated from the use of criminal statistical data collected and compiled by law enforcement officials, especially the police. Police who acted as law enforcement in protecting the community to live sejahteram, safe, and secure. Police on duty to prevent a criminal act committed by the criminal who caused the unrest in the middle of the community. In order for the creation of order and ensure security in the community.

One example of crime that often occur among the people, namely the crime of theft. The criminal act of theft has been a lot of macamatas its kind along with the times. Criminal theft has been a lot of kinds or species along with the times. Theft criminal is caught or reported by victims (community members) to the police will be prosecuted. Where victims report is exactly what will be recorded in the form of numbers called statistics. From these statistics it can be seen a decrease or an increase in the crime of theft that occurred in the middle of the community.

Definition of Crime Statistics

Basically crime statistics are compiled based on recorded crime. This crime consists of crimes up to the officers in charge, either because of the report because it is known in the community as well as police patrols, dna later recorded by the officers. The types of crimes recorded instance of theft, robbery, murder, rape and so on.

Statistics criminal or moral statistics by Romli Atmasasmita introduced by Quetelet is a form of crime observations using numbers that locate their regularities in the development of crime. crime is growing and developing in the community, and each particular crime in the community is always repeated the same. The statistical significance of this crime are not just numbers but a very deep meaning that a crime can be predicted.

Statistical data on crime criminal is arranged in the form of crime, the frequency of occurrence of each form of crime, area events and the events. Criminology statistics are numbers that are pieces of data that contact traits or forms of the condition of society. In the science of statistics, crime statistics is descriptive statistics because it is exposure to numerical data about kriminalitasn. The information presented in the general crime statistics as a hallmark of statistics in general, given the crime statistics was just taking care of the generality of the crime.

Crime statistics contributed to the shaping or constructing reality of crime the person or in other words, crime statistics as a social construction. In terms of crime statistics as a social construction that it is the result of the social activities of social organizations and the jobs that are in it do the various levels of flexibility in choosing among options of behavior in their view called a crime. understanding of social organization is used here in the broad sense, ie either law enforcement officials, especially the police and the people. Thus the crime statistics generated through the interaction between people (victims) were reported, a police officer who received the report, the police officer who recorded and police officers on the ground in the search for a criminal activity. The end result of the use of discretion by them are crime statistics or in general can be said as a picture of crimes and criminals on a region or a particular community. Statistical overview of the criminal or the crime is therefore a social construction.

Crime statistics is the result of recording conducted by law enforcement officials (particularly the police) based on reports of victims and members of the public in general (based on various studies about 80-90% is derived from the recording of public reports).

Crime statistics had three main reasons to measure crime and criminal behavior patterns are:

1. To collect and analyze data to test theories about why people commit crimes
2. To study the characteristics of the crime situation to develop preventive strategies
3. To determine the needs of the patterns of crime on a daily basis.

Crime statistics usually used among others to measure the state of crime, for example by making comparisons across time and place. The significance of crime statistics can be shown dair fact, that the scientific study of crime almost always coincide with the birth of crime statistics in a country.

Crime statistics should be created based on two reasons, namely:

1. They can demonstrate or measure the moral state of society
2. The crime statistics can be used as a way to test the effectiveness of legislation and punitive measures were imposed.

Various Kinds of Criminal Statistics

Judging from its formulation, crime statistics can be classified into two kinds of official crime statistics and crime statistics are not official. Official crime statistics that crime statistics compiled by official institutions in the criminal justice system such as police, prosecutors, courts and prisons. Official crime statistics are not compiled statistics are not official and not by official institutions in the criminal justice system.

Official data sources of statistical research among other police agencies and institutions of the criminal justice system. Each event of crimes known to the police will be filed with the dossier in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. In the case file contained a variety of information about the characteristics of the perpetrators and victims of crime, social aspects and demographics that are important to the occurrence of crime and other information that is not presented on the official crime statistics.

Police crime statistics chosen mainly based on police statistics an important role in the formation of the reality of crime than other krminal statistics. Official crime statistics can be characterized as follows: a more comprehensive and complete, made regularly, and because it is made by authorized officers then considered valid, so it is used widely by other agencies and by society at large. Official crime statistics are not made by the individual or other institutions for certain purposes, especially for the purpose of research / scholarly. Crime statistics as such, reminiscent of limitations in the data and the extent of its spread, meaning smaller in the formation of the social reality of crime.

Although the source of unofficial crime statistics or statistical research are derived from official data does not mean that the study of criminology never did surevei directly to the public to determine the level of crime. But the survey to measure the level of crime is obtained through the recognition of victims of crime known as a method of victim surveys.

The use of Crime Statistics

Crime statistics in its use can be differentiated between quantitative and qualitative. Quantitative namely by stating the exact figures, and qualitative by not specify the exact figures, but only mentions "increase" and "decrease".

In the use of quantitative namely by including crime statistics can be distinguished as follows:

1. The crime statistics are used as the data describing the state of crime / criminals / convicts in absolute terms. Thus the figures as if capable on their own of giving meaning to him.
2. The crime statistics are used as data to provide a snapshot of the state of crime in the community such as the speed, the types of crimes that stand out, the ratio between the number of crimes to population, its completion. In analyzing the relevant crime data, crime statistics received samples that are legitimate and can reflect the evil that is in the public both about the types of crime and its spread
3. The criminal statistics used to describe the state or development of crime in an area, such as the types of crime and its spread, but in analyzing such data must first be given an adequate explanation knowledgeable regarding the limitations and shortcomings inherent in crime statistics official.

In the use of qualitative, ie not include crime statistics, but said "increases" alarming rate and so on.

Causes of occurrence of the Crime of Theft

In fact act of theft is to make people anxious and more suffering with the action, and it comes to criminal law. in theory of criminal law under C.S.T. Kansil is the law governing violations and crimes against the public interest which was threatened with legal action, which is a pain or torment.

Basically there are some things that cause a person to commit an act of theft and that it is extremely harmful and can cause panic and cause misery to others. In general, the factors that cause occurrence theft are:

- a. Economy. This is experienced by ordinary people who could not afford their needs like clothing, food and shelter. The reason they stole the majority is due resorted to stealing to feed his family.
- b. Unemployment. Increased unemployment very big influence on the level of welfare. Communities with lower levels of well-being cenderugn to disregard the norms or rules of the applicable law. Therefore, it does not have a permanent job, the offender steal to make ends meet.
- c. Low education level. The low level of one's education also affects a person's thinking power to make decisions in the act. When education is low, then the person will commit a crime without thinking about the result of these actions.
- d. Not having sufficient income. This effect is great because if someone does not have enough income for his family, then he will justify any means to support his family.
- e. Disease. An example is kleptomania who likes to take the property of others even though he does not need, only a sense of want to own it.

Every human action has a cause that is the driving factor for these crimes. Assessment of the incidence of crime because it is one part of a very a concern for law enforcement agencies, particularly the police in carrying out their duties. There are many factors contributing to the increase of crimes committed by men such as:

1. Internal Factors

Internal factors are factors that comes from within ourselves (individually) and the human qualities that pushed to commit the crime of theft. Factors that drive a person committed the crime of theft and of itself that is the age factor, the factor of lack of faith actors, gender factor, the factor of the pressing economic needs, factor psychiatric disorders (kleptomania).

2. External Factors

External factors are factors that come from outside ourselves that their motive for committing a criminal act of theft. Factors that drive a person to commit the crime of theft from outside itself, namely income factor, environmental factors, social factors, educational factors, and factors of unemployment.

Implementation of development in order to increase economic growth that is high enough also to realize the negative effects in the form of urbanization, socioeconomic inequality, population density, urban alienation, disharmonis in the household, and so on. This negative result influenced the increase in crimes committed by humans, especially in urban areas.

Crime prevention efforts Theft

Tackling crime prevent theft cover also activities prior to and improve the perpetrators convicted and sentenced to prison (prisons). The will of the government in the field of crime prevention carried out by the police as one of the organizers of the government. Police in accordance with fungsinya, the keeper of security and public order, law enforcement, protection, shelter and services to the public, is the institution most responsible for crime prevention (theft).

Prevention of crime (theft) should always be seen as the activities carried out by the police and the community to reduce crime (theft), for example, addressed the perpetrators of crimes (theft), while the community is intended to control the situation or eliminate (prevent) the person committed the crime (theft) which always coordinated with the police.

The role of the police in crime prevention (theft), namely:

1. Eliminate the chance occurrence of a crime, such strategies take advantage of statistical analysis of criminal
2. Conducting patrols, which is defined as a period of systematic purposeful movement performed by one or several police across certain areas to achieve a preventive security purposes.
3. Activate and create environmental programs eg security systems, security systems environment, security systems and industrial urban areas as well as a vital project, security systems place visited by many people without ignoring the coordination with the police forces of the civil service and security guards (guard) local
4. Identify the circumstances that can lead to crime, directed at crime-prone areas. With a variety of factors, the police can determine the priority target group and the target area where there is a high vulnerability factor for the occurrence of the crime.

Crime statistics function in Poverty Crime Theft

Thefts that have taken place in Indonesia, from the smallest things to the theft of a large sum. Something like this has become a very common thing happen regardless of time and place, when and where it can happen theft. Theft is an act committed by a person with pick up objects / items yagn not hers without their permission. Theft is the taking of a private property illegally without the permission of the owner. Mentioned in article 362 Criminal Code that: "Whoever mengambila something good, wholly or partially belongs to another person, with intent to unlawfully possessed, threatened due to theft with a maximum imprisonment of five years or a fine of nine hundred rupiah".

The forms of the crime of theft in accordance with Article 362-367 Criminal Code include: theft in the form of basic, light theft, theft with violence, theft by weighting, theft in the family. The criminal act of theft as a crime that happened because of the structure and unjust social conditions is a disease or joint problems of society.

In terms of tackling the crime of theft indispensable role of the police to provide security and comfort to the people. As law enforcement officers who were at the forefront in dealing with crime in the community, the police see crime as a threat that needs to be addressed, either as a threat or as a factual phenomenon that threatens people's lives. In outline the work of police is in the field of criminal law enforcement, maintaining public order and to provide protection and services to the public. For law enforcement officials Police were involved and taking responsibility is very great in accordance with the duties and responsibilities are very great.

The main task and authority that is based Law on Police in Article 13 asserts: "Police of the Republic of Indonesia as one of the functions of state government in maintaining security and public order, law enforcement, protection, shelter, and service to the community." To find out if the role of the police is already well underway in terms of giving a sense of security and comfort to the people against the crime of theft, the police agencies make a crime of data (crime statistics).

Crime statistics is an official data collectors made by police agencies. Basically crime statistics are compiled based on recorded crime. This crime consists of crimes until the officers were authorized either because the report because it is known in the community and police patrols and then recorded olhe the officers.

Crime statistics used government agencies in formulating crime prevention policies, because of the presence of criminal statistics a realistic estimate of the magnitude of the crime is considered to be known. This means that crime statistics be accepted because it can give an idea of the reality of the evil that exists.

The use of crime statistics by the police seems that crime statistics be accepted as a snapshot of the state of crime in the community as a representative, so that the declining crime statistics as if also the same as the declining number of kejadian crime in the community, as well as increasing the numbers recorded as if it is accepted as the increasing number of incidents of crime in the community. Thus the crime statistics was seen as a reflection of crime in the community, and the perpetrators kejahatan pattern and its distribution.

For the public, the reality or the reality of evil that seems to him, either because of experience, as well as to hear or see as through other social processes, so it can vary among community members. For urban communities, for example, especially for readers of the newspapers, the reality of these crimes were largely formed through crime news published in newspapers especially on crimes recorded and come from the police. For those who live in areas far from the reach of newspapers, then the knowledge of the reality of evil, especially the formation through interaction with members of the surrounding community.

Crime statistics recorded by the police to help to build a picture of crime in the community that is about the amount and pattern of crimes, the development of the ups and downs that are used for planning, improvement, implementation, and control of other government tasks. Specialized in the field of crime prevention (the crime of theft) so that the collection of these materials cultivated as complete. The materials collected by the police through community reports (victim) as well as the ranks of the police who were on patrol. Against the incoming reports, the police make the selection as to whether the reports will be done recording and further investigation. In the selection, in addition to considerations based on the legal aspect is also influenced by perceptions, conditions and interests that exist, both organizational and individual. Some of the reasons the police do not keep records of reports received, among others, the problem is trivial, is not considered a crime, the problem is considered to be better resolved by the parties themselves (by way of atonement).

Crime statistics as the numbers of crimes is seen as a source of information that is very important to be able to answer questions relating to the problems of calculation, such as the development of crime in certain areas, types of crimes stand out, the spread of the perpetrator, his social status, sex and business, the number of offenders arrested, the number of cases resolved. Given the crime statistics noted various things about the crime, the crime statistics is considered very helpful to use as a base material or various plans in the field of crime and other social institutions.

Functionality and usability made by the police crime statistics, namely:

1. Tool to determine the quantity of a problem at a certain place in a certain time
2. As a basis for planning
3. As a basis for decision making and action needed
4. Basic evaluate the final result
5. Tools determine whether there is a relationship between one factor with other factors though to gauge how strong the influence levels.

In the use of crime statistics to distinguish between quantitative and qualitative. Quantitative namely by stating the exact figures and qualitative that by not specify the exact figures but only mentions "increase", "decrease". Furthermore, in relation to the use of crime statistics by the police, then formally crime statistics is used both as the basis for planning as well as an evaluation of its operations, while informally statistics is also used as an amplifier and a justification of the operation. In addition, the use by the police crime statistics do not explicitly mention that the figures are exact, and performed implicitly, ie, without mentioning the numbers of crimes, but only mentions for example the "rise" "decline" and so on.

The purpose of the criminal statistics is to provide an overview / data about crime that exist in society, such as the amount, frequency and spread of perpetrators and crimes. Based on these data by the police later used to formulate crime prevention policies with the data crime because the police can measure rose turunnya crime at a certain period in an area. From the comparison of crime statistics which police listed a range of steps can be taken treatment / prevention of crimes against areas often / prone to criminal acts of theft are:

- a. Minimize the occurrence of the crime of theft, in the form of statistical analysis strategy utilizing criminal.
- b. By doing patrols in the morning, noon, night and dawn dilakuakn by one or more police in the frequent / prone to criminal acts of theft. Patrol the morning, day and night, and dawn was conducted by the Unit Satreskrim (Criminal Investigation Unit) by combing each region is often the case the crime of theft in order to reduce the occurrence of the crime of theft. In the prevention of the crime of theft was also done by security and public order so that people feel safe and secure.
- c. Enable or create programs that work with the community, for example making Postal Security and the Environment in the frequent / prone to criminal acts of theft without ignoring coordination with the police force, fostering people to do security effectively, which will report to the officer / police in case of criminal offenses theft (not vigilante).

Efforts have been made by the police in tackling the crime of theft by utilizing statistical data of criminal can be quite effective. Recording crime statistics is also beneficial for the community so that people can know the rise and fall of an offense of theft that occurred. The community also has an important role in the formation of crime statistics through the report on the incident a criminal offense either personally experienced or seen.

Barriers experienced Utilizing Police Crime Statistics in Poverty Crime of Theft

Statistical data recording made criminal police came from patrolling police report as well as reports from the public (the victim). Statistical data created by the police was used to carry out a crime prevention efforts. Yet prevention efforts can not be done because of the constraints experienced by the police. The obstacles faced by the police in the use of crime statistics in the

response to the crime of theft in terms of recording where no incident of theft criminal offenses that are not reported by the public (the victim) to the police. However, in reporting a crime by society (the victim) then there are two variables to consider is whether there is the ability of citizens to perceive certain acts as crimes and if there are social conditions in the place it was committed allow to report it.

Against certain acts that the victim is able to mempersepsinya as criminal offenses does not in itself the victim will report it to the police, because there are many other considerations before the victim reported to the police. The things to be considered before the victim to report to the police that the value of the loss is small, do not want to be bothered, the goods no meeting, shy / scared of dealing with the police, the culprit is still relative / acquaintance, fate, feel culpable (careless) fear of reprisals, fear of blame, assume the police will not respond, embarrassed, do not know the procedure, the cost-benefit considerations and others. Some of the reasons mentioned above into consideration for the victim to report to the police, for example, that a victim of theft seseoerang bird, why do not report to the police because he knew that the stolen birds are protected animals, so worried that she would get in trouble.

The use of statistical data and statistical techniques in various fields, particularly in the areas of social statistics have shown it can use for certain purposes. But often there is a weakness in the crime statistics for example, making the data is incorrect or biased, the amount of data included in the sample is not representative, does not describe the whole data set proportionally.

Perception about crime statistics is not only incomplete, but the incompleteness of the biased but people still receive crime statistics as data that can describe about crime in the community, both about the culprit and patterns of crime and its spread, but the work done in the field of crime statistics was emphasized to rectify the shortcomings of the criminal statistics in a study of victims and research on self-report.

A person who becomes a victim of a crime reported to the police reasonable but in reality, not all victims report it to the police. Against the fact that the absence of any reports of people (victims) about the crimes they experienced or saw, according Mardjono Reksodiputro reasons are as follows:

1. Victims of knowing that he was the victim but are not willing to report it, because:
 - a. Assume the police are not efficient or to be indifferent to the report.
 - b. Assume that the incident was a personal matter because will resolve it directly out of court with the offender, embarrassed and not willing to be a witness in the police or in court.
2. The victim does not know that he had been the victim of a crime scene (for example in a fraud carried out smoothly and in the case of embezzlement of money or goods that do neatly).
3. Victims of which are abstract and therefore difficult to determine specifically and clearly scara
4. The victim suffered the crime scene because of his participation in the crime
5. Officially not occur casualties, because the police discretionary authority to determine what events and what is evil (this involves law enforcement).

By not reporting a crime incident that happened, of course, will be the reduction of the possibility of the entry of the numbers of crimes in the crime statistics. In other words that the report from the public (the victim) has a role in the formation of crime statistics. The role of citizens in the preparation of crime statistics is becoming increasingly clear when one considers that it is not just because of the way police work is generally reactive nature that is waiting for a report from the public against the commission of crimes, often happen behind closed doors or in enclosed spaces so often only be known by parties involved, in particular the perpetrator and the victim alone. Therefore, anyone can become a victim of a crime then in terms of the victim, confronted with an assortment of quality victims seen from the level of their preparedness to report to the police. By reporting a crime by the police, the reporter is ready to reveal a crime and also ready to be a witness in court. Thus crime reporting problems mainly depends on the decision of local residents in this case the victim.

Thus it can be said that the people (victims) have a role in the formation of crime statistics. If the community (the victim) did not give the report a crime scene that happens there will affect the preparation of the crime statistics. Statistical data recording ineffective by the police as a result of not report society (victims) going to an event occurring crime. So the police in crime prevention initiatives theft becomes constrained due to lack of reports from the public.

In doing recording crime statistics there are weaknesses as follows:

1. The crime statistics are the result of recording crimes committed by law enforcement officials, especially the police reports and complaints by victims and community members. Means the result of recording influenced by the willingness of victims or the public to report crimes that happened.
2. What is called evil in its manifestations will manifest itself in various forms of behavior and are often unclear, vague and require interpretation. Interpret certain facts or events as crimes affected the knowledge and perceptions of what constitutes a crime.
3. The perception of police bias. Of the types of crimes that made the crime index which means it will be a priority in tackling particularly well in the form of conventional crimes. As a result of crime that got the attention of police entering the crime statistics and conventional crime.

Aside from these weaknesses there are also weaknesses crime statistics called dark number. Dark Number or dark figure that is part of the crime is not known, it is the weakness of crime statistics and crime statistics indeed can not record all the incidents of criminality that exists. Crime statistics can not record all the crimes that occurred in the community, for example against crime by victims are not reported because the victims do not know that he had become a victim of crime, but people assume that the comparison between the crimes are not recorded, namely the so-called "dark number" with recorded crime are considered constant, sehingga crime statistics which are part of the overall crimes can be accepted as a whole reflects the existing evil.

Conclusion

The goal made crime statistics is to assist the government by providing data about the crime that the government can obtain an overview of crime in the community, so it can be used as an ingredient to prepare a policy better governance, particularly to tackle crime.

Statistical functions in the prevention of the crime of criminal theft is to find a comparison of the rise and fall of a criminal incident of theft each year. From this comparison can also be known which areas are often / prone to criminal acts of theft, so that the police can do with a good response. Crime statistics already provide significant benefits for the police to do a criminal act of theft prevention.

The obstacles faced by police in crime statistics utilizing the mitigation of the crime of theft is in the process of recording the crime statistics. In terms of recording crime statistics derived from the people (victims) there are some criminal incident of theft is not reported by the people (victims) that are not recorded in crime statistics. The reason people (victims of) a criminal act of theft was not reported to the authorities that the value of the loss is small, do not want to be bothered, the goods are not going to meet, shy / scared of dealing with the police, the culprit is still relative / acquaintance, fate, feel culpable, fear retaliation, fear of blame, assume the police will not respond, embarrassed, and so on. For some reason that hinder the performance of police in tackling the crime of theft that occurred. For no reports of people (victims) criminal incident of theft that occurred could not be solved by the police.

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